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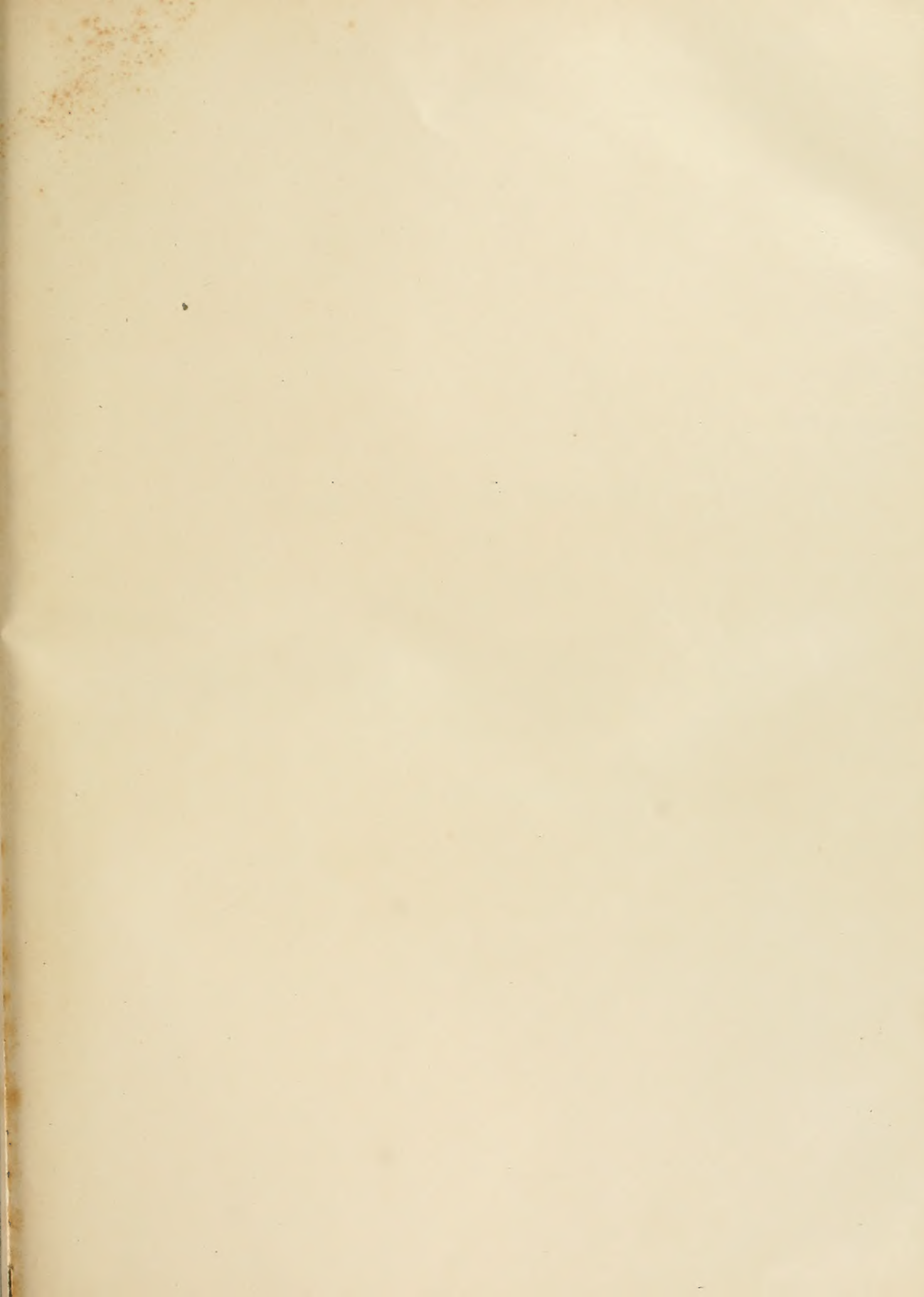
















THE  
CENTURY DICTIONARY  
AND  
CYCLOPEDIA

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA LEXICON OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND A PRONOUN-  
CING AND ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY  
OF NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY  
MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, ART, ETC., ETC.

IN TEN VOLUMES







# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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VOLUME VIII



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# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj. .... adjective.	engin. .... engineering.	mech. .... mechanics, mechan-	photog. .... photography.
abbr. .... abbreviation.	entom. .... entomology.	cal.	phren. .... phrenology.
abl. .... ablative.	Epis. .... Episcopal.	med. .... medicine.	phys. .... physical.
acc. .... accusative.	equiv. .... equivalent.	mensur. .... mensuration.	physiol. .... physiology.
accom. .... accommodated, accom-	esp. .... especially.	metal. .... metallurgy.	pl., plur. .... plural.
modation.	Eth. .... Ethiopic.	metaph. .... metaphysics.	poet. .... poetical.
act. .... active.	ethnog. .... ethnography.	meteor. .... meteorology.	polit. .... political.
adv. .... adverb.	ethnol. .... ethnology.	Mex. .... Mexican.	Pol. .... Polish.
A.F. .... Anglo-French.	etym. .... etymology.	MGr. .... Middle Greek, medie-	poss. .... possessive.
agri. .... agriculture.	Eur. .... European.	val Greek.	pp. .... past participle.
A.L. .... Anglo-Latin.	exclam. .... exclamation.	MHG. .... Middle High German.	ppr. .... present participle.
alg. .... algebra.	f., fem. .... feminine.	milit. .... military.	Pr. .... Provençal (usually
Amer. .... American.	F. .... French (usually mean-	mineral. .... mineralogy.	meaning Old Pro-
anat. .... anatomy.	ing modern French).	ML. .... Middle Latin, medie-	vençal).
anc. .... ancient.	Flem. .... Flemish.	val Latin.	pref. .... prefix.
antiqu. .... antiquity.	fort. .... fortification.	MLG. .... Middle Low German.	prep. .... preposition.
aor. .... aorist.	freg. .... frequentative.	mod. .... modern.	pres. .... present.
appar. .... apparently.	Fries. .... Friesic.	mycol. .... mycology.	pret. .... preterit.
Ar. .... Arabic.	fut. .... future.	myth. .... mythology.	priv. .... privative.
arch. .... architecture.	G. .... German (usually mean-	n. .... noun.	prob. .... probably, probable.
archeol. .... archaeology.	ing New High Ger-	n., neut. .... neuter.	pron. .... pronoun.
arith. .... arithmetic.	man).	N. .... New.	pron. .... pronounced, pronun-
art. .... article.	Gael. .... Gaelic.	N. .... North.	ciation.
AS. .... Anglo-Saxon.	galv. .... galvanism.	N. Amer. .... North America.	prop. .... properly.
astrol. .... astrology.	gen. .... genitive.	nat. .... natural.	pros. .... prosody.
astron. .... astronomy.	geog. .... geography.	naut. .... nautical.	Prot. .... Protestant.
attrib. .... attributive.	geol. .... geology.	nav. .... navigation.	prov. .... provincial.
aug. .... augmentative.	geom. .... geometry.	NGr. .... New Greek, modern	psychol. .... psychology.
Bav. .... Bavarian.	Goth. .... Gothic (Moesogothic).	Greek.	q. v. .... <i>quod</i> (or <i>pl. quæ</i> )
Beng. .... Bengali.	Gr. .... Greek.	NHG. .... New High German	<i>vide</i> , which see.
biol. .... biology.	gram. .... grammar.	(usually simply G.,	refl. .... reflexive.
Bohem. .... Bohemian.	gun. .... gunnery.	German).	reg. .... regular, regularly.
bot. .... botany.	Heb. .... Hebrew.	NL. .... New Latin, modern	repr. .... representing.
Braz. .... Brazilian.	her. .... heraldry.	Latin.	rhet. .... rhetoric.
Bret. .... Breton.	herpet. .... herpetology.	nom. .... nominative.	Rom. .... Roman.
bryol. .... bryology.	Hind. .... Hindustani.	Norm. .... Norman.	Rom. .... Romanic, Romance
Bulg. .... Bulgarian.	hist. .... history.	north. .... northern.	(languages).
carp. .... carpentry.	horol. .... horology.	Norw. .... Norwegian.	Russ. .... Russian.
Cat. .... Catalan.	hort. .... horticulture.	numis. .... numismatics.	S. .... South.
Cath. .... Catholic.	Hung. .... Hungarian.	O. .... Old.	S. Amer. .... South American.
caus. .... causative.	hydraul. .... hydraulics.	obs. .... obsolete.	sc. .... <i>scilicet</i> , understand,
ceram. .... ceramics.	hydros. .... hydrostatics.	obstet. .... obstetrics.	supply.
cf. .... <i>L. confer</i> , compare.	Icel. .... Icelandic (usually	OBulg. .... Old Bulgarian (other-	Sc. .... Scotch.
ch. .... church.	meaning Old Ice-	wise called Church	Scand. .... Scandinavian.
Chal. .... Chaldee.	landic, otherwise call-	Slavonic, Old Slavic,	Scrip. .... Scripture.
chem. .... chemical, chemistry.	ed Old Norse).	Old Slavonic).	sculp. .... sculpture.
Chin. .... Chinese.	ichth. .... ichthyology.	OCat. .... Old Catalan.	Serv. .... Servian.
chron. .... chronology.	i. e. .... <i>L. id est</i> , that is.	OD. .... Old Dutch.	sing. .... singular.
colloq. .... colloquial, colloquially.	impers. .... impersonal.	ODan. .... Old Danish.	Skt. .... Sanskrit.
com. .... commerce, commer-	impf. .... imperfect.	odontog. .... odontography.	Slav. .... Slavic, Slavonic.
cial.	impv. .... imperative.	odontol. .... odontology.	Sp. .... Spanish.
comp. .... composition, com-	improp. .... improperly.	OF. .... Old French.	subj. .... subjunctive.
pound.	Ind. .... Indian.	OFlem. .... Old Flemish.	superl. .... superlative.
compar. .... comparative.	ind. .... indicative.	OGael. .... Old Gaelic.	surg. .... surgery.
conch. .... conchology.	Indo-Eur. .... Indo-European.	OHG. .... Old High German.	surv. .... surveying.
conj. .... conjunction.	indef. .... indefinite.	OLr. .... Old Irish.	Sw. .... Swedish.
contr. .... contracted, contrac-	inf. .... infinitive.	OIt. .... Old Italian.	syn. .... synonymy.
tion.	instr. .... instrumental.	OL. .... Old Latin.	Syr. .... Syriac.
Corn. .... Cornish.	interj. .... interjection.	OLG. .... Old Low German.	technol. .... technology.
craniol. .... craniology.	intr., intrans. .... intransitive.	ONorth. .... Old Northumbrian	teleg. .... telegraphy.
craniom. .... craniometry.	Ir. .... Irish.	OPruss. .... Old Prussian.	teratol. .... teratology.
crystal. .... crystallography.	irreg. .... irregular, irregularly.	orig. .... original, originally.	term. .... termination.
D. .... Dutch.	It. .... Italian.	ornith. .... ornithology.	Teut. .... Teutonic.
Dan. .... Danish.	Jap. .... Japanese.	OS. .... Old Saxon.	theat. .... theatrical.
dat. .... dative.	L. .... Latin (usually mean-	OSp. .... Old Spanish.	theol. .... theology.
def. .... definite, definition.	ing classical Latin).	osteol. .... osteology.	therap. .... therapeutics.
deriv. .... derivative, derivation.	Lett. .... Lettish.	OSw. .... Old Swedish.	toxicol. .... toxicology.
dial. .... dialect, dialectal.	LG. .... Low German.	OTeut. .... Old Teutonic.	tr., trans. .... transitive.
diff. .... different.	lichenol. .... lichenology.	p. a. .... participial adjective.	trigon. .... trigonometry.
dim. .... diminutive.	lit. .... literal, literally.	paleon. .... paleontology.	Turk. .... Turkish.
distrib. .... distributive.	lit. .... literature.	part. .... participle.	typog. .... typography.
dram. .... dramatic.	Lith. .... Lithuanian.	pass. .... passive.	ult. .... ultimate, ultimately.
dynam. .... dynamics.	lithog. .... lithography.	pathol. .... pathology.	v. .... verb.
E. .... East.	lithol. .... lithology.	perf. .... perfect.	var. .... variant.
E. .... English (usually mean-	LL. .... Late Latin.	Pers. .... Persian.	vet. .... veterinary.
ing modern English).	m., masc. .... masculine.	pers. .... person.	v. i. .... intransitive verb.
eccl., eccles. .... ecclesiastical.	M. .... Middle.	persp. .... perspective.	v. t. .... transitive verb.
econ. .... economy.	mach. .... machinery.	Peruv. .... Peruvian.	W. .... Welsh.
e. g. .... <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for	mammal. .... mammalogy.	petrog. .... petrography.	Wall. .... Walloon.
example.	manuf. .... manufacturing.	Pg. .... Portuguese.	Wallach. .... Wallachian.
Egypt. .... Egyptian.	math. .... mathematics.	phar. .... pharmacy.	W. Ind. .... West Indian.
E. Ind. .... East Indian.	MD. .... Middle Dutch.	Phen. .... Phenician.	zoögeog. .... zoögeography.
elect. .... electricity.	ME. .... Middle English (other-	philol. .... philology.	zool. .... zoology.
embryol. .... embryology.	wise called Old Eng-	philos. .... philosophy.	zoôt. .... zootomy.
Eng. .... English.	lish).	phonog. .... phonography.	



# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.  
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.  
 a as in far, father, guard.  
 ā as in fall, talk, naught.  
 ă as in ask, fast, ant.  
 a as in far, hair, bear.  
 e as in met, pen, bless.  
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.  
 é as in her, fern, heard.  
 i as in pin, it, biseuit.  
 î as in pine, light, file.  
 o as in not, on, frog.  
 ô as in note, poke, floor.  
 ò as in move, spoon, room.  
 ô as in nor, song, off.  
 u as in tub, son, blood.  
 û as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).

û as in pull, book, could.  
 ü German ü, French u.  
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.  
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ñ as in prelate, courage, captain.  
 ċ as in ablegate, episcopal.  
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.  
 ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that,

even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

ę as in errant, republican.  
 ę as in prudent, difference.  
 ĵ as in charity, density.  
 ę as in valor, actor, idiot.  
 ę as in Persia, peninsula.  
 ċ as in the book.  
 ū as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

ț as in nature, adventure.  
 đ as in arduous, education.  
 ș as in pressure.  
 ș as in seizure.

th as in thin.  
 th as in then.  
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.  
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.  
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.  
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

## SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.  
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.  
 † read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.  
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.  
 ✓ read *root*.  
 \* read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.  
 † read *obsolete*.

## SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back<sup>1</sup> (bak), n. The posterior part, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), a. Lying or being behind, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), v. To furnish with a back, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), adv. Behind, etc.  
 back<sup>2†</sup> (bak), n. The earlier form of bat<sup>2</sup>.  
 back<sup>3</sup> (bak), n. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only..... § 5.  
 Chapter only..... xiv.

Canto only.....	xiv.
Book only.....	iii.
Book and chapter.....	} iii. 10.
Part and chapter.....	
Book and line.....	
Book and page.....	
Act and scene.....	} II. 34.
Chapter and verse.....	
No. and page.....	IV. iv.
Volume and page.....	II. iv. 12.
Volume and chapter.....	II. iv. 12.
Part, book, and chapter.....	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Part, canto, and stanza.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Chapter and section or ¶.....	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Volume, part, and section or ¶.....	
Book, chapter, and section or ¶.....	

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I, II, III, etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



**technicality** (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.*: pl. *technicalities* (-i-tiz). [*< technical + -ity.*] 1. Technicalness; technical character or quality.—2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, etc.; a technical expression or method: as, legal *technicalities*.

A School [of Art] as melodramatic as the French, without its perfection in *technicalities*.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 53.

**technically** (tek-ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions. *Warton*.

**technicalness** (tek-ni-kal-nes), *n.* The character or state of being technical; technicality. *Imp. Dict.*

**technician** (tek-nish'an), *n.* [*< technic + -ian.*] A technicist. *Imp. Dict.*

**technicist** (tek-ni-sist), *n.* [*< technic + -ist.*] One who is skilled in technics, or in the practical arts. *Imp. Dict.*

**technicon** (tek-ni-kon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τεχνικόν*, neut. of *τεχνικός*, pertaining to art: see *technic*.] An apparatus invented by J. Brotherhood for the gymnastic training of the hands for organists and pianists.

**technics** (tek-niks), *n.* [Pl. of *technic* (see -ics).] 1. [As a singular.] The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning, collectively, as relate to the arts.—2. [As a plural.] Technical terms, methods, or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

**techniphone** (tek-ni-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. τέχνη*, art, skill, craft, + *φωνή*, a sound.] A soundless apparatus for the gymnastic training of the hands of organists and pianists, and for the acquirement of a strictly legato touch.

**technique** (tek-nék'), *n.* [*< F. technique*: see *technic*, *n.*] Same as *technic*: used especially in criticism of music and art.

**technism** (tek'nizm), *n.* [*< techn(ic) + -ism.*] Technicality.

**technologic** (tek-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. technologique*: as *technolog-y + -ic.*] Same as *technological*.

**technological** (tek-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< technologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to technology; relating to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

**technologist** (tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< technolog-y + -ist.*] One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

**technology** (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. technologie* = *Sp. tecnologia* = *It. tecnologia*, *< Gr. τεχνολογία*, systematic treatment (of grammar), *< τέχνη*, art (see *technic*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as spinning, metal-working, or brewing.

**technonomic** (tek-nō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< technonomy + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to technonomy. [Rare.]

**technonomy** (tek-non'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. τέχνη*, art, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws or principles of technology; the final stage of technology, when these laws and principles may be deduced, and applied to the future as well as to the present. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 501. [Rare.]

**techy, tetchy** (tech'i), *a.* [Formerly also *techey*; a var. of *tachy*, *< tache*<sup>3</sup>, a blemish, fault, vice, bad habit, + *-y*: see *tachy* and *tache*<sup>3</sup>. The word has been confused with *touch*, for which *tech* is a common dial. variant, and in present use is now pronounced accordingly, spelled *touchy*, and understood as 'sensitive to the touch, easily irritated': see *touchy*. Some consider *techy* itself a corruption of *touchy*; but this view is quite untenable.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Paudar;  
And he's as *techy* [var. *tetchy*] to be woo'd to woo  
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 99.

Now, God is never angry without a cause; he is no froward God, of no *techy* and pettish nature; a cause there must be, or he would never be angry.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 266.

**tecnology** (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. τέκνον*, a child, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on children.

**Tecoma** (te-kō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), *< Aztec tecomarochitl*, name of *Solandra guttata*, but at first thought to refer to *Tecoma*, *< teco-*

*mall*, a vessel of peculiar shape, + *zochitl*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. It is characterized by usually pinnate leaves; by racemose or panicle flowers with an equally five-toothed calyx and four perfect stamens; and by a narrow, often laterally compressed capsule with a flat partition, and numerous seeds each with an undivided hyaline wing. There are about 25 species, natives of warm regions, mostly either north or south of the tropics, widely distributed in both hemispheres. They are shrubby climbers or twiners, sometimes erect shrubs, or rarely arborescent. Their leaves are opposite or rarely scattered, with usually toothed leaflets which are often covered with stellate hairs, especially underneath. The flowers are commonly orange, red, or reddish-brown, and often very showy. They are known, from their shape, as *trumpet-flower* (which see). Two species occur within the United States, of which *T. radicans*, native from Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward, is commonly cultivated, often, like *T. grandiflora* of Japan and China, under the name *Bignonia*. (See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*.) The South African *T. Capensis*, somewhat naturalized in the West Indies, is known in cultivation by the name *West Indian honeysuckle*, and also, from its large orange-red flowers, as *fire-flower*. Several Australian evergreen climbers of the subgenus *Pandorea* are cultivated for their handsome white and violet or pink-spotted flowers, as *T. australis*, known as *wonga-wonga* vine and as *Churchill Island jasmine* or *creeper*, and *T. jasminoides*, the bower-plant or trumpet-jasmine. *T. stans*, of Texas, Arizona, and southward, with nine other erect shrubby species, is sometimes separated as a genus, *Tecomaria*. Many species with digitate leaves, formerly referred to *Tecoma*, are now included in *Tabebuia* (which see).

**Tecomeæ** (te-kō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Tecoma + -eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, characterized by usually shrubby or climbing or arborescent habit, absence of tendrils, commonly simple leaves, and a completely two-celled ovary, which becomes in fruit a loculicidal capsule with its two valves flattened contrary to the partition and usually deciduous. It includes about 22 genera, of which *Tecoma* is the type. They are chiefly tropical, and mostly natives of America or Africa. See *Tecoma*, *Catalpa*, and *Tabebuia*, for principal genera.

**tecpatl**, *n.* [Mex.] A sacrificial knife, a broad double-edged blade, usually of flint, sometimes of obsidian, used by the Aztecs of Mexico.

**tect** (tekt), *a.* [ME. *tecte*; *< L. tectus*, covered, hidden, pp. of *tegere* = *Gr. στέγειν*, cover, conceal. Cf. *tegmen*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tegula*, *tiled*, etc., and *protect*, *detect*, from the same ult. L. verb.] Covered; hidden.

With chaf or ferne this borders do be *tecte*.  
*Palladius*, *Husbonndie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

**Tectaria** (tek-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. tectum*, roof, house (*< tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*), + *-aria*.] A genus of univalves, of the family *Littorinidæ*, with a turbinate or conic shell, more or less tuberculated or spinous, represented by various species in the tropical seas. A typical example is *T. pagoda*, of the Pacific.



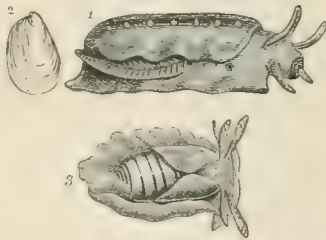
*Tectaria pagoda*.

**tec-tec** (tek'tek), *n.* [African.] A kind of whinebat, *Pratincola sybilla*, of some of the islands off the eastern coast of Africa, as Réunion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 492.

**tectibranch** (tek-ti-brangk), *a. and n.* [*< L. tectus*, covered (see *tect*), + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

**tectibranchian** (tek-ti-brangk'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< tectibranch + -ian.*] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

**Tectibranchiata** (tek-ti-brangk-i-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tectibranchiate*.] A division of gastropods, usually held as an order or a suborder of *Gastropoda*, which have a single lateral gill,



*Tectibranchiata*.

covered by the mantle (whence the name), and whose shell, varying in size according to the genus, is very small and sometimes concealed. The group is marine, and includes such families as *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullitæ*, *Aplysidae*, *Pleurobranchidæ*, and *Phyllidiidæ*. Among them are the sea-hares and bubble-shells. Also called *Pleurobranchiata* and *Monopleurobranchiata*. See also cuts under *Aplysia*, *Bulla*, and *Scaphander*.

**tectibranchiate** (tek-ti-brangk'i-āt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. tectibranchiatus*, *< L. tectus*, covered, + *branchiæ*, gills. Cf. *tectibranch*.] 1. *a.* Having the gills covered; pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Tectibranchiata*. They have been styled by Carpenter *crawlers with sheltered gills*.

**tectiform** (tek'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tectum*, a roof, + *forma*, form.] Like a roof in form or use; covering, or forming a cover; lid-like; specifically, in *entom.*, ridged in the middle and sloping down on each side: as, the *tectiform* elytra of some homopterous insects.

**tectily** (tekt'li), *adv.* [*< tect + -ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Secretly; covertly; privately.

He laid verie close & *tectlie* a company of his men in an old house fast by the castle.

*Stanhurst*, Ireland, an. 1581 (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

**tectocephalic** (tek-tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'al-ik), *a.* Same as *scaphocephalic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

**tectological** (tek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< tectology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tectology.

**tectology** (tek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. τέκτων*, a builder (see *tectonic*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; ordinary morphology, as distinguished from stereomorphology, or promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

**Tectona** (tek-tō'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), alluding to the use of its wood; *< Gr. τεκτωνία*, *τεκτωνεία*, carpentry, *< τέκτων*, a carpenter: see *tectonic*.] A genus of gamopetalous trees, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by flowers in ample paniculate cymes, the calyx and the regular corolla each with five or six lobes, as many equal and projecting stamens, and a fleshy ovary, becoming in fruit a drupe included within the enlarged and closed calyx, and containing a single four-celled stone. Of the three species, known as *teak* or *Indian oak*, *T. grandis* is native of India and Malaysia, *T. Hamiltoniana* of Burma, and *T. Philippinensis* of the Philippine Islands. They are lofty trees, woolly, with both stellate and unbranched hairs, and bearing large entire leaves, which are opposite or whorled in threes. The small white or bluish flowers have each a bell-shaped calyx, small corolla-tube, and spreading lobes, and are sessile in the forks of copiously flowered cymes which form a large terminal panicle. See *teak*.

**Tectonarchinæ** (tek'tō-nār-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. τεκτονάρχος*, same as *ἀρχιτέκτων*, an architect (*< τέκτων*, a builder, + *ἀρχή*, rule: cf. *architect*), + *-inæ*.] The bower-birds regarded as a subfamily of *Paradisidæ*. *D. G. Elliot*.

**tectonic** (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [= *Gr. τεκτονικ*, *< L. tectonicus*, *< Gr. τεκτονικός*, of or pertaining to building, *< τέκτων*, a worker in wood, a carpenter; akin to *τέχνη*, art, handicraft: see *technic*. Cf. *architect*, *architectonic*.] Of or pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal.* See *axis*.

**tectonics** (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing. or pl.* [Pl. of *tectonic* (see -ics).] Building, or any assembling of materials in construction, considered as an art: sometimes restricted to the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, including the different processes of inlaying, embossing, application, casting, soldering, etc.

**tectorial** (tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. tectorium*, a covering (see *tectorium*), + *-al*.] Covering, as if roofing over; forming a structure like a roof over something; roofing; tegmental: as, the *tectorial* membrane of the ear (which see, under *membrane*).

**tectorium** (tek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tectoria* (-ā). [NL., *< L. tectorium*, a covering, cover, prop. neut. of *tectorius*, *< tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*.] 1. A covering; a tegmental part or organ; the tectorial membrane.—2. In *ornith.*, the coverts of the wing or of the tail, collectively considered. See *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *tectrices*.

**tectrices** (tek-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tectrix*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, the covering feathers of the wings and tail; the coverts; wing-coverts or tail-coverts. Tectrices are divided first into upper and under coverts, according as they overlie or underlie the remiges and rectrices. The upper tectrices of the wing are divided into primary and secondary, according as they cover the primaries or the secondaries. The secondary tectrices are divided into greater, median, and lesser rows or orders. See cuts under *bird*, *covert*, and *pinfeather*. **Tectrices alæ**, wing-coverts.—**Tectrices caudæ**, tail-coverts.—**Tectrices inferiores**, under coverts, especially of the wing, those of the tail being the crissum.—**Tectrices majores**, the greater secondary coverts.—**Tectrices medię**, the median secondary coverts, also called *tectrices perversæ*, from the fact that they usually are imbricated one over another in the reverse of the way in which



the greater and lesser coverts are imbricated. **Tetrices minores**, the lesser secondary coverts. **Tetrices superiores**, upper coverts, especially of the wing.

**tetrictical** (tek-trish'ul), *a.* [*< tetrices + -ul.*] Covering, as feathers of the wings or tail; tetrictorial; of the nature of, or pertaining to, the tetrices.

**tetrictis** (tek'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tector*, *< L. tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover, conceal; see *teet*.] Any one feather of those composing the tetrices. [Rare.]

**tecum** (tē'kum), *n.* See *tucum*.

**ted**<sup>1</sup> (ted), *v. t.* pref. and pp. *tedded*, ppr. *tedding*. [Early mod. E. *tedde*, *tedde*; prob. a dial. var. of *teathe*, *\*tath*, *tath* (cf. *said*, var. of *swathe*, *swathe*, *swath*). *< ME. \*teden*, *\*tethen*, *< Icel. tedha*, manure, spread manure upon (cf. *Icel. tadhia*, hay from the home field, *tadhwork*, making hay in the home field); = Sw. dial. *tada* = Norw. *tedja*, manure; prob. orig. in a more general sense, 'scatter', = OHG. *zettan*, MHG. *zetten*, G. dial. *zetten* (G. freq. in comp. *verzeteln*), scatter, strew, spread; see *tath*. The derivation from W. *teddu*, spread out, *tedu*, stretch out (*tedd*, a spread, display), does not suit the sense so well, and is contradicted by the early mod. E. form *teede*.] To turn over and spread out to the air to dry: as, to *ted* new-mown grass or hay.

*Tedding* that with a forke in one yeare which was not gathered together with a rake in twentie.

*Lylly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 228.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.

*Milton*, P. L., ix. 450.

**ted**<sup>2</sup> (ted), *n.* A Scotch form of *toud*.

**tedder**<sup>1</sup> (ted'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. teddere*; *< ted*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who or that which teds; specifically, an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See *hay-tedder* (with cut).

**tedder**<sup>2</sup> (ted'ēr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tether*.

**tedet**, **teadt** (tēd), *n.* [*< OF. tede* = Sp. *tea* = Pg. *teda* = It. *teda*, *< L. tēda*, *teda*, a pitch-pine tree, also a torch made of the wood of this tree.] A torch.

Hymen is awake,

And long since ready forth his maske to move,  
With his bright *Tead* that flames with many a flake.

*Spenser*, *Epithalamion*, l. 27.

The *tead* of white and blooming thorn,  
In token of increase, is borne.

*B. Jonson*, *Masque of Hymen*.

**tedesco** (te-des'kō), *a.* [It., German: see *Dutch*.] German: in occasional use to note German art, influence, etc., in relation to Italy or Italian interests.

Excessively minute works in the semi-*tedesco* style, then in fashion. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 51, note.

**Alla tedesca**, in music, in the German style.

**Te Deum** (tē dē'um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*," "Thee, God, we praise": *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of the pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *deum*, acc. sing. of *deus*, god: see *deity*.] 1. An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins, or morning prayer, in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican Church, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The *Te Deum* is first mentioned early in the sixth century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the fourth century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older. St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrian Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the *Gloria in Excelsis*. Originally it was obviously modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James (see *liturgy*). In the Roman Catholic hour-offices the *Te Deum* is sung at the close of matins on Sundays and feast-days, but not in Advent nor from Septuagesima to Easter, except on feasts, and also in the ferial office from Easter to Pentecost. In the Anglican morning prayer, condensed from the Sarum matins, lauds, and prime, the *Te Deum* marks the close of matins. The *Benedicite*, taken from lauds, is used as its alternate, and in many churches the *Te Deum* is not sung in Advent or Lent. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus*.

God fought for us. . . . Do we all holy rites;  
Let there be sung "Non nobis" and "Te Deum."

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 8. 128.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. Hence —  
3. A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

**tedge** (tej), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *founding*, same as *ingate*, 2.

**tedification** (tē'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< tedify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act of making or becoming tedious; tediousness. [A nonce-word.]

Some there are that would hear often, maybe too often,  
till edification turn to *tedification*.

*See T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 442.

**tedify** (te'di-fi), *v. t.* [Irreg. *< L. tedium*, *tedium*, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To become tedious. [A nonce-word.]

An odious, tedious, endless recitation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. . . . Such whiles they would intend to edify, do in event *tedify*. *See T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 348.

**teding-penny**, *n.* Same as *tedding-penny*.

**tediousity** (tē-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. tediousité* = It. *tediosità*, *< ML. tediositas* (*-is*), *< L.L. tediousus*, tedious: see *tedious*.] Tediousness. [Rare.]

Fit, fit!

What tediousity and disensamity

Is here among ye!

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

**tedious** (tē'dyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *tedyouse*; *< ME. tediose*, *< OF. tedious* = Sp. It. *tediosa*, *< LL. tediousus*, wearisome, irksome, tedious, *< L. tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness: see *tedium*.] 1. Wearisome; irksome; tiresome.

All the day long, I'll be as tedious to you

As lingering fevers.

*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

My woes are tedious, though my words are brief.

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1309.

But, scholar, have you nothing to mix with this discourse, which now grows both tedious and tiresome?

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 157.

2. Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; unpleasant.

And the mayr and the sheriffe of the sayd cite were fayne to arere a power to resyst the sayd riotis, which to hem on that holy tyme was tedious and heynous, consedryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght.

*Paston Letters*, l. 279.

Perfumed with tedious saunours of the metalles by him [the carver] yoten. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, i. 8.

3. Slow; slow-going: as, a tedious course.

Except he be . . . tedious and of no despatch.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i.

Tho' thou hadst on Lightning rode,

Still thou tedious art and slow.

*Congreve*, *Semele*, ii. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Tiresome*, *Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.

**tediously** (tē'dyus-li), *adv.* In a tedious or irksome manner; so as to weary; tiresomely.

**tediousness** (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

**tediousome** (tē'dyus-um), *a.* [Irreg. *< tedious* + *-some*, prob. after the supposed analogy of *wearisome*.] Tedious. [Scotch.]

"It was an unco pleasant show," said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome*."

*Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxii.

**tedisum** (tē'di-sum), *a.* A corruption of *tediousome*. [Scotch.]

**tedium** (tē'di-um), *n.* [Formerly also *tædium*; = OF. *tedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tedio*, *< L. tedium*, ML. *tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness, *< tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

The *tedium* of fantastic idleness.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, v.

**tee**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* [ME. *teen*, *ten* (without inf. ending *tee*, *te*) (pret. *tigh*, *teiz*, *tez*, *teh*, pl. *tuwen*, *tuzen*, *tuhen*, pp. *towen*, *tozen*), *< AS. tēon*, *tīon* (pret. *teah*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*) = OS. *tiohan*, *tion*, *tian* = OFries. *tia* = MLG. *tien*, *tēn*, LG. *teñ* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. *G. ziehen* = Icel. *\*tjuga* (in pp. *toginn*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw, lead, = L. *ducere*, draw, lead; see *duct*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *educe*, etc. This obs. verb is represented in mod. E. by the derived *tow*<sup>1</sup>, *tug*, *tuck*<sup>1</sup>; the pp. exists unrecognized in the second element of *teanton*. Hence also ult. *team*, *teem*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. trans.** To draw; lead.

A thousand men ne mowe hire enes of the stede *teo*. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxi. 112. (*Stratmann*.)

**II. intrans.** To draw away; go; proceed.

I wyl me sum other waye, that he ne wayte after;

I schal *tee* in-to Tarce, & tary there a while.

*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 87.

**tee**<sup>2</sup> (tē), *v.* A dialectal form of *tie*<sup>1</sup>.

**tee**<sup>3</sup> (tē), *n.* [Perhaps ult. *< Icel. tjá*, point out, akin to AS. *tēcan*, point out, teach: see *teach*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. A mark toward which missiles, as balls, quoits, or curling-stones, are aimed in different games.

Just outside there is a trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club members practise the gentle art of reaching the *tee* when the waning afternoon releases them from their desk or counter.

*W. Black*, *In Far Lochaber*, ii.

2. In the game of golf, the sand or earth on which the ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole. See the quotation under *tee*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*

**tee**<sup>3</sup> (tē), *v. t.* [*< tee*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] In golf-playing, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

While, in starting from the hole, the ball may be *teed* (i. e., placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee), it must in every other case be played strictly from its place as it chances to lie — in sand, whin, or elsewhere — a different club being necessary in each particular difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, x. 765.

**tee**<sup>4</sup> (tē), *n.* [*< ME. AS. te*, *< L. te*, the name of the letter T.] 1. The name of the letter T, or t. — 2. Something having the shape of the letter T. Specifically — (a) A pipe-joint or branch-coupling in the shape of the letter T; a pipe-coupling having three bells or mouths, one being at right angles with the other two. (b) A long bar with a cross-bar at the top, used to withdraw a valve from a pump: sometimes called a *tee iron*. (c) A rolled-iron beam in section like the letter T; a T-beam.

**tee**<sup>5</sup> (tē), *n.* [Also *htec*; *< Burmese h'ti*, an umbrella.] An umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, usually gilded, and often hung with bells, which crowns a dagoba in Indo-Chinese countries. It represents the gold umbrella as an emblem of royalty.

Our landscape was all alight with fire-balls floating over the town, [and] the bursting of shells around the tinkling *tee* of the Golden Dragon [dagoda].

*J. W. Palmer*, *Up and Down the Irrawaddy*, p. 111.

**tee-iron**, *n.* See *T-iron*.

**teekt**, *n.* An old spelling of *teak*.

**teel** (tēl), *n.* See *tiel*<sup>2</sup>.

**teel-oil** (tēl'oil), *n.* See *oil*.

**teel-seed** (tēl'sēd), *n.* Sesame- or til-seed.

**teem**<sup>1</sup> (tēm), *v.* [*< ME. temen*, *< AS. tēman*, *tj-man*, produce, *< tēdm*, offspring: see *team*. In the sense 'abound, overflow,' the word is appar. confused with *teem*<sup>3</sup>, pour, etc.] **I. trans.**

1. To produce; bring forth; bear.

*Mal.* What's the newest grief? . . .

*Ross*. Each minute *teems* a new one.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 176.

Tak'st thou pride

To imitate the fair uncertainty?

Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm?

*Middleton* (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, iv. 3.

The earth obey'd, and straight

Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth

Innumerable living creatures. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 454.

2. To bring; lead; take; reflexively, to betake one's self; appeal.

He *teemed* him to the king.

*Tristrem*, l. 431 (*Stratmann*, ed. Bradley).

**II. intrans.** 1. To be or become pregnant; engender young; conceive; bear; produce.

If that the earth could *teem* with woman's tears,

Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 1. 256.

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; be stocked to overflowing; be prolific or abundantly fertile.

A gathering Storm he seem'd, which from afar

*Teem'd* with a Deluge of destructive War.

*Congreve*, *Birth of the Muse*.

The Latin language *teems* with sounds adapted to every situation.

*Goldsmith*, *Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing*.

**teem**<sup>2</sup> (tēm), *v. t.* [*< ME. temen* (not found in AS. except as in suffix *-tēme*, *-tjme* in *luf-tjme*, *withen-tjme*) = OS. *teman* = MLG. *temen*, LG. *temen*, *tamen*, *befit*, = D. *tamen*, be comely or fit (*betamen*, *beseem*, *beteem*), = OHG. *zeman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *ziemen* = Goth. *ga-timan*, *befit*. Cf. *beteem*.] 1. To be fit for; be becoming or appropriate to; befit.

Al was us never broche ne ring,

Ne elles nought from wimmen sent,

Ne ones in her herte yment

To make us only frendly chere,

But mighte *teem* us on bere.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1744.

2. To think fit. [Rare.]

I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces.

*Gifford*, *Dialogue on Witches* (1603). (*Hallivell*.)

**teem**<sup>3</sup> (tēm), *v.* [*< ME. temen*, *< Icel. tæma* (= Sw. *tömma* = Dan. *tömmen*), empty, *< tömr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*; see *toom*.] **I. trans.** To pour; empty; toom; specifically, to pour in the casting of crucible steel.

*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift*.

Two or three hours after, the kiln is *teemed* — that is, the malt is taken off and stored in its bin. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 191.

**II. intrans.** To pour; come down in torrents: as, it not only rains, it *teems*. [Prov. Eng.]

**teem**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *team*.

**teemer**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theme*.

**teemer**<sup>1</sup> (tē'mēr), *n.* One who teems; one who brings forth young. *Imp. Dict.*

**teemer**<sup>2</sup> (tē'mēr), *n.* [*< teem*<sup>3</sup> + *-er*.] One who pours; specifically, one who pours the molten steel in the process of casting.



**teemful** (tēm'fūl), *a.* [*< teem + -ful.*] 1. Pregnant; prolific. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Brimful. *Unsworth.*

**teeming†** (tē'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *teem*, *v.*] The bringing forth of young.

Like a Woman with oft teeming womb;  
Who, with the Babes of her own body born,  
Having almost stor'd a whole Towne with people,  
At length becomes barren, and taint, an I teeld;  
*Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, i. 3.*  
At last, when teeming Time was come. *Prior, The Mice.*

**teeming** (tē'ming), *p. a.* Pregnant; prolific; fruitful; abundant; overflowing.

What device should he bring forth now?  
I love a teeming wit as I love my nourishment.  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.*

**teeming-hole** (tē'ming-hōl), *n.* A pit in which a mold is placed which is used for casting crucible steel.

**teeming-punch** (tē'ming-punch), *n.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt from a hole; a drift. *E. H. Knight.*

**teemless** (tēm'les), *a.* [*< teem + -less.*] Not fruitful or prolific; barren. [Rare.]

Such wars, such waste, such fery tracks of dearth,  
Their zeal has left, and such a teemless earth.  
*Drayton, Hind and Panther, i. 228.*

**teen**¹ (tēn), *n.* [*< ME. teen, ten, teone, < AS. teona, injury, vexation, = OS. tiono, injury, = Icel. tjón, loss. Cf. teen¹, v., and teeny, tiny.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; trouble; ill fortune; harm. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Almightie and al mercurie quene,  
To whom that al this world fteeth for socour,  
To have relees of sinne, sorwe, and tene.  
*Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 3.*

And sair and lang mat their teen last,  
That wrought thes sic a dowie cast.  
*The Ten Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).*

For there, with bodily anguish keen,  
With Indian heats at last fordene,  
With public toil and private tene—  
Thou sank'st, alone.  
*M. Arnold, A Southern Night.*

2†. Vexation; anger; hate.  
Toax, in his tene, with a tore speire,  
Caupit to Cassibilan, the kynges son of Troy.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6809.*

And Chedder, for mere grief his teen he could not wreak.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 283.*

There is no such complacency to the wicked as the  
wreaking their malicious teens on the good.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.*

**teen**¹ (tēn), *v. t.* [Also dial. *tine*, formerly *tene*; *< ME. teenen, tenen, teonen, < AS. tynan, teonian = OS. ge-tiunean = OFries. tiona, tiuna, injure, vex, < teona, injury, vexation: see teen¹, n.*] To grieve; afflict; reflexively, to be vexed.

Sche told me a nother tale that we tened sarre.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.*

Quod wraththe, "loke thou bere thee bolde;  
What man thee teene, His heed thou breest."  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.*

**teen**² (tēn), *v. t.* [Also *tine*; *< ME. tinen, tuinen, < AS. tynan (= MD. tuynen, inclose, D. tuinen, walk in a garden, = OFries. be-tena = MLG. tunen = OHG. zūnen, zūnen, MHG. zūnen, G. zūnen, inclose, fence), < tūn, an inclosure: see town.*] To inclose; make a fence round.

**teen**³ (tēn), *v.* A corruption of *teend* for *tind*¹. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**teen**⁴, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To allot; bestow.

But both alike, when death hath both supprest,  
Religious reverence doth burial teene.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 59.*

**-teen.** [*< ME. -tene, < AS. -tēne, -tjine = OS. -tein = OFries. -tena, -tine = D. -tien = MLG. -tein = OHG. -zehan, MHG. -zehen, G. -zehn = Icel. -tān = Sw. -ton = Dan. -ten = Goth. -taihun = L. -decim = Gr. -(kai)deka = Skt. -daca, an element used in the numerals from thirteen (AS. *threotjine*) to nineteen (AS. *nigon-tjine*) inclusive; being AS. *tēne, tjine, etc., ten, in composition: see ten.*] A suffix used in the cardinal numerals from *thirteen* to *nineteen*, meaning 'ten,' and expressing in these numerals ten more than the amount indicated by the initial element.*

**teenage** (tē'nāj), *n.* [*< teen² + -age.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**teend**, *v.* Same as *tind*¹. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

**teemful†** (tēm'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. teneful; < teen¹ + -ful.*] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted. *Piers Plowman (B.)* iii. 345.

**teemfully†** (tēm'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. tenefully; < teenful + -ly².*] Sorrowfully; with grief; sadly. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.*

**teens** (tēnz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *'teen, < -teen, q. v.*] The numbers whose names have the termination *-teen*; especially, the years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen* and end with *nineteen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her teens.

Your poor young things, when they are once in the teens,  
think they shall never be married.  
*Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.*

"Madam," said I (she and the century were in their teens together), "all men are horses, except when we want them."  
*O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.*

**teeny¹** (tē'ni), *a.* [*< teen¹ + -y¹.*] Fretful; peevish. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**teeny²** (tē'ni), *a.* Very small: same as *tiny*. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

**teepee**, *n.* See *teepee*.

**teepoy**, *n.* See *teapoy*.

**teer** (ter), *v. t.* [*< F. tirer, draw, pull: see tire².*] To stir, as a calico-printers' sieve which is stretched on a frame.

**teercelt**, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

**teerer** (tēr'ēr), *n.* [Also spelled *tearer*: *< ter + -er¹.* Cf. *F. tireur*, one who draws or pulls, *< tirer, draw.*] In calico-printing, one who covers with coloring matter the sieve on which the block is pressed to become charged with color.

**teesa** (tē'zā), *n.* [Native name.] The zuggun-falcon, *Būtaster* (usually *Poliornis*) *teesa*, a buteonine hawk of India. Also *tesa*.

**Teesdalia** (tēz-dā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named from Robert Teesdale, author of a catalogue of plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferae* and tribe *Thlaspidæ*. It is characterized by smooth and aculeous habit, stamens appendaged at the base, and the pod a broadly oblong compressed silicle. The two species are natives of western Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are small annuals with a rosette of pinnately lobed leaves, a naked or few-leaved scape, and small white flowers. See *shepherd's-cress*.

**teeso** (tē'sō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The flowers of *Butea frondosa*, and probably of *B. superba*, used in India and China as a dye for cottons, giving yellow or orange tints. Also *teeso*, *tisso*.

**tee-square**, *n.* See *T-square*, under *square¹*, 5.

**teest¹**, *n.* A Middle English form of *test¹*.

**teest²** (tēst), *n.* [A dial. form (*< ME. teest: see test¹*) of *test¹* (†).] A small anvil used by sheet-iron workers; a stake. *E. H. Knight.*

**tee-tee, titi¹** (tē'tē), *n.* [S. Amer. *titi*; prob. imitative.] A South American squirrel-monkey of either of the genera *Callicebus* and *Chrysobatrax*; a pinche or saimiri. There are several species. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

**teetee** (tē'tē), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The diving petrel, *Pelecanoides* (or *Halodroma*) *urinator*. [Australia.]

**teeter** (tē'tēr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *titter²*.] To see-saw; move up and down in see-saw fashion. [U. S.]

**teeter** (tē'tēr), *n.* [*< teeter, v.*] A see-saw. [U. S.]

An 'I tell you you've gut to larn that War ain't one long teeter.  
Betwixt I wan' to an' 'T wun't du, debatin' like a skeeter  
Afore he lights—all is, to give the other side a millin'.  
*Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.*

**teetertail** (tē'tēr-tāl), *n.* A sandpiper; a tilt-up or tip-up; the spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*; so called from the characteristic see-saw motion of the hind parts. See cut under *Tringoides*. [U. S.]

**teeth**, *n.* Plural of *tooth*.

**teethe** (tēth), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *teethed*, *ppr.* *teething*. [*< teeth, pl. of tooth.*] To grow or cut the teeth: as, a *teething* child.

**teething** (tē'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *teethe, v.*] Dentition; the growth or formation of teeth; the act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.—*Climacteric teething*. See *climacteric*.

**teetotal** (tē'tō'tal), *a.* [An emphatic reduplication of *total*. There are two accounts of the origin of this word. (a) The Rev. Joel Jewell (according to various accounts, confirmed by a letter from him to the editor of this dictionary), secretary of a temperance society formed at Hector, New York, in 1818, on the basis of a pledge to abstain from distilled spirits but not from fermented liquors, introduced in January, 1827, a pledge binding the signers to abstinence from all intoxicants. The two classes of signers were distinguished as those who took the "old pledge," and had "O. P." placed before their names, and those who took the "new" or "total pledge" ("T."); the frequent explanation given of these letters made "T.—total" familiar. (b) Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, England, is said, in

advocating the principle of temperance, about 1833, to have maintained that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do"; while a variation of this account makes the artisan a stutterer. Both accounts appear to be correct, and the word may have originated independently in the two countries.] 1. Total; complete; entire; used emphatically.—2. Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: as, a *teetotal* society, meeting, or pledge; the *teetotal* cause.

The *teetotal* movement had been founded some years earlier by the Quakers of Cork, but it took no hold on the people till Theobald Mathew, a young Capuchin friar, joined it in 1838.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 143.

3. Pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [Colloq.]

I walk, I believe, 100 miles every week, and that I couldn't do, I know, if I wasn't *teetotal*.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 403.*

**teetotaler, teetotaler** (tē'tō'tal-ēr), *n.* [*< teetotal + -er¹.*] One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

But I am a *teetotaler*—said the divinity-student in a subdued tone.  
*O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.*

**teetotalism** (tē'tō'tal-izm), *n.* [*< teetotal + -ism.*] The principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from intoxicating drink, or the total-abstinence movement.

After a period distinguished by hard drinking and hard eating has come a period of comparative sobriety, which, in *teetotalism* and vegetarianism, exhibits extreme forms of its protest against the riotous living of the past.  
*H. Spencer, Education, p. 225.*

**teetotally** (tē'tō'tal-i), *adv.* Totally; entirely: used emphatically. [Colloq.]

Dinner was an ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.  
*De Quincey, Dinner, Real and Reputed.*

In Sir James Spence's "Tour of Ireland," published in 1829, he speaks of the word *teetotally* as an adverb in every-day use by the working classes.  
*Edwards, Words, Facts, and Phrases, p. 561.*

**tee-totum** (tē'tō'tum), *n.* [Also *te-totum*; i. e., *T-totum, totum* represented by *T*, from the *T* marked upon it.] 1. A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a very old game of chance. Formerly the four sides exhibited respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus, A (*Latin aufer, take away*) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depono, put down*), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil, nothing*), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum, the whole*) wins the whole of the stakes. In the modern tee-totum the D is commonly changed to P, and the reading also changed into English: thus, T (take up), P (put down), A (all), N (none).

The usage of the *te-totum* may be considered as a kind of petty gambling, it being marked with a certain number of letters; and part of the stake is taken up, or an additional part put down, according as those letters lie uppermost.  
*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.*

2. A similar toy used for spinning in the same manner, but circular or having an indefinite number of sides, and without the marks above described: used as a plaything or in different games by children.

**tee-whoop** (tē-hwēp'), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (b). See cut under *lapwing*. [Local, British.]

**te-fall** (tē'fāl), *n.* Same as *to-fall*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**teff** (tef), *n.* [Native name; also written *taff, thaff, theff.*] An annual cereal grass, *Poa Abyssinica*, the most important food-plant of Abyssinia. Its grains, which are of the size of a pin-head, afford a very white flour which makes an excellent bread of an agreeable acidulous taste.

**teft** (teft), *a.* [A var. of *tight* (ME. *\*teght, tight*); cf. *draft*, var. of *draught, dafter*, a dial. var. of *daughter*, etc.: see *tight, taut*.] Tight; taut.

Away they fly, their tackling *teft* and tight,  
Top and top-gallant in the bravest sort.  
*Peele, Tale of Troy.*

**teg** (teg), *n.* [Also *tegg*; origin obscure. Possibly an arbitrary variation, with complementary sense, of *steg, stag*.] 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. Same as *tag*³.

**Tegenaria** (tej-e-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidae*. They are medium-sized hairy spiders, having the superior spinnerets longest, with complementary sense, of *steg, stag*.] 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. Same as *tag*³.

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**tegh**. A Middle English preterit of *tecl*, also of *tecl*.

**tegmen** (teg'men), *n.*: pl. *tegmina* (-mi-nā). [*Also tegumen*; NL., < L. *tegmen*, *tegumen*, a cover, < *tegere*, cover; see *tegument*.] 1. A covering; a covering or protecting part or organ; a tectum; an integument; a tegumentum.—2. In *bot.*, the endopleura, or inner coat, of the seed. It is soft and delicate, and conforms to the shape of the nucleus. See *seed*, 1.—3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the tectrices or coverts of the wing or tail. See *teetrees*. [Rare.]—4. In *anat.*, the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear, especially in early stages of its formation; also distinguished as *tegmen tympani*.—5. The covering of the posterior wing of some insects; especially, the fore wing of any orthopterous insect, corresponding to the elytrum of a beetle or the hemelytrum of a bug.

**tegmental** (teg'men-tal), *a.* [*< tegmentum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the tegmentum.—**Tegmental nucleus**. Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*). **Tegmental region**, the tegmentum of the crus and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata down to the decussation of the pyramids. It contains the formatio reticularis, lemniscus, posterior longitudinal fasciculus, other fibers, and various collections of ganglion-cells.

**tegumentum** (teg'men'tum), *n.*: pl. *tegumenta* (-tā). [*Also tegumentum*; NL., < L. *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, a cover, a covering; see *tegument*.] 1. In *bot.*, the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; also, one of the scales of such covering.—2. In *anat.*, the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crura by the substantia nigra. **Nucleus of the tegmentum** (*nucleus tegmenti*). Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).

**tegmina**, *n.* Plural of *tegmen*.

**tegmina** (teg'mi-nā), *a.* [*< NL. tegminalis*, < *tegmen* (teg'men), a covering; see *tegmen*.] Covering or protecting, as a tegmen; tectorial; tegumentary.

**tegminalia** (teg'mi-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tegminalis*; see *tegmina*.] The regularly arranged plates of the body or calyx of the tessellated crinoids.

**teguexin** (te-gek'sin), *n.* [Braz.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius*, *T. teguexin*. It attains a length of three or four feet, and is marked with yellow and black. *T. rufescens* is the red teguexin. See *Teiidae*.

**tegula** (teg'ū-lā), *n.*: pl. *tegulae* (-lā). [NL., < L. *tegula*, a tile, a roofing-tile, < *tegere*, cover, conceal; see *tecl*, *tell*.] In *entom.*: (a) A sclerite attached to the lateral border of the mesoscutum and covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopterous insects. (See *pterygota* and *operculum* (b) (8).) A similar formation of lepidopterous insects is known as the *patagium*, *scapula*, or *shoulder-tippet*. (b) A little membrane covering the metathoracic spiracle of dipterous insects; also called *squama*, *prehalter*, and *covering-scale*.

**tegular** (teg'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *tégulaire*, < L. *tegula*, a tile; see *tegula*, *tile*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—2. In *entom.*, covering, as a sclerite, the base of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to a tegula.

**regularly** (teg'ū-lār-lī), *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

**tegulated** (teg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< L. tegula*, a tile, + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles; used specifically of a type of armor.—**Tegulated armor**, armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

**tegumen** (teg'ū-men), *n.*: pl. *tegumina* (te-gū-mi-nā). [NL.; see *tegmen*.] Same as *tegmen*.

**tegument** (teg'ū-ment), *n.* [ME. *tegument*, < OF. *tegument*, F. *tegument* = Sp. Pg. *tegumento*, < L. *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, < *tegere* = Gr. *τεγνν*, cover, conceal; see *tecl*. Cf. *integument*.] A cover; an envelop; a natural covering or protection of the body or a part of it; a tegmen or tegmentum.

Over ther that stonde  
A tegument of brom or such extende  
Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Specifically—(a) In *zool.* and *anat.*, skin; the general covering of the body; the integument. (b) In *entom.*: (1) A tegmen; the wing-cover or elytrum of orthopterous insects; an erroneous use, apparently by confusion with *tegmen*, 5. (2) Properly, the crust, or chitinous integument, of the body, as distinguished from the hairs, scales, etc., which may grow upon it.

**tegumental** (teg'men-tal), *a.* [*< tegument* + *-al*.] Covering; investing or integumental; tectorial; tegumentary; tegmental.

Visual and tectonic sense organs borne by the tentacles. *Harvey and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 276.

**tegumentary** (teg'men-tār-i), *a.* [= F. *tegumentaire*; as *tegument* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to integument; composing or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part or structure; tegmental; tectorial. **Tegumentary amputation**, amputation in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue only. Also called *skin-flap amputation*. **Tegumentary epithelium**. Same as *epidermis*.

**tegumentum** (teg'men'tum), *n.*: pl. *tegumenta* (-tā). Same as *tegumentum*.

**tehee** (tē'hē'), *interj.* [*< ME. te hee*; imitative.] A word expressing a laugh.

"Te hee," quod she, and clapte the wyndow to.  
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 554.

**tehee** (tē'hē'), *n.* [*< tehee*, *interj.*] A laugh; from the sound.

Did you chide me for not putting a stronger lace in your stays, when you had broke one as strong as a hempen cord with containing a violent *tehee* at a smutty jest in the last play?  
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, l. 1.

**tehee** (tē'hē'), *r. i.* [*< tehee*, *interj.*] To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

That laughed and *te-he'd* with derision  
To see them take your deposition.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 133.

**Teian, Tean** (tē'an), *a.* [*< L. Teius*, < *Teos*, < Gr. *Teos*, *Teos* (see *def.*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor; especially referring to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

The Scian and the Teian muse,  
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,  
Have found the fame your shores refuse.  
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

**Te Igitur** (tē i'j-i-tēr). [So called from the first words of the canon: L. *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *igitur*, therefore.] The first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies. It immediately succeeds the preface, and contains a prayer for the church.

**Teiidae** (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teius* + *-idae*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Teius*, having confluent parietal bones, supratemporal fossæ not segmented or roofed over, and no osteodermal plates. These lizards are confined to America, and some of them are called *teguexins*. The family is also named *Ameividae*. Also *Teiide*, *Teiidae*.

**teii** (tēi), *n.* [Formerly also *teile*; < OF. *teii*, *teill*, *til*, F. *telle*, < L. *tilia*, a linden. Cf. dim. *teylet*, *tillet*.] 1. The linden or lime-tree.

From purple violets and the *teile* they bring  
Their gather'd sweets, and rife all the spring.  
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 233.

2. The terebinth.

As a *teii* tree (terebinth, R. V.), and as an oak. Isa. vi. 13.

**teind** (tēnd), *n.* [*< Icel. tinn*, a tenth, a tithe; see *tenth*, *tithe*.] In Scotland, a tithe. It is paid from the produce of land or cattle only. After the Reformation the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called *titulars*, to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these teinds were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a *stipend*; so that teinds may now be described as that part of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church.

At every seven years  
They pay the *teind* to hell;  
And I am sœ fat and fair of flesh,  
I fear 'twill be mysell.  
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

**Court of Teinds** (in full, *Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds*), a court in Scotland consisting of five judges of the Court of Session (four lords of the inner house and the lord ordinary on teinds), who sit as a parliamentary commission, with jurisdiction extending to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, etc.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**. See *decree*.

**teind-master** (tēnd'mās-tēr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

**teinet**, *n.* See *tain*.

**tein-land** (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See *thane*.  
**teinoscope** (tēnō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. teinein* (see *tend*), stretch, extend, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the chromatic aberration, while the dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or decreased in the plane of refraction. Amici's prism-telescope consists of two such teinoscopes arranged consecutively, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.

**teint**, *teinture*. Old spellings of *taint*, *tainture*.

**teiset**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *teise*, later *toise*, a fathom; see *toise*. Cf. *poise*, *poise*.] A fathom.

In me prison thou schelt abide,  
Under the twenty *teise*.  
Berce of Hamtoun, l. 1417.

**teiset**, *r. i.* [ME., < *teise*, *n.*] To weigh anchor; set sail.

Into see they went, the sayl vp gan reise,  
To expresse contrarie shippes gan *teise*.  
Rime of Parleyng (L. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

**Teius** (tē'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Tendae*. See *teguexin*. Also *Tepus*.

**teknonymous** (tek-non'i-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. τέκνον*, child, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] Pertaining to or characterized by teknonymy.

Let us now turn to another custom, not less quaint-seeming than the last to the European mind. This is the practice of naming the parent from the child. . . . There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coming a name for them, *teknonymous* peoples.  
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII. 248.

**teknonymy** (tek-non'i-mi), *n.* [*< teknonymous* + *-y*.] The naming of a parent from his or her child.

Another custom, here called *teknonymy*, or naming the parent from the child, prevails among more than thirty peoples.  
Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 740.

**tel** (tel), *n.* Sesame. See *til*.

**tela** (tē'lā), *n.*: pl. *telæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tela*, web, warp; see *toil*.] 1. A web; a rete.—2. In *anat.*: (a) A tissue, in general; any tissue of the body, or histological structure, as distinguished from the structures or organs of gross anatomy; extended to include liquids containing corpuscles: as, *tela adiposa*, fatty tissue; *tela connectiva*, connective tissue; *tela lymphatica*, liquid contents of the body-cavity and lymphatic vessels. *Haeckel*. (b) A delicate membranous web or thin sheet of scarcely nervous tissue found in the brain in connection with its cavities, consisting both of pia mater and of endyma, with little or no nerve-tissue intervening.—**Tela aranea**. Same as *spider-web*.—**Tela cellulosa**, areolar tissue.—**Tela choroidea cerebelli**, the membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the velum medullare posterius. Also called *tela choroidea inferior ventriculi quarti*.—**Tela choroidea superior**, the velum interpositum, or membranous roof of the third ventricle. Also called *velum triangulare*.

**telæsthesia** (tel-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *αἰσθησις*, perception.] Perception at a distance. See the quotation under *telepathy*.

**telamon** (tel'a-mon), *n.*: pl. *telamones* (tel-a-mō'nēz). [*< L. telamon*, *telamo*, < Gr. *τελαμων*, bearer, < *τελέω*, bear.] In arch., the figure of a man performing the function of a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as a caryatid. They were called *atlantes* by the Greeks. See *atlantes*.

**telangiectasia** (te-lan'ji-ek-tā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., also *telangiectasis*, < Gr. *τέλος*, the end, + *αγγεῖον*, vessel, + *εκτασις*, extension.] In med., a dilatation of the small vessels.

**telangiectasis** (te-lan'ji-ek-tā'sis), *n.* [NL.; see *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

**telangiectasy** (te-lan'ji-ek-tā'si), *n.* [NL.; see *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

**telangiectatic** (te-lan'ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting telangiectasia.

**telapoint**, *n.* An obsolete form of *talapoin*. *Imp. Dict.*

**telar** (tē'lār), *a.* [*< tela* + *-ar*.] Having the character of a tela, web, or tissue; telary: as, the *telar* membranes of the brain. See *tela*.

**telar**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *tiller*<sup>2</sup>. *Arch. Jour.*, XIX. 71.

**telarian** (tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< telary* + *-an*.] I. A spinning web, as a spider. See *reticularian*, *tubularian*, *orbicularian*.

II. A spinning spider.

**telary** (tē'lār-lī), *adv.* [*< telar* (cf. *telary*) + *-ly*.] In the manner of or so as to make a web or tela: as, "telary interwoven," Sir T. Browne.

**telary** (tē'lār-lī), *a.* [*< ML. \*telarius*, < L. *tela*, a web; see *tela*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a web, tissue, or tela; woven; spun.—2. Spinning a web, as a spider; telarian.

The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon.  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19. (Richardson.)

**telautograph** (te-lā'tō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε*, afar, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γραφειν*, write.] The name given by Elisha Gray to his form of writing- or copying-telegraph. This telegraph can be used to reproduce in facsimile either the handwriting of the person sending the message, or any picture or drawing which can be made with a pen. The transmitting-pen is



connected by cords to mechanism by means of which the motions of the pen cause a pulsatory current to pass into two telegraph-line wires. These pulsatory currents produce rapid pulsatory motion of the armatures of a system of electromagnets, by means of which the receiving-pen is caused to follow the motions of the transmitter. Another electromagnetic arrangement lifts the receiving-pen off the paper at the end of each word or line, and still another serves to move the paper forward for the next line.

**teld**<sup>1</sup> (teld), *n.* [*ME. teld, < AS. teld, < G. teld = MD. teld = G. zelt = Ice. fjeld = Sw. tält = Dan. telt, a tent. Hence telt<sup>2</sup>.*] A tent.

**teld**<sup>2</sup> (teld), *v. t.* [*< ME. telden: < teld<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To set up (a tent); pitch; in general, to set up.

Thence they tellet tablez [on] trestles alofte.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1648.

2. To lodge in a tent.

Vn-to me tolde god on a tyde,  
Wher I was teld vnder a tree,  
He saide my seede shulde multiplye.

*York Plays*, p. 56.

**teld**<sup>3</sup>. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *teld*<sup>1</sup>.

**Telea** (tē-lē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycid moths, erected for the polyphemus silkworm-moth, *T. polyphemus*, a large and handsome American species, which produces a coarse and durable silk. See *polyphemus*, 5.

**teleanemograph** (tel'-ē-a-nem'-ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, far off, far away, + E. anemograph.*] An anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

**telebarograph** (tel'-ē-bar'-ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. barograph.*] A barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

**telebarometer** (tel'-ē-ba-rom'-e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. barometer.*] A barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

**teledu** (tel'-ē-dō), *n.* The stinking badger of Java and Sumatra, *Mydaus meliceps*.



Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*).

**telega** (tē-lā'-gā), *n.* [Russ. *teliega*, a cart or wagon.] A cart or sort of box, about six feet



East Siberian Telega.

long, unprovided with springs, and set upon the wheels: a Russian vehicle.

Small unpainted one-horse *telegas*, which look like longitudinal halves of barrels mounted on four wheels.

*The Century*, XXXVI. 11.

**telegram** (tel'-ē-gram), *n.* [= F. *télégramme* = Sp. *telegrama* = Pg. It. *telegramma* = D. *telegram* = G. *telegramm* = Sw. Dan. *telegram* = Russ. *telegramma* = NGr. *τηλέγραμμα* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε, afar, + γράμμα, a writing*. The correct form would be *\*telepheme*, from a Gr. type reflected in the NGr. *τηλεγραφήμα*, a telegram, < *τηλεγραφειν, telegraph, < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράφειν, write*.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

A New Word.—A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words for which there is very frequent occasion, where one will answer. It is *Telegram*, instead of *Telegraphic Despatch*, or *Telegraphic Communication*. . . . *Telegram* means to write from a distance.—*Telegram*, the writing itself, executed from a distance. *Monogram*, *Logogram*, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptance. *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

I sent a telegram (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!).

*Bulwer*, What will he do with it? (1858), xii. 11.

To milk a telegram, to make use surreptitiously of a telegram designed for another. See *milk*, v. t., 5. [Slang.]

**telegraphic** (tel'-ē-gram'-ik), *a.* [*< telegram + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having

the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [Recent.] *Imp. Dict.*

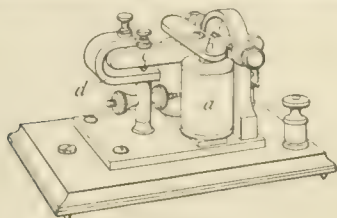
**telegraph** (tel'-ē-grāf), *n.* [= F. *télégraphe* = Sp. *telegrafo* = Pg. *telegrafo* = It. *telegrafo* = J. *telegrafo* = G. *telegraph* = Sw. Dan. *telegraf* = Russ. *telegraf* = NGr. *τηλέγραφος* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε, afar, + γράφειν, write*.] 1. An apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance. In this general sense it includes the original *semaphore-telegraphs*; *mechanical telegraphs* for sending messages short distances, as from the pilot-house to the engine-room of a steamer; *pneumatic telegraphs*, in which compressed air in a tube serves to transmit a message; *hydraulic telegraphs*, in which a column of water takes the place of the air in the tube; flashing lights, as from a *heliotrope*, and any appliance for signaling, as flags or lanterns. Nearly all of these appliances are recognized as *signaling apparatus*, and are now so called. (See *signal* and *annunciator*.) In its later and more restricted sense, the name is applied to some form of apparatus employing electricity and transmitting more than mere calls or signals. Telegraphs may be divided into two classes: the *electromechanical telegraphs*, or those in which the messages are received by means of some mechanical device operated by electricity; and the *electrochemical telegraphs*, in which the message is received and recorded by means of some chemical effect produced by electricity, the messages in both systems being sent or transmitted by some mechanical means. The *electromechanical telegraphs* may be again divided into two classes: those in which the message is received or read by sight (including those in which it is printed or recorded), and those in which it is read by sound. The *electromechanical telegraphs* are in some instances actuated by means of an electromagnet, and for this reason they are called *electromagnetic telegraphs*. This name has sometimes been given to all electrodynamic telegraphs, but it appears properly to belong to the *electromechanical telegraphs* which employ electromagnetism, and particularly to the Morse system. There is also an *electromechanical telegraph* actuated by magneto-electricity, and called the *magneto-electric telegraph*. The telegraph consists essentially of (1) a *line-wire*, or main conductor; (2) a *battery*, or other source of electricity; (3) a *transmitting instrument*, or device for connecting or disconnecting the line-wire with the battery, or for changing the polarity of the current sent over the line-wire; and (4) a *receiver*, or indicating or recording apparatus. The *line-wire* is, for land lines, most commonly of iron, but sometimes of steel covered with a copper tube, and frequently also (especially on the rapid circuits in England) of hard drawn copper and, for the local connections with the battery or instruments, of copper. The source of electricity may be a battery or a dynamo. The transmitter or receiver may vary greatly according to the system in which it is used. In the *electromechanical systems* in which the message is read by sight, two different receivers are employed. The first of these, the *needle-telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone of England, has a line-wire, a battery, and a simple device for reversing the current by the movement of a handle. The receiver is a needle supported on a horizontal bar, free to turn to the right or left, and provided with an index needle, placed in front of a dial, to show the deflections. The needle is within a coil of wire through which the current from the line passes, the whole forming an electric multiplier or galvanoscope. The message is indicated by an alphabet of motions, deflections to one side being read as the dots and to the other as the dashes of the Morse alphabet. This system is still used on some unimportant circuits and on some of the railway lines in England. It is largely in use for long submarine cables. Thomson's *mirror-galvanoscope* being used. This receiver consists essentially of a galvanometer, the needle of which carries a small mirror that reflects a beam of light from a lamp upon a screen. The minute movements of the needle are thus rendered visible on a large scale, and the vibrations of the spot of light serve to spell the message. The second sight-reading system is the *dial-telegraph*; it employs a dial and index or pointer for a receiver. The letters are placed round the edge of the dial, and the index travels round the dial from letter to letter till the right one is reached, when a slight pause indicates that the letter was signaled from the transmitting end of the line. This system is used for private lines and for local circuits where speed of transmission is not important. The *Morse system* employs a line-wire, battery, and circuit-breaker or Morse key as a transmitter, and now very commonly uses a *sounder* as a receiving instrument, the slight clicking sound of the instrument clearly indicating the letters of the alphabet. This system has developed from the recording telegraph which was invented by Morse of New York, and was first tried on a commercial scale between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. (See *Morse telegraph*, below.) The *electromechanical systems* in which the message is automatically recorded as it is received include the Morse system using the Morse receiver, the chemical telegraphs, the printing telegraphic systems, the stock-reporting telegraphs, the syphon recorder, and the writing-telegraphs. A number of *telegraphic-printing systems* have been invented, the object being to print the message directly on paper as fast as received. Of these, the systems of *House* and *Hughes* were successfully worked in the United States, and a modification of *Hughes's* apparatus, the *electromotor printing-telegraph* of Phelps, is still used by the Western Union Company. *Hughes's* apparatus is still used in Europe, especially in France. Several simpler forms of type printing-telegraphs are used as stock-printers and private-line telegraphs. The telegraph of Cowper, and the *telautograph* (which see) of Elisha Gray are examples of facsimile- or writing-telegraphs. In the former system two wires are used, and the message is transmitted by varying the intensity of the currents in the double line. The transmitter consists of a pencil connected by means of light rods with metal plates joined together through resistance-coils. The message is written on a band of paper passing under the pencil, and every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the rods to move over the plates, and change the resistance in the circuits. The receiver consists of a pen held upright, and joined by means of threads to the armatures of two magnets placed so that variations of the

currents through the two circuits give motions in two rectangular directions to the pen. The pen thus gives a trace in one direction or the other, or in a curve that is the resultant of both movements, and this trace is a literal copy of the message written by the transmitting pencil. The electrochemical systems of telegraphy all give a record of the message, and the transmitting device, whether a Morse key or some automatic mechanism, breaks or closes the circuit and thus either spells the message in the Morse alphabet, or copies it from writing or a drawing properly arranged at the transmitting end. The receiving apparatus in all these systems depends on the fact that if a current of electricity is made to pass through a piece of paper moistened in certain chemicals, a discoloration of the paper appears wherever the current passes. The first practical system is that of Bain of Edinburgh, which was used for some time both in England and in America. Several forms of copying telegraphs exist, but are little used. It was early recognized in the history of telegraphy that the cost of sending messages could be reduced if more than one message could be sent over a line-wire at one time, or if the speed of transmission could be made very great. Of the many systems designed to accomplish this, five are in actual use, and two have been adopted throughout the United States and more or less in other countries. These systems are the *duplex* of Stearns, 1872; the *quadruplex* of Edison, 1874 (see *duplex telegraph*, below); the *harmonic* of Gray, 1874; the *rapid system*, 1880; and the *synchronous system*, 1884. The *harmonic system* depends on the property possessed by sonorous bodies of responding to vibrations corresponding to their own pitch or rate of vibrations. A vibrating reed is used to transmit over the line a series of electrical impulses exactly corresponding to its rate of vibrations. At the receiving end of the line is another reed that vibrates at the same rate as long as connected with the line, giving to the ear of the operator an apparently continuous note. By means of a Morse key this continuous tone in both reeds may be broken up into the letters of a message. Besides this, if two or more reeds are placed at the sending end of the line, and an equal number having the same pitches at the receiving end of the line, all may transmit their rate of vibration to the current, and each receiving reed will select its own note and no other. By the use of a Morse key to each pair, it thus becomes possible to transmit as many messages as there are pairs of reeds over the same wire at the same time. The so-called *rapid system* of telegraphy is an electrochemical system, with automatic transmitting and receiving instruments. The message is first prepared by punching a series of holes in a strip of paper, each perforation or group of perforations representing a letter. This strip of paper is then made to pass rapidly under metal points connected with the line. At each perforation, one of the points passes through the paper and closes the circuit through the line-wire. At the receiving end, each closing of the circuit makes a stain on a band of prepared paper drawn rapidly under a stylus in connection with the line. Both the transmission and the recording of the message are automatic, and a large number of messages can be sent over one wire in a short time. The *synchronous system* is wholly electromechanical, and is based on the phonic wheel of La Cour. This invention employs a wheel divided radially into a number of sections, every alternate section being connected with the battery, and the alternating sections being connected by wire to the earth. A trailing needle connected with the line-wire rests on the upper side of the wheel, and as the wheel revolves it touches every section in turn, connecting the line with the battery at one section and being cut out at the next. Two wheels are used, one at each end of the line, and as each needle on the two wheels touches the same section the circuit is closed through the line, and then broken as the needles touch the next sections. In the synchronous system branch wires extend from each wheel, every branch being connected with a number of sections, and as the wheels turn, these branches are connected with the line a number of times in a second, or often enough to be practically always joined to the line, and thus messages may be sent by the Morse or other system. Upward of seventy branch wires may be connected with each end of a line-wire, every pair having the line to itself in succession, and yet with sufficient rapidity to be, as far as sight or sound is concerned, wholly independent of all others. The phonic wheel is in this system made useful on a commercial scale in telegraphy.

2. A telegraphic message or despatch; a telegram. *Trollope*. [Rare.]—Acoustic telegraph. See *acoustic*.—Autographic telegraph. See *autographic*.—Automatic signal telegraph, a system used for transmitting fire-alarms, in which the number of the box from which the alarm is sent is automatically struck or registered.—Automatic telegraph, a system in which the signals are transmitted automatically, generally by the use of bands of paper perforated with holes which in form and arrangement represent the message to be sent. The paper moves rapidly between two parts or poles of the circuit, which is complete during the passage of a perforation, but broken at other times. The perforated slips may be quickly prepared and by persons not skilled in telegraphy, so that economy as well as great rapidity is secured by their use.—Automatic type-writer telegraph, a telegraphic system in which the transmitter consists of a keyboard similar to that of a type-writer, and which prints the message at the receiving end.—Chemical telegraph. See def. 1.—Copying telegraph. Same as *autographic telegraph*.—Dial-telegraph. See def. 1.—Duplex telegraph, a telegraphic system arranged for double transmission, or the sending of two messages at the same time over one line, in opposite directions. Several methods for accomplishing this have been devised, one of the most successful being the differential system, in which the electromagnet at each end is so wound that if the key at the distant station is not closed, the current divides equally, one half going to earth and the other half to the distant point, while the instrument at hand is not affected. In this way each receiving instrument is active only when the distant operator closes his key. Each operator has thus control of the receiving instrument of the other, and double transmission without interference becomes possible. In the *quadruplex telegraph* four messages are transmitted on one line at the same time. Various systems of *multiplex telegraphy* have

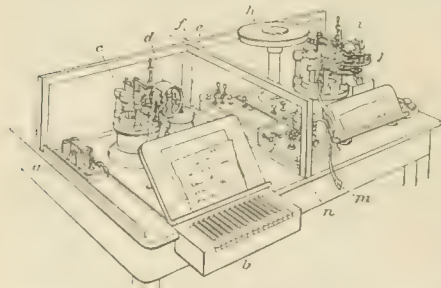


been devised, by means of which many messages may be transmitted over one line at the same time. Among these is the *harmonic telegraph*. See def. 1. Other systems of multiplex telegraph depend on the synchronous movement of parts, such as revolving disks, by means of which local circuits at the extremities of the main line are regularly and rapidly placed in connection with each other through the main conducting wire. — **Electric telegraph**, the instrument or apparatus, device, or process by means of which electricity is utilized for the rapid transmission of intelligence between distant points. All varieties of electric telegraph have in common one or more conducting wires joining the points between which transmission takes place. At one end is a sending instrument, or transmitter, and at the other a receiving instrument. By the sending instrument electric impulses are transmitted through the line to the receiver, where they produce visible or audible signals capable of translation into words and sentences. Batteries, dynamo, or any other convenient source may supply the electricity. The conducting wire may be supported in the air upon insulators attached to poles, or it may be buried underground or sunk under water (being first covered with some good insulating material). Many different systems of telegraph have been devised, depending on different methods of transmitting and receiving the electric impulses. The latter may be of the simplest kind, and so related to each other in time and character as to produce signals which conform to the requirements of a conventional alphabet, as in the Morse system of telegraphy; or they may be made to operate a mechanism at the receiving end so as to write or print the message. See def. 1. — **Facsimile telegraph**. Same as *autographic telegraph*. — **Fire-alarm telegraph**. See *fire alarm*. — **Harmonic telegraph**. See def. 1. — **Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. — **Mechanical telegraph**. See *mechanical*, and def. 1. — **Morse telegraph**, a telegraphic system consisting essentially of a transmitting key operated by the hand, together with an electromagnetic receiver or register which records the signals in the form of dots and dashes. The registering apparatus is usually dispensed with and the signals read "by sound," the receiving magnet with its armature being known as a *sounder*. The currents from the line are passed through the magnet *a* (see cut) and cause it to attract its armature *b*, which



Morse Telegraph Sounder.

brings the stop *c* against the anvil *d*, giving out a clear click for each current sent. The audible signals consist of short and long intervals of contact, corresponding to dots and dashes, and are interpreted by means of the Morse alphabet (which see, under *alphabet*). When the line is more than a mile or two in length, the signals are usually received first on a relay, which is similar in form to a sounder, but so constructed that its armature acts as a key in a local circuit which operates the sounder or register. — **Needle telegraph**. See def. 1. — **Octoplex telegraph**, a telegraph by which eight messages can be sent at the same time over a single wire. — **Optical telegraph**. (a) A semaphore. (b) An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class. — **Phonoplex telegraph**, a telegraph in which multiplex telegraphy is secured by combining telephonic communication with an ordinary telegraph system. — **Pneumatic telegraph**. (a) A form of telegraph, formerly in use, in which messages were transmitted by the agency of a column of water under pneumatic pressure. (b) A system of transmission for signals in which a bell is sounded and a pointer caused to indicate a message by the compression of air in a reservoir at one end of a long tube, the compression being transmitted to the opposite end of the tube. This system is used in hotels, manufacturing, etc., and to transmit steering and steaming directions on shipboard. — **Polygrammatic telegraph**. See *polygrammatic*. — **Printing telegraph**, a telegraph in which the message is printed



Phelps's Electromotor Printing telegraph.

The transmitting apparatus is shown on the left-hand side and the receiving apparatus on the right—the two being separated by a glass partition *tu*. In the apparatus here shown the receiving and transmitting parts are separate and are driven by independent motors. A combined apparatus is also made, in which both sets of mechanism are driven by one motor; in other respects the mechanism is practically the same. The message is transmitted by manipulating a set of keys shown at *k*. These keys move a set of vertical rods arranged in a circle within the cylinder *a*. The tops of these rods carry a set of sectors arranged to form a clock face, the revolving shaft of the sending mechanism. The part of any revolution at which a current is sent to line, depending on the key pressed, is, in the receiving mechanism, kept moving in synchronism, the type clock making the same number of revolutions as the revolving shaft here referred to, the current sent by any particular key can be made to print the corresponding letter on the paper ribbon. The circuit-closing arrangement, which is worked by a vertical rod passing through the top of the cylinder *e*,

is shown at *d*. The electromagnet is shown at *g*, and an electromagnet is shown at *h*. The electromagnet is shown at *i*, and an electromagnet is shown at *j*. The electromagnet is shown at *k*, and an electromagnet is shown at *l*. The electromagnet is shown at *m*, and an electromagnet is shown at *n*. The electromagnet is shown at *o*, and an electromagnet is shown at *p*. The electromagnet is shown at *q*, and an electromagnet is shown at *r*. The electromagnet is shown at *s*, and an electromagnet is shown at *t*. The electromagnet is shown at *u*, and an electromagnet is shown at *v*. The electromagnet is shown at *w*, and an electromagnet is shown at *x*. The electromagnet is shown at *y*, and an electromagnet is shown at *z*.

in ordinary Roman characters by the receiving instrument. — **Recording telegraph**, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted. — **Solar telegraph**, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; a heliostat. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot and dash telegraphic alphabet. — **Submarine telegraph**. See *submarine cable*, under *cable*. — **Submarine Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict. c. 59) confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of telegraph-cables. — **Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict. c. 110) which authorized the purchase and operation of telegraph lines by the Post-office. Other British statutes regulating the construction and maintenance of telegraphs are also known by this title.

**telegraph** (tel'ē-gráf), *v*. [= F. *télégraphier* = Sp. *telegrafar* = Pg. *telegrafiar* = It. *telegrafare* (NLgr. *τῆλεγραφῶ* or *τῆλεγραφῶν*), telegraph: see the noun.] **I. trans.** To transmit or convey, as a communication, speech, intelligence, or order, by a semaphore or telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, telegraphed that they appeared determined to go to the westward. Southey, Nelson, II. 240.

"Make Buell, Grant, and Pope Major-generals of volunteers" he [Halleck] telegraphed the day after the surrender. Newday and Hay, Lincoln, V. 199.

**II. intrans.** 1. To send a message by telegraph. — 2. To signal; communicate by signs.

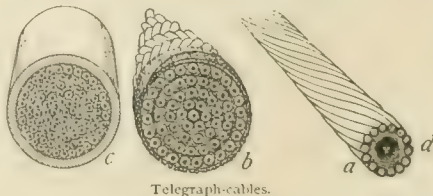
I now observed that Bellal was standing very near me. . . . The fellow had his gun in his hand, and he was telegraphing by looks with those who were standing near him. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xvi.

I didn't see—I didn't understand. Besides, I hate smirking and telegraphing. Also I'm very shy—you won't have forgotten that. Now we can communicate comfortably. The Century, XXXVI. 128.

**telegraph-board** (tel'ē-gráf-bórd), *n*. A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

When the race is all over we may look at the telegraph-board in vain to find her officially-printed number. Daily Chronicle, Sept. 14, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

**telegraph-cable** (tel'ē-gráf-ká'bl), *n*. A cable containing wires used for transmitting telegraphic messages. In the accompanying cuts *a* represents a single-conductor cable, sheathed with iron or



Telegraph-cables.

steel wires, such as is used for submarine work (the conductor is shown at *d*, and is usually surrounded by a gutta-percha or india-rubber tube for insulation); *b* shows the end of a multiple-wire cable suitable for aerial suspension; while *c* is a similar multiple cable inclosed in a metal tube, usually of lead, suitable for underground work.

**telegraph-carriage** (tel'ē-gráf-kar'āj), *n*. A vehicle carrying the apparatus necessary for establishing temporary communication with a permanent telegraph-line. E. H. Knight.

**telegraph-clock** (tel'ē-gráf-klok), *n*. A clock whose rate controls that of others, or is itself controlled, by electric impulses transmitted through telegraph-wires.

**telegraph-dial** (tel'ē-gráf-dī'al), *n*. A dial bearing the letters of the alphabet, figures, etc., arranged in a circle, with a pointer actuated by electromagnetism.

**telegrapher** (tel'ē-gráf-ēr or tē-leg'ra-fēr), *n*. One who is skilled in telegraphy; one whose occupation is the sending of telegraphic messages, especially by the electric telegraph; a telegraph-operator. — **Telegraphers' cramp** or *palsy*, an occupation neurosis of telegraphers, similar to writers' cramp.

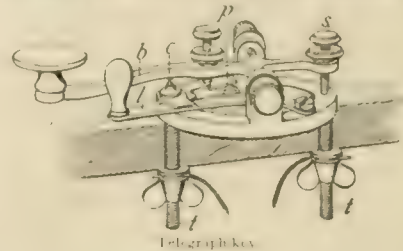
**telegraphic** (tel'ē-gráf'ik), *a*. [= F. *télégraphique* = Sp. *telegráfico* = Pg. *telegrafico* = It. *telegrafico*; as *telegraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; used in telegraphing: as, *telegraphic signals*; *telegraphic art*. — 2. Communicated or transmitted by a telegraph: as, *telegraphic intelligence*.

**telegraphical** (tel'ē-gráf'i-kal), *a*. [*< telegraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *telegraphic*.

**telegraphically** (tel'ē-gráf'i-kal-i), *adv*. 1. In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph. — 2. As regards telegraphic communication: as, a town *telegraphically* isolated.

**telegraphist** (tel'ē-gráf-ist or tē-leg'ra-fist), *n*. [*< telegraph* + *-ist*.] A telegrapher.

**telegraph-key** (tel'ē-gráf-kei), *n*. A device for making and breaking an electric circuit by the movement of the fingers and hand. It usually consists of a bar or lever pivoted in the middle, having a button of some insulating material attached at one end, below which are two platinum-points whose contact at *c* in the figure completes the circuit. The insulating but-



Telegraph-key.

ton is held by the thumb and first two fingers, and stops are arranged to control the play or movement of the lever. The two ends of a break in the line-wire are connected to the terminals *t, t*, and the break is bridged over by the lever *b* each time it is depressed during the transmission of the message. When the key is not being used the lever is held against its back-stop *s* by the spring *p*, and the break is bridged over by putting the lever *b* in the position shown.

**telegraphophone** (tel'ē-gráf'ō-fōn), *n*. [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. graphophōne*.] An apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

**telegraph-plant** (tel'ē-gráf-plant), *n*. The East Indian *Desmodium gyrans*, a plant with trifoliate leaves, of which the lateral leaflets are very small and remarkable for their spontaneous jerking motion, suggesting signaling. In a warm humid atmosphere they alternately rise and fall, quickly changing their position, sometimes almost 180 degrees, while they also rotate on their own axes. Also *moving-plant* and *semaphore-plant*.

**telegraph-pole** (tel'ē-gráf-pól), *n*. One of a series of poles or posts for supporting an elevated telegraph-line. Where there are more wires than one, they are usually fixed to cross-bars on the posts, an insulator being interposed in each case between the post or bar and the wire.

**telegraph-post** (tel'ē-gráf-pōst), *n*. A telegraph-pole.

**telegraph-reel** (tel'ē-gráf-rēl), *n*. In a recording telegraph, the reel on which is wound the endless strip of paper on which the messages are printed or otherwise indicated.

**telegraph-register** (tel'ē-gráf-rej'is-tēr), *n*. A form of receiving instrument which makes a permanent record of the signals received. See cut under *recorder*.

**telegraphy** (tel'ē-gráf-i or tē-leg'ra-fi), *n*. [= F. *télégraphie*; as *telegraph* + *-y*.] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs. — **Aerial telegraphy**. See *aerial*. — **Duplex telegraphy**. See *duplex* and *telegraph*. — **Telehydrobarometer** (tel'ē-hi-drō-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n*. [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ὑδωρ, water, + E. barometer*.] An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head of water, or of any liquid contained in a reservoir.

**teleianthous** (tel-i-an'thus), *a*. [NL., *< Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + ἄνθος, a flower*.] In bot., perfect- or hermaphrodite-flowered.

**teleiconograph** (tel'ē-i-kon'ō-gráf), *n*. [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + εἰκων, an image, + γραφῶν, write*.] A combination of the telescope and camera lucida devised by M. Revoil. The camera lucida is attached to the eyepiece of the telescope in such a way that the observer sees an image of the objects visible in the field of view apparently projected upon a sheet of paper placed on a table below the eyepiece, where he can easily sketch their outlines. He has the scale of the drawing at command, since the size of the image depends on the distance between the eye and the paper.

**teleity** (te-lē'i-ti), *n*. [*< Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + -ity*.] End; tendency to fulfil a function or purpose. [Rare.]

When such a number of hot, dry, and moist atoms cling together, up starts a horse; the same may be said of mixts; they differ merely accidentally, and have no other form, if I may say so, than the *teleity* of the mixture. Gentleman Instructed, p. 427. (Davies.)

**telekinesis** (tel'ē-ki-nē'sis), *n*. [NL., *< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + κίνησις, movement*; see *kinetic*.] Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under *telekinetic*. [Recent.]

Extra-mediumistic operations, as thought-transference, telepathy, *telekinesis* (Fernwirkung), or movements of objects without contact, and finally materialisation. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec. 1890, p. 668.



**telekinetic** (tel'ē-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*< telekinesis + -ic (cf. kinetic).*] Of the nature of or pertaining to telekinesis. [Recent.]

For the alleged movements without contact, which form an important branch of "so-called spiritualistic phenomena," M. Aksakof's new word *telekinetic* seems to me the best attainable. It need not, of course, imply an action in distance, without any intervening medium, but rather an action exercised upon a body so situated with regard to the assumed agent that no exercise of any known force would have originated the body's movement.

Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 669.

**telegraph** (tē-lē'ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράφω, word, + γραφή, write.*] A modified form of semaphore, invented by R. Lovell Edgeworth about the close of the eighteenth century. The signals were four long wooden isosceles triangles, each of which had eight definite positions, representing the numerical figures 1 to 7 and zero. One of the pieces represented units, and the others respectively tens, hundreds, and thousands; by the use of the different signals in different positions any number below eight thousand not containing the figures 8 or 9 could be signaled. Words could be assigned to these numbers according to any prearranged code.

**telemanometer** (tel'ē-mā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. manometer.*] A manometer or pressure-gage that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

**telemeteorograph** (tel'ē-mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + μετεωρογρ., a meteor, + γράφω, write.*] A meteorograph in which the recording apparatus is at a distance from the actuating instruments, and is operated electrically. It is the combination in one registering instrument of a telethermograph, a telebarograph, and a teleanemograph.

**telemeteorographic** (tel'ē-mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< telemeteorograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to the telemeteorograph; relating to registration by meteorological instruments at a distance.

**telemeter** (tē-lem'e-tēr), *n.* [*< F. télémètre, < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + μέτρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc. Sometimes the whole apparatus, sometimes the angle-measuring part only, and sometimes only the graduated rod to be observed at a distance is called a *telemeter*. When such a rod is used the amount subtended by a fixed angle is observed.

2. An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument. The essential features of several systems are as follows. On each side of the index

to the battery. The light armature will be attracted by a field of current, drawing the spring contact with it, so that the contact will be closed, and the current will flow from the battery through the instrument to the battery. The current, which passes through the line *L2*, magnet *M6* of the intermediate, magnet *M3* of the receiver to the base of both instruments, will draw the lever 12 and spring 13 to the battery. The armature of the magnet *M3* is attracted, carrying the fork or pallets which propel the wheel *W*, and also, by reason of the pin 13, pushes lever 15 so that it strikes the adjustable screw in lever 13, throwing it away from its contact with spring 14, breaking the circuit, and allowing the instruments to return to their normal position.

of the instrument is an electric contact-point carried on an insulated arm. When contact is made by a movement of the index, a current is established, which goes to the receiver and sets in motion there a train of mechanism which moves a dial-needle or registering-pen in the same sense as the motion of the original needle of the transmitter. When this has been effected, a return current is set up, which moves the electric contact-points of the transmitter a distance of one scale-division away from their position of contact with the needle, and all the other electrical parts are restored to their original condition. The instrument is then in readiness for another change in the actuating instrument. Three wires between the receiver and transmitter is the smallest number by which the requisite operations can be effected. This electrical registering apparatus is adapted to transmitting time, or the indications of any instrument whose changes are shown by an index.—**Acoustic telemeter**, an apparatus for determining a distance by the time occupied in traversing it by the sound of a detonation.

**telemetric** (tel'ē-met'rik), *a.* [*< telemetr-y + -ic.*] Pertaining to automatic registration at a distance of the indications of physical and meteorological instruments.

Telemetric aid to meteorological records.

Science, VI. 194.

**telemetry** (tē-lem'e-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.*] 1. The art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters.

—2. The art of recording at a distance the indications of meteorological and physical instruments.

**telemotor** (tel'ē-mō-tor), *n.* [*< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. motor.*] A motor used to steer a ship, in which the power generated at a distance from the tiller is transmitted to another motor or apparatus directly connected with the tiller.

The transmission of power from the prime motor may be by chains or ropes, or by hydrostatic or pneumatic columns confined in pipes and connected with one or two piston-engines for actuating the tiller.

The steering motor is placed directly on the quadrant of the tiller, and is actuated from the bridge by means of what the author describes as a *telemotor*.

Nature, XLI. 516.

**telengscope** (tē-len'ji-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ἔγγυς, near, + σκοπεῖν, view: see scope.*] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

**Telenomus** (tē-len'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833); formation uncertain.] A large genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninae*, comprising numerous minute chalcid-like forms which are all or nearly all parasitic in the eggs of hemipterous or lepidopterous insects.

**Telebranchia** (tel'ē-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, full-grown, perfect (< τέλος, end, completion), + βράγχια, gills.*] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills of few (12 to 15) laminae in regular descending spiral rows on the left side of the mantle-cavity, the operculum distinct, and the aperture of the shell contracted moderately and roundish. It includes the families *Planorbidae*, *Rissoiidae*, *Melanidae*, *Cerithiidae*, *Viparidae*, and others.

**telebranchiate** (tel'ē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Telebranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Telebranchia*.

**telecephal** (tel'ē-ō-sef'al), *n.* Any teleocephalous fish. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**Teleocephali** (tel'ē-ō-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of \*teleocephalus: see teleocephalous.*] An order of teleost fishes, including those whose cranium has the full complement of bones.

**teleocephalous** (tel'ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. \*teleocephalus, < Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + κεφαλή, head.*] Having the full number of bones in the skull; of or pertaining to the *Teleocephali*.

**Teleodesmacea** (tel'ē-ō-des-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + δέσμος, band, ligament.*] An order of bivalve mollusks, formed by W. H. Dall to include all those whose hinge is highly specialized or perfected. The division includes 12 suborders, and the name is contrasted with *Anomalodesmacea* and with *Prionodesmacea*. *Nature*, XLI. 188.

**teleodesmacean** (tel'ē-ō-des-mā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Teleodesmacea + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleodesmacea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Teleodesmacea*. *W. H. Dall*.

**teleologic** (tel'ē-ō-loj'ik), *a. and n.* [*< teleology + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Teleological.

Value in use, or, as Mr. De Quincy calls it, *teleologic value*, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

II. *n.* The science of final causes. [Rare.]

Technic and *Teleologie* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as *Ethic*, opposed to *Theoretic*, which is founded on cognition.

S. H. Hudson, Time and Space, § 68.

**teleological** (tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< teleologic + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes; pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

A *teleological* ground in physics and physiology: that is, the presumption of something analogous to the causality of the human will, by which, without assigning to nature a conscious purpose, he may yet distinguish her agency from a blind and lifeless mechanism.

Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 10.

**teleologically** (tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

**teleologism** (tel'ē-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< teleology + -ism.*] Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 278.

**teleologist** (tel'ē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< teleology + -ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare *ætiologist*.

**teleology** (tel'ē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< NL. teleologia (Chr. Wolf), < Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), completion, final end, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

Under one aspect, the result of the search after the rationale of animal structure thus set afoot is *teleology*, or the doctrine of adaption to purpose.

Huxley, Crayfish, ii. 47.

**telemeter** (tel'ē-om'e-tēr), *n.* A telemeter.

**teleophobia** (tel'ē-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), end, + φόβος, fear.*] That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See *dysteleology*.

**teleophore** (tel'ē-ō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + φορέω, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] A gonotheca.

**teleophyte** (tel'ē-ō-fit), *n.* [*< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + φυτόν, plant.*] A plant composed of cells arranged in tissues; especially, a highly developed plant, as a tree. Compare *teleozoön*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

**teleorganic** (tel'ē-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + ὄργανον, an organ.*] Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital; necessary to organic life: as, *teleorganic forces*.

**teleosaur** (tel'ē-ō-sār), *n.* [*< NL. Teleosaurus.*] A fossil crocodile of the family *Teleosauridae*.

**teleosaurian** (tel'ē-ō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleosauridae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teleosauridae*.

**Teleosauridae** (tel'ē-ō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Teleosaurus + -idae.*] A family of fossil crocodiles, typified by the genus *Teleosaurus*, having a long narrow snout with terminal nostrils, the posterior nares bounded by the palatines (the pterygoids not being united below), and the vertebrae amphicoelous. They are characteristic of the Oolitic formation.

**Teleosaurus** (tel'ē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + σαῦρος, a lizard.*] The typical genus of *Teleosauridae*.

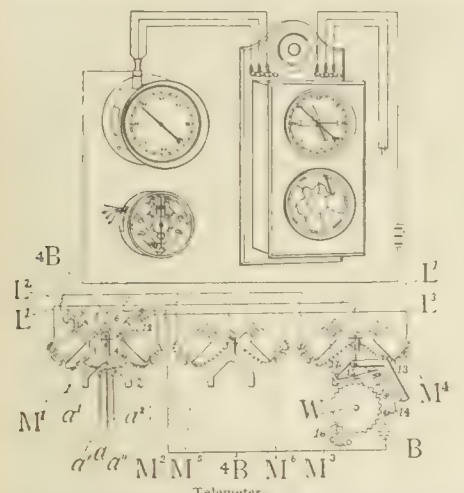
**teleost** (tel'ē-ost), *a. and n.* [*< NL. \*teleosteus, < Gr. τέλος, τέλος, complete, + ὀστίον, bone.*] 1. *a.* In *ichth.*, osseous, as a fish; having a well-ossified skeleton, as ordinary fishes; of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*.

II. *n.* An osseous fish; any member of the *Teleostei*. See cuts on following page, and cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*, and *pike*.

**teleostean** (tel'ē-os'tē-an), *a. and n.* [*< teleost + -an.*] Same as *teleost*.

**Teleostei** (tel'ē-os'tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of \*teleosteus: see teleost.*] The teleosts, or ordinary bony fishes; a subclass of true fishes. They have a well-developed brain, whose optic nerves cross each other, but without any chiasm; the heart is provided with a non-contractile arterial bulb; the fins have well-developed and distinct rays; the skeleton is generally completely ossified, and the backbone consists entirely or mostly of separate well-ossified vertebrae.

**teleostomate** (tel'ē-os'tō-māt), *a.* [*< teleostom-ous + -ate.*] Same as *teleostomous*.



*a*, hand carried by thermometer, and electrically connected to base of the transmitter, giving the initial contact; *a'*, *a'*, contact points and metallic strips separated by insulating material, and forming the commutator; *a1*, *a1*, wires connecting commutator strip *a'* to screw 2 and magnet *M2*; an 1 strip *a'* to screw 11; magnet *M1*; 1, 2, 3, 4, contact-springs fastened to base of the transmitter; 5, 6, light armatures connected together and pivoted between the plates of the transmitter, normally held in central position by springs (not shown on the face of the armatures, bearing on the face of the cores of their respective magnets, electrically connected with the base of the transmitter; 7, 8, contact-posts and screws insulated from the base of the transmitter; 9, 10, contact-springs fastened to the driving armatures, electrically connected to the base of the transmitter; 11, 12, armatures screwed to a lever, centrally pivoted between the plates of the instruments, and carrying a fork or two pallets, for driving the machinery of the receiver; 13, circuit-breaking lever pivoted between the plates of the receiver, and electrically connected thereto; 14, spring of the circuit breaker, insulated from the base of the receiver, and connected by wire to one pole of the battery *B*; 15, lever centrally pivoted between the plates of the receiver to hold the fork or pallets in a central position, and when acted upon by movement of the fork to strike the lever 13, throwing the lever from the spring 14, thereby breaking the circuit; 16, pawl for holding the driving-wheel *W* in its normal position; 17, 18, pins in the fork to act upon the inclines of the lever 15; *M'*, driving wheel pivoted between the plates; *L*, line connecting magnet *M'* and *M2* of the transmitter to the base of the receiver; *L'*, line connecting insulated post 7 of transmitter with magnet *M'* of the receiver; *L''*, line connecting insulated post 8 of transmitter with magnet *M2* of the receiver; *A*, line connecting the base of the transmitter with one pole of the battery *B*; *M'*, *M'*, magnets of intermediate receiver, connected to lines connected with corresponding magnets of the receiver. The hand *a*, which is always in connection with the battery-wires and makes contact with the commutator point *a'*, closes the circuit; the current passes through the line *a*, *B*, thermometer, and *a*, commutator *a'*, wire *a1*, and magnet *M2*; then from the transmitter through the line *L2* to the base of the receiver; thence through lever 13 and spring







ducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance from their source.

**Telephoridae** (tel-e-for'ide), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Telephorus* + *-ida*.] A family of serricorn beetles, including those forms commonly called *soldier-beetles*, now usually merged with the *Lampyridae*. See *Telephorinae*. *Malacodermidæ* is a synonym.

**Telephorinae** (tel-e-for'i-nē), *n. pl.* [*Telephorus* + *-inae*.] The *Telephoridae* as a subfamily of the *Lampyridae*. They have the middle coxae contiguous and the epipleura distinct and narrow at bases and mesothoracic episterna not smudged on the inner side. They are slender and rather soft bodied beetles of medium size, usually vegetable-feeders, although some are in the larval state. *Chaudotholus*, *Podabrus*, and *Telephorus* are the principal genera represented in the United States. See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

**Telephorus** (tē-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schaeffer, 1766), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-phorus*, < *αφ'ερ* = E. *bear*.] A genus of serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Telephoridae*. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, and comprises more than 300 species, the majority of them inhabiting cold or temperate regions. Thirty-six species occur in the United States. *T. bilineatus*, the two-lined soldier-beetle, is in its larval state, according to Riley, a common enemy of the larva of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

**telescope** (tel'ē-fōt), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε*, afar, + *φῶς* (phōs-), light.] An instrument designed to reproduce at a distance, by the aid of electricity, pictures or images of visible objects.

**telephotograph** (tel-e-fō'to-grāf), *n.* [*telephoto* + Gr. *γραφειν*, write. Cf. *photograph*.] A picture or image produced by a telescope.

**telephotography** (tel-e-fō'to-grā-fī), *n.* [*telephotograph* + *-y*.] The art (not yet attained) of producing a photograph of an object distant and invisible from the camera, by means of electrical connections with a suitable apparatus situated near the object. *Nature*, XLIII, 335.

**teleplastic** (tel'ē-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τῆλε*, afar, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Noting the alleged spiritualistic phenomena of materialization, or the formation of phantasmal figures of persons and things. Also *telesomatic*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

M. [A. N.] Aksakof uses the term "telesomatic" for the phenomena of so called "materialisation," the formation of "spirit-hands" and the like. Elsewhere he calls these phenomena "plastic." Inasmuch as other material objects are asserted to be thus supernaturally formed, besides quasi-human bodies, it would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic* to all this class of alleged phenomena. F. W. H. Myers, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, [Dec., 1890, p. 669.]

**telepolariscope** (tel'ē-pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε*, afar, + E. *polariscope*.] An optical instrument consisting of a combination of the polariscope with the telescope.

**telerradiophone** (tel'ē-rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε*, afar, + E. *radiophone*.] An adaptation of telegraphy to the radiophone.

**Telrpeton** (tē-lér'pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ῥεπτόν*, a reptile, < *ῥεπειν*, creep, crawl.] 1. A genus of fossil lizards of the Mesozoic period, belonging to the order *Rhynchocephalia*.— 2. [I. c.] A member of this genus.

**telescope** (tel'e-skōp), *n.* [= F. *télescope* = Sp. *telescopio* = D. *teleskoop* = G. *Sw. Dan. teleskop*, etc., < NL. *telescopium* (NGr. *τῆλεσκοπιον*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.) 1. An optical instrument by means of which distant objects are made to appear nearer and larger. It originated in the first decade of the seventeenth century, apparently earliest in Holland; but Galileo in 1609 independently invented the form which bears his name, published it to the world, and was the first to apply the instrument to astronomical observation. The telescope consists essentially of two members: one, the *objective*, a large converging lens, or a concave mirror (technically *speculum*), which forms an optical image of the object; the other, the *eyepiece*, a small lens or combination of lenses, which magnifies this image. The optical parts are usually set in a tube, and this is so arranged that the distance between the objective and the eyepiece can be adjusted to give the most distinct vision. Telescopes are classed as *refracting* or *reflecting*, according as the objective is a lens or a speculum. The simple refracting telescope has for an objective a large convex lens, A (fig. 1), of long

focus is seen erect. But the field of view is very restricted, and this form of instrument now survives only in the opera-glass. The simple refracting telescope in any of its forms is a very imperfect instrument, owing to the fact that rays of different color are not alike refrangible, the focus being nearer the lens for the blue rays than for the red. By making the telescope very long in proportion to its diameter, the injurious effect of this chromatic aberration can be greatly reduced, and about 1660 Huygens and Cassini used instruments more than 100 feet long in their observations upon Saturn. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was discovered in England that, by combining lenses of different kinds of glass, objectives could be made nearly free from chromatic aberration, and all the refracting telescopes now constructed have achromatic object-glasses of some form. The usual construction is a double-convex lens of crown-glass combined with a (nearly) plano-concave lens of flint-glass, the focal lengths of the two lenses being proportional to their dispersive powers, and the curves so chosen that the spherical aberration is corrected at the same time. But other forms are possible and even preferable. Fig. 2 shows some of those most used. For

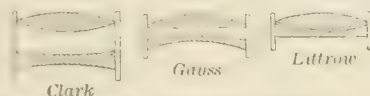


Fig. 2.—Different forms of the Achromatic Object-glass.

many years after the invention of the achromatic telescope it was impossible to obtain suitable glass for lenses of more than 5 inches in diameter. The discoveries of Guinand about 1800 partially relieved the difficulty, and from about 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of instruments have been made with apertures exceeding 2 feet—the largest so far being one of 40 inches diameter given by Charles

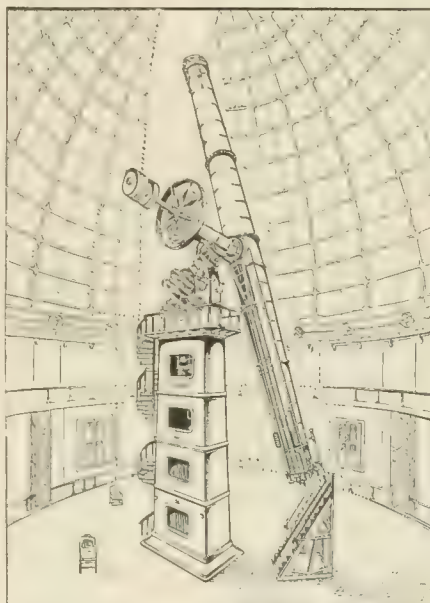


Fig. 3.—The Lick Telescope, Lick Observatory, Calif. rna.

T. Yerkes to the University of Chicago. The Lick telescope (fig. 3) is of 36 inches diameter and 57 feet in length, the object-glass by Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts. That of Pulkowais 30 inches. The achromatic objective constructed of flint- and crown-glass is, however, by no means perfect, and cannot be made so while these kinds of glass are used. When the correction for the rays of mean wave-length in the spectrum is the best possible, the extreme rays—the red and violet—refuse to coincide with the others, so that the image of a bright object is surrounded by a purple halo, which renders it somewhat indistinct. This "secondary spectrum," as it is called, is not very obtrusive in small instruments, but is a serious defect in large ones, and unfit the ordinary achromatic refractor for photography. For this purpose it is necessary to use an object-glass specially corrected for the violet rays, and therefore practically worthless for visual observations. But while it is impossible to secure a perfect color-correction with any lens composed of ordinary crown- and flint-glass, there is no reason why kinds of glass may not be invented which will render it possible; and since 1880 experiments, under the auspices of the German government, by Professor Abbe at Jena, appear to have resulted in at least partial success. Lenses as large as 12 inches in diameter have been made of the new glass. If large disks of this glass can be obtained sufficiently homogeneous, and not corrodible under exposure to the air, the art of telescope-making will immediately make enormous progress. The reflecting telescope was invented between 1660 and 1670, independently by Gregory and Newton, by the latter as the result of his discovery of the decomposition of light by refraction, which led him to conclude (erroneously) that the faults of the refracting telescope were necessarily incurable. There are four different forms of the instrument, differing only in the method by which the rays reflected by the concave speculum which forms the objective are brought to the

eyepiece. In the Gregorian telescope (fig. 4) the rays reflected from the speculum are a second time reflected by a small concave mirror in the center of the tube, and just beyond the focus. The large mirror is perforated, and the eyepiece, placed behind the perforation, receives the rays thus twice reflected. In the Cassegrainian construction is precisely similar, except that the small mirror is convex, and is placed within the focus; this shortens the instrument a little, but restricts the field of view. In both these forms the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror is plane, and set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition. Although the reflecting telescope is free from chromatic aberration, it seldom gives as perfect definition as an achromatic instrument, and is much more subject to atmospheric disturbance; the image also is less brilliant than that given by a refractor of the same aperture; but the speculum is much easier and less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same size, so that the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "Leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use; it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of instruments with apertures of 3 and 4 feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of a telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available, with the best object-glasses and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens. Practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in the thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. Reflecting telescopes vary greatly in their light-gathering power. A Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum freshly polished is not very greatly inferior in light to an achromatic of the same aperture; but as a rule a reflector in its ordinary working condition has only about half the light of the corresponding refractor. Small telescopes for terrestrial purposes are usually unmounted, but the tube is ordinarily made in several sections which slide into one another, reducing the length of the instrument, and making it more portable, as in the common spy-glass. Larger telescopes are mounted upon stands of some kind, and the practical efficiency of the instrument depends greatly on the firmness and convenient arrangement of the stand. At present telescopes for astronomical use are almost always mounted equatorially—that is, the telescope-tube is attached to an axis, which itself is carried by another axis with its bearings so arranged that it points toward the pole. This principal axis is called the *polar axis*, and a clockwork is usually arranged to make it turn at the rate of one revolution in a sidereal day. When the telescope is once pointed at a celestial object, the clockwork will keep it apparently stationary in the field of view for any length of time. By the help also of graduated circles attached to the two axes it is easy to "set" the telescope so as to find any object whose right ascension and declination are known. Fig. 5 represents diagrammatically the equatorial of the usual German form.

It is quite certain that previous to 1600 the telescope was unknown, except possibly to individuals who failed to see its practical importance, and who confined its use to "curious practices" or to demonstrations of "natural magic."

*Encyc. Brit.*, [XXIII, 135.]

2. [Cap.] Same as *Telescopium*.

—*Axis of a telescope.* See *axis*.—*Binocular telescope*, an instrument composed of two similar small telescopes fastened together side by side and parallel, so that both eyes can be used at once in looking through it.

The opera-glass is its most common form.—*Brachy-telescope*, or *brachyte*, a form of silver-on-glass reflector in which the small mirror, convex in form, is placed out of the axis of the large speculum, which is slightly inclined, the distortion thus produced in the image being partly compensated by the corresponding inclination of the small mirror. This construction avoids the perforation of the speculum, and leaves its whole area unobstructed; it also considerably diminishes the length of the instrument.—*Broken telescope*, a telescope which has a reflecting prism or mirror inserted about half-way between the object-glass and its focus, the tube being thus bent at right angles; much used in transit-instruments and theodolites.—*Cane telescope*, a telescope or spy-glass fitted in a walking-stick.—*Cassegrainian telescope*, a form of reflector in which the small mirror is convex. See def. 1.—*Catadioptric, catoptric telescope*, a reflecting telescope.—*Dialytic telescope*. See *dialytic*.—*Equatorial telescope*. See *equatorial*, *n.* and def. 1.—*Galilean telescope*, the form of refracting telescope invented by Galileo, and still used as the opera-glass; it is

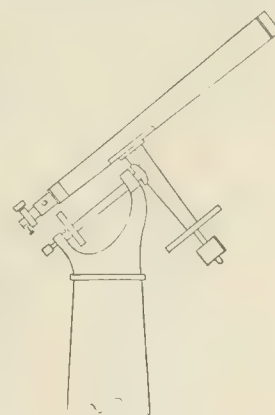


Fig. 5.—The Equatorial.

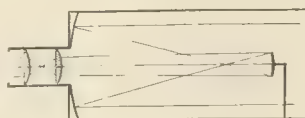


Fig. 4.—The Gregorian Reflecting Telescope.

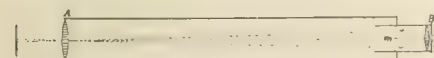


Fig. 1.—The Simple Refracting Telescope.

focus, while the eyepiece, B, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the object-glass is viewed by the magnifying lens B, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses A and B. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the ob-



characterized by having a concave lens as the eye-glass, and shows objects erect. **Gregorian telescope.** See *Gregorian* and def. 1. **Herschelian telescope,** a form of reflecting telescope in which no small mirror is used, but the large spectrum is slightly inclined, so as to make the image accessible at the side of the mouth of the telescope-tube. — **Keplerian telescope,** a form of refracting telescope which is characterized by the use of a convex lens of short focus for the eyepiece; sometimes referred to simply as the *astronomical telescope*, because, exhibiting objects inverted, it cannot be advantageously used for any but astronomical observations. — **Magnifying power of a telescope.** See *magnifying*. — **Newtonian telescope,** the usual form of reflecting telescope, which employs a small plane mirror set at an angle of 45°, throwing the image through the side of the tube. — **Night telescope,** a spy-glass of wide aperture and low power, useful in twilight or moonlight.



Newtonian Telescope.

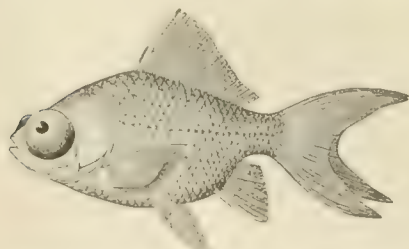
— **Photographic telescope,** a telescope fitted for photography. It may be a refractor with an object-glass specially constructed to bring the actinic rays to an accurate focus, or a reflector, which requires only mechanical adaptations. — **Prism-telescope.** See *telescope*. — **Sciatheric telescope.** See *sciatheric*. — **Silver-on-glass telescope,** a reflector which has a concave spectrum of glass-silvered on the front surface. Most of the reflectors now made are of this kind. — **Terrestrial telescope,** a telescope having two additional lenses in the eyepiece, by means of which the inverted image is brought to an erect position, in contradistinction to an astronomical refracting telescope. — **View-telescope,** the small telescope which usually forms part of a spectroscopy. — **Watch-telescope,** a small telescope attached to a theodolite or other geodetic instrument, and intended to enable the observer to assure himself of the stability of the parts of the instrument which ought to remain immovable while the observations are being made. — **Water-telescope.** (a) A simple tube, five or six inches in diameter, with a plane glass inserted watertight at the end. It is used by Norwegian fishermen and others to enable them to see objects under water. (b) A telescope with its tube completely filled with water. Such an instrument was used by Ayr at Greenwich, about 1870, as part of a zenith-sector, in order to settle by observation certain questions relating to the aberration of light. — **Zenith-telescope,** an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the latitude of a place by measuring the difference between the zenith-distances of two stars culminating north and south of the zenith at nearly equal altitudes: introduced by Capt. Talcott of the United States Engineers about 1840. The principle involved had been discovered as early as 1740 by Horrebow, but the method was never much used, for want of suitable star-catalogues, and had been quite lost sight of.

**telescope** (tel'e-skōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telescoped*, *pp.* *telescoping*. [*telescope*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To drive into one another like the movable joints or slides of a spy-glass: as, in the collision the forward ears were *telescoped*; to shut up or protrude like a jointed telescope.

**II. intrans.** To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket-telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other: as, two of the carriages *telescoped*.

**telescope-bag** (tel'e-skōp-bag), *n.* A hand-bag made in two separate parts, one of which shuts down over the other and is held in place by straps.

**telescope-carp** (tel'e-skōp-kārp), *n.* A monstrous variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*,

Telescope carp (*Carassius auratus* var.), two thirds natural size.

originating in China, of a scarlet color, with the eyes protruding, and with a double caudal fin. Also *scarlet fish* and *telescope-fish*.

**telescope-driver** (tel'e-skōp-dri'vēr), *n.* The clockwork mechanism by which the motion of a telescope is made to accord with apparent sidereal motion. *Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches*, p. 232.

**telescope-eye** (tel'e-skōp-ī), *n.* An eye, as of a gastropod, which may be telescoped, or withdrawn and protruded.

**telescope-fish** (tel'e-skōp-fish), *n.* Same as *telescope-carp*.

**telescope-fly** (tel'e-skōp-flī), *n.* A two-winged stalk-eyed insect. See cut under *Diopsis*.

**telescope-shell** (tel'e-skōp-shel), *n.* A cerithioid univalve of India, *Telescopium fuscum*, having a long conical shell of many whorls with subquadrangular aperture.

**telescope-sight** (tel'e-skōp-sīt), *n.* A telescopic glass mounted upon a firearm or a piece of ordnance, and usually adjustable for distance and windage.

**telescope-table** (tel'e-skōp-tā'bl), *n.* A table which allows of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. Compare *extension-table*.

**telescopic** (tel'e-skōp'ik), *a.* [= F. *télescopique* = Sp. *telescopico* = Pg. It. *telescopico*; as *telescope* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telescope or its use; obtained by means of a telescope: as, a *telescopic* view of the moon. — 2. That can be seen or discovered by the telescope only: as, *telescopic* stars. — 3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and *microscopic*. *W. H. W.*

4. Capable of being extended or shut up like a spy-glass; having joints or sections which slide one within another; especially, in *mach.*, constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be lowered out of sight in action, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained. — 5. In *zool.*: (a) Stalked; mounted on an ophthalmite, stem, or peduncle, as an eye. (b) Capable of protrusion and retraction, as if jointed like a telescope, or like the joints of a telescope: as, *telescopic* eyes, feelers, horns, or feet. — **Telescopic axle.** See *axle*. — **Telescopic catheterism**, the passage of successively smaller-sized catheters one within the other, until one small enough to pass a urethral stricture has been found. — **Telescopic chimney**, a chimney, used on some steamers, made in sections arranged to slide into each other so that it can be lowered. — **Telescopic elevator**, a hydraulic elevator in which the hydraulic pressure is exerted through sections of tubes which gradually diminish in diameter to permit sliding within one another. — **Telescopic gas-holder**, a gas-holder whose sides move one within another like the slides of a portable telescope. — **Telescopic sight.** See *sight*.

**telescopical** (tel'e-skōp'i-kāl), *a.* [*telescopic* + *-al*.] Same as *telescopic*.

**telescopically** (tel'e-skōp'i-kāl-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a telescope: as, an instrument that opens and closes *telescopically*. — 2. By means of the telescope; as regards the view presented by the telescope.

**telescopiciform** (tel'e-skōp-i-fōrm), *a.* [*telescope* + L. *forma*, form.] Telescopic in form—that is, retractile by means of telescoping joints one within another, as the ovipositor of many insects. — **Telescopiciform ovipositor**, in *entom.*, an ovipositor consisting of several tubes, which are modified abdominal rings, and slide into one another, like the tubes of a spy-glass, when the organ is retracted: a form found in many *Diptera* and in the hymenopterous family *Chrysididae*.

**telescopist** (tel'e-skōp-ist or tē-les'kō-pist), *n.* [*telescope* + *-ist*.] One skilled in using the telescope.

**Telescopium** (tel'e-skō'pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *telescope*.] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also *Telescopium*. — **Telescopium Herschellii**, a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

**telescoping** (tel'e-skō-pi or tē-les'kō-pi), *n.* [As *telescope* + *-y*.] The art of constructing or of using the telescope.

**teleseme** (tel'e-sēm), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + σημα, sign, mark.*] A system of electric signaling in which provision is made for the automatic transmission of a number of different signals or calls, in use in connection with police telegraphs and hotel annunciators.

**tesesia** (tē-lē'siā), *n.* [= F. *télésie*, < Gr. *τελέσιος*, finishing, < *τελείν*, finish, complete, < *τέλος*, end.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

**tesesmt** (tel'e-zm), *n.* [*MGr. τέλεσμα, a talisman: see talisman*.] A talisman or amulet. [Rare.]

The consecrated *tesesms* of the pagans. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ix. (Latham.)

**tesismatic** (tel'es-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τέλεσμα, outlay, payment, < τέλλω, pay, < τίλος, payment.*] Same as *tesismatic*.

**tesismaticly** (tel'es-mat'ik-ly), *a.* [*tesismatic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to tesisms; talismanic.

They had a *tesismatic* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art. *J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 38. (Latham.)

**tesismaticly** (tel'es-mat'ik-ly), *adv.* By means of tesisms or talismans.

The part of Fortune found out was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *tesismatically* prepared.

*J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 32. (Latham.)

**telesomatic** (tel'e-skō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + σωμα(-), body, + -ic.*] Same as *telesomatic*. *A. N. Aksakof.*

**telespectroscope** (tel'e-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. spectroscopy.*] An instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscopy attached: so designated by Lockyer.

**telescope** (tel'e-ster'ē-ē-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. stereoscopy.*] An optical instrument devised by Helmholtz for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at a great distance. Helmholtz's instrument consists of two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and some distance apart. The rays from the objects of the landscape falling upon these mirrors are reflected to two plane mirrors placed parallel to the first and in front of the eyes. The observer views the image reflected from the first set of mirrors.

**telestic** (tē-les'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τελεστικός, fit for finishing or consecrating, < τελείν, finish, complete, < τέλος, end.*] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

I . . . call this the *telestic* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or ethereal vehicle. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 792.

**teletich** (tel'e-stik), *n.* [*Gr. τέλος, end, + στίχος, a row, a line, a verse: see stich.*] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

**telethermograph** (tel'e-thēr'mō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. thermograph.*] A thermograph which records at a distance the indications of its actuating thermometer; a self-registering telethermometer.

**telethermometer** (tel'e-thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. thermometer.*] A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance. In general, the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indicator is connected electrically with a dial and pointer, or with a continuous chronographic register, at the place where the record is desired. The apparatus connected with the thermometer is called the *transmitter*, and that connected with the register is called the *receiver*. Of various systems, the following one of Richard Bros. of Paris may be described. Over the pointer of the thermometer-dial is placed an auxiliary needle which carries a fork at its extremity. The arms of the fork are so placed that the primary pointer of the instrument rests between them. Thus, the motion of the pointer of the instrument is limited by the fork, and an electric contact is made when the pointer, responding to a change of temperature, touches either arm of the fork. The arms are isolated from each other, and separate wires carry the electric current from the two arms to the receiver. The two currents, therefore, distinguish rising and falling temperatures. At the receiver the current sets in motion a train of wheelwork, which moves the registering pen of a chronograph-barrel exactly one scale-division. The displacement is upward or downward according as the electric current is due to a rising or a falling temperature. Simultaneously the wheelwork plunges a metal weight into a cup of mercury, and closes an electric current independent of the first. The current thus established returns to the transmitter, and acts on a magnet whose function it is to move the auxiliary needle bearing the fork so as to bring the two arms of the fork again to equal distances from the primary needle. The apparatus is completed by an automatic interrupter, which operates after each return of the current from the receiver. The instrument is then in readiness to record another differential change of temperature. This system of electrical registration at a distance is applicable to any instrument whose indications are shown by a dial and pointer.

**telethermometry** (tel'e-thēr-mom'e-tri), *n.* [As *telethermometer* + *-y*.] The art of indicating or recording temperature automatically at a distance from the actuating thermometer.

**teletopometer** (tel'e-tō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + τόπος, a place, + μέτρον, measure.*] A telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

**teleutoform** (tē-lū'tō-fōrm), *n.* [*Gr. τελευτή, completion, + L. forma, form.*] In *bot.*, the last or final fruit-form in the alternating generations of the *Uredineæ*; the stage in which the teliospores are formed.

**teleutogonidium** (tē-lū'tō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *teleutogonidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. τελευτή, completion, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *teleutospore*.

**teleutospore** (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τελευτή, completion, + σπόρα, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, in the *Uredineæ*, a thick-walled spore or pseudospore formed by abscission on a branch of the mycelium (sterigma), and on germination producing a promycelium. In some cases the teliospores are produced early in the season, but usually they appear in autumn, remain in the tissues of the host over winter, and germinate in the spring. See *spore*, *Uredineæ*, and cut under *Puccinia*. Also called *brand-spore*, *pseudospore*.

The cycle begins in spring with the germination of thick-walled spores, called *teliospores*, borne usually in pairs at the end of sterigmata. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 831.



**telfordize** (tel'ford-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telfordized*, ppr. *telfordizing*. In road-making, to construct according to the method of road-making invented by Thomas Telford. See *Telford pavement*.

**Telford pavement.** A roadway devised by the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757-1834). The bottoming of the road consists of any durable stone, from 4 to 7 inches in dimensions, laid upon the road-foundation. Between such stones smaller pieces are packed to complete a compact layer 7 inches deep in the middle of the road, and graduated to 4 inches in depth at the sides, to produce a uniform convexity. Upon this is spread, and rolled down, gravel composed of flints, the pieces being as nearly cubical in form as can be obtained, and none weighing more than six ounces. The rolling is continued till the surface is crushed and compacted to smoothness. The name is often contracted to *telford*.

**telic** (tel'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *τελικος*, final, < *τελος*, end, completion.] Noting a final end or purpose. See *telutic*.

**teliconograph** (tel-i-kon'ô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr.* *τῆλε*, afar, + *εικων*, an image, + *γραφειν*, write. Cf. *iconograph*.] Same as *teliconograph*.

**Telifera** (tê-lif'e-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *tela*, web, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*.] Same as *Ephthalaria*.

**Telinga** (te-ling'gâ), *n.* 1. One of the people living in the eastern part of the Deccan. *Yule and Burnell*.—2*f.* [*i. c.*] A sepoy.—**Telinga potato.** See *potato*.

**tell**<sup>1</sup> (tel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *told* (formerly or dial. sometimes *telled*, *telt*), ppr. *telling*. [*ME.* *tellen* (pret. *tolde*, *talde*, pp. *told*, *toid*, *talden*, *ytold*), < *AS.* *tellan* (pret. *tealde*, pp. *geteald*) = *OS.* *tellian* = *OFries.* *tella* = *MD.* *D.* *tellen*, count, reckon, consider, = *MLG.* *tellen* = *OHG.* *zellan*, *MHG.* *zeln*, *G.* *zählen*, number (*erzählen*, narrate), = *Lecl.* *télja* = *Sw.* *tälja* = *Dan.* *tælle*, number, tell, cf. *Goth.* *taljan*, instruct, direct; from the noun represented by *tale*<sup>1</sup>; see *tale*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *tale*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* For the forms *tell*, *told*, cf. *sell*, *sold*.] **I. trans.** 1. To number; count; enumerate; reckon one by one, or one after another: as, to tell a hundred; to tell one's beads.

Certein I hem never tolde;  
For as fele eyen hadde she  
As fetheres upon foules be.

His custom was to tell over his herd of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, vii.

He cannot be so innocent a coxcomb;  
He can tell ten, sure.

*Beau. and FL.*, Coxcomb, ii. 1.

Nobody comes to visit him, he receives no letters, and tells his money morning and evening.

*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 264.

**2.** To recount; rehearse; narrate; relate: as, to tell a story.

Witnesse, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have told!  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 27.

Life . . . is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 6. 27.

Masters, I have to tell a tale of woe,  
A tale of folly and of wasted life.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 5.

**3.** To make known; divulge; disclose; reveal; communicate: as, to tell a secret; to tell one's errand.

Now wul y telle the rygnt Way to Jerusalem.

*Manderlille*, *Travels*, p. 125.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.

*2 Sam.*, i. 20.

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,  
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 4. 113.

I wonder wha's tauld that gay ladie  
The fashion into our countrie.

*Lord Dinglewall* (*Child's Ballads*, I. 290).

**4.** To declare; say.

Who-so contrarieth treuthe he telleth in the gospel  
That God knoweth hym noughe, ne no seynthe of heuene.

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 55.

**5.** To put or express in words; recite; explain; make clear or plain.

And dede men for that deon [din] comen oute of deope graues,  
And tolden why that tempest so longe tyme durede.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 68.

I know, quoth he, what it meaneeth, but I cannot tell it; I cannot express it.

*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Whoso ask'd her for his wife,  
His riddle told not, lost his life.

*Shak.*, *Pericles*, I, Prol., I. 33.

Few can tell his pedigree,  
Nor his subtilt nature conster.

*Marston and Barksed*, *Insatiate Countess*, v.

**6.** To discern so as to be able to say; distinguish; recognize; decide; determine: as, to tell one from another; she cannot tell which she likes best.

I could always tell if visitors had called in my absence.  
*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 141.

**7.** To inform.

He seith that ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym, and that ye sholde telle me what he is.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greet?

*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

I'll tell you as we pass along,

That you will wonder what hath fortuned.

*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 168.

**8.** To give an order, command, or direction to; order; bid: as, I told him to stay at home.

Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I told you. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

It may be accepted as necessary for the comfort of all coachmen that a team should never start until told.

*New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

**9.** To assure; assert positively to.

They are burs, I can tell you. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iii. 2. 120.

Pshaw! I tell you 'tis no such thing—you are the man she wants, and nobody but you.

*Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, ii. 4.

Let me tell you, you may drink worse French wine in many taverns in London than they have sometimes at this house.

*Cotton*, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 227.

**10*f.*** To make account of: in phrases such as to tell no tale, to tell no dainty, to tell no store.

Vesselle of Sylver is there non: for their telle no prys there of, to make no Vesselle offre.

*Manderlille*, *Travels*, p. 220.

I ne tolde no deyntee of hir love.

*Chaucer*, *Prol.* To Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 208.

Tell that to the marines. See *marine*.—To tell noses. See *nose*.—To tell no store off. See *store*.

To tell off, to count off; especially, to count off and detach, as for some special duty: as, a squad was told off to clear the streets.—To tell one's beads. See *bead*, under *bead*.—To tell one's fortune, or to tell fortunes. See *fortune*.—To tell one's own tale or story, to tell tale, to tell tales out of school. See *tale*<sup>1</sup>, = *Syn.* 3.

To impart, report, repeat, mention, recite, publish.—4. *Speak*, *State*, etc. See *say*.—7. To acquaint (with), apprise (of).

**II. intrans.** 1. To give an account; make report; speak; explain: with *of*.

Bothe of yonge and olde

Ful wel byloved, and wel folk of hire tolde.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, i. 131.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works.

*Ps.* xvi. 7.

This ancient and isolated city [Ragusa] has yet something more to tell of.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 210.

Of the fruitful year

They told, and its delights.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 392.

**2.** To say; declare.

For hit aen myrre-mouthe men mynstrales of heuene,  
And godes boyes, bordiours as the bok telleth.

*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 127.

**3.** To talk; chat; gossip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

While I've been telling with you, here've this little maid been and ate up all my sugar!

*Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, xxx.

**4.** To tell tales; play the informer; inform; blab: with *of* or *on* before the person: as, if you do, I'll tell. [*Now colloq.*]

And David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should tell on us, saying, So did David.

*1 Sam.* xxvii. 11.

He didn't want to tell on Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honor.

*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, i. 5.

**5.** To act effectively; produce a marked effect or impression; count for something.

It's true, every year will tell upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, iv.

It would seem that even pedantry and antiquarianism are welcomed when they tell on behalf of the other side.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 42.

Everybody knows that speeches are little, that debates are often nothing, in Congress and elsewhere; but votes tell. It is the vote that men want.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 544.

**To hear tell of.** See *hear*.

**tell**<sup>1</sup> (tel), *n.* [*< tell*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] That which is told; account; narration; story; tale. [*Rare.*]

There, I am at the end of my tell! If I write on, it must be to ask questions.

*Walpole*, *To Mann*, April 4, 1743.

Little Barb'ry's the very flower of the flock, accordin' to my tell.

*E. Eggleston*, *The Century*, XXXV. 44.

**tell**<sup>2</sup> (tel), *n.* [*< Ar.* *tell*, a hill.] A hill or mound: common in Oriental place-names.

The east bank of the Tigris, where gigantic tells or artificial mounds, and the traces of an ancient city wall, bore evident witness of fallen greatness.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 511.

**tellable** (tel'a-bl), *a.* [*< tell*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being told; worth telling.

**tell-bill-willy** (tel'bil-wil'i), *n.* [*Imitative.*] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. See cuts under *willet* and *semipalmate*. [*Bahamas.*]

**tell-clock** (tel'klok), *n.* [*< tell*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* + *obj. clock*.] One who sits and counts the hours; an idler.

Is there no mean between busybodies and tell-clocks, between factotums and faintcasts?

*Rev. S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 131.

**telled** (teld). An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*<sup>1</sup>.

**tellen** (tel'en), *n.* [*< Sp.* *telina* = *F.* *telline*, < *NL.* *Tellina*, < *Gr.* *τῆλε*, a kind of shell-fish: see *Tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or of some of the related *Tellinidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

**teller** (tel'er), *n.* [*< ME.* *tellere*; < *tell*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who counts or enumerates. Specifically—

(a) One of two or more persons, members of a deliberative or legislative body, appointed, when a division takes place, to count the votes cast for and against a particular proposal or measure. In the British House of Commons there are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling. In the United States House of Representatives but one is appointed for each party. (b)

One of four officers (styled *talliers* in old records) formerly employed in the British Exchequer to receive money payable to the king and to pay money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a controller-general of the receipt and issue of the Exchequer. See *tallier*.

Sir Edward [Carey] was a gentleman of the Chamber, and one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer.

*H. Hall*, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, ix.

(c) A functionary in a banking establishment whose business it is to receive or to pay money over the counter: as, a receiving teller; a paying teller.

**2.** One who tells, recounts, narrates, relates, or communicates something to others: as, a story-teller.

Sr Kenelm was a teller of strange things.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, June 18, 1670.

It is as Zara that the city is famous, because it is as Zara that its name appears in the pages of the great English teller of the tale.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 121.

**tellership** (tel'er-ship), *n.* [*< teller* + *-ship*.] The office or post of teller; a position as teller.

**tellevast**, *n.* See *telavas*.

**Tellicherry bark.** See *conessi bark*, under *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**Tellina** (te-lin'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758), < *Gr.* *τῆλε*, a kind of shell-fish.] In

*conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Tellinidæ*. The shell has a strong external ligament; it is generally thin and handsomely colored. The animal has very long siphons. There are many species, both living and extinct, of all coasts. See also cut under *Tellinidæ*.

**telling** (tel'ing), *a.* Effective; impressive; striking: as, a telling speech on tariff reform.

Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more telling blows against false theology than did this brave singer.

*Emerson*, *Robert Burns*.

**telling-house** (tel'ing-hous), *n.* One of the rude cots in which shepherds on the moor meet at the end of the pasturing season, to tell or count their sheep. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, ii., note. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**tellingly** (tel'ing-li), *adv.* In a telling manner; so as to be effective; effectively.

The doctrine that poetry, not philosophy, is the true interpretation of life, is put tellingly and persuasively.

*The Academy*, Dec. 1, 1888, p. 345.

**Tellinidæ** (te-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Tellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Tellina*

is the type. The animal has the mantle-lobes wide open in front, but continued into very long, separate siphons behind; the labial palpi are large and triangular; the gills are united behind and appendiculate; the foot is tongue-shaped and compressed. The shell is nearly equilateral, and generally has cardinal and anterior and posterior lateral teeth.

**tellinite** (tel'i-nit), *n.* [*< Tellina* + *-ite*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Tellina*, or some similar one; a petrified tellen.

**telltale** (tel'täl), *n.* and *a.* [*< tell*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *obj. tale*.] **I. n.** 1. One who officiously or heedlessly communicates information concerning the private affairs of others; one who tells that which is supposed to be secret or private; a blabber; an informer; a tale-bearer.

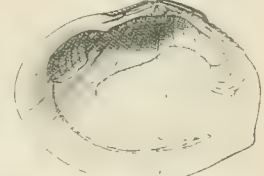
One that quarrells with no man, but for not pledging him, but takes all absurdities, and commits as many, and is no tell-tale next morning though hee remember it.

*Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Ordinaire Honest

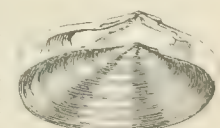
[Follow.]

If you see your master wronged by any of your fellow-servants, be sure to conceal it, for fear of being called a tell-tale.

*Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).



*Tellina lingua felis*, right valve.



*Tellina radiata*



The children, who are always house *tell-tales*, soon made him acquainted with the little history of the house and family.

Thackeray, Henry Esmond, XI.

2. An indication or an indicator; that which serves to convey information.

Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind,  
Finger *tell-tales* of her mind.

M. Arnold, A Memory-Picture.

3. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving desired information. Specifically: (a) In organ-building, a piece of bone, metal, or wood, moving in a slot, which is so connected with the bellows as to indicate to the blower or player by its position the state of the wind-supply. (b) A hanging compass, generally in the cabin of a ship to show the position of the tiller. (c) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a public hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (d) A gage or index which shows the pressure of steam on an engine-boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (e) A clock-attachment for the purpose of recording the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button communicating by a point with the paper dial. (f) A small overflow-pipe attached to a tank or cistern to indicate when it is full. (g) A bar to which are attached strips of leather, set at a proper height over a railway track to warn brakemen on freight-trains when they are approaching a bridge.

4. In ornith., a tattler; a bird of the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; as, the greater and lesser *telltale*, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. See *tattler*, and cut under *yellowlegs*.

II. a. 1. Disposed to tell or reveal secrets, whether officiously or heedlessly; given to betraying the confidences or revealing the private affairs of others; blabbing; as, *telltale* people.

Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women  
Rail on the Lord's anointed.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 149.

2. Showing, revealing, or denoting that which is not intended to be known, apparent, or proclaimed; as, *telltale* tears; *telltale* blushes.

The *telltale* snow, a sparkling mould,  
Says where they go and whence they came;  
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,  
And where they touch they sign your name.

F. Locker, Winter Fantasy.

3. That gives warning or intimation of something; as, a *telltale* pipe attached to a cistern or tank.—**Telltale clock.** See *clock* 2.

**tell-troth**, *n.* Same as *tell-truth*.

**tell-truth** (tel'trōth), *n.* [Also *tell-troth*; < *tell*, *v.*, + *obj. truth*.] One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true account or report; a veracious or candid person.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavoured to deceive and encourage the people.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 3. (Trench.)

The rudeness of a Macedonian *tell-truth* is no apparent calumny.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

**tellural** (tel'ū-rāl), *a.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

**tellurate** (tel'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *tellur* (*ic*) + *-ate* 1.] A salt of telluric acid.

**tellur-bismuth** (tel'er-biz'muth), *n.* [< *tellur* (*ium*) + *bismuth*.] Same as *tetradymite*.

**tellurete** (tel'ū-ret), *n.* [< *tellur* (*ium*) + *-et*.] Same as *telluride*.

**tellureted, telluretted** (tel'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *tellur* (*ium*) + *-et* + *-ed* 2.] Combined with tellurium.—**Tellureted hydrogen.** H<sub>2</sub>Te, a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphureted hydrogen.

**tellurian** (te-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the earth or an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying "Bellows to mend" periodically, as the Earth approaches her apheion.

De Quincey, System of the Heavens. (Davies.)

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth: so called with reference to supposed inhabitants of other planets.

If any distant worlds (which may be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever treat them?

De Quincey, Joan of Arc. (Davies.)

2. Same as *tellurian*.

**telluric** (te-lū'rik), *a.* [= *F. tellurique* = *Sp. telúrico*, < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth: as, a disease of *telluric* origin; *telluric* deities.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture.

Carlyle, Sterling, i. 10. (Davies.)

His [man's] knowledge, his ideas, his treasures of art and literature, have a sensuous origin, just as this fruit has a mineral or *telluric* origin. The Century, XIX. 690.

2. Of, containing, or derived from tellurium: as, *telluric* acid.—**Telluric acid**, H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub>, an oxygen acid of tellurium which is formed when tellurium is deflagrated with niter. The pure acid forms a white powder soluble in hot water.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.—**Telluric silver**, hessite.

**telluride** (tel'ū-rid or -rid), *n.* [< *tellur* (*ium*) + *-ide* 2.] A compound of tellurium with an electropositive element. Also called *telluret*.

**telluriferous** (tel'ū-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [< *telluri* (*um*) + *L. ferri* = *E. bear* 1.] Containing or yielding tellurium.

**tellurian** (te-lū'ri-on), *n.* [Also *tellurian*; < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*) + *-i-on*.] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons: a kind of orrery.

**tellurism** (tel'ū-rizm), *n.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ism*.] See the quotation.

There is in magnetism two different actions—one which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the other the same principle, modified by man, animated by his spirit, directed by his will. He thinks that the first sort of magnetism, which he calls *tellurism*, or siderism, can be, etc.

Deleuze, Anim. Magn. (trans. 1843), p. 209.

**tellurite** (tel'ū-rit), *n.* [< *tellur* (*ous*) + *-ite* 2.] 1. In chem., a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—2. In mineral., tellurium dioxide, a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

**tellurium** (te-lū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] Chemical symbol, Te; atomic weight, 125. One of the rarer elements, occurring in nature in small quantity in the native state and also in combination with various metals, as with gold and silver in the form of graphic tellurium, or sylvanite, with gold, lead, and antimony as nagayagite, and in several other mostly very rare mineral combinations. Tellurium is a brittle substance. Its specific gravity is about 6.2. Its chemical properties have made it a problem from an early time, and it was first called *aurum paradoxum* and *metallum problematicum*. That it was not identical with any metal previously known was demonstrated by Klaproth in 1798. Tellurium, although having a decided metallic luster, and occurring in nature almost exclusively in combination with decided metallic elements, most closely resembles sulphur and selenium in its chemical reactions, and is generally classed at the present time among the non-metallic elements, although considered by Berzelius as being a metal.—**Foliated tellurium.** Same as *nagayagite*.—**Graphic tellurium.** Same as *sylvanite*.

**tellurium-glance** (te-lū'ri-um-glāns), *n.* Same as *nagayagite*.

**tellurize** (tel'ū-riz), *v. t.* To mix or cause to combine with tellurium.—**Tellurized ores**, ores which contain tellurium compounds.

**tellurous** (tel'ū-rus), *a.* [< *tellur* (*ium*) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium.—**Tellurous acid**, H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub>, an oxygen acid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and, like it, formed by the action of nitric acid on the element. It is a white insoluble powder, forming with alkalis crystallizable salts.

**Telmatodytes** (tel-ma-to-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. τέλμα (τ), a marsh, + δύτης, diver.] A genus of true wrens, or subgenus of *Cistothorus*, under which is often named the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *C. or T. palustris*. See cut under *marsh-wren*.

**telodynamic** (tel'ō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τέλη, afar, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic*.] In mech., elect., etc., relating to or used in the transmission of power from or to a distance.

The mechanical method of traction by means of the telodynamic cable is preferable to any electric system.

The Engineer, LXVII. 9.

**telolecithal** (tel-ō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + λέκθος, the yolk of an egg.] In embryol., having much food-yolk which is eccentric from the formative yolk, as the large meroblastic eggs of birds: correlated with *alecithal* (having no food-yolk) and *centrolecithal* (which see).

The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted: viz., *alecithal*, *telolecithal*, and *centrolecithal*.

Nature, XXXVII. 507.

**telopore** (tel'ō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + πόρος, pore.] In embryol., a terminal pore left by the closing from before backward of the median furrow produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects.

Patten, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 639.

**telotrocha** (tel'ō-trok), *n.* Same as *telotrocha*.

**telotrocha** (te-lōt'rō-kā), *n.*; pl. *telotrochæ* (-kē). [NL.: see *telotrochous*.] The ciliated embryo of polychæte annelids, having a circle of cilia around the body just in front of the mouth and behind the eyes, on the segment which becomes

the præstomium. There is also usually in such embryos another circle of cilia around the caudal end of the body, and a tuft upon the center of the præstomium. See *atrocha*, *mesotrocha*. Also, irregularly *telotrocha*.

**telotrochal** (te-lōt'rō-kal), *a.* [< *telotroch* (*ous*) + *-al*.] Same as *telotrochous*. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 137.

**telotrochous** (te-lōt'rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + τροχός, a wheel: see *trochus*.] Surrounded by terminal cilia, as an annelidous larva; having the character of a telotrocha. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

**telotype** (tel'ō-tip), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τύπος, afar, + τύπος, type.] 1. A printing electric telegraph.—2. An automatically printed telegram.

**telpher** (tel'fēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *telegraph* + Gr. φέρω, carry, = *E. bear* 1. (f. *telephage*.)] Of or relating to a system of telpherage.

**telpherage** (tel'fēr-āj), *n.* [< *telpher* + *-age*.] Transportation effected automatically by the aid of electricity; specifically, a system of electric locomotion especially adapted to the transfer of goods, in which the carriages are suspended from electric conductors supported on poles. Every carriage or train of carriages contains an electric motor, which takes the current from the conductors upon which it runs.

This word "*telpherage*" . . . is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be "*telephorage*"; but in order to avoid confusion with "*telephone*" and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English sounding "*telpher*" for "*telephore*." In the most general sense, telpher lines include such electric railway lines as were first proposed by my colleagues, Messrs. Ayton and Perry. The word would also describe lines, such as I have seen proposed in the newspapers, for the conveyance of small parcels at extremely rapid rates. But to-night I shall confine myself entirely to the one specific form in which the telpher line first presented itself to my mind, and which it has fallen to my lot to develop. In this form telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace and at a cheap rate.

Fleming Jenkin, Jour. Soc. of Arts (1884), XXXII. 648.

**telpherway** (tel'fēr-wā), *n.* The road, line, or way on which transportation by the system of telpherage is carried on.

**telson** (tel'son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέλσον, a boundary, limit.] In zool., the last segment, or an azygous appendage of the last segment, or the median axis of the last segment, whether in one piece or more, of certain crustaceans and arachnidans, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp tail of a horseshoe-crab, and the sting of a scorpion. In long-tailed crustaceans a broad flat telson combines with similar swimmerets to form the rhipidura. In some thysanurous insects the telson is a small plate at the end of the abdomen, and is either a modified segment or, more properly, a median azygous appendage. See cuts under *Amphithoe*, *Euryptera*, *horseshoe-crab*, *scorpion*, and *Squilla*.

**telt**. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell* 1.

**Telugu** (tel'ō-gō), *n.* [Also *Teloogo*; < *Telugu* *Telugu*, also *Telungu*, *Telingu*, etc., < *Telingā*, one of the people of the country called *Telingā* or *Tilingana*.] The language of the district in the east of the Deccan inhabited by the Telingas: a Dravidian dialect. Also used adjectively.

**temenos** (tem'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *temene* (-nē). [< Gr. τέμενος, a piece of land marked off, a sacred inclosure, < τέμνειν, *temnēin*, cut: see *tome*. Cf. *temple* 1.] In Gr. antiq., a sacred inclosure or precinct; a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god; a precinct, usually surrounded by a barrier, allotted to a temple or sanctuary, or consecrated for any other reason.

The building was surrounded with a wall of brick forming a court or *temenos*.

Encyc. Brit., II. 388.

**Temenuchus** (tem-e-nū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), so called as occupying pagodas in India; < Gr. τεμενοῦχος, holding a piece of land (a sacred inclosure), < τέμενος, a piece of land, a sacred inclosure (see *temenos*), + ἔχειν, have, hold.] A genus of Old World starlings, with exposed nostrils, a bare postocular area, and an enormous crest of lanceolate feathers overhanging the back of the neck. The only species is *T. pagodarum*, the pagoda-thrush of Latham, originally described as "*Brahm's martin*" by Sonnini in 1782, which extends from Afghanistan to Ceylon, and is a well-known bird of the whole peninsula of India. The male is 8½ inches long, the wing 4, the tail 2½. The general color is lavender-gray, varied with black, white, and cinnamon: the long crest is greenish-black, the feet are yellow, and the eyes are white. The female is similar, but rather smaller and with a shorter crest. See cut on following page.

**temerarious** (tem-e-rā'ri-us), *a.* [= *F. téméraire* = *Sp. Pg. It. temerario*, < *L. temerarius*,





Pagala Starling, Temia n. n. pag. d. n. n.

that happens by chance, imprudent, < temere, by chance, at random, rashly: see temerity, temerous.] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturesome; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless.

I spoke against temerarious judgment.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**temerariouly†** (tem-ē-rā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious or presumptuous manner; rashly; inconsiderately.

It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they "temerariouly" presume, and usurpously take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land." Hallam. (Imp. Dict.)

**temeration†** (tem-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. temeratio* (-n-), a dishonoring or profaning, < *L. temerare*, pp. *temeratus*, violate, pollute, lit. 'treat rashly,' < *temere*, rashly, at random.] Contamination; profanation; pollution.

Those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the temeration of ruder handlings and popular preachers.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

**temerity** (tē-mer'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. témérité* = *Pr. temeritat* = *Sp. temeridad* = *Pg. temeridade* = *It. temerità*, < *L. temerita* (-t-), chance, accident, rashness, < *temere*, by chance, casually, rashly. (Cf. *temerous*.) Extreme venturesomeness; rashness; recklessness.

The temerity that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle. Hallam, Middle Ages, i. 4.

It appears to me that I cannot, without exposing myself to the charge of temerity, seek to discover the (impenetrable) ends of Deity.

Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

=*Syn.* Rashness, Temerity (see *rashness*); venturesomeness, presumption, foolhardiness.

**temerous** (tem-ē-rus), *a.* [*ML. temerus*, developed after the analogy of other adjectives as related to adverbs in -e, < *L. temere*, by chance, rashly; see *temerity*, *temerarious*.] Heedless; rash; reckless. [Rare.]

Temerous tauntesse that delights in toys.

Uncertain Authors, Agt. an Unstaid Woman.

I have not the temerous intention of disputing for a moment.

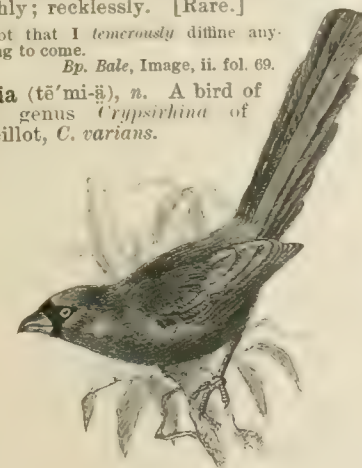
Atlantic Monthly, I.XI. 251.

**temerously** (tem-ē-rus-li), *adv.* Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly. [Rare.]

Not that I temerously define anything to come.

Ep. Bale, Image, ii. fol. 69.

**temia** (tē'mi-ā), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cypripodina* of Vieillot, *C. varians*.



Temia cypripodina varians.

**temiak** (tem'i-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A jacket worn by Eskimo men and women. See *jumpet*.

Seal-skin temiaks, or jumpers, were found serviceable only in windy weather, and were but little used.

A. W. Grebb, Arctic Service, p. 208.

**Temminck's sandpiper or stint.** See *stint*, 3. **Temnorhis** (tem'nō-ris), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. τέμνω*, cut, + *πίς*, nose.] In *ornith.*, same as *Suthora*.

**temp.** An abbreviation of Latin *tempore*, in the time, or in the time of.

The history of the Cardinal of S. Praxedes, who made it [the family of Bainbrige] famous, temp. Henry VIII.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 80.

**Tempean** (tem'pē-an), *a.* [*L. Tempe*, < *Gr. Τέμπε*, contraction of *Τέμερα*, pl., Tempe (see def.) in Thessaly.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, celebrated by the classic poets.

**temper** (tem'pēr), *v.* [*ME. temperen*, *temperen*, *temperen*, < *AS. temprian* = *OF. temperer*, *F. temper* = *Pr. temprar*, *temprar* = *Sp. templar* = *Pg. temperar* = *It. temperare*, < *L. temperare*, divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper, regulate, rule, intr. observe measure, be moderate or temperate, < *tempus*, time, fit season: see *temporal*. Cf. *temper*, *v.* Hence also ult. *attempter*, *attempter*, *contemper*, *distemper*, *temperate*, etc.] **1. trans.** 1. To modify by mixing; mix; blend; combine; compound.

And other Trees, that beren Venym; azenst the whiche there is no Medecyne but on; and that is to taken here propre Leves, and stampe hem and *tempere* hem with Watre, and than drynke it. Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

In *temperynge* his colours, he lacked good size.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me

To *temper* poisons for her.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

**2. To combine in due proportions; constitute; adjust; fit.**

But God hath *tempered* the body together: . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another.

1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

Who of us can live content, as we are *tempered*, without some hero to admire and worship?

H. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 57.

Either this being should not have been made mortal, or mortal existence should have been *tempered* to his qualities.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

**3. To moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency; prepare by moistening, mixing, or kneading.**

After the clay has been allowed to "mellow, or ripen," in pits, under water, it is passed through the pug-mill and well kneaded or *tempered*.

Ure, Dict., III. 997.

To *temper* clay means to mix it thoroughly, and prepare it for the use of the moulder, who must have it in a condition not too soft nor yet too hard, but in a suitable state of plasticity to be easily and solidly moulded into bricks.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 106.

**4. To modify or qualify by blending: as, to temper indignation with pity.**

I shall *temper* so

Justice with mercy as may illustrate most

Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.

Milton, P. L., x. 77.

The young and happy are not ill pleased to *temper* their life with a transparent shadow.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence — **5. To restrain; moderate; mitigate; soften; tone down the violence, severity, or harshness of; mollify; soothe; calm.**

zif thou tynest that toun, *tempre* thyn yre

As thy mersy may malte thy meke to spare.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 775.

The waters whereof, temperatly drunken, did exceeding *temper* the braine, and take away madnesse.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

"God *temper* the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb."

Sterne, Sentimental Journey (Maria).

Gloomy canopies of stone, that *temper* the sunlight as it streams from the chapel windows.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 173.

**6. In music, to tune or adjust the pitch of (the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation, like an organ or pianoforte), with reference to a selected principle of tuning. The term is also extended to the tones and intervals of the voice and of instruments of free intonation. See *temperament*.**

**7. To attune.**

He [Orpheus] wente hym to the howses of helle, and there he *temprede* hise blaudyssynge soonges by resownynge strenges.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 12.

Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,

*Temper'd* to the oaten flute. Milton, Lycidas, l. 33.

**8†. To govern; control; regulate; train.**

He *tempreth* the tonge to-treuthe-ward and no tresore coueiteth.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 308.

Cato . . . was so moche inflated in the desire of learning that . . . he coude nat *tempre* him selfe in redyng Greke bokes whyles the Senate was sitting.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

**9. To bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity for use, as steel or other metal. Steel is tempered by being first heated to a high temperature, and then rapidly cooled; it is then reheated to the desired temperature, and cooled again. The surface of steel when thus reheated undergoes a regular succession of changes of color, and these indicate exactly when the process is to be stopped in order that the right hardness may be secured. The following table exhibits the order of succession of the colors shown by the steel in tempering, also the degree of the thermometer at which that color appears, and some of the articles for which that especial hardness is best suited:**

Temperature	Color	Article
430	Very pale yellow	Lancets.
450	Straw-yellow	Razors and surgical instruments.
490	Brownish yellow	Scissors, chisels.
510	Purplish brown	Axes, planes.
530	Purple	Table cutlery.
550	Light blue	Spring, saws.
560	Dark blue	Fine saws, augers.
600	Blackish blue	Hand-saws.

Our men that went to discover those parts had but two iron pickaxes with them, and those so ill *tempered* that the points turned againe at every stroke; but triall was made of the Oare, with argument of much hope.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.

Dryden, Æneid, viii. 699.

**10†. To dispose.**

'Tis she

That *temper* him to this extremity.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 65.

**II. intrans.** **1†. To accord; keep agreement.**

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 29.

**2. To become soft and plastic; be molded; acquire a desired quality or state.**

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 140.

**temper** (tem'pēr), *n.* [= *It. tempera*, *tempra*, temper, kind, sort, tempera; from the verb.]

**1. Mixture or combination of different ingredients or qualities, especially in the way and the proportions best suited for some specific purpose: as, the temper of mortar.—2. Constitution; consistency; form; definite state or condition.**

Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some *temper*.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

**3†. Temperament.**

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. 345. (Trench.)

**4. Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humor; mood: as, a calm temper; a hasty temper; a sullen or a fretful temper.**

A creature of a most perfect and divine *temper*; one in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedence.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Grave Henry hath succeeded him in all things, and is a gallant Gentleman, of a French Education and *Temper*.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *temper* congenial to their own.

Goldsmith, Various Clubs.

It may readily be imagined how little such thwarting agrees with the old cavalier's fiery *temper*.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 388.

**5†. Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint; tranquillity; good temper.**

You are too suspicious,

And I have borne too much beyond my *temper*.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The Emperor heard the Heralds with great *Temper*, and answered Clarendieux very mildly.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 275.

How could I think with *temper* of passing my days among Yahoos?

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

**6. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; disposition to give way to anger, resentment, or the like: as, he showed a great deal of temper.—7. Middle character or course; mean or medium; compromise. [Obsolete or archaic.]**

A *temper* between [the opinions of] France and Oxford. John Hampden, quoted by Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

They made decrees of toleration, and appointed *temper* and expedients to be drawn up by discreet persons.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances.

Macaulay.

**8. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness and elasticity: as, the temper of iron or steel.**

His fears were vain; impenetrable charms

Secur'd the *temper* of th' ethereal arms.

Pope, Iliad, xx. 315.

**9. In sugar-works, white lime or other alkaline substance stirred into a clarifier filled with**



came-juice, to neutralize the excess of acid.—  
**Good temper**, freedom from passionate irritability; good nature.—**Out of temper**, in bad temper; irritated.—  
**To keep one's temper**, to avoid becoming angry or irritated; control one's temper.

But consider this to have been how Bets to lay  
 them how to have your temper while you play.  
*Conjreave*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, III.

**To lose one's temper**, to become angry.

**tempera** (tem'pə-rā, n. [It.; see *temper*.] In painting, same as *dis temper*².

**Tempera**, or *Dis temper*, is a method of painting in which soft pigments are employed, mixed with a water medium in which some kind of gum or gelatinous substance is dissolved to prevent the colours from scaling off. *Tempera* is called in Italy "fresco a secco," as distinguished from "fresco buono," or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. *Engc. Brit.* XXIII, 157.

**temperable** (tem'pə-rə-bl, a. [*temper* + *-able*].) Capable of being tempered.

Do not the constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Whittemore, Arkwright predict the fusible, hard, and temperable texture of metals? *Emerson*, *History*.

**temperament** (tem'pər-a-ment), n. [*F. temperament* = Sp. *Pg.* *temperamento*, *L.* *temperamentum*, due proportion, proper measure, < *temperare*, modify, proportion: see *temper*.]

1. State with respect to the relative proportion of qualities or constituent parts; constitution; mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the blending of various qualities.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperance. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected: as, a phlegmatic *temperament*; a sanguine *temperament*; the artistic *temperament*. Certain temperamental types have long been recognized (see the phrases below); they may serve the purposes of description, but do not represent any very well marked natural groups.

3. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, as by a tempering of extreme claims on either side; adjustment of conflicting influences, as passions, interests, or doctrines, or the means by which such adjustment is effected; compromise.

I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Auricular confession . . . was left to each man's discretion in the new order: a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. *Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, I, 88.

4†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke*, *Elem. of Nat. Phil.*, xi.

Madeira is a fertile island, and the different heights and situations among its mountains afford such *temperaments* of air that all the fruits of northern and southern countries are produced there.

*B. Franklin*, *Autobiography*, p. 313.

5. In *music*, the principle or system of tuning in accordance with which the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation are tuned, or those of the voice or of an instrument of free intonation are modulated in a given case. The relative pitch of the tones of an ideal scale may be fixed with mathematical precision. An instrument tuned so as to produce such a scale, or a voice or instrument using the intervals of such a scale, is said to be tuned or modulated in *pure* or *just temperament*. So long as these tones only are used, no further adjustment is necessary. But if modulation be attempted, so that some other tone than the original one becomes the key-note, one or more intercalary tones are required, and the relative pitch of some of the original tones has to be altered. To fit an instrument for varied modulations, therefore, either a large number of separate tones must be provided for, or the pitch of some of them must be slightly modified, so that a single tone may serve equally well for either of two or more tones whose pitches are theoretically different. This subject is necessarily of great practical importance in the construction of keyboard-instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. Until comparatively recently such instruments were tuned in *mean-tone* or *mesotonic temperament*, so called because based on the use of a standard whole step or mean tone, which is an interval half-way between a greater and a less major second (see *second*¹, *step*, and *tone*¹). This standard was applied to the tuning of twelve digitals to the octave—namely, C, C², D, E, E², F, F², G, G², A, B, and B²; and provided for harmonious effects only in the keys (tonalities) of C, D, F, G, A, and B, major, and of D, G, and A, minor. Other tonalities presented an intolerable deviation from pure temperament, which was called the "wolf." As the demand for greater freedom of modulation increased, various plans were tried for using more than twelve digitals to the octave, or for distributing the "wolf" more equally. The result of the latter effort is the system of *equal* or *even temperament*, first advocated by J. S. Bach early in the eighteenth century, though not universally adopted until the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the standard interval is the mean semitone—that is, the twelfth part of an octave. This distributes

the "wolf" among all the tones of the instrument, so that the only intervals exactly true are octaves. Modulation, therefore, is made equally free in all directions; but, on the other hand, all chords are more or less out of tune. The benefits of the system in the way of providing a simple keyboard for music in many tonalities are largely counterbalanced by the constant deterioration of the sense of pure intonation on the part of those who use instruments tuned in this compromise temperament. This unmistakable disadvantage, reinforced by the fact that keyboard-instruments are much used in conjunction with the voice and with instruments of free intonation, like the violin, in which a just temperament is to be expected, has led to many new experiments with keyboards of more than twelve digitals to the octave, but without any result suitable for general adoption. Temperaments are sometimes known by various technical names, usually designating the interval chosen as a unit of measurement, such as *commatic*, *schismic*, etc.—**Choleric or bilious temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, well developed musculature, strength of vital organs, and strong passions with tenacity of purpose.—**Lymphatic temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a pallid skin, flabby muscles, and sluggishness of vital, voluntary, and mental action.—**Nervous temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents delicate features, frequent quick pulse, irritability of vital functions, and alertness of mind and body.—**Sanguine temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a brilliant complexion, activity of the circulation and respiration, ardent, not always persistent emotions, activity of mind and enterprise, somewhat lacking in tenacity.—  
**To set the temperament**. See *set*, v. t.

**temperament** (tem'pər-a-ment), v. t. [*temperament*, n.] To constitute as regards temperament.

Men are not to the same degree *temperamented*, for there are multitudes of men who live to objects quite out of them, as to politics, to trade, to letters or art, unhindered by any influence of constitution. *Emerson*, *Woman*.

**temperamental** (tem'pər-a-men'tal), a. [*temperament* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to temperament.

Few overcome their *temperamental* inclinations.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, iii, 22.

Undoubtedly there is a *temperamental* courage, a warlike blood, which loves a fight, does not feel itself except in a quarrel, as one sees in wasps, or ants, or cocks, or cats. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

**temperamentally** (tem'pər-a-men'tal-i), adv. In temperament; as regards temperament. *The Century*, XX, 89.

**temperance** (tem'pər-ans), n. [Early mod. E. also *temperance*; < ME. *temperance*, < OF. *temperance*, *temprance*, F. *temperance* = Pr. *tempransa* = Sp. *templanza*, *temperancia* = Pg. *temperança* = It. *temperanza*, < L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, < *temperan*(-t)s, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temperant*.] 1. Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness.

True sentiment is emotion ripened by a slow ferment of the mind and qualified to an agreeable *temperance* by that taste which is the conscience of polite society.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 366.

Particularly—(a) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from inordinate or unseasonable indulgence, or from the use or pursuit of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; frugality: as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or grief; in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, as beverages; or, in a still narrower sense as used by its advocates, entire abstinence from such liquors: in this sense also used attributively: as, a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture.

If thou well observe  
 The rule of—Not too much; by *temperance* taught,  
 In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
 Due nourishment, not glutinous delight; . . .  
 So mayest thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
 Into thy mother's lap. *Milton*, P. L., xi, 531.

When the Chaldean Monarchy fell, the Persians, who were the sword in God's right hand, were eminent for nothing more than their great *temperance* and frugality.

*Strillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I, x.  
 Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat, it was voraciously; when he did drink wine, it was copiously. He could practise abstinence, but not *temperance*.

*Boswell*, *Johnson*, March, 1781.

(b) Moderation of passion; self-restraint; self-control; calmness.

And calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*.

In the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a *temperance*, that may give it smoothness.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii, 2, 8.

2†. The act of tempering or mixing; temperament.

The . . . mutual conjunction and just *temperance* of . . . two studies. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii, 24.

3†. Moderate degree of temperature; equal state.

And in your bed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a *temperance*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

4†. Temperature.

It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii, 1, 42.

**Temperance hotel**, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are supplied to the guests or kept for sale.—**Temperance movement**, a social or political movement having for its object the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**Temperance society**, an association formed for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. The basis on which these associations have been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquors. But, since the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers, this name has been very generally applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated *total-abstinence societies* = *Syn.* 1. (a) *Abstinence*, *Sobriety*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.

**temperancy** (tem'pər-an-si), n. [As *temperance* (see -cy).] Temperance.

**temperant**, a. [ME. *\*temperant*, *temperant*, < OF. *temperant*, F. *temperant* = Sp. It. *temperante* = Pg. *temperante*, < L. *temperant*(-s), ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*, *temperate*.] Moderate; temperate.

Northward in places hote, in places colde

Southward, and *temperant* in Est and West.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

**temperate** (tem'pər-āt), a. [*ME. temperate* = F. *tempéré* = Sp. *templado* = Pg. *templado*, *temperado*, < L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*: see *temper*. Cf. *tempre*.] 1. Moderate; showing moderation; not excessive, lavish, or inordinate.

And what you fancy to bestow on him,  
 Be not too lavish, use a *temperate* bounty.  
*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, ii.

Let not the government of the plantation depend upon too many counsellors and undertakers in the country that planteth, but upon a *temperate* number.

*Bacon*, *Plantations* (ed. 1887).

Rain-scented eglantine

Gave *temperate* sweets to that well-wooing Sun.

*Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

In these [early French Pointed capitals] alone is perfect structural adaptation joined with the highest and most *temperate* grace. *C. H. Moore*, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 208.

More especially—(a) Moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; continent: as, *temperate* in eating; *temperate* habits.

He that is *temperate* fleeth pleasures voluptuous.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii, 19.

If he be insatiable in plunder and revenge, shall we pass it by because in meat and drink he is *temperate*?

*Macaulay*, *Conversations between Cowley and Milton*.

(b) Not violent or extravagant in the use of language; calm; measured; dispassionate: as, a *temperate* discourse.

The sentence of the board of generals which condemned André remains, and no document could be more *temperate* or better reasoned. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not swayed by passion; calm; self-contained; self-restrained; not extreme in opinions.

Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym every dele,  
 Withynne a while he was right *temperate*.  
*Geoffrey Chaucer* (E. E. T. S.), I, 1661.

The *temperate* man deliteth in nothyng contrary to reason.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii, 20.

Who can be wise, amazed, *temperate* and furious,

Loyal and neutral in a moment?

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii, 3, 114.

Peace, lady! pause, or be more *temperate*.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii, 1, 195.

3. Proceeding from temperance; moderate.

He [Richard Baxter] belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

4. Moderate in respect of *temperature*; not liable to excessive heat or cold; mild; specifically, noting certain zones of the earth's surface.

When *temperate* heat offends not with extremes.  
*Dekker and Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, iv, 1.

They said they came to an Island of a very *temperate* Air, where they look'd upon it as the greatest Indecency in the World to cover their Bodies.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I, 370.

5. In *music*, same as *tempered*.—**Temperate zones**, the parts of the earth lying between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is cooler than between the tropics and warmer than within the polar circles. The north *temperate* zone is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the south *temperate* zone, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See *zone*. = *Syn.* 1-4. *Moderate*, *Temperate*. See *moderate*.

**temperatet** (tem'pər-āt), v. t. [*L. temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*, modify, temper: see *temper*, v.] To temper; moderate.

In heaven and earth this power beauty hath—  
 It inflames *temperance*, and *temperates* wrath.

*Marston and Barkedel*, *Insatiate Countess*, i.

Sometimes *temperated* by the comfortable winds, to which it lies open.

*Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 178.

**temperately** (tem'pər-āt-li), adv. In a temperate manner or degree. (a) Moderately; not excessively.



- I love good wine,  
As I love health and joy of heart, but *temperately*.  
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.
- (b) Without over indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like, abstemiously; soberly.
- God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.  
Jer. Taylor.
- (c) Without violence or extravagance; dispassionately; calmly; sedately.

*Temperately* proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. Shaks., Cor., iii. 1. 219.

**temperateness** (tem'pér-ăt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temperate. Specifically (a) Moderation; freedom from excess: as, *temperateness of language*. (b) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (c) Calmness; sedateness; equanimity of mind. (d) Freedom from excessive heat or cold: as, the *temperateness of a climate*.

**temperative** (tem'pér-ă-tiv), *a.* [*LL. temperatus*, serving to moderate, < *L. temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

**temperature** (tem'pér-ă-tūr), *n.* [*OF. temperatura* (also *temperure*, > *ME. temperure*). *F. température* = *Pr. tempradura* = *Sp. templadura* = *Pg. temperatura*, *It. temperatura*, < *L. temperatura*, due measure, proportion, composition, or quality, temper, temperament, *temperature*, < *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*. (cf. *temperure*.] 1. Mixture, or that which is produced by mixture; a compound.

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.

A proper *temperature* of fear and love. Abp. Secker.  
2. Constitution; state; temperament.

The best composition and *temperature* is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).  
3. Moderation; freedom from passions or excesses.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth . . .  
Most gently *temperature* ye may descry.

Spenser, Sonnets, xiii.  
A difficult thing it is for any man that is rich not to submit his minde and affection vnto his money; and, passing many a *Crossus* in wealth, to beare a modest *temperature* with Numa.  
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 590.

4. Temper, as of metals.  
The due *temperature* of stiff steel.  
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 95.

5. Temperateness; mildness.  
This territory being 15. myle from the shoare, for pleasantest of seate, for *temperature* of climate, fertility of soyle, and comoditie of the Sea, . . . is not to be excelled by any other whatsoever.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 87.

6. The state of a substance with regard to sensible heat; the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Primarily the conception of temperature is based on the different sensations produced by bodies when termed *hot*, *warm*, or *cold*, the hotter body being said to have the higher temperature. Again two bodies are said to have the same temperature when, by being placed in contact, neither is heated or cooled by the other. But these conceptions are relative. The absolute physical condition implied by temperature depends upon the nature of heat. Heat being considered to be molecular motion, temperature (or the degree of heat) is the expression of the velocity of the motion. The *absolute scale of temperature* recognizes this property, and preserves it in numerical measures which are proportional to the square of the corresponding molecular velocities. Thus temperature has the same dimensions as heat. The *absolute zero of temperature* is the point at which molecular motion ceases and all heat vanishes. This point is computed to be at  $-273^{\circ}$  on the centigrade scale. Sir W. Thomson has shown that the changes in either volume or pressure of an ideal gas would give an absolute scale of temperature which would give true relative measures of absolute amounts of heat. In this system the temperature  $t$  is defined by the equation  $E = kt$ , in which  $E$  is the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas which has that temperature, and  $k$  a constant. This is called the thermodynamic definition of temperature. It should be noted that temperatures are true relative measures of the absolute amounts of heat which they contain so far as the specific heat of the bodies remains constant. In practice temperature is measured by the changes produced in bodies by heat, and thermometry is the instrumental art employed. Experiments show that the air- or gas-thermometer approximates most closely to the thermodynamic requirement that its indications shall bear a linear relation to successive increments of heat. In the next instance, the normal mercurial thermometer possesses this property to a high degree, and the small departures of its indications from the linear law have been made the subject of elaborate investigation. Other thermometers differ more or less widely in their indications from the foregoing, and it is important to note that without the thermodynamic conception the definition of temperature is dependent on the particular instrument or method employed for its measurement. After considering the thermodynamic scale and its absolute zero, it will be recognized that the system of numeration of the usual Fahrenheit and centigrade scales is entirely arbitrary. Numerical temperatures on these scales have only a relative significance, and cannot be made to serve in any absolute sense. See *thermometry*.

Water boils at a lower *temperature* at the top of a mountain than it does at the seashore, and . . . ice melts at the same *temperature* in all parts of the world.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 33.  
Our sensations of *temperature* vary considerably according to the "subjective" *temperature*.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 167.

7. Specifically, the thermal element of weather or climate. If the whole surface of the earth were either land or water, and perfectly homogeneous, there would be the same temperature at every point on the same latitude; but in the case of an entire land surface the difference of temperature between the equator and the pole, and consequently the temperature gradient, would be much greater than in the case of an earth entirely covered by water. In the case of the actual earth with continents and oceans, the temperature gradients between the equator and the pole on the continents are somewhat as they would be in the case of an entire land surface, while on the ocean they are somewhat as on an entire water surface, and consequently the temperature gradients on the former are greater than on the latter; hence there are differences of temperature on the same latitude in different longitudes, and temperature gradients arise between regions of land and regions of water. As a result of these diversifying conditions, the mean sea-level temperature can be expressed as a function of latitude and longitude only by empirical methods, and by utilizing a large mass of observed data. The diminution of temperature with altitude is a further variation that can often be independently treated.

8. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, the degree of heat of a living body, especially of the human body. It is usually taken, clinically, in the axilla, under the tongue, or in the rectum.

The pulse, respiration, and *temperature* may improve.  
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 393.

**Absolute temperature.** See *absolute*.—**Absolute zero of temperature.** See *def. 6* and *absolute*.—**Animal temperature.** the temperature of an animal, which in cold-blooded animals is but slightly above that of their surroundings, but in warm-blooded animals is maintained at a more or less constant point considerably above that of their surroundings. In the latter it is under the control of a nervous (thermotactic) mechanism, and is dependent on the coordinated regulation of the production of heat by vital metabolism (thermogenesis) and the loss of heat by conduction, by radiation, by evaporation, and otherwise (thermolysis). The temperature of a man in health, taken in the mouth or axilla, varies from about  $98^{\circ}$  to  $99^{\circ}$  F. Temperature above this is called *pyrexia*.—**Critical temperature.** Same as *critical point* (b). See under *critical*.—**Mean temperature.** a mean for any given period of air-temperatures systematically observed each day at a given place; or, without reference to time, the mean of a series of temperature observations extending over a long number of years. The latter is, more specifically, the *mean annual temperature*, and is the average of a series of annual means. The annual mean for any year is usually taken as the average of all the monthly means; the monthly mean is the average of the daily means; and the daily mean is obtained from some combination of individual observations.—**Perverse temperature-sensations.** See *sensation*.

**temperature-alarm** (tem'pér-ă-tūr-ă-lärm'), *n.* An adjustable apparatus for indicating automatically the variation from a certain point of the temperature of the place where it is fixed.

**temperature-curve** (tem'pér-ă-tūr-kêrv'), *n.* A curve exhibiting the variations of temperature during a given period.

**tempered** (tem'pêrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed: often used in composition: as, a good-tempered man.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,  
To stop his ears against admonishment?  
Shaks., T. and C., v. 3. 1.

Loath was he to move  
From the imprinted couch, and, when he did,  
'Twas with slow, languid paces, and face hid  
In muffing hands. So *temper'd*, out he stray'd.  
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. In *music*, noting an instrument, scale, or interval that is tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, specifically one tuned in equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.—**Tempered clay**, clay prepared for molding by moistening and kneading.—**Tempered-clay machine**, in *brick-manuf.*, one of a class of machines by which tempered or moistened clay is molded into bricks or tiles.—**Tempered glass.** See *glass*.

**temperedly** (tem'pêrd-li), *adv.* In a tempered manner.

**temperer** (tem'pér-êr), *n.* [*< temper + -er*.] One who or that which tempers, in any sense.

They are weighed out in quantities of about 30 lbs., which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are carried in boxes to the *temperer*.  
Ure, Dict., III. 410.

It is the duty of the *temperer* to see that sufficient water is let to the clay to soak it.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

**tempering** (tem'pér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *temper*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving to any metal the desired hardness and elasticity. See *temper*, 9. Also called *annealing*.—2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of tuning an instrument, scale, or interval in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, especially with equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.

**tempering-furnace** (tem'pér-ing-fêr' nās), *n.* A furnace adapted for the uniform heating of articles which are to be tempered.

**tempering-oven** (tem'pér-ing-uv' n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

**tempering-wheel** (tem'pér-ing-hwêl), *n.* An apparatus for mixing and tempering clay for use in brick-making, etc. It consists of a heavy cast-iron wheel moving in a circular pit, and so geared that it alternately approaches the central pivot and recedes from it.

**temperouret**, *n.* See *temperure*.

**temper-screw** (tem'pér-skro), *n.* 1. In *well-boring*, the connecting-link between the working-beam and the cable, which is let out as fast as the drill penetrates the rock, so as to regulate the play of the jars. When the whole length of the screw is run out, it is disengaged and carried up, so as in a few minutes to be ready for another run. See *cut under oil-derrick*.

2. A set-screw the point of which bears against an object or a bearing, and serves to adjust it.  
E. H. Knight.

**temperure**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *temperoure*, *temprure*, < *OF. \*temperure*, < *L. temperatura*, due measure, temper, temperature: see *temperatura*.] Tempering; temperament.

The *temprure* of the mortere  
Was maad of lycour wonder dere.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4177.

An other suche as Arione,  
Whiche had a harpe of suche *temprure*  
. . . that he the bestes wilde  
Made of his note tame and milde.  
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prolog. (Richardson.)

**tempest** (tem'pest), *n.* [*< ME. tempest, tempeste*, < *OF. tempeste*, *F. tempête* = *Pr. tempesta* (< *L.* as if *\*tempesta*; cf. *tempestus*, *adj.*) = *Sp. tempestad* = *Pg. tempestade* = *It. tempesta*, < *L. tempesta* (t)-s, time, esp. time with respect to physical conditions, weather, and specifically bad weather, a storm or tempest, hence also commotion, disturbance, < *tempos* (tempor-, *tempos*-), time: see *temporal*.] 1. A very violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious gale; a hurricane.

When thei in ese wene best to lyve,  
They ben with *tempest* alle fordyve.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

What at first was called a gust, the same  
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name.  
Donne, The Storm.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation: as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*.

The *tempest* in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else  
Save what beats there. Shaks., Lear, iii. 4. 12.

A *tempest* in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter.—*Syn.* 1. Hurricane, etc. See *wind*.  
**tempest** (tem'pest), *v.* [*< ME. tempesten*, < *OF. tempester*, *F. tempêter* = *Pr. Sp. tempear* = *Pg. tempear* = *It. tempestare*, storm; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To disturb violently, as by a tempest; rouse; throw into a state of commotion; agitate.

*Tempest* thee noight al croked to redresse,  
In trust of hir that turneth as a ball.  
Chaucer, Truth, l. 8.

Part huge of bulk,  
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
*Tempest* the ocean. Milton, P. L., vii. 412.

Your last letters betray a mind . . . *tempest*ed up by a thousand various passions.  
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

II. *intrans.* To descend as a tempest; be tempestuous; storm. [Rare.]

And, by their excess  
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,  
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,  
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.  
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

**tempestarian** (tem-pes-tā'ri-an), *n.* A sorcerer who professed to raise tempests by magical arts. Bingham, Antiquities, xvi. 5.

**tempest-beaten** (tem'pest-bē'tn), *a.* Beaten or disturbed by or as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of whose gentle breast  
My *tempest* beaten soul may safely rest.  
Dryden, Amingzebe, i. 1.

**tempestive** (tem'pes-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. \*tempestif* = *Sp. Pg. It. tempestivo*, < *L. tempestivus*, timely, seasonable, opportune, < *tempesta*, time: see *tempest*.] Timely; seasonable.

This despised and dejected shrub . . . was left standing alone, neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the Sunne, nor covered from the chearefull and *tempestive* showres of the Heavens.  
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.



**tempestively** (tem'pes-tiv-ly), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if tempestively used. *Barton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 399.

**tempestivity** (tem-pes-tiv-i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. tempestividad* = *OF. tempestivité*, < *L. tempestivitas*, timeliness, seasonableness, < *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, and habitation in countries whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvests, . . . there will be found a great disparity in their observations. *Sir P. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 3.

**tempest-tossed, tempest-tost** (tem'pest-tost), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be tempest-tost.

*Shak., Macbeth*, i. 3. 25.

**tempestuous** (tem-pes'tu-us), *a.* [*< OF. tempestueux*, *F. tempestueux* = *Pr. tempestuos*, *tempestos* = *Sp. Pg. tempestoso* = *It. tempestoso*, < *L. tempestuosus*, stormy, turbulent, < *L. tempestus*, tempest: see *tempest*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; stormy: as, a tempestuous night. Also used figuratively.

We had now very tempestuous Weather, and excessive Rains, which so well'd the River that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe.

*Dampier, Voyages*, i. 360.

Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind.

*Dryden, Indian Emperor*, iv. 4.

High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,

The king with his tempestuous council sate.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles*, xi. 76.

2. Subject to fits of stormy passion; impetuous.

Bruno was passionate, tempestuous, and weak. *Ouida.*

**tempestuously** (tem-pes'tu-us-ly), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence or commotion; turbulently.

**tempestuousness** (tem-pes'tu-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence.

**templar** (tem'plär), *n.* [Formerly also *templer*; < *ME. temple* = *D. tempelier* = *G. templer*, < *OF. (and F.) templier* = *Pr. templier* = *Sp. Pg. templario* = *It. tempiere*, < *ML. templarius*, a templar, prop. adj., < *L. templum*, a temple: see *temple*.] 1. [cap.] A member of a military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called temple of Solomon). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and its European headquarters was a foundation called the Temple, then just outside of Paris. The members were composed of knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be clept *Templeres*; and that was the foundacioun of here Ordre. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 88.

2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple in London. See *temple*, 5.

The reader cannot but observe what pains I have been at in polishing the style of my book to the greatest exactness: nor have I been less diligent in refining the orthography by spelling the words in the very same manner as they are pronounced by the chief patterns of politeness at court, at levees, at assemblies, at play-houses, at the prime visiting places, by young *templers*, and by gentlemen-commoners of both universities, who have lived at least a twelvemonth in town, and kept the best company.

*Swift, Polite Conversation*, Int.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution; that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars*.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, x.

**Good Templar**, a member of the Society of Good Templars, organized for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and modeled in some respects upon the system of freemasonry. — **Knights Templars**. (a) See def. 1. (b) See *knights*.

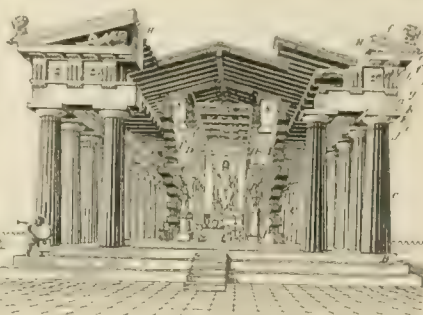
**templar** (tem'plär), *a.* [*< LL. templaris*, of or pertaining to a temple, < *L. templum*, temple: see *temple*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed in a temple. [Rare.]

Solitary, family, and templar devotion. *Coleridge.*

**temple** (tem'plät), *n.* Same as *templet*.

**temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [*< ME. temple*, < *AS. templ*, *templ* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. templ* = *OF. (and F.)*

*temple* = *Sp. Pg. templo* = *It. tempio*, < *L. templum*, an open space, the circuit of the heavens, a consecrated place, a temple, prob. for *temulum*, akin to *Gr. τέμενος*, a piece of ground cut or marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμεν, τέμειν*, cut (see *temenos*).] 1. An edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities, and connected with a system of worship. The most celebrated and architecturally perfect of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, as that of Zeus at Olympia, that of Athena Parthenos (the Parthenon) at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form ordinarily given to classical temples was



Greek Temple. Diagram illustrating the construction and arrangement of the Doric temple of Athena, Aegina.

A, stereobate. B, stylobate. C, C, columns of peristyle. D, interior columns of cella. E, capital of column. F, abacus. G, echinus. H, hypotrachelium. I, entablature: a, architrave; b, frieze; c, cornice; d, triglyph; e, metope. J, J, mutules. K, regula with gutter. L, a, pteron. H, H, portions of the pediment. I, I, walls of cella. K, K, hypothetical apertures in the roof for the admission of light to the cella.

that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular, or even of irregular plan. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns: namely, temples in *antis* (see *anti*), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudodipteral*, *hypethral*, and *monopteral*. (See these words.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are further distinguished as *pneustyle*, *syetyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *areostyle* structures, and in regard to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these words.) Circular temples are known as *monopteral*, with or without a cella. The temples of ancient Egypt are impressive from their great size and from the number and mass of the pillars ordinarily introduced in their construction; those of India are remarkable for the elaborateness of their plan and elevation, and the lavishness of their sculptured decoration. See also cuts under *dipteral*, *cella*, *monopteron*, *octastyle*, *pantheon*, *opisthodomus*, and *prostyle*.

In this connection the term "house of God" has quite a different sense from that which we connect with it when we apply it to a Christian place of worship. A temple is not a meeting-place for worshippers; for many ancient temples were open only to priests, and as a general rule the altar, which was the true place of worship, stood not within the house but before the door. The temple is the dwelling-house of the deity to which it is consecrated, whose presence is marked by a statue or other sacred symbol; and in it his sacred treasures, the gifts and tribute of his worshippers, are kept, under the charge of his attendants or priests.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 165.

2. The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and arising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered nineteen acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building, with the holy place, and within all entered only once a year, and only by the high priest—the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver, within the holy place the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread, and within the holy of holies the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Out of that sayd Temple oure Lord drof the Byggerses and the SELLERS.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 86.

And he sware, By this Habitate—that is, the Temple,  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 138.

3. An edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church; in France, specifically, a Protestant church, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, which alone is usually spoken of as a church (*église*).

That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my temple the Rose in Smithfield.

*Donne, Letters*, xxiv.

The true Christian . . . loves the good, under whatever temple, at whatever altar he may find them.

*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

4. Metaphorically, any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?

1 Cor. vi. 19.

My chamber were no temple, my body were no temple, except God came to it.

*Donne, Sermons*, iv.

5. [cap.] The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, occupied by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of either establishment now existing. On the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Temple in Paris was the prison of Louis XVI. and the royal family during their sufferings in 1792 and 1793.

6. An inn of court.

A gentle maunciple was ther of a temple.

*Chaucer, Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 567.

**Master of the temple.** See *master*. — **Temple jar, temple vase**, a jar or vase such as are used for the decoration and ceremonial of religious temples in China, Japan, etc. — **Temple jewelry.** See *jewelry*.

**temple** (tem'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templed*, ppr. *templing*. [*< templi*, *n.*] To build a temple for; appropriate a temple to; inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adored this drunken god.

*Feltham, Resolves*, l. 84.

**temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [*< ME. temple*, < *OF. temple*, *F. temple*, dial. *temple* = *Pr. temple* = *It. tempia*, < *L. tempora*, the temples, pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.] 1. The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear. This area corresponds to the temporal fossa above the zygomatic arch, where the skull is very thin and is covered by the temporal muscle.

King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade,

And smote his temples with an arm so strong

The helm fell off, and roll'd amid the throng.

*Pope, Iliad*, xiii. 729.

2. In *entom.*, the posterior part of the gena, or that immediately beneath the eye.—3. One of the bars sometimes added to the ends of spectacle-bows to give them a firmer hold on the head of the wearer. See *spectacle*, 5.—4. An ornament worn at the side of the head or covering the side of the head, mentioned in the fifteenth century as apparently sometimes of needlework, sometimes set with jewels. *Fairholt*.

**temple** (tem'pl), *n.* [*< F. temple*, *templet*.] An attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the reed beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. One form is automatic, releasing the cloth and then stretching it after each stroke of the lay.

**templeless** (tem'pl-less), *a.* [*< temple* + *-less*.] Devoid of a temple. *Bulwer, Caxtons*, iv. 2.

**templet** (tem'plät), *n.* See *templer*.

**templet** (tem'plät), *n.* [*< F. templet*, a stretcher, < *L. templum*, a small timber, a purlin.] 1. A pattern, guide, or model used to indicate the shape any piece of work is to assume when finished. It may also be used as a tool in modeling plastic material, or as a guide placed in a milling-machine, shaper-lathe, or other automatic cutting-machine. In these applications it may be a thin piece of wood or metal, with one or all the edges cut in profile to the shape of the baluster, cornice, part of a machine, or other object to be wrought to shape. Templets are also used as guides in filing sheet-metal to shape, as in making small brass gears for clocks, sheets of brass being clamped between steel templets, and all the parts projecting beyond the edges being filed away. Templets are used in founding as patterns in forming molds in loam.

2. A strip of metal used in boiler-making, pierced with a series of holes, and serving as a guide in marking out a line of rivet-holes.—3. In *building*: (a) A short piece of timber or a large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight. (b) A beam or plate spanning a door- or window-space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. (c) One of the wedges in a building-block. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Same as *temple*.—5. In a brilliant, same as *bezel*, 2. See cut under *brilliant*.

**templify** (tem'pli-fy), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templified*, ppr. *templifying*. To make into a temple. [Rare.]









**temporary** (tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* [= *F. temporaire* = *Sp. Pg. temporario*, < *L. temporarius*, lasting but for a time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season; see *temporal*.] 1. Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

These temporary truces and peacees were soone made and soone broken. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 191.

I am satisfied, that, as we grow older, we learn to look upon our bodies more and more as a temporary possession, and less and less as identified with ourselves.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

2†. Contemporary; of the period. [Rare.]

This excellent little piece ["Devil upon Two Sticks"], though it admits of some temporary strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, the political doctor, &c., yet exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner as to be always new.

W. Cooke, S. Foote, I. 83.

**Temporary administrator.** Same as *special administrator* (which see, under *special*). — **Temporary allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1. — **Temporary cartilage.** See *cartilage*. — **Temporary excise.** See *Act of the Hereditary Excise*, under *excise*. — **Temporary hours.** See *hour*. — **Temporary injunction.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*. — **Temporary star,** a star which bursts in a few days into great brilliancy, and after some weeks or months sinks into lasting dimness. = *Syn.* 1. **Temporary, Temporal** (see *temporal*), transient, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, brief.

**temporalization, temporise, etc.** See *temporalization*, etc.

**temporist** (tem'pō-ris't), *n.* [*L. tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ist*.] A temporizer.

Why turn a temporist, row with the tide? Marston.

**temporalization** (tem'pō-ri-zā'shən), *n.* [= *F. temporalisation* = *Pg. temporalização*; as *temporize* + *-ation*.] The act of temporizing; time-serving. Also spelled *temporalisation*.

He [Graunt] allows that suspicions and charges of temporalization and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. Johnson, Ascham.

**temporize** (tem'pō-riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *temporized*, ppr. *temporizing*. [= *F. temporiser* = *Sp. Pg. temporizar* = *It. temporeggiare*; as *L. tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ize*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion, or with the desires of another; yield temporarily or ostensibly to the current of opinion or circumstances.

The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite,  
And will not temporize with my entreaties;  
He flatly says he'll not lay down his arms.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 125.

'Twas then no time her grievance to reveal,  
'He's mad who takes a lion by the ears.'  
This knew the Queen, and this well knew the wise,  
This must they learn that rightly temporize.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 36.

2†. To parley.

For that he could not brook to temporise

With humours masked in those times' disguise.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

All these temporize with other for necessities, but all as uncertain as peace or warres.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 128.

3. To dilly-dally; delay; procrastinate.

The Earle of Lincolne, deceived of his hopes of the Countreies concourse unto him (in which case he would have temporized), . . . resolved . . . to give him [the king] bataille.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 43.

All parties joined in entreating for the people a share in legislation. The duke of York temporized.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 413.

Also spelled *temporise*.

**temporizer** (tem'pō-ri-zér), *n.* [*< temporize* + *-er*.] One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer; a time-server. Also spelled *temporiser*.

We have atheists that serve no God, mammonists that serve their money, idolaters that serve creatures, apostates that forsake God, worldlings, temporisers, neutrals, that serve many, serve all, serve none.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 444.

**temporizing** (tem'pō-ri-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *temporize*, *v.*] Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

The proceedings exhibit Henry [IV.] as a somewhat temporising politician, but not as a cruel man.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

**temporizingly** (tem'pō-ri-zing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

**temporo-alar** (tem'pō-rō-ā-lār), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the temporal region and to the wing; as, the *temporo-alar* muscle.

**temporo-alaris** (tem'pō-rō-ā-lā-ris), *n.*; pl. *temporo-alares* (-rēs). The temporo-alar muscle of a bird. It is nearly the same as that usually called the *demotensor patagii*. Fiallac.

**temporo-auricular** (tem'pō-rō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head: applied to one of the

divisions of the trigeminal nerve. See *auriculotemporal*.

**temporoccipital** (tem'pō-rok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the temple and the back of the head; common to the temporal and occipital regions of the skull.

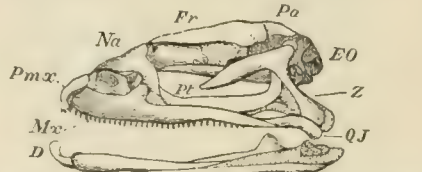
**temporofacial** (tem'pō-rō-fā-shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and facial regions of the head.—**Temporofacial nerve,** the larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the supra-auricular and pre-auricular muscles, the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

**temporohyoid** (tem'pō-rō-hi'oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones; noting muscles or ligaments connecting these bones. See *epihyal*, *stylohyal*.

**temporomalar** (tem'pō-rō-mā-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal fossa and the malar bone.—**Temporomalar canals,** canals leading from the orbital to the temporal and facial surfaces of the malar bone. There are usually two, known as the *temporal* and the *malar canal*.—**Temporomalar nerve,** a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the skin of the cheek and temple: same as *orbital nerve* (which see, under *orbital*).

**temporomandibular** (tem'pō-rō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone. See *temporomaxillary*.

**temporomastoid** (tem'pō-rō-mas'toid), *n.* A



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), showing Z, the large temporomastoid; P, dentary bone of lower mandible; EO, exoccipital; Fr, Pa, frontoparietal; Mx, maxilla; Na, nasal; Pmx, premaxilla; Pt, pterygoid; Qd, quadratoangular.

bone of the temporal and mastoid region of the skull in *Amphibia*, as in *Rana*.

**temporomaxillary** (tem'pō-rō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the cheek or upper jaw: noting a vein and other structures.—2. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw-bone; temporomandibular: as, the *temporomaxillary* articulation.—**Temporomaxillary articulation,** in man and other mammals, the joint by which the under jaw is hinged upon the squamosal part of the temporal bone, in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. This is the only freely movable articulation of the skull, being that which permits the mouth to be opened and shut. It does not exist below mammals, for in all other vertebrates the mandible articulates indirectly with the rest of the skull, by the intervention of a suspensorium of some sort. See cuts under *skull*.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Temporomaxillary vein,** a vein formed by the union of the temporal vein and the internal maxillary vein. It descends through the parotid gland, and finally divides into two branches, one of which joins the facial vein, and the other, joining the posterior auricular, becomes the external jugular vein.

**temporoparietal** (tem'pō-rō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones: as, the *temporoparietal* suture (the continuous parietomastoid and squamosal sutures).

**temporosphenoid** (tem'pō-rō-sfē'noid), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.

**temporosphenoidal** (tem'pō-rō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.—**Temporosphenoidal convolutions or gyri.** Same as *temporal gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Temporosphenoidal lobe.** See *lobe*, and *cerebral hemisphere* (under *cerebral*).

**tempret, v.** A Middle English form of *temper*. **tempret, tempret, a.** [ME., < OF. *tempre*, < L. *temperatus*, temperate: see *temperate*, *a.* Cf. *attempre*, *a.*] Temperate.

But the Contree where he duellethe in most comounly is in Gaydo or in Jong, that is a gode Contree and a *tempre* afre that the Contree is there; but to men of this Contree it were to passing hoot.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 240.

Now had the *tempre* sonne al that relevyd.  
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women (1st version), l. 116.

[The later version reads *attempre*.]

**temprely**, *adv.* [ME. *temprely*, *temperelly*; < *tempre*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Temperately.

Governeth yow also of youre diete

Al *temprely*, and namely in this hete.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 262.

**tempruret, n.** See *temperure*.

**temps** (F. pron. ton), *n.* 1†. See *tense* 1.—2. Specifically, in *legerdemain*, the right opportunity for executing a required movement. This is gained by some act which distracts the attention of the audience while the trick is being done.

**temps<sup>2</sup>, tempset, n.** See *temse*.

**tempt** (tempt), *v. t.* [*< ME. tempten* (pp. sometimes *tempted*), < OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, *tanter*, *F.*

*tenter* = *Fr. temptar* = *Sp. Pg. tenter* = *It. tentare*, tempt, < *L. tentare*, handle, touch, try, test, tempt (also in form *temptare*, not a reg. variant, and explainable only as an ancient error due to some confusion; cf. *E. daunt*, < OF. *daunter*, *dompter*, < *L. domitare*, etc.), freq. of *tener*, pp. *tentus*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attempt*, etc.] 1. To put to trial; try; test; put to the test. [Archaic.]

Sothli he seide this thing, *temptinge* him; forsoth he wiste what he was to doyinge. Wyclif, John vi. 6.

Tempte hem frist on werkes smale,  
In creed lande the plough as for to hale.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

God did tempt Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

2. To entice; attract; allure; invite; induce; incline; dispose; incite.

I am a weak one,

Arm'd only with my fears: I beseech your grace  
Tempt me no further. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

Still his strength conceal'd,

Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.

Milton, P. L., l. 642.

It was now that he began to tempt me about writing "the Dutch War."

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 13, 1669.

Green covered places tempted the foot, and black bogholes discouraged it. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. To incite or entice to evil; entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; seduce.

Thus denelis ther wils caste  
With ther argumentis greete,  
& thrithi zeer thei foondid faste  
To tempte Jhesu in manye an hete.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man; but every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. I. 13, 14.

4. To provoke; defy; act presumptuously toward.

Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.

Tempt him not so too far; I wish, forbear:

In time we hate that which we often fear.

Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 11.

It behoov'd him to have bin more cautious how he tempted Gods finding out of blood and deceit.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5†. To attempt; endeavor to do, accomplish, or reach; venture on.

Who shall tempt, with wandering feet,  
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?

Milton, P. L., ii. 404.

What though defeated once thou'st been, and known,  
Tempt it again. B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. To lure, inveigle, decoy, bait, bribe.

**tempt†** (tempt), *n.* [*< tempt*, *v.*] An attempt.

By the issues of all tempts they found no certain conclusion but this, "God and heaven are strong against us in all we do."

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

**temptability** (temp-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< temptable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The character of being temptable.

**temptable** (temp'ta-bl), *a.* [*< tempt* + *-able*.] That may be tempted; accessible to temptation.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with.

Swift.

**temptableness** (temp'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being temptable; temptability.

**temptation** (temp-tā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. temptacioun*, < OF. *temptacion*, *tentation*, *F. tentation* = *Pr. temptacio*, *tentacio* = *Sp. tentacion* = *Pg. tentação* = *It. tentazione*, < *L. tentatio* (*n.*), trial, temptation, < *tentare*, try, test, tempt: see *tempt*.] 1. The act of testing or trying; trial. [Archaic.]

Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders? Deut. iv. 34.

A temptation is only another word for an experiment, or trial; a trial whether we will do or forbear such a thing.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Enticement to evil, as by specious argument, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous

Is that temptation that doth good us on  
To sin in loving virtue.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 182.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger.

Steele, Spectator, No. 282.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.

Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

3. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.



And lead [bring, R. V.] us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil [the evil one, R. V.]. Mat. vi. 13.

In the sixth petition [of the Lord's Prayer], which is, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

*Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 106.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried  
Through all temptation. *Milton*, P. R., i. 5.

4. That which tempts, or entices to evil; an enticement; an allurements; any tempting or alluring object.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be with and that temptation without, I know he will choose it. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 106.

There is no place, no state, or scene of life, that hath not its proper and peculiar temptations.

*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

**temptational** (temp-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*< temptation + -al.*] Of the nature of temptation; tempting; seductive; as, "the temptational agency of lust," *J. Caldwell*, Homiletical Mag., VI. 106.

**temptationless** (temp-tā'shon-less), *a.* [*< temptation + -less.*] Having no temptation or motive. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii. [Rare.]

**temptations** (temp-tā'shun), *a.* [*< temptati(on) + -ous.*] Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete or rare.]

I, my liege, I. O, that temptations tongue!  
*Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.*, F. I. (Nares.)

She put it [a hat] off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and temptations in it.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 665.

**tempter** (temp'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. temptour, < OF. tempteur, \*tempteur, teneur, F. teneur = Pr. Sp. Pg. tentador = It. tentatore, < L. tentator, one who tempts or attempts, < tentare, tempt: see tempt.*] One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?  
The tempter or the tempted?  
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

**The tempter**, the great adversary of man; the devil.

And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

*Mat. iv. 3.*

So glozed the tempter, and his poem tuned;  
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.

*Milton*, P. L., ix. 549.

**tempting** (temp'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of tempt, v.*] That tempts, entices, or allures; attractive; seductive; as, tempting pleasures.

So peruse stomachs have they borne to women that the more part of their temptings spretes they have made she deulya.

*Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

To whom [his precursors] he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most tempting forms of error.

*Whevell*, Novum Organon Renovatum.

**temptingly** (temp'ting-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; seductively; attractively; alluringly.

How temptingly the landscape shines!  
Breathes invitation. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

**temptingness** (temp'ting-ness), *n.* The state of being tempting.

**temption** (temp'shun), *n.* A reduced form of temptation.

Conceal her; let me not  
As much as know her name; there's temptation in't.

*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

**temptress** (temp'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *temptress*; *< ME. temptresse, < OF. temptresse* (cf. *F. tentatrice = It. tentatrice*); as *tempter + -ess*.] A woman who tempts or entices.

She was my temptress, the foul provoker. *Scott*.

**tempus** (temp'pus), *n.* [*L.*, time; see *tense*, *temporal*.] In medieval music, a method of dividing a breve into semibreves—that is, rhythmic subdivision. In *tempus perfectum* a breve is equal to three semibreves, in *tempus imperfectum* to two. Compare *mode*, 7 (b), and *prolation*, 4.

**temse** (tems), *n.* [Formerly also *tems*, *temps*, *tempse*; *< ME. temse, tempse, < AS. \*temes = MD. tems, temst, D. tems = MLG. temes, temis, temese*, a colander, sieve; cf. *F. tamis = Fr. tamis = Sp. tamiz = It. tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve; origin obscure.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter; a strainer. See the quotation from "Notes and Queries." According to a common statement, the proverbial saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire" (that is, he'll never make any figure in the world) contains this word in a corrupt form. "The *temse* was a corn-sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not infrequently ply the *temse* so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." (*Brewer*.) No evidence for this statement appears. The word *Thames* was in Middle English *Temse*, etc., Anglo-Saxon *Temes*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or temse in his oon hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.

*Salomon and Marcolphus*. (*Halliwel*.)

I have seen it stated during this discussion and elsewhere that a *tems* in North and West Lancashire means a grain riddle; but this is not exact. A *tems* proper is a sieve with deep sides, very like a peck measure, is 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and has a bottom of woven horse-hair. It is used for taking small particles of butter out of the buttermilk just after churning; one person holds the *tems* over a vessel and another pours in the buttermilk, the hair-work passing the milk and catching the particles of butter. This would not cause a fire, neither is a grain-riddle firing by ordinary hand usage more probable. When worked at the quickest one man riddles while another fills, and the riddle is emptied several times in a minute. The grain also is cold in its normal state, and there is no chance of it or the riddle's getting heated by friction. To a practical man a riddle firing would sound most absurd. If you say to a Lancashire labourer, "Tha'll ne'er set th' *tems* afire," a hundred to one he would understand the river Thames. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 14.

**temse** (tems), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *temsed*, ppr. *temsing*. [Formerly also *tempe*; *< ME. temsen, tempsen, < AS. temsian (= D. temsen = MLG. temesen)*, sift; from the noun.] To sift. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**temse-bread** (tems'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**temse-loaf** (tems'lōf), *n.* Same as *temse-bread*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat,

*Temse-loaf* on his table to have for to eat.

*Tusser*, September's Husbandry.

**temulence** (tem'ū-lens), *n.* [*< F. tēulence = Pg. temulencia = It. temulenza, < L. temulentia*, drunkenness, intoxication, *< temulentus*, drunk; see *temulent*.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Rare.]

**temulency** (tem'ū-len-si), *n.* [*As temulencia* (see *cy*).] Same as *temulencia*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**temulent** (tem'ū-lent), *a.* [*= Sp. Pg. temulento, < L. temulentus*, drunk.] Intoxicated; given to drink. [Rare.]

He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of toppers.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**temulentive** (tem'ū-len-tiv), *a.* [*< temulent + -ive.*] Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

*F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 38. [Rare.]

**temulently** (tem'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

**temulentness** (tem'ū-lent-ness), *n.* Same as *temulencia*. *Bailey*.

**ten** (ten), *a. and n.* [*< ME. ten, tene, < AS. tēn, tīen, tēne = OS. tēhan = OFries. tian, tien = D. tien = MLG. tein, LG. tien = OHG. zehan, MHG. zehen, zen, G. zehn = Icel. tíu = Dan. ti = Sw. tio = Ir. Gael. deich = W. deg = Goth. taihun = L. decem (> It. diece, dieci = Sp. diez = Pg. dez = F. dix) = Gr. déka = Skt. dāca, ten. Hence ult. -teen, teens, -tyl. I. a. Being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.*

Ten slow mornings past, and on the eleventh  
Her father laid the letter in her hand.

*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

[*Ten* is often used indefinitely for many.  
There's a proud modesty in merit,  
Averse from begging, and resolv'd to pay  
Ten times the gift it asks.

*Dryden*, Cleomenes, ii. 2.]

**Council of Ten**. See *council*.—**Hart of Ten**.—**Ten commandments**. See *commandment*.—**Ten-hour law**. See *hour*.—**Ten-pound Act**. See *pound*.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**. See *locomotive*.—**The ten bones**. See *bone*. To face it with a card of *ten*. See *face*.—**Upper ten thousand**. See *upper ten*, under *upper*.

**II. n.** 1. The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.—2. A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.—3. A playing-card with ten spots.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single ten,  
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 43.

4. Ten o'clock in the morning or evening: as, I was to be there at *ten*.—5. A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons. *Gresley*.—**Catch the ten**. See *catch*. **Upper ten**. See *upper*.

**tent**, *adv.* Ten times.

Forbode a love, and it is *ten* so wood.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 736.

**ten**. Abbreviation for *tenuto*.  
**tenability** (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< tenable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being tenable; tenableness.

**tenable** (ten'a-bl), *a.* [*< F. tenable, < tenir = Pr. tener, tenir = Sp. tener = Pg. ter = It. tenere*, hold, keep, *< L. tenere*, hold, keep; see *tenant*.] 1. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended successfully against an assailant; successfully defensible against attacks or arguments or objections: as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* theory.

Infidelity has been attacked with so good success of late years that it is driven out of all its out-works. The atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 186.

The place was scarcely *tenable*, and it was abandoned on the approach of the Spanish army.

*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2t. Held; retained; kept secret or inviolate.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,  
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 248.

**tenableness** (ten'a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

**tenace** (ten'as), *n.* [*< F. tenace, tenacious, in demeurer tenace*, hold the best and third best cards, lit. 'stay tenacious': see *demur* and *tenacious*.] In *whist*, the best and third best cards, or the second and fourth best cards, in play, of a suit: known in the former case as a *major tenace*, in the latter as a *minor tenace*.

**tenacious** (tē-nā'shus), *a.* [*= F. tenace = Sp. Pg. tenaz = It. tenace, < L. tenax (tenac)*, holding fast, *< tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with *of* before the thing held; hence, stubborn; obstinate.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles.

*South*.

A man is naturally most *tenacious* of that which is most liable to be taken from him.

*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 397.

The religion of ancient Egypt was very *tenacious*, and not easily effaced.

*J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vii. 6.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it: said of the memory.

The memory of some . . . is very *tenacious*.  
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 5.

3t. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Bailey*, 1727.—4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as rosy, glutinous, or viscous matter; sticky; viscid; as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—5. Tough; having great cohesive force between its particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder: as, steel is the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

**tenaciously** (tē-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner. (a) With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly; with unyielding obstinacy; obstinately. (b) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

**tenaciousness** (tē-nā'shus-ness), *n.* The state or character of being tenacious, in any sense; tenacity.

I can allow in clergymen, through all their divisions, some *tenaciousness* of their own opinion.

*Burke*, Rev. in France.

**tenacity** (tē-nas'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. ténacité = Sp. tenacidad = Pg. tenacidade = It. tenacità, < L. tenacita(t)-s*, a holding fast, *< tenax (tenac)*, holding fast; see *tenacious*.] 1. The property or character of being tenacious, in any sense. Specifically—(a) Firmness of hold or of purpose; obstinacy.

I find to my grief that the misunderstanding *tenacity* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel.

*Bp. Hall*, The Reconciler.

Old associations cling to the mind with astonishing *tenacity*.

*Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 114.

Their moral notions, though held with strong *tenacity*, seem to have no standard beyond hereditary custom.

*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject of national boasting.

*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(b) Retentiveness, as of memory. (c) Adhesiveness; that property of matter by virtue of which things stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. (d) That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; also, the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*. *Tenacity* results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the *tenacity* of the body. *Tenacity* is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing *retroactive tenacity*. The *tenacity* of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibers than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals, the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their *tenacity* in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater *tenacity* than those which are simple. See *cohesion*.

The *tenacity* of a substance may be defined as the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without tearing asunder.

*J. D. Everett*, Units and Physical Constants, p. 56.

**tenaculum** (tē-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tenacula* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< LL. tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, *< L. tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] 1. A sharp hook, set in a handle, used for picking up arteries in surgical operations, and in dissections.

These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the *tenaculum*.

*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 62.



2. In *entom.*, the part of microscopic chitinous processes on the under side of the abdomen of podurans or spring-tails, serving as a catch to hold the clasper of springing-organ in place. *A. S. Packard.*

**tenacity** (*ten'as-i*), *v.* [*L. tenax* (*tenax*)] (*see* *tenacious*) + *-y*.] **Tenacity**; obstinacy.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacity*. *Burton, Sermons, II. xii. (Latham.)*

**tenail, tenaille** (*te-nal'*), *n.* [*F. tenaille* = *It. tenaglia* = *Sp. tenaza* = *It. tenaglia*, < *ML. \*tenacula*, *f.*, orig. *LL. neut. pl. of tenaculum*, a holder; *see* *tenaculum*.] In *fort.*, an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. Its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a reentering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two reentering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenail*. Any work belonging either to permanent or to field fortification which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming a series of reentering angles alternately, is said to be a *tenaille*.

**tenaillon** (*te-nal'yon*), *n.* [*F.*: *see* *tenail*.] In *fort.*, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind are seldom adopted.

**tenancy** (*ten'an-si*), *n.* [*OF. tenance*, possession, = *Sp. Pg. tenencia* = *ML. tenentia*, < *L. tenet* (*ten*), a tenant; *see* *tenant*.] 1. In law: (a) A holding by private ownership; estate; tenure; as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail. (b) A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.

The said John Scrips had in like sort divided a Tement in Shordich into or about seventeen *Tenancies* or dwellings, and the same inhabited by divers persons. *Proc. in Star Chamber*, an. 40 Queen Elizabeth, quoted in [Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 123.]

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held or occupied by a tenant.—**Entire tenancy.** *See* *entire*. Estate in joint tenancy. *See* *estate*.—**Several tenancy.** *See* *entire tenancy*. Severance of a joint tenancy. *See* *severance*.—**Tenancy at will.** *See* *estate at will* under *estate*.—**Tenancy by entireties.** *See* *entirety*.—**Tenancy by the courtesy of England.** *See* *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy*.—**Tenancy from year to year.** a tenancy which is implied by law sometimes, on the termination of a lease for a year or years and a continuance of the possession without a new agreement.—**Tenancy in common.** a holding in common with others; an estate consisting in a right to a share of an undivided thing; a tenancy in which all have or are entitled to a common or joint possession, but each has a separate or several title to his undivided share which he can dispose of without affecting the others; distinguished from *joint tenancy*. *See* *estate*. Sometimes called *coparcenary*.

**tenant** (*ten'ant*), *n.* [*ME. tenant, ternaunt*, < *OF. tennant*, a tenant, = *Pg. It. tennate*, a lieutenant, < *L. tenent* (*ten*), *ppr. of tenere*, hold, keep, possess. Cf. *lieutenant*. From the *L. tenere* are also ult. *E. tenable, tenacious, tenacy, tempt, temptation*, etc.] 1. In law: (a) A person who holds real property by private ownership, by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personality, as when we speak of one as *tenant* for life of a fund. (b) More specifically, one who holds under a superior owner, as a lessee or occupant for rent: used thus as correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*, and your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shak., Lear*, iv. 1. 14.

[The word always implies indirectly the existence of a paramount right, like that of a feudal lord or the modern right of eminent domain. States or nations are not spoken of as tenants of their own property; subjects and citizens are.]

(c) A defendant in a real action. *See* *action*, 8 (b).—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.

Oh fields! Oh woods! when, when shall I be made  
The happy tenant of your shade?

*Cowley, The Wish.*

The sheepfold here  
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.

*Cropper, Task*, i. 291.

3. In *her.*, same as *supporter*. A distinction has been made between these terms by alleging that the tenant holds the shield as if keeping it upright, as is usual with modern supporters, but does not support its weight or lift it. (Compare *supporter*.) Some writers, following the French heralds, use *tenant* for a human figure holding or flanking the shield, reserving *supporter* for an animal. *See* *supporter*.—**Chief tenant.** Same as *tenant in capite*.—**Customary tenant.** *See* *customary freehold*, under *customary*.—**Kindly tenant.** *See* *landlord*.—**Landlord and Tenant Act.** *See* *landlord*.—**Particular tenant.** *See* *particular*.—**Sole tenant.** one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another. **Tenant at suffrage**, one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end without express agreement with the rightful owner.—**Tenant at will.** one in possession of lands who holds at the will of the lessor or owner.—**Tenant by copy of court-roll.** one who is

admitted tenant of any lands, etc., within a manor.—**Tenant by courtesy.** *See* *under courtesy*.—**Tenant by the verge.** *See* *verge*.—**Tenant for life, life tenant.** *See* *estate for life*, under *estate*.—**Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.** *See* *in capite*.—**Tenant in common.** one who holds lands or chattels in common with another or other persons. *See* *tenancy in common* (under *tenancy*) and *estate in joint tenancy* under *estate*.—**Tenant in dower.** a widow who possesses land, etc., by virtue of her dower. **Tenant pour autre vie.** *See* *autre vie*.—**Tenants by entireties.** *See* *entirety*.—**Tenant to the praepice**, the person to whom a tenant in tail granted an estate for the express purpose of being made defendant in proceedings to alienate the land by a recovery.

**tenant** (*ten'ant*), *v.* [*tenant*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To hold or possess as a tenant; occupy.

The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served himself or his ancestors.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 107.

Goblins, to my notions, though they might *tenant* the dumb carcasses of beasts, could scarce covet shelter in the commonplace human form.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xii.

We bought the farm we *tenanted* before.

*Tennyson, The Brook.*

2. To let out to tenants.

Three acres more he converted into a high way; . . . and the rest he *tenanted* out.

*Styrie, Hen. VIII.*, an. 1530.

**II.† intrans.** To live as a tenant; dwell.

In yonder tree he *tenanted* alone.

*Warren, The Lily and the Bee*, ii.

**tenant** (*ten'ant*), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *tenon*.

They be fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other.

*Ep. Andrews, Sermons*, II. 51. (*Davies*.)

**tenantable** (*ten'an-ta-bl*), *a.* [*tenant* + *-able*.] Being in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; that may be tenanted or occupied.

To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of fair houses; none as *tenable* in a hostile way for any long time against a great army.

*Fuller, Worthies, Essex*, I. 544.

He even gave her permission to tenant the house in which she had lived with her husband, as long as it should be *tenantable*.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ix.

**tenantableness** (*ten'an-ta-bl-nes*), *n.* The state of being tenantable.

**tenant-farmer** (*ten'ant-fär'mér*), *n.* A farmer who is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm he cultivates.

We may relieve this country from all responsibility, real or imaginary, for the misfortunes of the Irish *tenant-farmers*.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 729.

**tenant-farming** (*ten'ant-fär'ming*), *n.* The occupying of a farm on lease, and not as owner.

*Tenant-farming* is unprofitable.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 301.

**tenantless** (*ten'ant-less*), *a.* [*tenant* + *-less*.] Having no tenant; unoccupied; vacant; untenanted.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*.

*Shak., T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 8.

**tenant-right** (*ten'ant-rit*), *a.* 1. The right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds not at the will of the lord but according to the custom of the manor.

The customary tenants enjoy the ancient custom called *tenant-right*: namely, "To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten."

*H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age*, App. I.

2. The right, or claim of right, in various forms or degrees, on the part of agricultural tenants, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, to continue the tenancy so long as they pay the rent and act properly, to have the rent not raised so high as to destroy their interest, to be allowed to sell their interest on leaving to a purchaser acceptable to the landlord, and to receive a compensation from the landlord if turned off. The claim last mentioned, recognized as extending to crops left in the ground, labor in preparing the soil for the next crop, produce left on the farm, and of late years the value of permanent improvements, is that more especially known as *tenant-right*.

**tenantry** (*ten'an-tri*), *n.*; pl. *tenantries* (-triz). [*tenant* + *-ry*.] 1. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries*.

*Ep. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life*, p. 656. (*Latham*.)

2. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

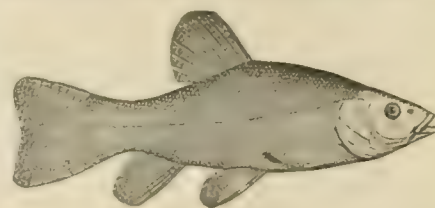
Yes, Mr. Huxter, yes; a happy *tenantry*, its country's pride, will assemble in the baronial hall, where the beards will wag all.

*Thackeray, Pendennis*, lxxv.

**tencer**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tensel*.

**tench** (*tench*), *n.* [*ME. tenech*, < *OF. tenche*, *F. tanche* = *Sp. Pg. tenca* = *It. tinca*, < *LL. tinca*, *ML. also tenea*, a *tench*.] A cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Tinca vulgaris*. It inhabits the streams and lakes of the European continent, and in England it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The fish attains

a length of from 10 to 12 inches. It has very small smooth scales. The color is generally a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, inhabits bottom-waters, and feeds on refuse vegetable matter. It



Tench. *Tinca vulgaris*.

is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was formerly supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. I. Walton ("Complete Angler," p. 175) says: "The Tench . . . is observed to be a Physician to other fishes, . . . and it is said that a Pike will neither devour nor hurt him, because the Pike, being sick or hurt by any accident, is cured by touching the Tench."

**tench-weed** (*tench'wēd*), *n.* The common pond-weed, *Potamogeton natans*; so named from some association with the tench (according to Forby, from its coating of mucilage, supposed to be very agreeable to that fish).

**tend** (*tend*), *v.* [*ME. \*tenden*, < *OF. (and F.) tendre*, stretch, stretch out, hold forth, offer, tender, = *Pr. tendre* = *Sp. Pg. tender* = *It. tendere*, < *L. tendere* (*ten*), stretch, stretch out, extend, spread out, intr. direct one's course, aim, strive, go, tend, = *Gr. teivew* (*ten*, *tau*) = *Skt. tan*, stretch: a root represented in Teut. by *thin*: *see* *thin*.] From the *L. tendere* are also ult. *E. tend*, *tender* (a doublet of *tend*), *tender*, *tendon*, *tense*, *tension*, *tent*, *tent*, *tent*, *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, *intend*, *portend*, *pretend*, *superintend*, *contention*, *extension*, *intention*, etc.; from the *Gr.*, *tone*, *tonic*, *tune*, etc.] **I.† trans.** To reach out; offer; tender.

Then Cassivelaunus . . . sent Embassadors to Cæsar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrender.

*Holland, tr. of Camden*, p. 37. (*Davies*.)

**II. intrans.** 1. To move or be directed, literally or figuratively; hold a course.

If I came alone in the quality of a private person, I must go on foot through the streets, and, because I was a person generally known, might be followed by some one or other, who would discover whither my private visit *tended*, besides that those in the inn must needs take notice of my coming in that manner.

*Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life* (ed. Howells), p. 158.

See from above the belling Clouds descend,

And big with some new Wonder this Way *tend*.

*Congreve, Semele*, iii. 8.

I know not whither your insinuations would *tend*.

*Sheridan, The Rivals*, iii. 2.

It further illustrates a very important point, toward which the argument has been for some time *tending*.

*J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 118.

2. To have a tendency to operate in some particular direction or way; have a bent or inclination to effective action in some particular direction; aim or serve more or less effectively and directly: commonly followed by an infinitive: as, exercise *tends* to strengthen the muscles.

By this time they were got to the Enchanted Ground, where the air naturally *tended* to make one drowsy.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

To make men governable in this manner, their precepts mainly *tend* to break a national spirit.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

No advantage was deemed unwarrantable which could *tend* to secure the victory. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 1.

Natural selection *tends* only to make each organic being as perfect as, or slightly more perfect than, the other inhabitants of the same country with which it has to struggle for existence. *Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 197.

3. To serve, contribute, or conduce in some degree or way; be influential in some direction, or in promoting some purpose or interest; have a more or less direct bearing or effect (upon something).

Farewell, poor swain! thou art not for my bend;  
I must have quicker souls, whose words may *tend*  
To some free action.

*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, i. 3.

But the place doth not greatly *tend* unto tranquility.

*Sandys, Travels*, p. 225.

All other men, who know what they ask, desire of God that thir doings may *tend* to his glory.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, viii.

The Spaniard hopes that one Day this Peace may *tend* to his Advantage more than all his Wars have done.

*Howell, Letters*, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To incline, lean, verge, trend.—3. To conduce. **tend** (*tend*), *v.* [*ME. tenden*; by aphesis from *attend*.] **I. trans.** 1. To attend; wait upon as an assistant or protector; guard.



It is ordered at Common Council that the new Mayor *tenne* the old Mayor at his own house, and goe home with the sword before him afterward.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*  
Their earthly charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

2. To look after; take care of; have the charge, care, or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a flock; to *tend* a sick person.

The Boy of whom I speak  
In summer *tended* cattle on the hills.  
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

I would fain stay and help thee *tend* him!

*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

The mother . . . sat at the foot of the bed and *tended*  
Annie's baby. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 54.

3†. To be attentive to; attend to; be mindful of; mind.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 583.

4. To wait upon so as to execute; be prepared to perform. [Rare.]

By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding. *Keats*.

5. *Naut.*, to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and east her by the helm, and by some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To keep, protect, nurse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To attend; wait as an attendant or servant: with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights  
That *tend* upon my father? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 96.

O I that wasted time to *tend* upon her,  
To compass her with sweet observances.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

2†. To be in waiting; be ready for service; attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent  
For England. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.

3†. To be attentive; listen.

*Tend* to the master's whistle. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 8.

*tend*<sup>3†</sup>, v. t. See *tind*.

*tend*<sup>4†</sup>. Obsolete past participle of *teen*<sup>1</sup>.

*tendable* (ten'da-bl), a. [*tend*<sup>2</sup> + -able.] At-

tentive.

A *tendable* (var. *plyant*) servant standeth in favour.

*Hugh Rhodes*, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxii.

*tendance* (ten'dans), n. [Also sometimes *tendence*; by apheresis from *attendance*; cf. *tend*<sup>2</sup> for *attend*.] 1†. Expectant waiting; expectancy.

Unhappy wight, borne to disastrous end,  
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!  
*Spenser*, Mother Hubbard, Tale, l. 908.

2. Persons waiting or in attendance.

All those which were his fellows but of late . . .  
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with *tendance*,  
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.  
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 80.

3. Attendance; the work or art of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchful supervision or care.

Good Host, such *tendance* as you would expect  
From your own children if yourself were sick,  
Let this old Man find at your hands.  
*Wordsworth*, The Borderers, i.

*tendant*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dant), n. [By apheresis from *attendant*.] An attendant.

His *tendants* round about  
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.  
*Vicars*, tr. of Virgil, 1632. (*Nares*.)

*tendence*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dens), n. [*F.* *tendence* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *tendencia* = *It.* *tendenza*, < *ML.* *as* if *\*tenduntia*, < *L.* *tenden* (-t-), ppr. of *tendere*, stretch, extend; see *tend*<sup>1</sup>.] Tendency. [Rare.]

He freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 1.

*tendence*<sup>2</sup> (ten'dens), n. Same as *tendence*.

*tendency* (ten'den-si), n. [As *tendence*<sup>1</sup> (see -cy).] Movement, or inclination to move, in some particular direction or toward some end or purpose; bent, leaning, or inclination toward some object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence.

The tenderest mother could not have been more anxious and careful as to the religious *tendency* of any books we read. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

*Tendency* is the ideal summation of the statical conditions which tend to a dynamical result; or, to express it less technically, it is one gathering up into a picture of all the events which we foresee will succeed each other when the organism is set going, and of the final result.

*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 38.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

= *Syn.* *Propensity*, *Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*), drift, direction, bearing.

*tender*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dér), a. and n. [*ME.* *tender*, *tendre*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *tendre* = *Pr.* *tenre*, *tendre* = *Sp.* *tierno* = *Pg.* *tenro* = *It.* *tenero*, < *L.* *tener*, soft, delicate, tender, of tender age, young;

akin to *tenuis*, thin, fine: see *thin*.] I. a. 1†. Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

The happes over mannes hede  
Ben longe with a *tender* thude.

*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

'Midst this was heard the shrill and *tender* cry  
Of well-pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly.

*Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

2. Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a *tender* glow of color.

This set so many artists on worke, that they soone arriv'd  
to y<sup>e</sup> perfection it is since come, emulating the *tenderest*  
miniatures. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Late, in a flood of *tender* light,  
She floated through the ethereal blue.

*Bryant*, The Waning Moon.

I treasure in secret some long fine hair  
Of *tenderest* brown. *Lowell*, Wind-Harp.

3†. Soft; thin; watery.

My rider . . .

Vault o'er his mare into a *tender* slough.

*Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

4. Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, *tender* meat.

Floriz ne let for ne feo  
To finden al that need beo,  
Of fless of fess, of *tendre* bred,  
Of whit win and eke red.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

We had some beef-steak, not so *tender* as it might have been, some of the potatoes, some cheese.

*R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 73.

5. Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a *tender* heart.

As you have pity, stop those *tender* ears  
From his enchanting voice.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

He was, above many, *tender* of sin.

*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

In the way to our lodging we met a messenger from the countess of Falchensteyn, a pretty young *tender* man, near to the kingdom, who saluted us in her name with much love.

*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

To each his sufferings; all are men

Condemned alike to groan;

The *tender* for another's pain,

The unfeeling for his own.

*Gray*, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

6. Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

You have show'd a *tender* fatherly regard.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 288.

Her wide gray eyes

Made *tenderer* with those thronging memories.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

I desired him to repeat to me the translation he had made of some *tender* verses in Theocritus.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 207.

That Number Five foresaw from the first that any *tenderer* feeling than that of friendship would intrude itself between them I do not believe.

*O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 665.

7. Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

I know how *tender* reputation is,  
And with what guards it ought to be preserv'd, lady.

*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

And certainly, if the air was the cause of the elasticity of springs, as some have imagined, it would have been perceived in so *tender* a movement as a pocket watch, lying under the perpetual influence of two springs.

*W. Derham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 317.

Where'er the *tender* grass was leading  
Its earliest green along the lane.

*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

8. Delicate as regards health; weakly. [Scotch.]

I am sure I wad hae answered for her as my ain daughter; but, wae's my heart, I had been *tender* a' the simmer, and scarce over the door o' my room for twa weeks.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

9. Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

What art thou call'st me from my holy rites,  
And with the feared name of death affrights  
My *tender* ears?

*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

10. Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

But longe ne myght endure the cristin, for yet the children were *tendre* and grene, so that thei moste nede remeve a-brode in to the feilde, and in short tyme thei sholde haue hadde grete losse.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 287.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.

*Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you.

*Deut.* xxviii. 56.

So far beneath your soft and *tender* breeding.

*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 331.

A *tender*, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squall 'tis.

*Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

11. Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

For *tendere* wittes wenen al be wyle  
Ther as they kan nat pleylnly understonde.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 271.

There came two Springals, of full *tender* yeares.

*Spenser*, F. Q., V. x. 6.

He left, in his *tender* youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, and of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.

*E. Everett*, Orations, I. 465.

12†. Precious; dear.

I love Valentine,  
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 37.

13. Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with *of* or *over*.

So *tender* over his occasions, true,  
So feat, so nurse-like.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 87.

As this is soft and pliant to your arms  
In a circumferent flexure, so will I  
Be *tender* of your welfare and your will.

*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv.

Get once a good Name, and be very *tender* of it afterwards.

*Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

Don't be so *tender* at making an enemy now and then.

*Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

14. Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasant, it is good to break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and to reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.

*Bacon*, Canning (ed. 1887).

15†. Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,  
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight.

*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 695.

16. Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as *crank*<sup>4</sup>, I.—17†. Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

These, being weighed in a pair of *tender* scales, amounted to one grain and a quarter.

*Boyle*, Subtily of Effluvioms, ii.

*Tender porcelain*. See *porcelain*<sup>1</sup>.

II. † n. A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion,  
And show'd thou makest some *tender* of my life.

*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 4. 49.

I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly.

*Mrs. Centlivre*, The Man's Bewitched, v. 2.

I swear, Lady Harriot, were I not already yours, I could have a *Tender* for this Lady. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

*tender*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dér), v. t. [*ME.* *tendren*; < *tender*<sup>1</sup>, a.] 1†. To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

Wherefor I besech yow of yowr faderly pyte to *tendre* the more thys symple wryghting, as I schal ow't of dought her after doo that schal please yow to the uttermost of my power and labor.

*Paston Letters*, l. 436.

Your minion, whom . . . I *tender* dearly.

*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 129.

As you *tender* your Ears, be secret.

*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 2.

I saw others fate approaching fast,  
And left mine owne his safetie to *tender*.

*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 362.

What of the ravenous Tygre then,  
To lose her yong she *tender*d with such care?

*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 136).

2. To make tender, in any sense.

I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, *tender* your hearts.

*Penn.*, To J. H., etc.

If too strongly acid or alkaline it (the mordant) will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be *tendered*.

*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 517.

*tender*<sup>2</sup> (ten'dér), v. [*F.* *tendre* = *Pr.* *tendre* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *tender* = *It.* *tendere*, stretch, display, also *tender*, offer, < *L.* *tendere*, stretch, extend; see *tend*<sup>1</sup>. *Tender*, like *tender*, *surrender*, retains, exceptionally, the termination of the *F.* inf.; *tend*<sup>1</sup> is the same word without this termination.] I. *trans.* 1. To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to *tender* one a complimentary dinner; to *tender* one's resignation.

Most mighty Lord (quoth Adam), heer I *tender*

All thanks I can, not all I should thee render.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Upon *tendering* my Present, he seemed to smile, and gave me a gentle Nod.

*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.



Oaths of allegiance were *tendered* too lightly by the Neoplatonists to carry the same weight as in other nations.

*Pres. H. Ford, and Isaac, II. 10.*

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation; as, to *tender* the (exact) amount of rent due.

Shall my other pay my debt, while I  
Write myself bankrupt; or 'twaistow  
The least belidgeness for that which she,  
On all the bonis of gratitude, I have said to,  
May challenge from me to be freely *tender'd*!  
*Fletcher and Massinger's Lovers' Progress, v. 1.*

It shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e. the last day specified therein), to *tender* the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefor before the last named hour.

*New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888, 3, p. 264*

3†. To show; present to view.

Tender [see *tender*<sup>1</sup>] yourself more dearly;  
Or . . . you'll *tender* me a fool.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 109.*

II. *intrans.* To make a tender, or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work; as, to *tender* for the dredging of a harbor.

*tender*<sup>2</sup> (ten'dér), *n.* [*< tender*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. An offer for acceptance.

I send you a Copy of the Draught to shew to Mr. Vice-chancellor, with *tender* of my service.

*H. Spelman, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 161.*

With a *Tender* of my most humble Service to my noble good Lady.

*Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.*

Specifically—2. In *law*, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

When Land or Provisions are rejected under final appeal, if tendered on a seller's option, all expenses shall be paid by the seller, and it shall be held that no *tender* has been made.

*New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888, 3, p. 181.*

3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

The privilege of selling to railway-passengers within the precincts of the terminus is disposed of by *tender*.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 291.*

Of the three larger vessels, *tenders* were received for the Proteus and Neptune, and the bid for the latter being the lower, it was accepted.

*Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 33.*

4. Something tendered or offered.

That you have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay,  
Which are not sterling.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 106.*

**Legal-tender currency**, currency which can lawfully be used in paying a debt. All the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and when reduced in weight below such standard tolerance, they are a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The silver dollar of 412½ grains is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private. The so-called trade-dollar of 420 grains is not a legal tender. The five-cent, three-cent, and one-cent pieces are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment. No foreign coins are now (1891) a legal tender. The United States notes (see *greenback*) are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Loans and debts contracted before the enactment of the legal-tender law of 1862 authorizing the issue of greenbacks, can be satisfied by payments made in them, unless an express agreement has been made for the payment of gold and silver. Gold certificates, under act of Congress of 1882, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and silver certificates, under act of 1878, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Treasury notes, under the act of March 3d, 1863, and of June 30th, 1864, were a legal tender (for their face-value, excluding interest) for all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and except that those issued under the latter act are not legal tender in redemption of bank-notes, or bankers' notes, for circulation as money; those issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The term "debts public and private" has been held to intend contract obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute, but not such dues as State taxes. National bank-notes are legal tender in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency, and also for any debt or liability to any national banking association,

except gold-note banks.—**Plea of tender**, a plea by a defendant that he has made due tender, and has remained always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—**Tender of amends**, an offer by a person who is charged with a wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—**Tender of issue**, a pleading which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

*tender*<sup>3</sup> (ten'dér), *n.* [*< tend*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>; partly by aphorism from *attender*.] 1. One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse; as, a machine-*tender*; a bartender.—2. *Naut.*, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

Here she comes I faith full Sail, with her Fan spread and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for *Tenders*.

*Congree, Way of the World, II. 4.*

3. A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter. Specifically (a) In the menhaden-fishery, a vessel or boat employed to carry the fish to the factories. These tenders have an average capacity of 250 barrels, though they are now often built of a larger size, some carrying 600 barrels. (b) A vessel sailing from San Francisco to the Arctic regions, to carry supplies to the whale-ships, and bring back oil and bone, to be sent east by rail.

4. In *rail.*, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *snow-plow*.

We supplied the *tender* and fire with wood, and, in short, pretty much ran the train as we pleased.

*The Century, XL. 622.*

5. A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

*tender-dying* (ten'dér-dī'ng), *a.* Dying in early youth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 48. [Rare.]

*tenderess* (ten'dér-ē'), *n.* [*< tender*<sup>2</sup> + *-ess*<sup>1</sup>.] The person to whom a tender is made.

Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property of the owner, sold and in the hands of the *tenderess* claiming to own the same, and accepted, the money paid may be recovered back. *T. Miller, J.*, in 91 N. Y. 536.

*tenderer*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dér-ēr), *n.* [*< tender*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which makes tender; as, a meat-*tenderer*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 158. [Recent.]

*tenderer*<sup>2</sup> (ten'dér-ēr), *n.* [*< tender*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who makes a tender or offer.

The Minister for Works had met on the previous day a deputation of the "*tenderers* for the manufacture within the Colony of fifty locomotives required for use on the railways."

*The Engineer, LXV. 528.*

*tender-eyed* (ten'dér-id), *a.* 1. Having gentle or affectionate eyes.—2. Weak-eyed; bleary-eyed; dim-sighted.

You must not think your sister  
So *tender-eyed* as not to see your follies.

*Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.*

*tenderfoot* (ten'dér-füt), *n.*; pl. *tenderfoots* (-fúts). A new-comer on the plains or in the bush, or one who has not become hardened to the life there; a greenhorn; a novice. [Slang, western U. S. and Australia.]

Hunters . . . who bedizen themselves in all the traditional finery of the craft, in the hope of getting a job at guiding some *tenderfoot*.

*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 32.*

*tender-footed* (ten'dér-füt'ed), *a.* 1. Having tender or sensitive feet.—2. Cautious; timid; "green." Compare *tenderfoot*. [Slang.]

*tender-footedness* (ten'dér-füt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being a tenderfoot. [Slang.]

*tender-hearted* (ten'dér-här'ted), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible.

When Rehobam was young and *tenderhearted*, and could not withstand them.

2 Chron. xiii. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Aumerle, thou weep'st, my *tender-hearted* cousin!

*Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 160.*

*tender-heartedly* (ten'dér-här'ted-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

*tender-heartedness* (ten'dér-här'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

*tender-hefted*<sup>1</sup> (ten'dér-hef'ted), *a.* Apparently an error for *tender-hearted*.

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;  
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness.

*Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 174.*

*tenderling* (ten'dér-ling), *n.* [*< tender*<sup>1</sup> + *-ling*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much coddling; an effeminate person.

Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our *tenderlings* complain of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses.

*Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.*

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

*tenderloin* (ten'dér-loin), *n.* That part of the loin of beef which is tenderer than the rest, in consequence of the softness or fineness of the muscular fiber; the psoas muscle of the ox and some other animals used as meat; the fillet; the undercut. In the tenderloin steak, as usually cut, the bone left in is one lateral half of a lumbar vertebra, of which the long slender bone which separates the tenderloin from the rest of the meat is the transverse process. The tenderloin lies close to the backbone, on the ventral side.

*tenderly* (ten'dér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. tenderly, tenderly, tendreliche*; *< tender*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a tender manner. (a) With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

The Moor . . .  
 . . . will as *tenderly* be led by the nose  
As asses are.

*Shak., Othello, I. 3. 407.*

(b) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly.

So eche of theym comaunded other to god full *tenderly*.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.*

He cannot be such a monster . . . to his father, that so *tenderly* and entirely loves him.

*Shak., Lear, I. 2. 104.*

(c) With a keen sense of pain; keenly; bitterly.

There is the Place where Seynt Petir wepte fulle *tenderly*, afre that he hadde forsaken oure Lord.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.*

Pandare that ful *tendreliche* wepte.

*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 353.*

(d) Delicately; effeminately; as, a child *tenderly* reared.

*tender-minded* (ten'dér-mīn'ed), *a.* Com-

passionate; tender-hearted.

To be *tender-minded*  
Does not become a sword.

*Shak., Lear, v. 3. 31.*

*tenderness* (ten'dér-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender, in any sense.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart.

*Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 210.*

We went to see the stables and fine horses of which many were here kept at a vast expense, with all the art and *tenderness* imaginable.

*Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1670.*

Eleven half sheets marbled (like smoke) after a different manner, bit with great curiosity and *tenderness*.

*H. Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 276.*

There was great *tenderness* over the bowels, especially in the right iliac region.

*J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 156.*

*tender-sided* (ten'dér-sī'ded), *a.* *Naut.*, crank, as a vessel; careening too easily under press of sail.

*tendinal* (ten'di-nal), *a.* Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

A *tendinal* slip is shown cut short, of which he says nothing, but which evidently belongs to this muscle.

*Science, IX. 624.*

*tendineal* (ten-din'ē-al), *a.* [*< NL. tendo (tendin-), a tendon, + -eal*.] Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

Special development of its *tendineal* portion aids in strengthening the tensor propatagii.

*Science, X. 71.*

*tendines*, *n.* Plural of *tendo*.

*tendinosus* (ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *tendinosi* (-sī). [*NL. (sc. musculus)*; see *tendinous*.] A muscle of the back of the thigh whose tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings: usually called *semitendinosus*. *Cotes, 1887.*

*tendinous* (ten'di-nus), *a.* [*< F. tendineux = Sp. Pg. It. tendinoso, < ML. tendinosus, < tendo (tendin-), a tendon*; see *tendon*.] 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.—2. Of or pertaining to tendons; forming or formed by a tendon; fascial; aponeurotic; as, *tendinous* tissue; a *tendinous* structure; the *tendinous* origin or insertion of a muscle.

*tendment*<sup>1</sup> (tend'ment), *n.* [*< tend*<sup>2</sup> + *-ment*.] Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iv.*

*tendo* (ten'dō), *n.*; pl. *tendines* (-di-nēz). [*NL.*; see *tendon*.] 1. In *anat.*, a tendon.—2. In *entom.*, a bristle on the base of the lower wing, found in many *Lepidoptera*. In the males of some species it passes through a loop, the hamus or frenulum, on the upper wing. See also *hamus*.—**Tendo Achillis** (improp. *tendo Achilles*). See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.—**Tendo oculi**, a small white ligament, about one sixth of an inch in length, attached to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and inserted by two slips into the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids. Also called *tendo palpebrarum*, *internal tarsal ligament*.

*tendon* (ten'don), *n.* [= *F. tendon = Sp. tendon = Pg. tendão = It. tendine, < ML. tendo (tendin-), a tendon, < L. tendere, stretch, extend*; cf. Gr. *τενναι*, a sinew, tendon, *< τενναι*, stretch; see *tend*<sup>1</sup>.] A band or layer of dense fibrous tissue at the end of a muscle for attachment to a hard part, or interposed between two muscular bellies, usually where the direction of the muscle is changed; a sinew; said especially of such structures when rounded or cord-like, very broad flat tendons being commonly called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*. Tendons are directly continuous, at one end, with the periosteum, or fibrous investment of bones, and at the other with the fascial tissue which invests and interpenetrates the bundles of muscu-



lar tissue. The tissue or substance of tendons is quite like that of ligament, fascia, etc., being dense white fibrous or ordinary connective tissue, usually entirely inelastic and inextensible, though there are some exceptions to this rule. They are attached to bones by perfect continuity of their tissue with the periosteum, and are not notably different from the ligaments of joints. They are the strongest substances of the body, often sustaining strains under which muscle is ruptured and bone fractured. Some tendons are prone to ossify, as those of the leg of the turkey, and all sesamoid bones are ossifications in tendon, as the patella of the knee. See cut under *synchondrosis*. — **Achilles tendon.** Same as *tendon of Achilles*. — **Achilles tendon reaction.** See *reaction*. — **Conjoined tendon,** the united tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles at their lower fourth, inserted into the linea alba and pectineal line of the pubis. — **Cordiform tendon.** See *cordiform*. — **Coronary tendons,** the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart. — **Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*. — **Popliteal tendons.** See *popliteal*. — **Tendon-cell,** a connective-tissue cell found in tendons and ligaments, disposed in rows or chains parallel to the fiber-bundles. — **Tendon-jerk, tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*). — **Tendon of Achilles** (*tendo Achillis*), the tendon of the heel: the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg, and is the principal extensor of the foot. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by the foot when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel. The tendon of Achilles is that tendon which is cut when a quadruped, as a deer, is hamstrung; but the hamstrings of man are at the back of the knee-joint, and bend the leg upon the thigh, while the tendon of Achilles of any animal, man included, extends the foot upon the leg. — **Tendon of Zinn.** Same as *ligament of Zinn* (which see, under *ligament*).



Ankle and foot from behind, the tendon of the gastrocnemius, helping to form the tendo Achillis, cut away to show the soleus.

**tendotome** (ten'ō-tōm), *n.* [*< NL. tendo, a tendon, + Gr. -τομος, < τέμνω, τέμνω, cut.*] In *surg.*, a tenotome.

**tendresse**, *n.* [*ME. tendresse, < OF. (also F.) tendresse (= Pr. tendreza, tenreza = Sp. ternera = It. tenerza), < tendre, tender: see tender<sup>1</sup>.*] Tender feeling; tenderness. [In modern use only as French, pron. ton-dres'.]

**tendrill** (ten'dril), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tendrill*, *tendrill*; < *OF. \*tendrille, F. tendrille, a tendrill* (cf. *OF. tendron, a tendrill*, shoot: see *tendron*), < *tendre, tender, delicate: see tender<sup>1</sup>.*] **1. *n.*** In *bot.*, a filiform leafless plant-organ that attaches itself to another body for the purpose of support. Morphologically, a tendrill may be a modified stem, as in the vine and Virginia creeper; a modified branch, as in the passion-flower; a petiole, as in *Lathyrus Aphaca*; a stipule, or, as in *Smilax*, a pair of stipules; or a leaflet of a compound leaf, as in the pea and vetch. The morphology of the tendrills in the *Cucurbitaceae* is still open to question; by Braun and Wydler they are regarded as simple leaves of which the ribs are the branches of the tendrill (a view adopted also by Eichler), but Naudin regards the main tendrill as cauline and the branches as leaves. Tendrills are usually found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves, usually in a spiral form, around other plants or neighboring bodies, and the plants on which they grow are thus enabled to elevate themselves. See cuts under *cirrus, creeper, Lathyrus, passion-flower, and Smilax*.

Her unadorned golden tresses . . . waved, As the vine curls her tendrills. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 307.

**Leaf-tendrill**, a tendrill consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf—in the latter case appearing to be borne on the leaf, as in the pea.

**II. *a.*** Climbing as a tendrill, or as by a tendrill. The curling growth Of tendrill hops, that flaunt upon their poles. *Dyer, Fleecy, 1.*

**tendrill-climber** (ten'dril-klī'mér), *n.* In *bot.* See *climber<sup>1</sup>, 2.*

**tendrilled, tendrilled** (ten'drild), *a.* [*< tendrill + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Having tendrills: provided with tendrills. The delicate-tendrilled plant must have something to cling to. *George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil, xx.*

**tendron** (ten'dron), *n.* [*ME., < OF. tendron, a shoot, tendrill, also a tender person, F. tendron, a shoot, a girl, gristle, < tendre, tender, delicate: see tender<sup>1</sup>. Cf. tendrill.*] A stalk or shoot. The tendron and the leaves [of a pear-tree] of thou folde. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 88.

**tendry** (ten'dri), *n.* [*< tender<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>3</sup>.*] Offer; proposal; tender. [Rare.] This confession, though imperfect, was offered: . . . the like was done also in the tendry of their larger catechism. *Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 478. (Latham.)*

**tendsome** (ten'dsum), *a.* [Also *tensome*; < *tend<sup>2</sup> + -some.*] Requiring much attendance: as, a tendsome child. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tenet**, *n.* and *v.* See *tenet<sup>1</sup>.*

**tenebræ** (ten'ē-bræ), *n. pl.* [*L., darkness, night, gloom; cf. den.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the matins and lauds of the following day, sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. At the beginning of the office fifteen lighted candles are set on a stand at the epistle side of the altar, one of which is extinguished after each psalm—the highest, however, remaining alight. During the Benedictus the six altar-lights are extinguished, and the lights throughout the church. At the antiphon the light which had been left burning is hidden, and brought out again at the end of the office. These rites symbolize Christ's passion and death, one light remaining as a reminder of his coming resurrection. In the medieval church in England the number of lights on the stand was twenty-four. These ceremonies are as old as the eighth century.

For Maundy Thursday, as well as for Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the matins and lauds, which in these our times, and all through several by-gone ages, have been called *Tenebræ*, were sung by the Anglo-Saxons with the same accompaniment as ours, of lighted tapers, to be put out, one by one, as the psalms went on.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 71.*

**tenebræ-hearse** (ten'ē-brē-hērs), *n.* The triangular stand holding the candles to be extinguished one after each psalm in the office of the tenebræ. Also called *Lenten hearse*.

**tenebrarium** (ten'ē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. tenebraria* (-i). [*NL., < L. tenebræ, q. v.*] Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.

**tenebricosæ** (tē-nēb'ri-kōs), *a.* [= *Pr. It. tenebricosæ*, < *L. tenebricosus*, shrouded in darkness, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Tenebrous. *Bailey.*

**tenebrific** (ten'ē-brif'ik), *a.* [*< L. tenebræ, darkness, + facere, make.*] Producing darkness. According to an old fancy, night succeeds to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism; these are its "tenebrific constellations," from which it doth "ray out darkness" over the earth.

*Carlyle, State of German Lit.*

Now begins

The tenebrific passage of the tale.

*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 123.*

**tenebrificous** (ten'ē-brif'ik-us), *a.* [*< tenebrific + -ous.*] Tenebrific.

I could mention several authors who are tenebrificous stars of the first magnitude. *Addison, Spectator, No. 682.*

**Tenebrio** (tē-nēb'ri-ō), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. tenebrio, one who loves darkness (applied to a trickster), < tenebræ, darkness, gloom: see darkness.*] **1. *a*** genus of heteromorous beetles, typical of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, including about 20 species of black elongated beetles with slender legs. The common meal-worm (larva of *T. molitor*) belongs to this genus, but most of the species live under bark and in decayed trunks of old trees. *T. obscurus*, indigenous to America, also lives in farinaceous substances, and has been called the American meal-worm to distinguish it from the European meal-worm, *T. molitor*. Both species, however, are now cosmopolitan. See also cuts under *flour-beetle* and *meal-beetle*.

**2. [*l. c.*]** A species of this genus.

**Tenebrionidæ** (tē-nēb-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Leach, 1877), < Tenebrio(n) + -idæ.*] A large and wide-spread family of heteromorous beetles, comprising about 5,000 species, usually of obscure color, but containing some bright tropical forms. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the ventral segments five, in part connate; the penultimate tarsal joint not spongy, and the tarsal claws simple. The classification of the family is extremely difficult, and the species vary greatly in form and habit. The larvae, however, are very uniform in structure, and resemble those of the family *Elateridæ*. The great majority live in decaying vegetation, fungi, and excrement. Some of the largest genera are *Blaps*, *Zophosis*, *Helops*, *Strongylium*, *Pimelia*, and *Ascidia*. *Eleodes obscura* is a representative species. See *Tenebrio*, and also cut under *Blaps*.



*Eleodes obscura*, natural size.

**tenebrious** (tē-nēb'ri-us), *a.* [*Irreg. for tenebrous.*] Same as *tenebrous*.

Were moon and stars for villains only made,  
To guide yet screen them with tenebrious light?  
*Young, Night Thoughts, ix.*

**tenebrose** (ten'ē-brōs), *a.* [*< L. tenebrosus, dark: see tenebrous.*] Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Bailey, 1727.*

**tenebrosity** (ten'ē-brōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. tenebrosité, F. tenebrosité = Sp. tenebrosidad = Pg. tenebrosidade = It. tenebrosità, < ML. tenebrositas (-t), darkness, < L. tenebrosus, dark: see tenebrous.*] The state of being tenebrous or dark; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

The ancient Poets, in regard of the tenebrosity thereof, compare Hell to a territory in Italy . . . so uninured with hills and mountains that the Sunne is never seene at any time of the yeare to shine amongst them.

*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 389.*

**tenebrous** (ten'ē-brus), *a.* [*< OF. tenebreux, F. tenebreux = Pr. tenebros = Sp. Pg. It. tenebros, < L. tenebrosus, dark, gloomy, < tenebræ, darkness: see tenebræ.*] Dark; gloomy.

The day at the sixth hour was turned into tenebrous night, inasmuch as the Stars were visibly seene in the Firmament. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 317.*

Huge hail, and water sombre-hued, and snow  
Athwart the tenebrous air pour down amain.

*Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 11.*

**tenebrousness** (ten'ē-brus-nēs), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom. *Bailey, 1727.*

**tenefult, tenefullyt.** Middle English forms of *teneful, tenefully*.

**tenel**, *n.* [*ME., < AS. tēnol (ML. tenella), a basket.*] A basket. *Prompt. Parv., p. 489.*

**tenement** (ten'e-ment), *n.* [*< ME. tenement, < OF. tenement, F. ténement = Pr. tenement, < LL. tenementum, a holding, fief, < L. tenere, hold: see tenant<sup>1</sup>.*] **1.** A holding; a parcel of land held by an owner.

After the deth of euerych halderne in fee sholle the baylynes of the Citee seyys sympleche the tenemens of weche he deyd y-seysed, for to y-wyte bet who-so is next eyr. *English Gids (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 362.

For Herry Halman hath played the false shrowe, and felld my wood upon a tenement off myn to the valew of xx markes. *Paston Letters, III. 86.*

The subscriber, having obtained patents for upwards of twenty thousand acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kan[sa]wha, . . . proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be described.

*Washington, in Washington's Interest in Western Lands, [quoted in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 3d ser.]*

**2. In law,** any species of permanent property that may be held of a superior, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called *free tenements* or *frank-tenements*.

gif eny tho that nymeth rente of eny tenement in fraunchyse of the Citee, and his rente holliche be by-hynde, . . . by leue of the baylynes of the town, nyme the dores and the fenestres. *English Gids (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 362.

The thing holden is . . . styled a *tenement*, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. *Blackstone, Com., II. v.*

**3. A dwelling inhabited by a tenant; a dwelling; an abode; a habitation; a home.**

Such is my home—a gloomy *tenement*,  
More solitary than the peasant's hut  
Upon the barren mountain.

*Hurd, quoted in Int. to Sir T. More's Utopia, p. liv.*

To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,  
From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house  
Of Socrates; see there his *tenement*.

*Milton, P. R., iv. 274.*

**4. One of a number of apartments or sets of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family, and containing the conveniences of a common dwelling-house.**

The two *tenements*, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same *tenements*. *D. Webster, Speech in Goodrich Case, April, 1817.*

**Dominant, servient, etc., tenement.** See the adjectives. = *Syn. 4.* See definitions of *flat<sup>2</sup>* and *apartment*.

**tenemental** (ten'ē-men'tal), *a.* [*< tenement + -al.*] Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants. — **Tenemental lands,** lands held of a feudal lord by free tenures.

The other, or *tenemental*, lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone, Com., II. vi.*

**tenementary** (ten'ē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*< ML. tenementarius, < LL. tenementum, a tenement: see tenement.*] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or Tenementary Land . . . like our Farmers.

*Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, vii.*



**tenement-house** (ten'ə-mənt-həus), *n.* A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; technically, in the State of New York, any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities.

**tenencyt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tenancy*.

A vast, miscellaneous, and swimming knowledge, a notion, a metaphoric and confused *tenency* of many things, which lie like corn, loose on the floor of their brains.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 367.

**tenendas** (tē-nen'das), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause: *L. tenendas*, acc. pl. fem. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] In *Seals law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell*.

**tenendum** (tē-nen'dum), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause: *L. tenendum*, nom. sing. neut. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited.

**tenant**<sup>1</sup> (ten'ənt), *a.* [*L. tenen(t)-s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] Holding; specifically, in *zool.*, used to hold, cling, or support: as, *tenant hairs* and bristles on the feet of insects. **tenant**<sup>2</sup> (ten'ənt), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenant*<sup>1</sup>. **tenant**<sup>3</sup> (ten'ənt), *n.* [*L. tenent*, they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *tenet*.] Same as *tenet*.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.

Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience. (Latham.)

Atheisme and Sadducism disputed;

Their *Tenents* argued, and refuted;

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

**teneral** (ten'ə-rəl), *a.* [*L. tener*, soft, delicate, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, noting the incomplete imago of a neuropterous insect, soon after it has passed from the pupal state, and while it is yet soft. See *pseudimago* and *subimago*.

**Tenerife** (ten'ə-rif), *n.* [*L. Tenerife* or *Teneriffe*, the most important of the Canary Islands, situated west of Africa.] Wine produced in the island of Tenerife (properly *Tenerife*), formerly imported into Europe.

**Tenerife slug**. See *slug*<sup>2</sup>.

**teneritude** (tē-ner'ī-tūd), *n.* [ME., = *It. teneritudine*, < *L. teneritudo* (-*itudo*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, tender: see *tender*<sup>1</sup>.] Tenderness.

So wol thaire fattenesse and *teneritude*

With hem [cheese] be stille.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

**tenerity** (tē-ner'ī-ti), *n.* [= *It. tenerità*, < *L. teneritudo* (-*itudo*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, soft, tender: see *tender*<sup>1</sup>.] Tenderness. *Imp. Dict.* **tenesmic** (tē-nes'mik), *a.* [*L. tenesmus* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or characterized by *tenesmus*.

**tenesmus** (tē-nes'mus), *n.* [NL., < *L. tenesmos*, < *Gr. τενεσμος*, a straining at stool, < *τεννεν*, stretch, strain: see *tend*<sup>1</sup>.] In *med.*, a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the rectum or bladder or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, cystitis, etc.

**tenet** (ten'et), *n.* [*L. tenet*, he holds, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *habitat*. Cf. also *tenet*<sup>3</sup>.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person, school, or sect holds or maintains as true.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

Though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no mark of any of the distinguishing *tenets* of any particular sect.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 141.

In the *tenet* of justification, the believer is himself in contact with the miracle of Christ's atonement, and applies Christ's merits to himself.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

-Syn. Precept, Dogma, etc. See *doctrine*.

**tenfingers** (ten'fing'gərz), *n.* A starfish with ten arms. Compare *fingering*, 3.

**tenfold** (ten'fōld), *a.* and *adv.* [*L. ten* + *-fold*.] Ten times as much or as many.

I will reward thee

Once for thy sprightly comfort, and *ten-fold*

For thy good valour. *Shak.*, A. C., iv. 7. 15.

**ten-forties** (ten'fōr'tiz), *n. pl.* [Short for *ten-forty bonds*: see *def.*] The popular name for certain five per cent. bonds issued by the government of the United States in 1864, redeemable at any time after ten years, and payable at the end of forty years.

**tengerite** (teng'ér-it), *n.* [Named after C. Tenger, a Swedish chemist.] An imperfectly known yttrium carbonate occurring as a white crystalline or earthy incrustation upon gadolinite.

Many more minerals, such as cyrtolite, molybdate, lanthanite, *tengerite*, . . . have been found. *Nature*, XLI. 163.

**tenia**, *n.* See *tenia*.

**teniente** (ten-yen'te), *n.* [Sp., a lieutenant, a deputy, = *E. tenant*: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] A lieutenant; a deputy.

Am I your major-domo, your *teniente*,

Your captain, your commander?

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

**tenioid**, *a.* See *tenioid*.

**tennantite** (ten'ant-it), *n.* [Named after Smithson Tennant, an English chemist (1761-1815).] A species closely related to tetrahedrite, or gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead-gray or iron-black color, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It is a sulphide of arsenic with copper and iron, and differs from tetrahedrite in containing arsenic in place of antimony; between the two species there are many intermediate compounds.

**Tennant's powder**. See *powder*.

**tenné** (te-nā'), *n.* [Heraldic F.: see *tawny*.] In *her.*, a tincture spoken of as orange-brown, or as produced by mixing red and yellow. It is represented in engraving and drawings in black and white by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, crossed by vertical lines according to most authorities, or by horizontal lines according to Berry. Also *tenney*, *tawny*.

**tenner** (ten'ər), *n.* A ten-pound note. [Slang, Great Britain.]

And you don't like me well enough to borrow a few *tenners* just to carry on the war with?

Miss Braddon, Rupert Godwin, I. 221.

**Tennesseean** (ten-e-sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Tennessee* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. See II.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tennessee, one of the southern United States, lying south of Kentucky.

**Tennessee bond cases**. See *case*<sup>1</sup>.

**tenney** (ten'e), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

**tennis** (ten'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tennise*, *tennis*, *tennes*, *tenis*, *tenys*, *tenyse*; < ME. *tenys*, *teney*s (ML. *tenisia*; also *teniludium*, 'tennis-play'); appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. term appears. The notion that the word is derived from OF. *tenez*, 'hold' or 'take' (i. e. 'take this ball'), conjectured to be a cry of the player who serves, is purely imaginary, and it is inconsistent with the usage of the time (ME. nouns were not formed offhand from OF. imperatives).] 1. A very old and elaborate ball-game played by two, three, or four persons in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The court (96 feet by 32) is surrounded by a wall, from which a sloping roof called the *penthouse* extends on three sides to an inner wall 7 feet high; and a net 5 feet high at the ends to 3 in the middle is placed across the court. The first player (the *server*) hits a ball with a racket so that it strikes the penthouse or the wall above it, and rebounds into the court on his opponent's side of the net. The opposing player (the *striker-out*) has to strike the ball back into the server's court before it strikes the ground, or on its first bound. The player who is the first to drive the ball into the net or beyond the prescribed boundary loses a stroke. If a player fails to return the ball before it strikes the ground twice, a *chase* is noted against him on the marked floor. This does not count at the time, but a stroke may be won or lost from it by subsequent play. When two chases have been made, or when the score of one side reaches 40, the players change ends. Strokes are won and lost in various other ways besides those mentioned above (as by driving the ball into certain openings in the inner wall), the game being extremely complicated. The mode of scoring (by 15, 30, 40, and game, with *deuce* and *advantage*) has been taken from this game by lawn-tennis. Tennis arose in Europe during the middle ages, and was very popular. It is now played under the name of *court-tennis*, to distinguish it from *lawn-tennis*. See *racket*<sup>2</sup> and *lawn-tennis*.

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2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

**tennis** (ten'is), *v. t.* [*L. tennis*, *n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

Item, that no man play at *tenys* or pame withyn the yeld halle.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

I had as leve tosse a ball here alone as to play at the *tenys* over the corde with the.

Palsgrave, p. 760.

*Tennis* is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect it maketh a quick eye and a body ready to put itself into all postures.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 172.

2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

**tennis** (ten'is), *v. t.* [*L. tennis*, *n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

These fowre garrisons issuing forth, at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence or espial upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall finde no where safe to keep his creete [cattle].

Spenser, State of Ireland.

**tennis-arm** (ten'is-ärm), *n.* A lameness of tennis-players, said to be caused by a rupture of some of the fibers of the pronator radii teres.

**tennis-ball** (ten'is-bál), *n.* The ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

Rather (O Jacob) chuse we all to die,  
Than to betray our Native Libertie;  
Than to become the sporting *Tennis-ball*  
Of a proud Monarch.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Captaines.

To the Ianizaries furie, who made *Tennis-balls* of their heads.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

**tennis-court** (ten'is-kört), *n.* 1. An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played. See *tennis*, 1.

The more spacious that the *tennis-court* is,  
The more large is the hazard.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II. 3.

2. The court upon which the game of lawn-tennis is played.

**tennis-elbow** (ten'is-el'bō), *n.* Same as *tennis-arm*.

**tenno** (ten'ō), *n.* [Jap. *tenno*, heavenly ruler, < *ten* (< Chinese *tiên*), heaven, + *wō* (< Chinese *huang*), august ruler.] The king of heaven; emperor: same as Chinese *tiên huang*: a title first adopted in Japan in 782.

**ten-o'clock** (ten'ō-klok'), *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*: so called from the tardy opening of the flowers. Compare *four-o'clock*.

**tenography** (tē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τένων*, a tendon (cf. *tendon*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The description of tendons.

**tenology** (tē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τένων*, a tendon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of anatomy which relates to tendons.

**tenon** (ten'on), *n.* [Formerly also, irreg., *tenant*; < ME. *tenoun*, < OF. (and F.) *tenon*, a tenon, < *tenir*, hold, < *L. tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint. See cuts under *breech-pin*, *dovetail*, and *mortise*.—**Shoulder of a tenon**, the transverse section of a timber, from which the tenon projects. (See also *tease-tenon*, *tusk-tenon*.)

**tenon** (ten'on), *v. t.* [*L. tenon*, *n.*] 1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—2. To join by or as by a tenon.

We *tenon* both these together as an antecedent and consequent.

Bp. Andrews, Sermons, II. 86. (Davies.)

**tenon-anger** (ten'on-ā'gēr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-shades, etc.

**tenoner** (ten'on-ēr), *n.* A machine for forming tenons. Such machines are usually combinations of saws, or saws with cutters and driving mechanism, whereby the shoulders are cut squarely, and the superfluous wood is cut away to leave the tenon.

**Tenonian** (ten-nō'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Tenon* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, relating to the French anatomist J. R. Tenon (1724-1816): as, the *Tenonian fascia* or capsule (Tenon's capsule).

**tenoning-chisel** (ten'on-ing-chiz'el), *n.* A double-bladed chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece to form a tenon. *E. H. Knight*.

**tenoning-machine** (ten'on-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting tenons. There are three chief types of machine in use—those employing revolving cutters, hollow augers, and chisels respectively. Some of these machines can also be used to cut mortises, and by the addition of other cutting-tools some may be used to finish and dress the work.

**tenonitis** (ten-ō-ni'tis), *n.* [*L. Tenon* (see *Tenonian*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

**tenon-saw** (ten'on-sā), *n.* A thin back-saw having eight teeth to the inch, used for fine, accurate sawing, as in forming tenons, dovetails, miters, etc. Also called *tenor-saw*.

**Tenon's capsule**. A tunic of fascia, containing smooth muscular fibers, around the middle of the eyeball, blending with the sclerotic behind the entrance of the ciliary vessels and nerves into the eyeball; the Tenonian fascia.

**tenor** (ten'or), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tenour*, sometimes *tenure*; < ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, *tenoure*, < OF. *tenour*, *tencur* = Fr. Sp. *tenor* = Pg. *teor* = *It. tenore*, < *L. tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted sense, tone, accent, ML. also, in music, the chief melody (cantus firmus), hence the highest adult male voice, to which the chief melody was assigned; < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *n.* 1. General, usual, or prevailing course or direction.

Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life

They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.

Gray, Elegy.

The chief event in the course of the summer which broke the even *tenor* of our lives was a first visit from our great neighbors, Lord and Lady Carlisle.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.



2. General course or drift of a thought, saying, discourse, or the like; that course of thought or meaning which holds on or runs through a whole discourse, treatise, statute, or the like; general purport; substance.

Thence he cryed soother that kenne myght alle;  
The true tenor of his tyme he tolde on this wyse.  
—*Allegorical Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 358.

Mark the tenor of my style,  
Which shall such trembling hearts unfold  
As seldom hath to force been told.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, i. 1.

The tenor of this letter was  
That Robin would submit.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

Emigration to the new countries was encouraged by the liberal tenor of the royal ordinances passed from time to time.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 9.

3. In law: (a) True intent and meaning; purport and effect: as, the tenor of a deed or instrument of any kind is its purport and effect, but not its actual words. (b) A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore at common law, under an allegation according to the tenor, the instrument must be set out correctly. 4. Character; nature.

All of a tenor was their after-life,  
No day discoloured with domestic strife.

Dequien, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 1148.

5. In music: (a) The highest variety of the ordinary adult male voice. Its compass usually extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its quality is properly thin and penetrating, bearing much the same relation to bass that soprano does to alto. Its upper tones often much resemble the middle tones of alto. A tenor voice having somewhat of the breadth and sonority of a barytone is often called (in Italian) a *tenore robusto*, while a light, agile tenor is called a *tenore leggiero*. (b) A singer with such a voice, or a voice-part intended for or sung by such a voice. In ordinary part-writing the tenor is the third voice-part, intermediate between the alto and the bass. (c) An instrument playing a third part; specifically, the viola (which see). (d) In medieval music, also, (1) the hold or pause on a final tone of a piece; (2) the ambitus or compass of a mode; (3) the repercussion of a mode.—**Action of proving the tenor.** See *proving*.—**Middle tenor**, Massachusetts paper currency, 1737–40. See *new tenor* (b).—**New tenor**. (a) In the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which began in 1737 in the former colony and in 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be equal in value to a stated amount of coined silver or of gold coin. (b) In Massachusetts, a new form of such currency, issued in accordance with an act of the year 1741 and subsequent years, and differing but slightly from that above described. The notes of this emission received the name of *new tenor*, which caused the preceding series, which had hitherto borne that name, to be thenceforth called *middle tenor*.—**Old tenor**, in the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which preceded one of 1737 in the former colony and one of 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be in value equal to money.

II. a. In music, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor: as, a tenor voice; a tenor instrument; a tenor part.—**Tenor bassoon**, **cornet**, **drum**, **horn**, **trombone**, **trumpet**, etc., varieties of these several instruments whose size and compass make them intermediate between the alto and bass varieties.—**Tenor bell**, the chief bell in a set of bells.—**Tenor C**, in music, the next C below middle C.—**Tenor clef**, in musical notation, a C clef placed on the third line of a staff.—**Tenor violin**. Same as *viola*.

**tenore** (ten-ō-rē), n. [It.: see *tenor*.] See *tenor*.  
**tenorino** (ten-ō-rē-nō), n.; pl. *tenorini* (nē). [It., dim. of *tenore*, tenor: see *tenor*.] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice; particularly, an artificial soprano.

**tenorist** (ten-ō-r-ist), n. [= OF. *tenoriste*, < ML. *tenorista*; as *tenor* + *-ist*.] One who sings a tenor part, or one who plays on a tenor instrument.

**tenorite** (ten-ō-r-it), n. [Named by Semmola in 1841 after Signor Tenore, president of the Academy of Sciences at Naples.] Native oxid of copper, occurring in steel-gray scales of metallic luster on lava at Vesuvius.

**tenoroon** (ten-ō-rōn'), n. and a. [*< tenor* + *-oon*, as *bassoon* from *bass*.] 1. Same as *oboe da caccia* (which see, under *oboe*).

II. a. In organ-building, noting a stop which does not extend below tenor C: as, a *tenoroon* hautboy.

**tenorrhaphy** (tē-nor'ā-fī), n. [*< Gr. τέρον, tendon*, + *ράφω*, a seam, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] Same as *tenosuture*.

**tenosuture** (ten'ō-sū'tūr), n. [*< Gr. τέρον, tendon*, + L. *sutura*, a seam: see *suture*.] The fastening together by suture of the ends of a divided tendon. Also *tenorrhaphy*.

**tenotome** (ten'ō-tōm), n. [*< F. ténotome*, < Gr. τέρον, tendon, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut. Cf. *tenotomy*.] In surg., a slender knife specially

suitable for the subcutaneous division of a tendon: a tenotomy knife. Also *tendotome*.

**tenotomize** (ten-not'ō-mīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tenotomized*, ppr. *tenotomizing*. [*< tenotomy* + *-ize*.] To divide a tendon or the tendons of.

**tenotomy** (tē-not'ō-mī), n. [= F. *ténotomie*, < Gr. τέρον, tendon, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut. Cf. *tendon*.] In surg., the division of a tendon.

High degrees of muscular insufficiency cannot be corrected except by surgical measures: viz., *tenotomy* of one or both external recti muscles.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 96.

**tenpenny** (ten'pen'i), a. Valued at or worth ten pence.—**Tenpenny nail**. See *penny*, 6.

**tenpins** (ten'pinz), n. The game of bowls played with ten pins or men in a long alley. The players strive with three or fewer bowls of the ball to knock down all the pins.

**ten-pounder** (ten'poun'dér), n. 1. See *pounder*, 1 and 2.

Between 1832 and 1865 the *ten-pounders* rose to 463,000. Gladstone.

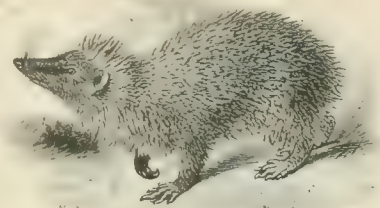
2. Something that weighs ten pounds.—3. The big-eyed herring, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*.

**tenrec**, **tanrec** (ten'rek, tan'rek), n. [Malagasy.] 1. A Madagascar hedgehog; any insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as



Centetes ecaudatus.

*Centetes ecaudatus*, *Ericulus spinosus*, and *Echinops telfairi*. The rice-tenrec is *Orzyzomys hova*. Also *tang*. See cut under *sokinah*. These animals are highly characteristic of the Madagascar re-



Tenrec (Ericulus spinosus).

gion. They superficially resemble ordinary hedgehogs (of the different family *Echinacidae*—compare cut under *Erinaceus*), but their structure is peculiar, and their nearest relatives are the West Indian solenodons.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), and in the form *Tanrecus* (Desmarest, 1825).] A generic name for the species of *Centetidæ*: same as *Centetes* in a former broad sense. [Not used.]

**tense**<sup>1</sup> (tens), n. [Formerly also *tence*; < ME. *tens*, *temps*, < OF. *tans*, *tens*, *tenz*, *tems*, *temps*, F. *temps* = Sp. *tiempo* = Pg. It. *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time, in grammar tense. Cf. *temporal*, *temporary*, etc.] 1. Time. See *temps*.

I warne yow wel, it is to soken ever,  
That future tenses hath maad men to diserver  
In trust therof from all that ever they hadde.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 322.

2. In gram.: (a) Time. (b) One of the forms, or sets of forms, which a verb takes in order to indicate the time of action or of that which is affirmed: extended also to forms indicating the nature of the action as continued, completed, and the like. In English this is effected either by internal vowel change, as in *sing*, *sang*, *lead*, *led*; by terminal inflection, as in *love*, *loved*; or, in verb-phrases, by means of auxiliary words, as in *did love*, *have loved*, *will love*.

We may say now that we have Treasurers of all Tenses, for there are four living, to wit the Lords Manchester, Middlesex, Marlborough, and the newly chosen.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 2.

At prime tense, at the first time; at first; instantly.

My self I knowe fulle wel Daungere,  
And how he is feers of his cheere,  
At prime temps Love to manace.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3373.

Men shulde hym snybbe bitterly  
At prime temps of his tolye.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4533.

**Future, perfect, pluperfect, present tense.** See the adjectives.—**Historical tenses.** See *historical*, 4. **Sequence or consecution of tenses.** See *sequence*.

**tense**<sup>2</sup> (tens), a. [= Sp. *tenso*, < L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*<sup>1</sup>.] Being in a state of tension; stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax: often used figuratively.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear it is requisite that the tympanum be tense.

Holder, *Elements of Speech*, p. 161.

Her temples were sunk, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxviii.

**Tense abdomen**, in entom., an abdomen neither divided into segments nor having segments indicated, as in most spiders, by transverse folds.

**tense**<sup>2</sup> (tens), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tensed*, ppr. *tensing*. [*< tense*<sup>2</sup>, a.] To make tense or taut. [Rare.]

If, instead of a symmetrical movement, the other hand made a maximal effort of *tensing* the extensor instead of the flexor muscles of the hand, . . . no constant effect . . . was observed.

Mind, IX. 109.

**tenseless** (tens'les), a. [*< tense*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Having no tense: as, a *tenseless* verb. *Classical Rev.*, III. 9.

**tenselessness** (tens'les-nes), n. The character of being tenseless. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 59.

**tensely** (tens'li), adv. In a tense manner; with tension.

**tenseness** (tens'nes), n. The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; rigidity.

**tensibility** (ten-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*< tensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being tensible or tensile.

**tensile** (ten'si-bl), a. [= Sp. *tensible*, < ML. *tensibilis*, that can be stretched, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*<sup>1</sup>, *tense*<sup>2</sup>.] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

Gold . . . is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and tensile.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 327.

**tensile** (ten'sil), a. [= It. *tensile*, < NL. *\*tensilis*, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*<sup>1</sup>, *tense*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.—2. Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or breadth; tensile.

All bodies ductile, and *tensile* [as metals, that will be drawn into wires], . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 845.

3. In musical instruments, producing tones by means of stretched strings.

**tensiled** (ten'sild), a. [*< tensile* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Made tensile; rendered capable of tension. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tensility** (ten-sil'i-ti), n. [*< tensile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being tensile; tensibility. *Dr. H. More*, *Immortal*, of Soul, ii. 10.

**tension** (ten'shon), n. [= F. *tension* = Sp. *tensión* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tensione*, < L. *tensio* (n-), a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contest (see *tension*), < *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, extend: see *tend*<sup>1</sup>, *tense*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

Voice being raised by stiffe *tension* of the larynx.

Holder, *Elements of Speech*, p. 74.

2. In mech., stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

In a large suspension bridge the *tension* produced by the occasional load is usually only a small fraction of that produced by the permanent load.

R. S. Ball, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 232.

3. In physics, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force. Tension may be present in a solid body, and also in a liquid in the case of surface-tension (which see), but not in a gas. What is commonly called the *tension* of a gas is properly its pressure simply—due, according to the kinetic theory of gases (see *gas*, 1), to the innumerable impacts of the moving molecules against the confining surface; good writers avoid the use of *tension* in this sense.

4. In static elect., the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as *surface-density* (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as *difference of potential*: thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force. A body is said to have a



high-tension charge, or a charge of high-tension electricity, and a conductor to carry a high-tension current, when the stress in the medium surrounding the body or the conductor is high. In magnetism an electromagnet surrounded by a coil of many turns and high electrical resistance was called by Henry a *tension magnet*.

Potential is the scientific term for the electrical condition for which the word *tension* has been used.

John. Franklin Inst., CXXV, 57.

5. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

When the *tension* of mind relating to their daily affairs was over, they sunk into fallow rest.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xl.

In desiring the mind is in a state of active *tension*.

The states of *tension* have a positive influence as any in determining the total condition, and in deciding what the psychosis shall be. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I, 235.

6. A strained state of any kind; as, political *tension*; social *tension*. — 7. An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread. It is made in a variety of forms, the aim being in all cases to put a pressure on the thread to prevent it from running from the spool too freely, and to adjust the strain on the thread to the thickness of the cloth. — *Initial tension*. See *initial*. — *Surface tension*. See *surface-tension*.

**tension** (ten'shun), *v. t.* [*< tension, n.*] To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain. *The Engineer*, LXXI, 120. [Recent.]

A highly *tensioned* string.

Tyndall.

**tensional** ten'shun-al, *a.* [*< tension + -al.*] Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

Such members of a structure as are subject to torsional, *tensional*, or transverse stresses.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 71.

**tension-bar** (ten'shun-bär), *n.* A bar by means of which a strain of tension is applied, or by which such a strain is resisted. See cut under *car-truck*.

**tension-bridge** (ten'shun-brij), *n.* 1. Same as *bowstring-bridge*. E. H. Knight. — 2. A form of bridge formerly used for street spans, consisting essentially of wooden pieces anchored at the ends, and strained to maintain them as nearly level as possible. E. H. Knight.

**tension-fuse** (ten'shun-füz), *n.* See *fuse*<sup>2</sup>.

**tension-member** (ten'shun-mem'bér), *n.* A rod, bar, or beam forming a member of a frame, truss, beam, or girder, and serving to bear the tensile strain.

**tension-rod** (ten'shun-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and keeps them from spreading asunder.

**tension-roller** (ten'shun-rólér), *n.* An idler, or free pulley, resting against a belt for the purpose of keeping it stretched tight against its working pulleys; a tightening-pulley. See cut under *idle-wheel*.

**tension-spicule** (ten'shun-spik'ül), *n.* In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microscelere. *Bowerbank*.

**tension-spring** (ten'shun-spring), *n.* A spring formed of inner and outer leaves, of which the latter are not connected at the middle with the former, all being secured together at the ends. A pressure upon the outer leaves induces a tensile strain upon the inner ones, which, when stretched to a straight line, form chords to the outer leaves, and thus limit the yielding of the spring. E. H. Knight.

**tensity** (ten'si-ti), *n.* [*< tense<sup>2</sup> + -ity.*] The state of being tense; tenseness. *Imp. Dict.*

**tensive** (ten'siv), *a.* [*< F. tensif = Pg. It. tensivo; as tense<sup>2</sup> + -ive.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts.

Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours

**tensome** (ten'sum), *a.* Same as *tendsome*.

**tenson** (ten'son), *n.* [Also *tenzon*; *< F. tenson = Pr. tenso = Pg. tensão = It. tenczone, < L. tensio(-n), a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contention: see tension.*] A contention in verse between rival troubadours, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors; also, one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors, for which a peculiar meter was thought appropriate.

While, out of dream, his day's work went  
To tune a crazy *tenson* or sirvent.

Browning, Sordello, ii.

**tensor** (ten'sor), *n.* and *a.* [*NL. < L. tendere, pp. tensus, stretch: see tend<sup>1</sup>, tense<sup>2</sup>.*] I. *n.*; pl. *tensores* (ten-sō-rēz). 1. In *anat.*, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make

it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an *extensor* in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to *laxator*. — 2. In *math.*, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector. If the quaternion is put into the form  $xi + yj + zk + w$ , the tensor is  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2}$ . If the quaternion is expressed as a matrix, the tensor is the square root of the determinant of the matrix. Abbreviated *T.* — **Right tensor**. See *right*. — **Tensor fasciæ latæ**. Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris*. — **Tensor laminae posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis**, small anomalous muscular slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia beneath the rectus abdominis. — **Tensor palati**. Same as *circumflexus palati*. See *palatum*. — **Tensor parapatagii**, in *ornith.*, the tightener of the parapatagium, a propatagial slip of the ocular muscle which joins the propatagialis longus; the dermotensor patagii. — **Tensor patagii, tensor plicis alaris**, a muscle of birds which stretches the fold of skin on the front border of the wing, in the reentrance between the upper arm and the forearm: several modifications of such a muscle are described, and made use of to some extent in classifying birds. — **Tensor propatagii brevis or longus**. Same as *propatagialis brevis or longus*. See *propatagialis*. — **Tensor tarsi**. See *tarsus*. — **Tensor trochleæ**, the tightener of the pulley of the trochlear or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, a small muscle occasionally found in man. — **Tensor tympani**, a muscle supposed to increase the tension of the membrani tympani by acting upon the malleus: it arises from the petrous section of the temporal bone, and adjacent parts, passes through a bony canal parallel with the Eustachian tube, enters the tympanum, and is attached to the handle of the malleus. Also called *malleolus*. — **Tensor vaginæ femoris**, a muscle which acts upon the sheath of the thigh, in man arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the deep femoral fascia. It presents many modifications in other animals, being wanting in some, or connected with the panniculus carnosus, or external abdominal muscle, or blended with gluteal muscles. It belongs to the latter group, and not to the muscles of the front of the thigh, with which it is usually associated in human anatomy. Also called *tensor fasciæ latæ*, and *vaginotransversus*. See cut under *muscle*.

II. *a.* In *anat.*, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

**tensor-twist** (ten'sor-twist), *n.* In Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

**ten-strike** (ten'strik), *n.* In *American bowling*, a stroke which knocks down all the ten pins; hence, figuratively, a stroke or act of any kind which is entirely successful or decisive.

**tensure** (ten'sür), *n.* [*< LL. tensura, a stretching, straining, < L. tendere, pp. tensus, stretch, strain: see tend<sup>1</sup>, tense<sup>2</sup>.*] A stretching or straining; tension.

This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, which is motion upon *tensure*, we use to call motion of liberty, which is when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, . . . restoreth itself to be natural. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 12.

**tent<sup>1</sup>** (tent), *n.* [*< ME. tente, < OF. tente, tende, F. tente = Pr. tenda = Sp. tienda = Pg. It. tenda, < ML. tenta, tenda, also tentum, a tent, also a place where clothes are spread out to dry, prop. fem. of L. tentus, pp. of tendere, stretch: see tend<sup>1</sup>. Cf. L. tentonum, a tent, from the same verb.*] 1. A covering or shelter, or a portable lodge, made of some flexible material, as



Tent of form shown in manuscripts of 13th and 12th centuries. (From Villiet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

skins, coarse cloth, or canvas, supported by one or more poles, and stretched by means of cords secured to tent-pegs, or in some other way. Wandering tribes, as those of Asia, use tents for their common habitation. Among European nations the chief use of tents, which are generally made of canvas, is for soldiers in the field, the larger and more commodious kind being for the use of general officers. Tents are also used in towns to shelter large occasional assemblies, as the spectators at a circus or the audience at a political or religious gathering, and in woods or uninhabited regions by campers or explorers. Large and permanent tents, such as are raised on posts, are known as *pavilions*, and those of an elaborate and decorative character, such as are set up for outdoor entertainments, are called *marquees*.

And these solemn Fêtes ben made with outen, in  
Hales and *Tentes* made of Clothes of Gold and of Tartaries,  
fulle nobely. Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

It was upon the Plain of Mamre, . . .

. . . whereas the Angels came  
To Abraham in his *tent*, and there with him did feed.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii, 145.

2t. A habitation; a dwelling.

Hountee so fix hath in thyn herte his *tente*  
That wel I wot thou wolt my *seccour* be.

Chaucer, A. B. C., i, 9.

3. A raised wooden box or platform set up in the open air, from which clergymen formerly used to preach when the hearers were too numerous to be accommodated within doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]

Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,

By thee inspir'd,

When gaping they besiege the *tents*,

Are doubly fr'd. Burns, Scotch Drink.

4. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It commonly consists of a tripod supporting a box with a window of red or orange glass or fabric in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of white light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various necessary appliances. Now that the dry-plate has superseded the collodion process, it is very seldom used, and when used it is much simpler and lighter than the tent for wet plates, consisting usually of a small box, with sleeves through which the hands and arms are thrust for the purpose of changing the plates in the holders for fresh ones without exposure to light. In the latter form usually called *changing-box*. — **A-tent**, a kind of tent formed by two upright poles and a ridge-pole, and having its sides sloping to the ground without any vertical wall, thus roughly resembling the letter A. — **Bell tent**, a tent circular in plan, with a single pole in the middle: so called from its shape. — **Dark tent**. See *def. 4.* — **Hospital tent**, a large tent used as a field-hospital. — **Shelter-tent**, a kind of tent, easily put up and removed, used by the rank and file of an army on the march. The tent consists of four or more pieces of canvas which button to one another, and can be put up by means of saplings or poles that may be carried with the army. Each piece of canvas is carried by one man on his knapsack, and the number of men covered by each shelter-tent corresponds to the number of pieces. — **Sibley tent**, a light conical tent having a ventilator at the top. It admits of a fire being made in the center, and will accommodate twelve men with their accoutrements, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire: named from Major H. H. Sibley, United States Dragoons. — **Wall-tent**, a tent which has low upright walls formed of hanging curtains of canvas, the sloping top not reaching as far as the tent-pegs.

**tent<sup>1</sup>** (tent), *v. i.* [*< tent<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To pitch one's tent; live in or as in a tent.

The smiles of knaves

Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up

The glasses of my sight. Shak., Cor., iii, 2, 116.

We will be gone for some days probably, *tenting* it in the open air.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I, 357.

Where the red chieftain *tented*

In the days that are gone.

R. W. Gilder, Ballad of the Chimney.

**tent<sup>2</sup>** (tent), *v. t.* [*< ME. tenten, also tempten, < OF. tenter, tempter, tancer, F. tenter = Sp. Pg. tatar = It. tentare, try, tempt, < L. tentare, temptare, handle, touch, feel, try, test, tempt, etc., freq. of tenere, pp. tentus, hold (see tenant<sup>1</sup>), or, according to some, of tendere, pp. tentus or tentus, stretch: see tend<sup>1</sup>. Cf. tempt, the same word in another form.*] 1t. To try; test.

Telamon, the tore kyng, *tentes* hir so wele,

And is fuerster of folke by a felle nowmber.

And lappis in hir loue, that leue hir he nyll.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 3147.

2. To probe; sound.

Search my wound deeper; *tent* it with the steel

That made it. Webster, White Devil, v, 2.

I have a sword dares *tent* a wound as far

As any. Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii, 6.

3. To apply a tent or pledget to; keep open with a tent.

I have ben bred in Paris, and learned my humanities  
and my cursus medendi as well as some that call themselves  
learned leeches. Methinks I can *tent* this wound,  
and treat it with emollients.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

4t. To tempt. See *tempt*.

Euelle spiritus is neghand full nere,  
That will gou tarie at this tyme with his *tentyng*.

York Plays, p. 243.

**tent<sup>2</sup>** (tent), *n.* [*< ME. tente, < OF. (and F.) tente = Sp. tienda = Pg. It. tenta, < ML. tenta, a probe, a tent for a wound; from the verb: see tempt.*] 1t. A probe.

Modest doubt is call'd

The beacon of the wise, the *tent* that searches

To the bottom of the worst.

Shak., T. and C., ii, 2, 16.

2. In *surg.*, a piece of some fabric, bunch of horsehairs or threads, or small cylinder of sponge, laminaria, or other substance introduced into some opening, either natural (as the cervical canal of the uterus) or artificial (as a wound), to keep it open or increase its caliber.



Thou speakest lyke a good Chyrurgian, but dealest lyke one vnskilfull, for making a great wound, thou puttist in a small tent. *Lydell, Laphus and his England, p. 365.*

**Tangle tent.** See *tangle*.

**tent**<sup>1</sup> (tent), *v. t.* [*N. ME. tenten*, stretch; a var. of *tenden*, < *L. tendere*, stretch (see *tend*<sup>1</sup>), and cf. *tent*<sup>1</sup>]; or developed from *tenter*<sup>2</sup>, *ME. tenture*: see *tenter*<sup>2</sup>.] To stretch, as cloth. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

**tent**<sup>2</sup> (tent), *n.* [*ME. tent*; an aphetic form of *atente*, *E. attente*, or of *entente*, *E. intent*.] 1. Heed; care; notice; attention: usually in the phrase *to take tent*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Tyl Y come, take tent to redyng, to exortacion, and teching. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. iv. 13.

The high parliament  
Of Heaven; where Seraphim take tent  
Of ordering all.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii. 1.*

## 2†. Intent; purpose.

Alisaundrine to counseile thei clepud some thanne,  
& telden hire trewli what tent thei were inne.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1662.

**tent**<sup>4</sup> (tent), *v.* [*ME. tenten*; a var. of *tend*<sup>2</sup>, or ult. of *attend*: see *tent*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To take heed; be careful: generally with *to*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But warily tent, when you come to court me,  
An' come na unless the back yett be a-lee.

*Burns, Oh Whistle an' I'll come to you, my Lad.*

II. *trans.* 1. To observe; take note of; give heed to. [Scotch.]

Owre lorde comaunded vs bothe  
To tente the tree of his.

*York Plays*, p. 25.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,

I rede you tent it;

A child's amang you taking notes,

An', faith, he'll prent it.

*Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.*

## 2†. To attend; tend upon; take care of.

Saue the lordys chambur, tho wadrop to,  
Tho vasher of chambur schalle tent tho two.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

**tent**<sup>5</sup> (tent), *n.* [*Sp. tinto* (= *F. teint*, dyed, colored), < *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye: see *tint*.] A kind of wine of a deep-red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine. Also *tent-wine*.

**tentacle** (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [= *F. tentacle* = *Sp. tentáculo*, < *NL. tentaculum*, a feeler, tentacle, < *L. tentare*, handle, touch, feel, test, try: see *tent*<sup>2</sup>, *tempt*.] 1. In *zool.*, some or any elongated and comparatively slender or flexible process or appendage of an animal, used as an organ of touch, or for exploration, prehension, and sometimes locomotion; a feeler; a tentaculum. The name covers a great variety of organs having little or no structural relationship, as horns, antennae, proboscides, rays, and arms. Specifically—(a) One of the barbs, barbels, or other tactile organs about the mouth or head of a fish. (b) One of the arms of a cephalopod. (c) A kind of proboscis of many worms. (d) One of the arms or rays of a crinoid. (e) One of the cirrus legs of a cirriped. (f) One of the long horns, antennae, or feelers of some crustaceans, as lobsters. (g) The antenna of many insects, especially when long and slender, as in a cricket or cockroach. (h) One of the maxillary palps of various insects. (i) Any slender fleshy process on the back of an insect-larva; especially, a tubular process on the back of certain lepidopterous larvae, near the head, or at the other end, from which a slender thread or ill-smelling scent-organ can be thrust for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling ichneumons and other enemies. See *osmeterium*. (j) One of the soft horns of various mollusks, as snails. (k) The calcar or siphon of a rotifer. (l) In *Actinozoa*, one of the soft hollow processes of the body-wall around the mouth, in one or several series, as the fleshy lobes of a sea-anemone. (m) In *Hydrozoa*, some tentaculiform part, process, or appendage. The tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war are several feet long. (n) In *Protozoa*, a pseudopod, or prolongation of the body, especially when slender, stiffish, and more or less permanent, as one of the rays of a sun-animalcule or of an acinetiform infusorian. See *Tentaculifera*.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of *Drosera*.

A tentacle consists of a thin straight hair-like pedicel, carrying a gland on the summit.

*Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 5.

3. Figuratively, anything resembling a tentacle; a feeler.—**Auditory tentacle**, a tentaculicyst.—**Branchial, nuchal, ocular**, etc., **tentacle**. See the adjectives.

**tentacled** (ten'ta-kld), *a.* [*< tentacle + -ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having a tentacle or tentacles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 528.

**tentacle-sheath** (ten'ta-kl-shēth), *n.* In *conch.*, the tentacular sheath.

**tentacula**<sup>1</sup> (ten-tak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *tentaculae* (-lē). [*NL.*: see *tentacle*.] Same as *tentacle*.

**tentacula**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *tentaculum*.

**tentacular** (ten-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. tentaculaire* = *Sp. tentacular*; < *NL. tentaculum*, a tentacle,

+ *-ar*<sup>3</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a tentacle, in any sense; of the nature, structure, function, or appearance of a tentacle; adapted or used as a tactile organ; tentaculiform: as, tentacular character, movements, or formation.

At the base of the tentacular circle.

*W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 551.

**Tentacular branch**, one of the branches of a tentacle in some *Hydrozoa*. **Tentacular canal**, in crinoids, the central or common canal, which branches into the tentacles and places their cavities in communication with the common cavity, and so with one another.—**Tentacular person**, a tentacle-like or filamentous part of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, provided with an urticating organ; a neotacaly.—**Tentacular sheath**, in *conch.*, a structure which sheathes the bases of the tentacles of various mollusks.

**Tentaculata** (ten-tak'ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tentaculatus*: see *tentaculate*.] 1. In some systems, a branch or prime division of echinoderms: contrasted with *Ambulacrata*, and divided into three classes, *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*.—2. A division of ctenophorans, including comb-jellies with two long tentacles. See cuts under *Saccata*.

**tentaculate** (ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. tentaculus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] 1. Having a tentacle or tentacles; tentaculated; tentaculiferous.—2. Tentaculiform; tentacular: a less careful usage: as, tentaculate processes.—3. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*: as, crinoids are tentaculate echinoderms.

**tentaculated** (ten-tak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< tentaculate + -ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *tentaculate*.

**Tentaculibranchiata** (ten-tak'ū-li-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *\*tentaculibranchiatus*: see *tentaculibranchiate*.] The *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa* considered as a class of the branch *Lophophora* of the phylum *Mollusca*. *E. E. Lankester*.

**tentaculibranchiate** (ten-tak'ū-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. \*tentaculibranchiatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *branchia*, gills.] Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchiata*.

**tentaculicyst** (ten-tak'ū-li-sist), *n.* [*< NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *Gr. kystis*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan; a marginal body representing a reduced and modified tentacle, whose axis is a hollow endodermal process that distinguishes it from the other kinds of marginal bodies, which are wholly of ectodermal origin, as ocellicysts and otcysts. Also *tentaculocyst*. See *lithocyst*, and cut under *Steganophthalmdata*.

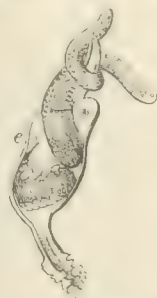
**tentaculicystic** (ten-tak'ū-li-sis'tik), *a.* [*< tentaculicyst + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tentaculicyst, or having its characters.

**Tentaculifera** (ten-tak'ū-lif'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tentaculifer*: see *tentaculiferous*.]

1. One of three divisions of infusorians, containing the acinetiform animalcules, as distinguished from the flagellate and the ciliate; a class or order of *Infusoria*, characterized by the tentaculiform and usually suctorial nature of their processes, and divided into *Suctorior* and *Actinaria*. These animalcules bear neither flagella nor cilia in the adult state, but take their food and move about by means of tentacles developed from the cuticular surface or from the internal parenchyma. These tentacles may be simply adhesive, or tubular and expanded at the end into a cup-like sucking-disk. An endoplast and one or more contractile vacuoles are usually conspicuous; but trichocysts are seldom if ever present. The creatures inhabit fresh or salt water, and multiply by transverse or longitudinal fission or by external or internal gemmation. There are 6 families and 14 genera. Sometimes called *Polystomata*. See cut under *Actineta*.

2. An order of cephalopods, also called *Tetrabranchiata*: opposed to *Acetabulifera*. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tentaculifera actinaria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are merely adhesive and not suctorial, including the families *Ephelotidae* and *Ophryotendinidae*. *Kent.*—**Tentaculifera suctorior**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial. Also called *Suctorior*.

**tentaculiferous** (ten-tak'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. tentaculifer*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>: see *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles; tentaculate. Also *tentaculigerous*. Specifically—(a) In *Infusoria*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; acinetiform, as an animalcule. (b) In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; not acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.



End of a Tentacular Branch of *Hydrozoa*, showing the central canal, the crinoid, the involution investing the sacculus, the end of which is straight with the lateral processes curling around it.

**tentaculiform** (ten-tak'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a tentacle; tentacular: as, tentaculiform thread-cells. *Huxley*.

**tentaculigerous** (ten-tak'ū-lij'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. gerere*, carry.] Same as *tentaculiferous*. *Huxley*.

**tentaculite** (ten-tak'ū-lit), *n.* [*< NL. Tentaculites*.] A fossil pteropod of the family *Tentaculitidae*.—**Tentaculite beds**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Ilfracombe group, of Middle Devonian age, occurring in Devonshire, England: it is so named on account of the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris* which it contains.—**Tentaculite limestone**, in the nomenclature of the New York Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group, of Upper Silurian age, abounding in tentaculites.

**Tentaculites** (ten-tak'ū-lit'ēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] The typical genus of *Tentaculitidae*, having such species as *T. irregularis*.

**Tentaculitidae** (ten-tak'ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Tentaculites* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Tentaculites*.

**tentaculocyst** (ten-tak'ū-lō-sist), *n.* Same as *tentaculicyst*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

**tentaculum** (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tentacula* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *tentacle*.] A tentacle of any kind; also, a tactile hair; a vibrissa, as one of the whiskers of a cat.

**tentage** (ten'tāj), *n.* [*< tent*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] Tents collectively; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his tentage fixt.

*Drayton, Barons' Wars*, ii. 15.

**tentation** (ten-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. tentaciun*, < *OF. (and F.) tentacion* = *Sp. tentacion* = *Pg. tentação* = *It. tentazione*, < *L. tentatio* (*n.*), a trial, proof, attack, temptation, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*<sup>2</sup>, *tempt*, and cf. *temptation*, a doublet of *temptation*.] 1†. Trial; temptation.

If grace alone sat in the heart, the hopeless devil would  
forbear his tentations; he knows he hath a friend in our  
house that will be ready to let him in.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 21.

2. A method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. Specifically—(a) A mode of picking locks by releasing the tumblers one after the other from the stud, while the bolt is steadily pressed backward. (b) A method of adjusting compasses on iron ships by shifting the position of boxes of iron chain and magnets experimentally, until the attraction of the hull on the needle is seen to be neutralized. *E. H. Knight*.

**tentative** (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. tentatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. tentativo*, < *L. tentativus*, trying, testing, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*<sup>2</sup>, *tempt*.] I. *a.* Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

Falsehood, though it be but tentative, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth.

*Bp. Hall, Jehu Killing the Sons of Ahab.*

Neither these nor any other speculations concerning ultimate forms can, however, be regarded as anything more than tentative.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 578.

II. *n.* An essay; a trial; an experiment.

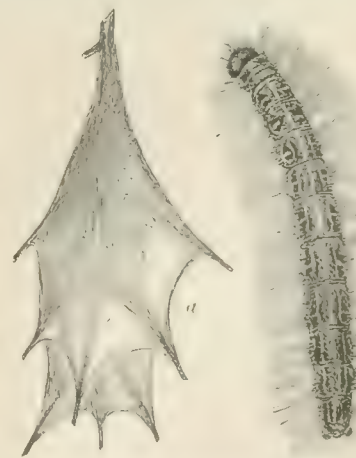
We can imagine a variety of hypotheses to explain every unexplained phenomenon, and it is only by successive tentatives that we reach any reliable explanation.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 24.

**tentatively** (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

**tent-bed** (ten'ted), *n.* A bed with curtains which hang from a central point overhead, so as to form a covering resembling a tent.

**tent-bedstead** (ten'ted'sted), *n.* A tent-bed.



Tent-caterpillar (*Uta amphiamericana*).  
a, tent, one third of natural size.



Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—Tentorial



**angle**, an angle formed by the intersection of the basiscranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.

**tentorium** (ten-to'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tentoria* (-i). [NL., < L. *tentorium*, a tent, < *tendere*, stretch; see *tent*.] Cf. *tent*.] 1. A partition, composed of a strong sheet of the dura mater, stretched across the back part of the cranial cavity in man, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. A tentorium sometimes ossifies, or includes a shelf of bone, the bony tentorium, as in the cat family. More fully called *tentorium cerebelli*.

2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the endocranium. *Huxley*. —3. Same as *tenture*. **Sinus tentorii**. See *sinus*. **tentory** (ten-to'ri), *n.*; pl. *tentories* (-ries). [OF. *tentoria*, < L. *tentorium*, a tent; see *tentorium*.] An awning; a tent.

The women . . . who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, *Sylva*, iv. § 8.

**tent-peg** (tent'peg), *n.* Same as *tent-pin*.

**tent-pegging** (tent'peg'ing), *n.* An equestrian game or exercise common among British soldiers in India, in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg which has been firmly fixed in the ground.

As a last wind up there was a little *tent-pegging*, but, as my husband and Lieutenant Carroll were the only ones who could do anything, it was soon over.

*E. Sartorius*, in *The Soudan*, p. 196.

**tent-pin** (tent'pin), *n.* A stout peg driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to. It is usually of wood, with a notch or nick to confine the bight of the rope, but sometimes of iron, with a hook or ring to receive the rope.

While he [Sisera] was awaried and asleep, Jael drove the *tent-pin* through his head and fastened it to the ground. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 568.

**tent-pole** (tent'pōl), *n.* One of the poles used in pitching a tent. There are usually two uprights, one at the front and one at the rear, connected at the top by a horizontal ridge-pole. In the Sibley and the bell tent there is but one, a central pole or post. The tent-poles of an Indian tepee are several, stacked in a circle, upon which skins are stretched as on a frame.

**tent-rope** (tent'rōp), *n.* One of the several ropes or cords by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins and thus to the ground. These ropes are attached to the tent usually at intervals corresponding to a breadth of the canvas.

**tent-stitch** (tent'stich), *n.* A stitch used in worsted-work and embroidery, single and not crossed, the stitches lying side by side in a diagonal direction. Also called *petit point*.

About a month ago *Tent* and *Turkey-stitch* seemed at a stand; my wife knew not what new work to introduce.

*Johnson*, *The Idler*, No. 13.

Black leather cushions, embroidered in red and blue *tent-stitch*. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, ii. 11.

**tent-tree** (tent'trē), *n.* A tall species of screw-pine, *Pandanus Forsteri*, of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales.

**tenture** (ten'tūr), *n.* [F. *tenture*, hangings; see *tenter* and *tent*.] Hangings or decoration for a wall, especially paper-hangings. Also *tentorium*.

**tent-wine** (tent'win), *n.* Same as *tent*.

**tentwise** (tent'wiz), *adv.* In the form of a tent.

**tent-work** (tent'wērk), *n.* Work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch.

Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by truly substantial *tent-work* chairs and carpets; by needle-work pictures of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

*Miss Edgeworth*, *Practical Education*, xx.

**tentwort** (tent'wērt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. Also called *wall-rue*.

**tenty** (ten'ti), *a.* [Also *tentie*; a reduced form of *tentive*.] Attentive; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e. *Burns*, *Halloween*.

**tenuate** (ten'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenuated*, ppr. *tenuating*. [F. *tenuatus*, pp. of *tenuare*, make thin or slender, < *tenuis*, thin; see *tenuous*.] To make thin. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tenuous**, *n.* Plural of *tenuis*.

**tenuifolious** (ten'ū-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [F. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having slender or narrow leaves.

**tenuious** (te-nū'i-us), *a.* [F. *tenuis*, thin; see *tenuous*.] Same as *tenuous*.

The thing I speak of is as easy to be apprehended as how infection should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air from one house to another.

*Glanville*, *Essays*, vi.

A *tenuious* emanation or continued effluvia.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 4.

**tenuiroster** (ten'ū-i-ro'stēr), *n.* [F. *tenuirostris*; see *Tenuirostres*.] A slender-billed bird, as a member of the *Tenuirostres*.

**tenuirostral** (ten'ū-i-ro'stral), *a.* [F. *tenuirostris*; see *tenuirostres*.] Slender-billed, as a bird; formerly specifying the *Tenuirostres*, now simply descriptive. See *cuts under bill* and *Promerops*.

**Tenuirostres** (ten'ū-i-ro'strēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tenuirostris*, slender-billed, < L. *tenuis*, thin, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1. A very extensive and unnatural assemblage of chiefly passerine or insectivorous birds in which the beak is slender, as creepers, nuthatches, honey-eaters, sun-birds, humming-birds, hoopoes, and many others having little real affinity: correlated with *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, etc., in some of the older systems, as that of Cuvier. By Blyth (1849) the term was restricted to the swifts and humming-birds.—2. In *ornith.*, in Selater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplanar oscine *Passeres*, nearly continuous with Sundevall's *Corynorphinae*.

**tenuis** (ten'ū-is), *n.*; pl. *tenuēs* (-ēz). [NL., < L. *tenuis*, thin, fine, close; see *tenuous*.] In *gram.*, one of the three surd mutes of the Greek alphabet, κ, π, τ, in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials (that is, sonant mutes), γ, β, δ, or their aspirates, χ, φ, θ. These terms are sometimes also applied to the corresponding articulate elements in other languages, as *k*, *p*, *t*.

**tenuity** (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenuite*; < OF. *tenuite*, F. *tenuité* = Sp. *tenuidad* = Pg. *tenuidade* = It. *tenuità*, < L. *tenuitas* (-s), thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, < *tenuis*, thin; see *tenuous*.] 1. The state of being *tenuous* or thin; want of substantial thickness or depth; fineness; thinness, as applied to a broad substance, or slenderness, as applied to one that is long.

When I sat down my intent was to write a good book, and, as far as the *tenuity* of my understanding would hold out, a wise, ay, and a discreet.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iii., Author's Pref.

He [the bull-dog] is not well shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore-part, to the *tenuity*—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have.

*Johnson*, in *Boswell*, an. 1777.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid.

—3. Poverty; indigence.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy.

*Edmon Basilike*.

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to opulence or grandeur.

**tenuous** (ten'ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *tenuious*, *q. v.*; = F. *tenu* = Sp. *tenu*, *tenuo* = Pg. It. *tenu*, < L. *tenuis*, thin, slender, slim, fine, narrow, close, = E. *thin*; see *thin*.] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare; rarefied; fine; subtle.

In the Sophist, that bewildering maze of *tenuous* abstractions, a certain mysterious Eleatic stranger conducts the argument to its fitting and convincing close.

*Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX, 42.

**tenuousness** (ten'ū-us-ness), *n.* Tenuous or attenuated character or quality; slenderness; thinness; sparseness; rarity.

**tenure** (ten'ūr), *n.* [ME. *\*tenure*, *tennure*, < OF. *tenure*, *tenure*, F. *tenure* (ML. *tenura*), a tenure, or estate in land, < L. *tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] 1. The nature of the right or title by which property, especially real property, is held; also, the property so held. Land-tenure is, in the main, either *feudal* or *allodial*. According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title to the land rests with the owner, subject only to the right of the state, and this is the principle of United States law; according to the former, the person possessing the land holds it from a superior, and this is the principle of English law. According to the theory in England, all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seignior of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which still subsist: (1) *tenure by knight-service*, which was the most honorable (now abolished); (2) *tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable or villein and base; (3) *tenure by copy of court-roll*, or *copyhold tenure*; (4) *tenure in ancient demesne*. There was also *tenure in frankalmoin*, or by *free alms*. (See *frankalmoin*.) The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See *estate*, *tenant*, *copyhold*, *socage*, *villeinage*.) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding*.

And had not I ben, the comens wolde have brennyd his place and all his *tenures*, wher thorough it coste me by my none propre goods at that tyme more than vi. merks in mate and drynke.

*Paston Letters*, I, 133.

2. The consideration or service which the occupier of land pays to his lord or superior for the use of his land, or the condition on which he holds it.

To ride in the lord's train, to go at the lord's bidding wherever he might will, to keep "head-ward" over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field, to hedge and ditch about the demesne, or to help in the chase and make the "deer-hedge," were *tenures* by which the villagers held their lands, as well as by labor on the lord's land one day a week throughout the year, and a month's toil in harvest-time.

*J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 317.

We served not in Caesar's armies; we took not Caesar's pay; we held no lands by the tenure of guarding Caesar's frontiers.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 117.

3. Holding, or manner of holding, in general; the terms or conditions on which, or the period during which, anything is held.

It is most absurd and ridiculous for any mortal man to look for a perpetual *tenure* of happiness in this life.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 94.

4. Quality with respect to proportion of ingredients.

The ores treated in this [Castilian] furnace ought never to contain more than 30 per cent. of metal, and, when richer, must be reduced to about this *tenure* by the addition of slags and other fluxes.

*Ure*, *Dict.*, III, 62.

**Barons by tenure**. See *baron*, 1. **Base tenure**. See *copyhold*, 1.—**Cottier tenure**. See *cottier*.—**Military tenure**. See *military*.—**Privy of tenure**. See *privy*.

**Tenure by divine service**. See *divine*. **Tenure in aumone**. See *aumone*.—**Tenure of Office Act**. (a) An act of the United States Congress, May 15th, 1820 (3 Stat. 582), prescribing that large classes of public officers should be appointed for the limited term of four years and removable at pleasure. (b) An act of 1871 (14 Stat. 439; Rev. Stat. § 1767 et seq.), providing that persons appointed to civil offices by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, excepting members of the cabinet, shall hold such offices until their successors are qualified, subject to suspension by the President, during the recess of the Senate, for misconduct; and that they can be removed only with the consent of the Senate.

**tenure-horn** (ten'ūr-hōrn), *n.* A horn by the possession or exhibition of which certain estates were held. Compare *tenure-sword*. The "Bruce horn" of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, and the "Tutbury horn" of Tutbury in Staffordshire, England, have been exhibited at South Kensington.

**tenure-sword** (ten'ūr-sōrd), *n.* A sword by the exhibition of which at certain times certain lands were held. In most cases the sword so exhibited was sacredly preserved in the family holding the estate. The weapons seem generally to have been falchions, or short curved swords. *J. P. Earwaker*.

**tenury**, *n.* Same as *tenure*.

**tenuto** (te-nō'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tenere*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold; see *tenant*.] In *music*, held; sustained; given full value: used of tones or chords occurring in contrast to staccato tones or chords. It is nearly the same in effect as *legato*. Abbreviated *ten.*—**Tenuto mark**, in *musical notation*, a horizontal stroke over a note or chord, to indicate that it is to be held its full time: thus, *ten.*

**tenzon** (ten'zon), *n.* Same as *tenson*.

**teocalli** (te-ō-kal'i), *n.* [= Sp. *teocalli*, *teucali*, < Mex. *teocalli*, a temple, lit. 'house of a god,' < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, a house.] A structure of earth and stone or brick, used as a temple or place of worship by the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. Many *teocallis* still remain in a more or less perfect state, as the so-called Pyramid of Cholula. Also *teopan*.

**teonet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *teen*.

**teonoma** (te-ō-nō-mā), *n.* [An anagram of *Neotoma*, *q. v.*] 1. The large bushy-tailed rat of the Rocky Mountains, *Neotoma cinerea*, the pack-rat.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of such rats, separated from *Neotoma*. *J. E. Gray*.

**teopan** (te-ō-pan), *n.* Same as *teocalli*.

**teosinte** (te-ō-sin'te), *n.* [Mex.] A grass, *Euchlaena luxurians*, native in Mexico and Central America, introduced into cultivation in various parts of the world. It is closely allied to the Indian corn, having the male flowers in a tassel at the top, the seed, however, borne not on a cob, but on slender stems from the joints, inclosed in a loose husk. It is an annual, reaching the height of 12 feet, suitable for forage, and perhaps the most prolific of forage-plants, sending up sometimes sixty or eighty shoots, and springing up again when cut. It endures drought fairly well, though preferring humid soil. Its success in the southern United States is hindered by its not ripening its seed; it is found to do so, however, in some subtropical localities. Also called *Guatemala grass*.

**tepal** (tep'al), *n.* [F. *petal*, transposed for distinction, prob. in imitation of *sepal*.] In *bot.*, an individual segment of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [Rare.]

**tepee** (té'pē), *n.* [Also *teepee*, *tipi*; Amer. Ind.] An Indian wigwag or tent.

**tepefaction** (tep-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [F. *tepefactio* (n-), < *tepefacere*, make lukewarm; see



*tepefy*. The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm. *Imp. Dict.*

**tepefy** (tép'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tepefied*, ppr. *tepefying*. [*L. tepificare*, make lukewarm, < *tepere*, be lukewarm (see *tepid*), + *facere*, make.]

**I. trans.** To make tepid, or moderately warm.  
**II. intrans.** To become moderately warm.

**tepetate** (te-pe-tāh'tē), *n.* A material existing in enormous quantities (5 to 500 feet thick) over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It some what resembles a sun-baked clay. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

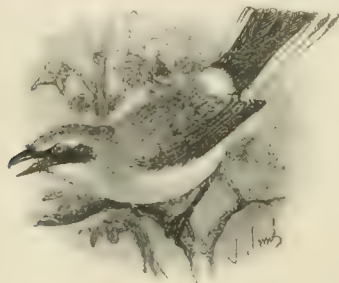
**tephramancy** (tēf'rā-man-sī), *n.* Same as *tephromancy*.

**tephrite** (tēf'rīt), *n.* [*L. tephritis*, < Gr. *τῆφρις*, an ash-colored stone, < *τῆφρις*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] The name of certain modern volcanic rocks of rather varied and uncertain composition. The tephrites bear the same relation to the normal basalts that the phonolites do to the trachytes (Rosenbusch). Among the older eruptive rocks, the tephrite is the representative of tephrite, the essential features of which are that it is porphyritic in structure, the ground-mass containing a soda lime feldspar, which also sometimes occurs in distinct crystals, while to this are added nephelin, leucite, and augite, with apatite, magnetite, and other less abundant minerals. See *nephelin-tephrite* and *leucite-basalt*.

**tephritic** (tēf'rīt'ik), *a.* [*tephrite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of tephrite; pertaining to tephrite.

**tephritoid** (tēf'rīt'oid), *n.* [*tephrite* + *-oid*.] A variety of tephrite. In this nephelin is wanting, but its base is made up of a material rich in soda, and gelatinizing in acid, by which the nephelin is to a certain extent replaced.

**Tephrodornis** (tēf-rō-dōr'nīs), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *τεφροδωρ*, ash (< *τέφρα*, ashes), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An extensive genus of Indian



*Tephrodornis pondicerranus.*

shrike-like birds, now restricted to 6 species, of which the best-known is the so-called Keroula shrike of Pondicherry, *T. pondicerranus*.

**tephroite** (tēf'rō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-gray, + *-ite*. Cf. *tephrite*.] A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray or reddish color, commonly occurring in cleavable masses: found in New Jersey, also in Sweden. It belongs to the chrysotile group.

**tephromancy** (tēf'rō-man-sī), *n.* [Also *tephramancy*; < F. *téphromancie*, < NL. *tephromantia*, < Gr. *τέφρα*, ashes, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

**Tephrosia** (tēf-rō'sī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the tribe *Gallegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Tephrosiæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with blunt anthers, the banner-stamen free at the base, but early united with the other stamens at the middle, and the style somewhat



Hoary Pea *Tephrosia Virginiana*, a, the fruits.

rigid, incurved, and usually bearded at the tip; and by a compressed linear or rarely ovate pod with two thin valves, nerve-like sutures, and numerous seeds sometimes enlarged by a small strophiole. There are about 125 species, widely scattered through warm regions and especially numerous in Australia. A few are found in North America, six occurring within the United States south of Delaware, one of which, *T. Virginiana*, extends northward as far as the Massachusetts coast. They are herbs or shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves of many leaflets, rarely reduced to three or even to one, often closely hoary with

midrib. The red, purple, or white flowers are conspicuously papilionaceous, with the petals borne on claws, the banner roundish and externally silky, the keel incurved; they form racemes which are often leafy at the base and are terminal, opposite the leaves, or grouped in the upper axils. *T. Virginiana* is locally known as *wild sweet-pea* from its flowers, and as *devil's-shoestrings* and *catgut* from its long, slender, and very tough roots; book-names are *hoary pea* and *goat's rue*. Several species yield a dye, as *T. tinctoria*, used for indigo at Mysore, and *T. Apollinea* (for which see *Egyptian indigo*, under *indigo*). *T. purpurea* in India and *T. toxicaria* in Surinam are used medicinally; the latter, under the name *Surinam poison*, is used in the West Indies and elsewhere to stupefy fish.

**tepid** (tép'id), *a.* [= OF. *tiede* = It. *tepid*, < L. *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid (cf. *tepor*, heat, = Skt. *tāpas*, heat), < *tepere*, be lukewarm, = Skt. *tap*, be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

The naked negro, panting at the Line, . . .

Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 71.

**tepidarium** (tēp-id-ā-rī-um), *n.*; pl. *tepidaria* (-ā). [L., a tepid bath, or the room set apart for it, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] In the ancient Roman baths, an apartment heated to a certain temperature to prepare the body for the great heat of the hot and vapor baths, or to serve as a palliative to the cold of the frigidarium; also, the boiler in which the water was heated for the hot bath.

**tepidity** (tēp'id-i-ti), *n.* [*F. tépidité* = Pr. *tepiditat* = It. *tepidità*, < L. as if *\*tepidita* (-is), lukewarmness, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

They upbraided the tepidity and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), l. 49.

**tepidly** (tēp'id-li), *adv.* In a tepid manner; lukewarmly.

**tepidness** (tēp'id-nes), *n.* Tepidity.

**tepor** (tēp'or), *n.* [= It. *tepor*, < L. *tepor*, lukewarmness, < *tepere*, be lukewarm: see *tepid*.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April. *Arbutnot*.

**tepay**, *n.* See *teapoy*.

**tequesquite** (tek-es-ké'te), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Mexican place-name.] In *Mexican metal*, native carbonate of soda mixed with some sulphate and common salt, which effloresces, after the rainy season, on the surface of the plains in Mexico, and later in the season forms a crust.

In the two Haciendas of the Company (at Sombrerete), La Purisima and La Soledad, amalgamation is but little employed. The ores are usually smelted, and in this process great use is made of the *tequesquite* (carbonate of soda) from La Salada, which is employed as a dissolvent. *Ward*, Mexico, II. 279.

**ter** (tēr), *adv.* [L., thrice, < *tres* (tri-), three: see *three*.] Thrice: used in music to indicate that a measure or phrase to which it is attached is to be repeated three times in succession.

**teraget**, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. *\*terrage*, land (found only in sense of field-rent), < L. *terra*, land: see *terra*.] Country; territory.

Dyomed durnly dressit to wend

To the terage of Troy with a tore ost.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12786.

**teramorphous** (ter-a-môr'fus), *a.* [Prop. *\*teratomorphous*, < Gr. *τέρας* (teras), a monster, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

**terapenet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrapin*.

**teraph** (tēr'af), *n.*; pl. *teraphim* (-ā-fim). [Heb.] A household image revered by the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible used only in the plural, and sometimes applied to one image. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been revered as penates, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles.

**terapint**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *terrapin*.

**Teras** (tē'ras), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *τέρας*, a monster.] A notable genus of moths,



*Teras malivora*.  
a, larva; A, pupa; c, moth; d, leaf with pupal exuvium.  
(Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

ordinarily placed at the head of the tortricid series. The genus is wide-spread and the species are numerous. *T. malivora* is common in the United States, and feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the apple. *T. caudana* is a curious European species in which the fore wings have a falcate outer margin and an excavation on the costal margin. *T. contaminaria* is known as the *cheekered pebble*.

**teratocali** (tê-rat'ī-kāl), *a.* [*\*teratic*, < Gr. *τεράτιος*, strange, monstrous, < *τέρας* (teras), a sign, wonder, prodigy, monster, a huge animal, a strange creature.] Marvelous; prodigious; incredible.

Herodotus, possibly delighting in teratological stories, might tell what he never heard.

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, iii. 16.

**teratogenic** (ter'a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*teratogen-y* + *-ic*.] Producing monsters; of or pertaining to teratology.

**teratogeny** (ter-a-toj'ē-ni), *n.* [*Gr. τέρας* (teras), a monster, + *γεννᾶν*, produce.] In *pathol.*, the production of monsters.

**teratoid** (ter'a-toid), *a.* [*Gr. τέρας* (teras), a monster, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling a monster.—**Teratoid tumor**. Same as *teratoma*.

**teratolite** (ter'a-tō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. τέρας* (teras), a prodigy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties, whence it had its ancient name of *terra miraculosa Saxonie*. Also called *lithomarge*. Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from Latin *terra*, earth.

**teratologic** (ter'a-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [*teratolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *teratological*.

**teratological** (ter'a-tō-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* [*teratologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to teratology.

**teratologist** (ter-a-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*teratolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One versed in teratology.

**teratology** (ter-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *teratologie*, < NL. *teratologia*, < Gr. *τερατολογία*, a telling of marvels or prodigies, < *τέρας* (teras), a sign, marvel, prodigy, monster, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, tell (see *-ology*).] 1. Narration of what is marvelous or prodigious; exaggeration in description.

*Teratology* is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. *Bailey*, 1727.

2. In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; that department of biology which treats of malformations, or monstrous or abnormal growths, in the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

**teratoma** (ter-a-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *teratomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (teras), a monster, + *-ωμα*.] A complex congenital tumor, often containing very many different tissues, as skin, hair, teeth, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles, and glands: most frequently found at the lower end of the spine, about the head and neck, and in the generative organs. Also called *teratoid tumor*.

**teratomatous** (ter-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [*teratoma* (t) + *-ous*.] Having the character of a teratoma.

**terbium** (tēr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (Yt) *terb(y)* in Sweden: see *erbium*, and cf. *yttrium*.] A rare element, not yet isolated, occurring in the samarskite of North Carolina and certain other rare minerals, associated with erbium and yttrium.

**terce** (tērs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terse*; < ME. *\*ters*, *\*terce*, < OF. *ters*, *tiers*, m., *terce*, *terce*, f., third (*terce*, a third part), < L. *tertius* = E. *third*: see *third*, and cf. *terce*.] 1. A third; a third part.

Then we were in ix. degrees and a *terce*, rekenynge ower selues xxx. leagues of the sholes of the ryner cauled Rio Grande.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 380).

The 15. we came to Hatorask, in 36. degrees and a *terse*, at 4. fadom, 3 leagues from shore.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 103.

2. Same as *terce*, 3.—3. In *Scots law*, a right corresponding to *dower* in English law; a real right whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died infert, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her *terce* until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See *ken*, v. t., 5.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the



office of the third hour: originally and properly said half-way between sunrise and noon. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

**tercel** (tér'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *tiercel*, *ter-selle*, *tarsel*, and by assimilation *tassel*, *tassell*; < ME. *tercel*, *tercel*, *tercelle*, *terselle*; < OF. *tercel* = Pr. *tercel* = Sp. *tercello* = It. *terzolo*; < ML. *tertiolus*, a male hawk, lit. 'thirdling,' so called because, in popular notion, of three eggs laid by a hawk, the third was sure to produce a male, of smaller size than the others; dim. of L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*, *tertian*, *third*.] A male falcon; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon.

Another *tercel* eagle spak anon.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 449.

I could not any where come by a goss-hawk, nor *tassel* of falcon.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

With her of *Tassels* and of *Lures* he talks.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

**Tercel gentl, tercel gentlet, a trained tercel.**

I marvel what blood that art — neither Englander nor Scot — fish nor flesh. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a *tercel* gentle! Scott, Abbot, iv.

**tercelet** (tér'slet), *n.* [Also *tiercelet*; < OF. *tercelet*, *tiercelet*, a male hawk, dim. of *tercel*, a male hawk: see *tercel*.] The male of the falcon family, or of birds of prey.

Tho dwelte a *tercelet* me faste by,  
That semed welie of alle gentillesse.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 496.

**tercellenet** (tér'se-lén), *n.* [< OF. \**tercelin* (?), < *tercel*, a tercel: see *tercel*.] A small male hawk. See the quotation.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks: . . . nor yet what eggs produce the first prodneeth a female and large hawk, that the first prodneeth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird, *tercellene* or *tassel* of the male sex.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

**tercentenary** (tér-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I. a.** Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

**II. n.** A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, or a decisive victory, that happened three hundred years before: as, the Shakspeare *tercentenary*.

**tercentennial** (tér-sen'ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year: see *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

At the *tercentennial* celebration of Presbyterism, in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1872, . . . was displayed the American flag crossed with the Covenanters' flag of blue silk.

Freble, Hist. Flag, p. 140.

**tercer** (tér'sér), *n.* [< OF. \**tercier*, < ML. *tertarius*, lit. pertaining to a third, < *tertius*, a third: see *terce*.] In law, a tenant in dower; a doweress.

**tercet** (tér'set), *n.* [< F. *tercet*, dim. of *tiers*, third: see *terce*, *tierce*.] **1.** In music, same as *triple*.—**2.** In poetry, a group of three riming lines; a triplet.

**tercine** (tér'sin), *n.* [< F. *tercine*, < L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] In bot., a supposed third coat of an ovule, really a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. Lindley, Gloss.

**teret**. A Middle English form of *tear*, *tear*<sup>2</sup>, *tar*<sup>1</sup>.

**terebate** (ter'ē-bāt), *n.* [< *tereb*(ic) + *-ate*.] In chem., a compound of terebic acid and a base.

**terebella** (ter'ē-bel'ā), *n.*; pl. *terebellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *terebrā*, a borer, a trepan: see *terebrā*.] **1.** In surg., a trepan or trephine.—**2.** A marine tubicolous worm of the genus *Terebella*.—**3.** [cap.] [NL. (Gmelin, 1790).] The typical genus of *Terebellidæ*.

**Terebellidæ** (ter'ē-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous polychæatous annelids.

**Terebellum** (ter'ē-bel'um), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. τετραπλευρον, a quadrangle (a name applied to this group by Ptolemy), neut. of τετραπλευρος, four-sided, < τετρα-, four, + πλῆρω, side.] A group of four stars, in the form of a quadrilateral, at the root of the tail of Sagittarius.

**terebene** (ter'ē-bēn), *n.* [< *tereb*(inth) + *-ene*.] A colorless mobile liquid hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>) having a faint odor, and optically inactive, prepared by treating rectified oil of turpentine with concentrated sulphuric acid in the cold.

**terebic** (tē-reb'ik), *a.* [< *tereb*(inth) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine.—**Terebic acid**, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Also called *turpentine*, *terebic*, and *terebinic acid*.

**terebinth** (ter'ē-binth), *n.* [Formerly also *teribinth*; < ME. \**terebinth*, *terebynth*, < OF. *terebinth*,

F. *terébinthe* = Pr. *terebinte* = Sp. It. *terebinto* = Pg. *terebinto*, < L. *terebinthus*, ML. also *terebintus* = Gr. τερεβινθος, earlier τεριβινθος, also τριβινθος, *terebinth*, also its resin, turpentine. Cf. *turpentine*, from the same source.] **1.** The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, native in the lands about the Mediterranean, the source of Chian turpentine. It is a tree of moderate size, with pinnate leaves and panicles of inconspicuous flowers. It is common in the hot and dry southern and eastern parts of Palestine, there taking the place of the oak. It generally stands isolated, seldom in clumps, never in forests, and is an object of veneration. Also named *Algerine* or *Barbary mastice-tree*.

To make hem save from wormes sette a bough

Of *terebynth*, other a birche stalk.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Here grows Melampode every where,

And *Terebinth*, good for Gotes.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

**2t. Turpentine.**—**Oil of terebinth**, oil of turpentine. **terebinthent, a.** [ME. *terebynten*; < *terebinth* + *-ent*.] Of terebinth.

And putte in everie hole a wegge or pyne,

A birchen here, a *terebynth* there.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

**terebinthina** (ter'ē-bin'thi-nā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. resina) of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth: see *terebinthine*.] The official name of turpentine.

**terebinthinate** (ter'ē-bin'thi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terebinthinated*, ppr. *terebinthinating*. [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*.] To impregnate with turpentine.—**Terebinthinated colloidion**, colloidion to which some fatty, oily, or waxy ingredient has been added for the purpose of making it flexible.—**Terebinthinated ether**, an ethereal solution of oil of turpentine.—**Terebinthinated fumigation**, a vapor-bath of steam charged with turpentine.

**terebinthinate** (ter'ē-bin'thi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*.] **I. a.** Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

**II. n.** In med., a preparation of the turpentine of firs.

**terebinthine** (ter'ē-bin'thin), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*, < Gr. τερεβινθος, of the terebinth, or of turpentine, < τριβινθος, *terebinth*, turpentine: see *terebinth*. Cf. *turpentine*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine-tree.—**2.** Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

**terebinthinous** (ter'ē-bin'thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*: see *terebinthine*.] Same as *terebinthine*, **2.**

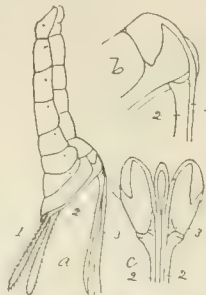
**terebinth-tree** (ter'ē-bin'th-trē), *n.* Same as *terebinth*, **1.**

**terebra** (ter'ē-brā), *n.*; pl. *terebrae* (-brē). [NL., < L. *terebrā*, a borer, an auger, a trepan, an engine for piercing a wall, < *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub, grind: see *trite*.] **1.** A machine employed by the Romans in sieges to begin a breach in a wall, consisting of a long spear-like beam mounted on an axis, and worked in a groove by machinery.—**2.** In entom., the borer or modified ovipositor of various insects, and especially of the terebrant hymenoptera. With this organ the insects puncture the places in which they lay their eggs.

—**3.** [cap.] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods, having a long slender tapering spire, typical of the family *Terebridae*; the auger-shells. Adanson, 1757.

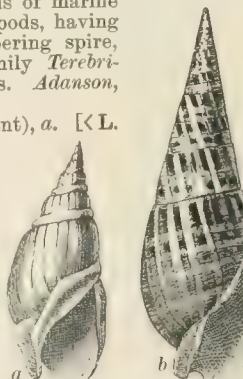
**terebant** (ter'ē-brant), *a.* [< L. *terebrant*(t)s, ppr. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] Boring with a terebra, as a hymenopterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*.

**Terebrantia** (ter'ē-bran'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of L. *terebrant*(t)s, boring, boring through: see *terebrant*.] **1.**



*Fimbia conquisitor*.

a, side view of abdomen, showing terebra or ovipositor partly extended; b, anterior extremity of terebra and supports, showing method of attachment; c, ventral view of same; 1, sheaths; 2, upper grooved portions of terebra; 3, the two lower filaments or spicules.



Auger-shells.

a, *Terebra (Rufina) sculpturata*.  
b, *Terebra maculata*.

In Latreille's system, one of the two prime divisions of the order *Hymenoptera*, comprising those forms which have the abdomen of the females furnished with an instrument employed as a saw or a borer for depositing their eggs: opposed to *Aculeata*, in which the abdomen is armed with a sting, and divided into *Securifera* and *Pupivora*. Westwood adopted this division, and divided the section into *Phytophaga* and *Entomophaga*, the former including the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*) and hornets (*Uroceridæ*), and the latter the gall-flies (*Cynipidæ*), the parasitic *Exanidæ*, *Ichnemonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Terebratridæ* (grouped together under the term *Spiculifera*) and the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*, for which the term *Tubulifera* of MacLeay was adopted.

**2.** In *Crustacea*, the boring or burrowing cirripedes; the *Aleippidæ*.

**terebrate** (ter'ē-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terebrated*, ppr. *terebrating*. [< L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore, bore through, < *terebrā*, a borer: see *terebrā*. Cf. *terrier*<sup>3</sup>.] **I. trans.** To bore; perforate. [Rare.]

The teguments of earthworms . . . we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most complete manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.

Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 12, note p.

**II. intrans.** To be a bore; make one tired. [Rare.]

O for a world where peace and silence reign,

And blunted dullness *terebrates* in vain!

O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

**terebrate** (ter'ē-brāt), *a.* [< *terebrā* + *-ate*.] Provided with a terebra or borer, as a hymenopterous insect; fashioned into a borer, as an ovipositor.

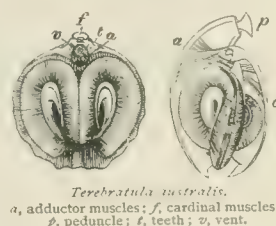
**terebration** (ter'ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< L. *terebratio*(n)-, a boring, < *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

*Terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 463.

**Terebratula** (ter'ē-brat'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Lhwyd, 1699), dim. of L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] **1.** An extensive genus of arthropomatus brachiopods, formerly including all those loosely known as *lamp-shells*, now restricted as type of the family *Terebratulidæ*. They are characterized by a circular perforation (whence the name); the loop is very short, simple, and attached by the crura to the hinge-plate. All are extinct. See cuts under *Terebratulidæ* and *Brachiopoda*. **2.** [l. c.] Any member of this genus, or a similar brachiopod; a lamp-shell.

**Terebratulidæ** (ter'ē-brat'ū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebratula* + *-idæ*.] A large family of arthropomatus brachiopods, typified by the genus *Terebratula*. The brachial appendages are variously folded upon themselves, united to one another by a membrane, and more or less supported by a calcified process; the valves are variable in shape, but always have a prominent beak truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium of one or two pieces, and the shell-substance punctuated. All the species have a peduncle passing through the rostral perforation, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other objects on the bottom of the sea. The family is the most extensive of the order; it dates back to the Devonian, and continues to be represented by more living forms than any other family. It is divided into six or more subfamilies. See also cut under *Brachiopoda*.



*Terebratula rusticus*.

a, adductor muscles; f, cardinal muscles; p, peduncle; t, teeth; v, vent.

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**terebratuliform** (ter'ē-brat'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Terebratula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; shaped like the shell of a terebratuline brachiopod.

**terebratuline** (ter'ē-brat'ū-lin), *a.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ*, or having their characters.

**terebratulite** (ter'ē-brat'ū-lit), *n.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ite*.] A fossil terebratula, or some similar lamp-shell; a member of the genus *Terebratulites* of Schlotheim.

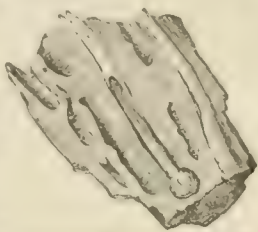
**Terebridæ** (tē-reb'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebra* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Terebra*; the awl-shells or auger-shells. The numerous species chiefly inhabit tropical seas. Also called *Terebracæ* and *Acusidæ*. See cuts under *Terebra*.

**teredine** (tē-ē-din), *n.* [< L. *teredo* (-din-), a teredo: see *teredo*.] A borer, as the ship-worm or teredo. Rev. T. Adams, Works, i. 505.

**Teredinidæ** (ter'ē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teredo* (-din-) + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Teredo*; the teredos or ship-worms. See *Teredo*.



**teredo** (tê-rê'dô, *n.*) [*L. teredo*, < Gr. *terpion*, a worm that gnaws wood, etc., a moth, < *terpe* = *L. terere*, rub; see *terebra*.] 1. A lamelli-branch mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, family *Teredonidae*; the ship-worm. *T. navalis*, conspic-uous for the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a worm-shaped grayish-white animal, most of whose length is owed to the elongation of the galled siphons or breathing tubes conveying wa-ter to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small. The vis-cera are mainly con- tained within the valves. In excavating in the wood (the shell is the boring-instrument) every individual is care-ful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor, and often a very thin leaf of wood alone is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many methods are in use to protect ships, piers, etc., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing (treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate), or driving numbers of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most harbors. (See also cut under *ship-worm*.) *T. gigantea* is a species found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud.



WOOD BORING TEREDO.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Teredonidae*, including *T. navalis*, the common teredo or ship-worm. See def. 1. Also called *Septaria*.—3. Any disease in plants pro-duced by the boring of insects. *Lindley*, Gloss.

**terek** (tê-rê'k), *n.* A kind of sandpiper, *Terekia cinerea*.

**Terekia** (tê-rê'ki-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Bonaparte, 1838), also *Terechia* (Bonaparte, 1841), < *terek*, a native name.] A genus of scolopacine birds, con-taining only the terek sandpiper, *T. cinerea*, resembling the greenshank and some other tat-tlers, and having the bill somewhat recurved. This bird is very widely distributed, visiting in its migra-tions nearly all parts of the Old World, and breeding in



Terek, *Terekia cinerea*.

high latitudes of Asia and Europe. It may be recognized in any plumage by the wholly white axillaries, largely white secondaries, and absence of any white on the pri-maries or rump. It has about twenty different New Latin names, and the genus is also called *Xenus* (of Kaup, 1829) and *Simorhynchus* (of Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, not of Merrem).

**teres** (tê-rêz), *n.* [*NL.* (sc. *musculus*), a round muscle, < *L. teres*, round, smooth; see *terete*.] A terete muscle; specifically, one of two terete muscles of the shoulder, proceeding from the scapula to the humerus. **Teres major** (greater *teres*), a muscle lying externally to the *teres minor*, and with the latissimus dorsi forming the posterior border of the axilla. It is inserted into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus.—**Teres minor** (lesser *teres*), a muscle lying along the outer border of the infraspinatus, to which it is closely connected and near which it is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

**Teresian** (tê-rê'si-an), *n.* [*L. Teresa* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a branch of the Carmelites founded by Saint Teresa in 1562.

**tereti**, *a.* See *terete*.

**terete** (tê-rê't), *a.* [Formerly also *teret*; = *Sp. terete*, < *L. teres* (teret-), round, smooth, < *terere*, rub; see *terebra*, *trite*.] Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section; cylindrical or slightly tapering. See cut under *petiole*.

Nature hath . . . made them (the stars) round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby*, *Athemastix* (1622), p. 326.

**Terete pronator**. Same as *teretipronator*.

**teretial** (tê-rê'shâl), *a.* [*L. terete* + *-ial*.] Same as *terete*. *Owen*. [*Rare*.]

**tereticaudate** (tê-rê'ti-kä'dät), *a.* [*L. teres* (teret-), round, + *cauda*, a tail; see *caudate*.] Round-tailed; having a terete tail; specifically

said of certain reptiles of a former group *Tere-ticaudate*.

**teretipronator** (tê-rê'ti-prô-nä'tor), *n.* [*L. teres* (teret-), round, + *pronator*.] The round pronating muscle of the forearm; the pronator radii *teretis*. See *pronator*. *Cones*, 1887.

**teretiscapularis** (tê-rê'ti-skäp-ü-lä'ris), *n.*; pl. *teretiscapulares* (-rêz). [*NL.* < *L. teres* (teret-), terete, + *scapularis*.] The greater terete mus-cle of the shoulder-blade, commonly called *teres major*. See *teres*. *Cones*, 1887.

**Teretistris** (tê-rê'tis'tris), *n.* [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. *teretion*, whistle; often misspelled *Teretistris*.] A genus of American warblers, or *Mniotiltidae*, peculiar to Cuba, and of 2 species, *T. fernandina* (Lambeye) and *T. forsteri* (Gund-lach), respectively of the western and eastern parts of the island. They are small and plain-colored birds, 4½ inches long.

**teretoust** (tê-rê'tus), *a.* [*L. teres* (teret-), round, smooth, + *-ous*.] Same as *terete*.

*Teretous*, or long round leaves.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Garden of Cyrus*, iv.

**terflet**, *v. i.* [*ME. terflen*, < *AS. tearflian*, roll about, a freq. form, prob. connected with *terve*.] To roll about; wallow. *Stratmann*.

**terga**, *n.* Plural of *tergum*.

**tergal** (têr'gäl), *a.* [*L. tergum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the back in general; dor-sal; notal: the opposite of *sternal* or *ventral*. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a notum, tergum, or tergite.—3. In *echinoderms*, dorsal in the sense of aboral; coronal: the op-posite of *ventral* or *oral*: as, the *tergal* plates of a starfish.—4. In trilobites, of or pertaining to the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Tergal facet**, the smooth dorsal anterior surface of the somite of a crustacean, over which the posterior under surface of a preceding somite glides in flexion and extension of the abdomen.

**tergant** (têr'gänt), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, < *L. tergum*, back; see *tergum*.] In *her.*, turning the back toward the spectator. See *recursant*. Also *tergant*.

**tergater**, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

He pulled a *tergate* from one of his souldiours, and cast- ing it in to the water, standyng on it, with his spere conuaid hym selfe with the strene.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, i. 17.

**terginate** (têr-jem'i-nät), *a.* [*L. ter*, thrice, + *geminatus*, doubled; see *geminat*.] Thrice double; specifically applied in botany to a com-pound leaf having at the base a pair of leaflets and then forking, with a pair on each branch, as in *Calliandra tergemina*.

**tergeminous** (têr-jem'i-nus), *a.* [*L. tergemi-nus*, threefold, triple, < *ter*, thrice, + *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; see *gemin*.] Ter-geminate.

**tergiant** (têr'ji-ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *tergant*. **tergiferous** (têr-jit'e-rus), *a.* [*L. tergum*, back, + *ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>; see *-ferous*.] Carry-ing or bearing on the back; dorsigerous or dor-siferous.

**tergite** (têr'jit), *n.* [*L. tergum*, the back, + *-ite*.] The tergum, dorsum, or back of one of the somites or segments of an articulated animal, as an arthropod. A typical tergite consists of a pair of plates or pieces, right and left; but these become fused, and also a number of successive tergites may blend together, as in the cephalothorax of a crustacean.

**tergitic** (têr-jit'ik), *a.* [*L. tergite* + *-ic*.] Ter-gal or dorsal, as a sclerite; of or pertaining to a tergite.

**tergiversate** (têr'ji-vêr-sät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tergiversatus*, ppr. *tergiversating*. [*L. tergiver-satus*, pp. of *tergiversari*, turn one's back, shift; see *tergiverse*.] To shift; practise evasion; make use of shifts or subterfuges.

Who also, as if he were conscious that his assumption to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime, as it were, *tergiversate* and decline it, by equivocating in the word *Henades*, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned.

*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, II. 361.

**tergiversation** (têr'ji-vêr-sä'shon), *n.* [*L. F. tergiversation* = *Sp. tergiversación* = *Pg. tergiversação* = *It. tergiversazione*, < *L. tergiversa-tio* (n-), a shifting, evasion, lit. a turning of one's back, < *tergiversari*, pp. *tergiversatus*, turn one's back; see *tergiversate*.] 1. The act of tergiver-sating; a shirting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and tergiversation.

*Alp. Branchall*. (Johnson.)

2. The act of changing one's opinions or of turning from them; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness or in-stability of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon*.

**tergiversator** (têr'ji-vêr-sä-tor), *n.* [= *F. tergiversator* = *Pg. tergiversador*, < *L. tergiversa-tor*, one who hangs back, a laggard, < *tergiver-sari*, turn one's back; see *tergiversate*.] One who practises tergiversation.

**tergiverset** (têr'ji-vêrs), *v. i.* [*L. tergiverser* = *Sp. Pg. tergiversar* = *It. tergiversare*, < *L. tergiversari*, turn one's back, decline, refuse, evade, shift, < *tergum*, back, + *versari*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn one's back; tergiversate.

The Briton never *tergiversed*.

But was for adverse rubbing.

*Saint George for England*, ii.

**tergolateral** (têr-go-lät'e-räl), *a.* [*L. tergum*, back, + *latus* (later-), side, + *-al*.] Of or per-taining to the tergum and the lateral plates of a cirriped. *Darwin*, *Cirripedia*, Int., p. 5.

**tergorhabdite** (têr-gô-räb'dit), *n.* [*L. tergum*, back, + Gr. *παῖδος*, rod, + *-ite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily forming the upper or tergal surface of an insect's abdomen. La-caze-Duthies applied this name to the lower pair of plates forming the ovipositor of a female insect; they are mod-ified tergal pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

**tergum** (têr'gum), *n.*; pl. *terga* (-gä). [*NL.* < *L. tergum*, back.] 1. The back, dorsum, or notum, especially of an arthropod.—2. The tergal or dorsal sclerite of one of the rings or somites of an arthropod or articulate animal; a tergite. A tergum is often composed of two lateral halves. In some of the thoracic segments of insects it is subdivided into parts called, from before backward, *præ-scutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

3. One of the two upper or dorsal plates of the shell in cirripeds. See cut under *Balanus*.

**Terias** (tê'ri-as), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1821).] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pieridinae*, comprising about a dozen species, nearly all American. The North American are *T. nicippe*, a small bright-orange species, and *T. tea*, still smaller and lemon-yellow in color, both of the southern United States. Their larvæ live upon plants of the genus *Cassia*.

**teriet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *tarry*<sup>2</sup> and *tarry*<sup>3</sup>.

**terint**, *n.* Same as *tarin*.

Thrustles, *terins*, and mays,

That songen for to wyne hem prys.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 665.

**term** (têrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*, ear-lier *terme*; < *ME. term*, < *OF. terme*, also in less vernacular form *termine* = *Pr. terme* = *Sp. término* = *Pg. termino* = *It. termino*, *termin* = *D. termin* = *G. Sw. Dan. termin*, < *L. terminus*, O.L. also *termo* (termon-), *termen* (termin-), a bound, boundary, limit, end, M.L. (and Rom.) also a time, period, also a definition (?), word, covenant, etc.; = Gr. *τέρας* (τερον-), *τέμα* (τεμα-), a boundary-line, limit; prob. akin to *E. thru*<sup>1</sup>, *tram*<sup>1</sup>. From *L. terminus* are also ult. *E. terminus*, terminal, terminate, termine, deter-mine, determinate, etc., conterminous, etc.] 1. A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

Here I take the to my liue; tac thou non other to *terme* of liue. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 229.

God was careful to secure us from death by removing the lepers from the camp, . . . and putting a *term* between the living and the dead.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 885.

At the decline of day,

Winding above the mountain's snowy *term*,

New banners shone.

*Shelley*, *Revolt of Islam*, vi. 18.

Who does not sometimes . . . await with curious com- placency the speedy term of his own conversation with finite nature? *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 240.

2. In *geom.*, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the *terms* of a line are points, the *terms* of a super-ficies are lines, and the *terms* of a solid are su-perficies. See also def. 9.—3. Outcome; final issue.

Yet ought mens good endeouers them confirme, And guide the heavenly causes to their constant *terme*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 25.

4. A figure of Terminus, the god of bounda-ries; a terminal figure. See *terminus*, 3.

An labour feigned of goldsmith's-work, the ornament of which was borne up with *termes* of satyrs.

*B. Jonson*, *Chloridia*.

On either side of the Gate stood a great French *Terme* of stone, advanced vpon wooden Pedestalls.

*Dekker*, *Kings Entertainment* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 278).

5. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called *term-piece*.—6. A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through



which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a *term* of five years; his *term* of office has expired.

This lady, that was left at home,  
Hath wonder that the king be come  
Home, for hit was a longer *term*.  
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 79.

A spirit,  
To whom, for certain *term* of years, I inherit  
His ease and pleasure with abundant wealth,  
He hath made sale of his soules dearest leath.  
*Timothy Whateley* (L. E. T. S.), p. 53.  
When a race has lived its *term* it comes no more again.  
*Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Specifically—(a) In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there are three terms in the university year—namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms—namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. (b) *In law*, the period during which a court of justice may hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between *term* time and vacation, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number—namely, Hilary term (compare *Hilarymas*), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 23d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 25th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by "sittings," bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

In *termes* hadde he eas and domes alle  
That from the tyme of King William were falle.  
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 323.

There are not *Termes* in Paris as in London, but one *Term* only, that continueth the whole year.

*Coryat*, Crudities, l. 40, sig. D.

Doll. When begins the *term*?  
Chart. Why? hast any suits to be tried at Westminster?  
*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, l. 2.

I went to the Temple, it being Michaelmas *Terme*.  
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1640.

The law *terms* were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. . . . Greene calls one of his pamphlets . . . "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musically to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Termes*."  
*Nares*.

(c) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully *term of years*, *term for years*. (d) The period of time for which such an estate is held. (e) *In Scots law*, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

7. An appointed or set time. [Obsolete except in specific uses below.]

Yif that ye the *terme* rekens wolde,  
As I or other trewe lovres sholde.  
I pleyne not, God wot, befor my day.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2510.

Merlin seide that the *terme* drough faste on that it sholde be do.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

Specifically—(a) A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called *terms*, or more commonly *quarter-days*, and which are appointed for the settling of rents—namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as *terms*. (b) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

8. The menstrual period of women.

In times past . . . no young man married before he slew an enemy, nor the woman before she had her *termes*, which time was therefore festiual.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

9. In *math.*: (a) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

Proportionality consisteth at the least in three *terms*.  
*Euclid*, Elements, tr. by Rudd (1651), bk. v., def. 9. [It is properly def. 8.]

(b) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity. Thus, in the expression  $x^2 + y + z(u + v)$ , the first term is  $x^2 + y$ , the second is  $-y$ , and the third is  $z(u + v)$ , equivalent to the sum of two terms  $zu$  and  $zv$ . 10. In *logic*, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative. The word *term*, in its Latin form *terminus*, was used by Boethius to translate Aristotle's *epos*, probably borrowed by him from the nomenclature of mathematical proportions. Aristotle says: "I call a *term* that into which a proposition is resolved, as the predicate or that of which it is predicated." The implication is that a proposition is composed of two terms; but this is incorrect. For, on the one hand, no complex of terms can make a proposition; for a term expresses a mere abstract conception, while a proposition expresses the compulsion of a reality, and so is true or false; and, on the other hand, a proposition need contain but one term, as [the fool has said in his heart] "There is no God"; and indeed the abstract or conceptual part of any proposition may be regarded as a single complex term, as when we express "No man is mortal" in the form "Anything whatever is either non-man-or-mortal." Hence—11. A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science. Thus, a contradiction in terms is an explicit contradiction; to express one's opinion in set terms is to state it explicitly and directly.

They mowe wel chiteren, as doon these jayes,  
And in her *termes* sette her lust and payne,  
But to her purpos shul they never atteyne.  
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 387.

A fool  
Who . . . rail'd on Lady Fortune in good *terms*,  
In good set *terms*; and yet a motley fool.  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 16.

The more general term is always the name of a less complex idea.  
*Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 32.

When common words are appropriated as technical *terms*, this must be done so that they are not ambiguous in their application.

*Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), I. lxx.

12. *pl.* Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the *terms* of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable *terms*; on one's own *terms*; lowest *terms* offered.

If we can make our peace  
Upon such large *terms* and so absolute.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 186.

13. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing: with *on* or *upon*: as, to be *on* good or bad *terms* with a person.

'Tis not well  
That you and I should meet upon such *terms*  
As now we meet.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 10.

I thought you two had been upon very good *terms*.  
*B. Jonson*, Epicene, i. 1.

14. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

The *terms* of our estate may not endure  
Hazard so near us.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 5.

In the Relation of Hamons Death, his Love is related too, and that with all the Life and Pathos imaginable. But the Description is within the *Terms* of Honour.

*J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1693), p. 29.

[Shakspeare uses *terms* often in a loose, periphrastical way: as, "To keep the *terms* of my honour precise," M. W. of W., ii. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); "In *terms* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye" (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of 'point,' 'particular feature,' 'peculiarity': as, "All *terms* of pity," All's Well, ii. 3. 173.]

15. *In astrol.*, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity.—**Absolute term**. See *absolute*.—**Abstract term**, the name of a character or kind of fact, not of a thing. Thus, *uniform acceleration* is an abstract term, but *material particle* is a concrete term.—**Act term**. See *act*.—**Ampliate term**, a term whose denotation is extended beyond what ordinarily attaches to it.—**Ampliative term**, a term which extends the denotation of another. Thus, in the sentence "No man works miracles, nor ever did," the last word *did* is said to be an *ampliative term*, because it extends the denotation of man to the men who formerly lived.—**Attendant terms**, long leases or mortgages held by the owner or his trustee as a distinct and additional title, to make his estate more secure.—**Robinson**.—**Categorematic or categorematic term**, a term expressive of a definite conception.—**Circumduction of the term**. See *circumduction*.—**Common term**, a general name; a name applicable to whatever there may or might be having certain general characters.—**Complex term**. See *complex notion*, under *complex*.—**Concrete term**, the name of a thing: opposed to *abstract term* (which see, above).—**Confictive, consonant, correlative terms**. See the adjectives.—**Contradiction in terms**. See *contradiction*, and def. 11.—**Definite term**. See *definite*.—**Denominative term**, a term consisting of a word plainly derived from another word.—**Discrete term**. See *discrete*, 1.—**Easter term**. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—**Equity term**. See *equity*.—**Exponible term**, a term which must not be interpreted according to the general principles of language, but which

bears a peculiar meaning not to be inferred from its formation. Such, for example, are most of the phrases of the differential calculus, according to the theory of limits.—**Extreme term** of a syllogism, one of the terms which appears in the conclusion.—**Familiar term**, a word or phrase which bears or has borne a scientifically precise meaning, but which has been caught up by those who do not think with precision. Such are *dynamic*, *objective*, *sanction*, *supply and demand*, *values* (in painting), and so on.—**Finite term**. See *finite*.—**Fixed term**, a term having a single well-settled meaning, as *binomial theorem*, *principle of excluded middle*, *psychical research*, *life-insurance*.—**General term**, a term of court held by the full bench, or a sufficient number of judges to represent the full bench, for the purposes chiefly of appellate jurisdiction. [U. S.]—**Hilary term**. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—**Indefinite term**. See *indefinite*.—**Intermediate terms**. See *intermediate*.—**In terms**, in precise definite words or phraseology; in set terms; in a way or by means of expressions that cannot be misunderstood; specifically, definitely. See def. 11.

Passing over Tigris, [he] disturbed the Romane Province of Mesopotamia, denouncing in hope, and threatening in *tearmes*, all those Asian Provinces.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

In *terms* of. (a) In the language or phraseology peculiar to (something else). (b) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say "in *terms* of hearing."

*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 63.

**Major term**, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the predicate of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—**Michaelmas term**. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—**Middle term**, that term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises, but not in the conclusion.—**Minor term**, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the subject of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—**Negative term**, a term which determines its object by means of exclusions. Thus, *immediate consciousness* is a negative term, since it indicates the most simple and direct mode of thought by excluding that which is circuitous or sophisticated.—**Outstanding term**, in the English law of real property, a term of years, commonly one thousand or less, given, usually to trustees of a settlement, to secure, by way of lien or charge, income or other payments to one or more of the family to whom the settler of the trust desired to secure them, as paramount to his transfer of the estate subject thereto to a particular heir or other person. The effect of giving such a term in trust was, not to give the trustees possession immediate, but to give them the right to take the rents and profits, or to mortgage, etc., in case the principal grantee under the settlement failed to keep up the periodical payments required. In the course of years, after all the payments required had been made, and the object of the term was accomplished, if it did not by the provisions of the deed then cease, it continued to be an outstanding term, although "satisfied," until by recent legislation the cessation of satisfied terms was provided for. Meanwhile, it was usual for purchasers of land subject to an outstanding term to take an assignment of the term in such a way as not to merge it with the fee, but it, being thereafter "attendant upon the inheritance," was an additional security for the title as against questions which might have arisen since the making of the settlement.—**Partial term**, in the logical nomenclature of De Morgan, an undistributed term, or term not entirely excluded from any sphere by the proposition in which it occurs: opposed to *total* or *distributed term*. Both terms are partial in the propositions "Some X is Y" and "Everything is either an X or a Y." Both terms are total in the propositions "No X is Y" and "Something is neither X nor Y." The term X is partial and Y total in the propositions "Every Y is an X" and "Some X is not Y."—**Positive term**, **privative connotative term**, **reciprocal terms**, **relative term**, **singular term**. See *positive*, *privative*, etc.—**Simple term**, a term not compounded of other terms by logical addition and multiplication.—**Speaking terms**. See *speak*, v. 4.—**Special term**, a term of court held by a single judge: commonly used in reference to a court held without a jury.—**Term of art**, a word or phrase having a special signification in a certain branch of knowledge.—**Term of a substitution**. See *substitution*.—**Term of relation**, a name or thing to which some other name or thing is considered as relative; an object of relation. Thus, in the expression *mother of a boy*, *boy* is the term of the relation of which *mother* is the subject.—**Term of resemblance**. See *resemblance*.—**Term of similitude**. Same as *term of resemblance*.—**Term of thought**, that which is the conclusion or upshot of reflection or deliberation.—**Terms in gross**, terms vested in trustees for the use of persons not entitled to the freehold or inheritance. They pass to the personal representatives of the cestui que trust, are alienable, and are subject to debts, in the main, like legal estates.—**Minor**.—**Terms of sale**. See *sale*.—**The general term of a series**. See *series*.—**Third term**, the minor term of a syllogism. So called owing to Aristotle's usual form of statement.—**To bring to terms**, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

He to no *Terms* can bring  
One Twirl of that reluctant Thing.  
*Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

To come to terms, to agree; come to an agreement; also, to yield; submit.—**To eat one's terms**. See *eat*.—**To keep a term**, to give attendance during a term of study. See the second quotation.

He will get enough there to enable him to keep his terms at the University.

*Ep. W. Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

A student, in order to keep a *term*, must dine in the hall of his inn three nights, if he be a member of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Queen's (Belfast), St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. In all other cases he must dine six nights, being present in both instances at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.

*Slater*.

To keep Hilary term, to be joyful or merry.



This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, is ineffable gaudium. . . . It gives end to all pains, doubts, and differences. . . . and makes a man keep *his* term all his life. *Ree, T. Adams, Works, I. 68.*

To make terms, to come to an agreement. — To speak in terms, to speak in precise language, or in set terms. See def. 11.

Says I that well: I can not speak in terms.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Pandur's Tale, I. 25.*

To stand upon one's terms, to insist upon conditions: followed by *with*.

I had rather be the most easy, tame, and resigned be-  
liever in the most gross and imposing church in the world  
... than one of those great and philosophical minds who  
stand upon their terms with God.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.*

Total term. See *partial term*, above. Transcendent term, a term which signifies something not included under any of the ten predicaments, especially *everything* and *nothing*.

Trinity term. See def. 1 (a) and (b). — Vague term, a word or phrase sometimes used as a term, but without fixed meaning. — *Syn. II. Word, Term, Expression, Phrase*, vocable, name. Word is generic; term and expression are specific: every term is a word; a phrase is a combination of words generally less than a sentence; an expression is generally either a word or a phrase, but may be a sentence. A term is, in this connection, especially a word of exact meaning: as, "phlebitis" is a medical term. See *dictionary*.

term (tér'm), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*; < *term*, *n.*] To name; call; denominate; designate.

A certaine pamphlet which he termed a cooling carde for Philautus, yet generally to be applied to all lovers.

*Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 105.*

Britan hath bin anciently termed Albion, both by the Greeks and Romans.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., i.*

terma (tér'mä), *n.*; pl. *termata* (-mä-tä). [NL. (B. G. Wilder, 1881), < Gr. *τέρμα*, a limit, terminus.] The lamina terminalis, or terminal lamina, of the brain; a thin lamina between the præcommissura and the chiasma, constituting a part of the boundary of the aula. See cut under *sulcus*.

termagancy (tér'ma-gan-si), *n.* [ < *termagan* (t) + *-cy*.] The state of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (tér'ma-gant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Termagant*, also *Turmagant*, also *Ternagant*; < ME. *Termagant*, *Ternagant*, < OF. *Tervagant*, *Tervagant*, \**Tarragant*, also \**Trivagant*, *Tryvagant*, < It. *Trivagante*, *Trivagante*, *Terragante*, etc.; prob. a name of Ar. origin brought over by the Crusaders. Of the various theories invented to explain the name, one refers it, in the It. form *Trivagante*, to lunar mythology, < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *vagan* (t)-s, ppr. of *vagare*, wander; i. e. the moon wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on the earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world.] *I. n. 1.* [cap.] An imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshipped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage.

Child, by Termagant,

But if thou prike out of myn haunt,

Anon I sle thy stede.

*Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 99.*

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it out-herods Herod. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.*

Ile march where my Captaine leads, wer't into the Presence of the great Termagant.

*Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 23).*

2†. A turbulent, brawling person, male or female.

This terrible termagant, this Nero, this Pharaoh.

*Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysh Foxe, fol. 39 b*  
[1543]. (*Latham.*)

Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust it will turn tyrant, termagant; we condemn ourselves to our own galleys.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 149.*

3. A boisterous, brawling, or turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave termagant. *Tatler.*

If she [woman] be passionate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic. *Defoe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 267).

II. *a.* Violent; turbulent; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding; of women, shrewish.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.*

Yet it is oftentimes too late with some of you young, termagant, flashy sinners—you have all the guilt of the intention, and none of the pleasure of the practice.

*Congreve, Old Bachelor, i. 4.*

Hath any man a termagant wife?

*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.*

termagantly (tér'ma-gant-li), *adv.* In a termagant, boisterous, or scolding manner; like a termagant; outrageously; scandalously. *Tom Brown, Works, II. 148.* (*Darvies.*)

termata, *n.* Plural of *terma*.

termatic (tér-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [ < *terma* (t) + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

II. *n.* The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precerebral arteries, or from the precommunicant when that vessel exists, and distributed to the terma, the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. *New York Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 325.*

term-day (tér'm'dā), *n.* [ < ME. *terme-day*; < *term* + *day*.] 1. A fixed or appointed day.

He had broke his terme-day

To come to her.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 730.*

2. Same as *term*, 7 (a) or (b). — 3. Specifically, one of a series of days appointed for taking special and generally very frequent observations of magnetic or meteorological elements at different stations, in accordance with a uniform system.

termier (tér'mér), *n.* [ < *term* + *-er*.] 1. One who travels to attend a court term; formerly, one who resorted to London in term time for dishonest practices or for intrigues—the court terms being times of great resort to London both for business and for pleasure.

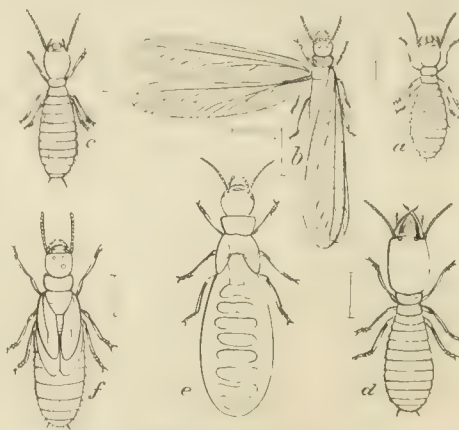
*Salewood.* Why, he was here three days before the Exchange gaped.

*Rear.* Fie, such an early termier?

*Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.*

2. In law, same as *termior*.

Termes (tér'méz), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < LL. *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termite*.] 1. An important genus of pseudoneuropterous insects, typical of the family *Termitidae*. It includes those termites or white ants which have the head large, rounded, and with two ocelli, the prothorax small and heart-shaped, the costal area free, and the plantula



White Ant (*Termes flavipes*).

a, larva; b, winged male; c, worker; d, soldier; e, large female; f, nymph. (Lines show natural sizes.)

absent. It is a wide-spread genus of many species. *T. flavipes* of North America is a well-known example which bores in the timbers of dwellings, particularly south of the latitude of Washington, and often causes great annoyance, not only from destruction of property, but from the swarming of the winged individuals at certain seasons of the year. 2. [*l. c.*] A termite. *Imp. Dict.*

term-fee (tér'm'fē), *n.* In law, a fee or certain sum allowed to an attorney as costs for each term his client's cause is in court.

terminable (tér'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [= It. *terminabile*, < L. as if \**terminabilis*, < *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term: as, a terminable annuity.

terminableness (tér'mi-nā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being terminable.

terminal (tér'mi-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [ < F. *terminal* = Pr. *terminal* = Sp. Pg. *terminal* = It. *terminale*, < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to a boundary or to the end, terminal, final, < L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see *term*, 1 and 2): as, a terminal pillar; the terminal edge of a polyhedron; the terminal facilities of a railway. — 2. In bot., growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a terminal peduncle, flower, or spike. — 3. In logic, constituted by or relating to a term. — 4. Occurring in every term; representing a term.

If he joins his College Boat Club . . . he will be called upon for a terminal subscription of £1 at least.

*Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 52.*

5. In anat. and zool., ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the terminal branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the terminal one of the coccyx; a terminal mark or spine; the terminal joint of an antenna. See cuts under *Colaspis* and *Erotylus*. Terminal alveolus, an air-sac, or pulmonary alveolus. — Terminal dementia, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity, such as mania, melancholia, or other psychoneurosis. — Terminal figure. Same as *terminus*, 3. — Terminal margin of the wing, in entom., a portion of the wing-margin furthest removed from the base: between the costal or anterior and the posterior margin. — Terminal moraine. See *moraine*. — Terminal mouth, in entom., a mouth situated at the end of the head, as in most *Coleoptera*. — Terminal pedestal, a name often given to a pedestal which tapers toward the bottom. The name is inexact, as such a pedestal is of *gaine* shape and not terminal shape. — Terminal quantity, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular. The phrase implies that the quantities of a proposition attach to the terms; but this is incorrect. The quantities really belong to the subjects, or purely designated elements, and not to the terms, or conceptual elements. Thus, in the proposition "Every man is son of a woman" there are three terms but only two quantities, because only two subjects. — Terminal stigma. See *stigma*, 6. — Terminal value, terminal form, in math., the last and most complete value or form given to an expression. — Terminal velocity, in the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the retardation due to the resistance of the air becomes equal to the acceleration of gravity.

II. *n.* 1. That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in elect., the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. — 2. In crystal., the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal. — 3. A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, which are the chief items included under the determination of terminals, falls upon the railways for most descriptions of freight.

*Contemporary Rev., LI. 82.*

4. A terminus, as of a railroad. [Recent.]

Terminalia<sup>1</sup> (tér-mi-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of (LL.) *terminalis*, pertaining to boundaries or to Terminus: see *terminal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Terminalia<sup>2</sup> (tér-mi-nā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called with ref. to the crowding of the leaves at the ends of the twigs; < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to the end, terminal: see *terminal*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combretæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers consisting mainly of a cylindrical calyx-tube consolidated with the one-celled ovary, five calyx-teeth surmounting a somewhat bell-shaped border, and ten exserted stamens in two series. The ovary contains two or rarely three pendulous ovules, and ripens into an ovoid angled compressed or two- to five-winged fruit which is very variable in size and shape and contains a hard one-seeded stone. There are about 90 species, natives of the tropics, less frequent in America than in the Old World. They

are trees or shrubs, usually with alternate entire and petioled leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. The small sessile flowers are green, white, or rarely of other colors, usually forming loose elongated spikes often produced from scaly buds before the leaves. They are often tall forest-trees, as *T. latifolia*, the breadfruit, a common species in Jamaica, which reaches 100 feet. A sweet conserve, known as *chebula*, is made from the fruit in India. For several species of the wingless section *Myrobalanus*, see *myrobalan*. *T. Catappa*, the (Malabar) almond, in the West Indies also country



*Terminalia Catappa.*



*almond*, is a handsome tree from 30 to 50 feet high with horizontal whole branches producing a large white almond-like seed, eaten raw or roasted and compared to the filbert in taste. It is a native of India, Arabia, and tropical Africa cultivated in many warm regions, and introduced in America from Cuba to Central America. In the mountains two species, *T. argentea* and *T. macrocarpa* known as *gale benzoin* yield a fragrant resin used as incense. This is made in India from the stringy galls which form on the twigs of *T. chalcidifera*. Many species produce valuable wood, as *T. bainesii*, for which see *sp.* *T. bainesii*, the babela or myrobalan-wood, is valuable in India for making planks, canoes, etc. *T. chalcidifera*, known as *lanna*, and *T. bialata*, known as *chondron*, are used in making furniture. *T. alaba*, the dala-malaba of Pegu is a source of masts and spars for ships. The latter and *T. arjuna*, the urjoon of India, with about a dozen other species, are sometimes separated as a genus *Prodaphna*, on account of their remarkable leathery egg-shaped fruit, which is traversed lengthwise by from five to seven equidistant and similar wings.

**Terminaliaceæ** (têr-mi-nâ-li-a-sê-sê, *n. pl.* [NL, *Jaume St. Hilaire*, 1805, *Terminales* + *-acea*].) A former order of plants, now known as *Combretaceæ*.

**terminally** (têr-mi-nâ-li), *adv.* With respect to a termination; at the extreme end.

**terminant** (têr-mi-nânt), *n.* [*L. terminant* (-is), ppr. of *terminare*, terminate; see *terminative*.] Termination; ending.

Neither of both are like *terminant*, either by good orthography or in natural sound.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 67.

**terminate** (têr-mi-nâ-ti), *v. t.* pret. and ppr. *terminated*, ppr. *terminating*. [*L. terminatus*, ppr. of *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, limit, end, close, terminate, *< terminus*, a bound, limit, end; see *term*, *terminus*. Cf. *terminus*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bound; limit; form the extreme outline of; set a boundary or limit to; define.

It is no church at all, my lord: it is a spire that I have built against a tree, a field or two off, to *terminate* the prospect. One must always have a church, or an obelisk, or a something to *terminate* the prospect, you know. That's a rule in taste, my lord!

*Colman*, *Clandestine Marriage*, ii.

She was his life,  
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,  
Which *terminated* all. *Byron*, *The Dream*.

2. To end; put an end to.—3. To complete; put the closing or finishing touch to; perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art.

*J. S. Harford*, *Michael Angelo*, I. xi.

=*Syn.* 2. To close, conclude.

*II. intrans.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; stop short; end.

The left extremity of the stomach [of the kangaroo] is blind, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.

*Owen*, *Anat.*, § 25.

2. To cease; come to an end in time; end.

Human aid and human solace *terminate* at the grave.

*D. Webster*, Speech commemorative of Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

The festival *terminated* at the morning-call to prayer.

*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 205.

**terminate** (têr-mi-nât), *a.* [*L. terminatus*, ppr.: see the verb.] Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. See *terminative*.

**termination** (têr-mi-nâ'shon), *n.* [*OF. terminatio*, vernacularly *terminaison*, *F. terminaison* = *Sp. terminacion* = *Pg. terminação* = *It. terminazione*, *< L. terminatio* (-is), a bounding, fixing of bounds, determining, *< terminare*, ppr. *terminatus*, bound, limit: see *terminate*.] 1. Bound; limit in space or extent: as, the *termination* of a field.—2. The act of limiting, or setting bounds; the act of terminating; the act of ending or concluding: as, Thursday was set for the *termination* of the debate.—3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of life.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.

*Hadam*, *Middle Ages*, ii. 7.

4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word (a case-ending or other formative), or in general a syllable or letter, or number of letters, at the end of a word.—5. Conclusion; completion; issue; result: as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Decision; determination. [Rare.]

We have rules of justice in us; to those rules  
Let us apply our angers; you can consider  
The want in others of these *terminations*,  
And how unfurnish'd they appear.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, ii. 1.

7. That which ends or finishes off, as, in architecture, a finial or a pinnacle.—8. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star.

*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, ii. 1, 256.

9. The extremity of a crystal when formed by one or more crystalline faces. A crystal whose natural end has been broken off is said to be without *termination*.

**terminational** (têr-mi-nâ'shon-al), *a.* [*< terminatio* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a termination; specifically, forming the concluding syllable.

*Terminational* or other modifications.

*Craik*, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, I. 52.

**terminative** (têr-mi-nâ-tiv), *a.* [= *F. terminatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. terminativo*; as *terminate* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fecundity of the Divine Nature.

*Ep. Rust*, *Discourse of Truth*, § 15.

**terminatively** (têr-mi-nâ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; without regard to anything else.

Neither can this be eluded by saying that, though the same worship be given to the image of Christ as to Christ himself, yet it is not done in the same way: for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image: that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Dissuasive from Popery*, I. ii. § 11.

**terminator** (têr-mi-nâ-tor), *n.* [*L. LL. terminator*, one who limits, *< L. terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.*, the dividing-line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a heavenly body.

Except at full-moon we can see where the daylight struggles with the dark along the line of the moon's sunrise or sunset. This line is called the *terminator*. It is broken in the extreme, because the surface is as rough as possible.

*H. W. Warren*, *Astronomy*, p. 155.

**terminatory** (têr-mi-nâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< terminare* + *-ory*.] Bounding; limiting; terminating.

**terminet** (têr-min), *v. t.* [*< ME. terminen*, *terminen*, *< OF. terminer* = *Sp. Pg. terminar* = *It. terminare*, *< L. terminare*, set bounds to, bound, determine, end: see *terminate*. Cf. *determine*.] 1. To limit; bound; terminate.

Eningia had in owld tyme the tytyle of a kingdom. . . . It is *termined* on the north syde by the southe line of Ostobothnia, and is extended by the mountaynes.

*R. Eden*, tr. of *Jacobus Zieglerus* (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 306].

2. To come to a conclusion regarding; determine; decide.

Foulis of ravyne

Han chosen first by playn election

The tereste of the faucon to diffyne

Al here sentence, as hem leste to *terminye*.

*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 530.

**terminer** (têr-mi-nèr), *n.* [*< OF. terminer*, inf. used as a noun: see *termine*.] In *law*, a determining: as, oyer and *terminer*. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.

**termini**, *n.* Plural of *terminus*.

**termininet**, *n.* [Appar. an error for *terminant*.] A limit or boundary.

All jointly move upon one axletree,

Whose *terminine* [var. *terminie*] is termed the world's wide pole.

*Marlowe*, *Faustus*, ii. 2 (ed. Bullen).

**terminism** (têr-mi-niz-m), *n.* [*< L. terminus*, a term (see *term*), + *-ism*.] 1. In *logic*, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

**terminist** (têr-mi-nist), *n.* [*< termin-ism* + *-ist*.] An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

**terminological** (têr-mi-nô-loj'i-ka-l), *a.* [*< terminolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

**terminologically** (têr-mi-nô-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology; as regards terminology. *F. B. Winslow*, *Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind*. (*Latium*.)

**terminologie** (têr-mi-nô-lô-jî), *n.* [= *F. terminologie*, *< L. terminus*, a term, + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

They are inquiries to determine not so much what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminologie*, requires for its solution that we should enter . . . into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.

*J. S. Mill*, *Logic*, I. viii. § 7.

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *termin-*

*nology* of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things, as distinguished from their names, or a *nomenclature*. See *nomenclature*, 2, and compare *vocabulary*.

Hence botany required not only a fixed system of names of plants, but also an artificial system of phrases fitted to describe their parts: not only a *Nomenclature*, but also a *Terminology*.

*Whewell*, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. lxi.

**terminthust** (têr-min'thus), *n.*; pl. *terminthi* (-thi). [NL, *< Gr. τέρινθος*, earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*.] In *med.*, a sort of carbuncle, which assumes the figure and blackish-green color of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

**terminus** (têr-mi-nus), *n.*; pl. *termini* (-ni). [*L. terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, the god of boundaries, the end: see *term*.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

3. A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, etc. Compare *gaine*. Also called *term* and *terminal figure*.

4. Termination; limit; goal; end.

Was the Mosaic economy of their nation self-dissolved as having reached its appointed *terminus* or natural euthanasia, and lost itself in a new order of things?

*De Quincey*, *Secret Societies*, ii.

5. The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.—6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.—**Terminus ad quem**, the point to which (something tends or is directed); the terminating-point.—**Terminus a quo**, the point from which (something starts); the starting-point.

**termitarium** (têr-mi-tâ-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *termitaria* (-â). [NL, *< Termes* (*Termit*) + *-arium*.]

1. A termitary; a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants. Those of some tropical species, built on the ground, are a yard or two in height, and of various forms. Others are built in trees, and are globular or irregular in shape; from these central nests covered passages run in all directions, as far as the insects make their excursions, and new ones are constantly being constructed, the termites never working without shelter.

2. A cage or vessel for studying termites under artificial conditions.

Last night I took a worker *Eutermes* from a nest in my garden and dropped it into the midst of workers in my *termitarium*.

*P. H. Dudley*, *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.*, VIII. lvi. 103.

**termitary** (têr-mi-tâ-ri), *n.*; pl. *termitaries* (-riz). [*< NL. termitarium*, q.v.] A termitarium. *H. A. Nicholson*.

**termite** (têr-mit), *n.* [*< NL. Termes* (*Termit*), a white ant, *< LL. termes* (*termit*), *< L. tarmes* (*tarmit*), a wood-worm, prob. *< terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A white ant; any member of the *Termitidæ*.

**Termitidæ** (têr-mit'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL (Westwood, 1839), *< Termes* (*Termit*) + *-idæ*.] A family of insects; the white ants, placed in the order *Pseudoneuroptera*, and according to Brauer forming, with the *Psocidæ* and *Mallophaga*, the order *Corrodentia*. The termite form is an old one, geologically speaking, occurring in the coal-measures of Europe. At the present day, although mainly tropical, species are found in most temperate regions. Each exists in several forms. Besides the winged male and female (the latter losing her wings after impregnation), there are curiously modified sexless forms known as *soldiers* and *workers*, the former possessing large square heads and long jaws, the latter heads of moderate size and small jaws. The true impregnated females grow to an enormous size and lay many thousands of eggs. Great damage is done by these insects in tropical countries to buildings, furniture, and household stores. See cut under *Termes*.



Terminus  
Archaic Greek statue of Pan, in the British Museum.



**termitine** (ter'mi-tīn), *a.* and *n.* [*< termit + -ine*.] *I. a.* Resembling or related to white ants; belonging to the *Termitidae*.

*II. n.* A white ant; a termite.  
**termitophile** (ter'mi-to-fīl), *n.* [*< NL. "termito-philius," see Termitophilus*.] An insect which lives in the nests of white ants. Insects of several orders are found in those nests, notably members of the rove-beetle genus *Philothermus*.  
**termitophilous** (ter'mi-to-fī-lus), *a.* [*< NL. "termitophilus," < termit (termit-), termite, + Gr. -philos, love*.] Fond of termites; noting insects which live in the nests of white ants. *E. J. Sclerax*, Proc. Entom. Soc., Washington, I, 160.  
**termless** (tér'm'les), *a.* [*< term + -less*.] 1. Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless; limitless.

No hath their day, no hath their blisse, an end,  
But there their *termless* time in pleasure spend.  
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 75.

2. Nameless; inexpressible; indescribable. [Rare.]

His phoenix down began but to appear  
Like unshorn velvet on that *termless* skin.  
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.

**termly** (tér'm'li), *a.* [*< term + -ly*.] Occurring, paid, etc., every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees, . . . besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.  
*Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

**termly** (tér'm'li), *adv.* [*< term + -ly*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermitt.

*Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

If there was any particular thing in the business of the house which you disliked, . . . I would . . . put it in order for you *termly* or weekly, or daily. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II.

**termor** (tér'm'or), *n.* [*< term + -or*.] In law, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life. Also *termor*.

**term-piece** (tér'm'pēs), *n.* Same as *term*, 5.

**termysont**, *n.* Termination. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv, 409.

**tern**<sup>1</sup> (térn), *n.* [Also *tar-n*; *< Dan. ternu = Sw. tärna = Icel. thérna*, a term. Some connect *tern*<sup>1</sup> with *ME. tarne, therne*, girl, maid-servant, *G. dirn*, etc. (see *therne*); but the connection is not obvious.] A bird of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Sterninae*; a stern or sea-swallow. Terns differ from gulls in their smaller average size (though a few of them are much larger than some gulls), slenderer body, usually long and deeply forked tail, very small feet, and especially in the relatively longer and slenderer bill, which is parangathous instead of hypogathous (but some of the stouter terns, as the gull-billed, are little different in this respect from some of the smaller gulls, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*). To the slender form of the body, with sharp-pointed wings and forficulate tail, conferring a buoyant and dashing flight, the terns owe their name *sea-swallow*. The characteristic coloration is snow-white, sometimes rose-tinted, with pearly-blue mantle, silver-black primaries, jet-black cap, and coral-red, yellow, or black bill and feet; some terns (the noddies) are sooty-brown. A few are chiefly black (genus *Hydrochelidon*); some have a black mantle (*Sterna fuliginosa*), the sooty tern, type of the subgenus *Haliastur*; the genus *Gygis* is pure-white; and *Inca* is slaty-black, with curly white plumes on the head. Several species abound in most countries, both inland over large bodies of water and coastwise, and some of them are almost cosmopolitan in their range. The sexes are alike in color, but the changes of plumage with age and season are considerable. The eggs, two or three in number, and heavily spotted, are laid on the ground (rarely in a frail nest on bushes), generally on the shingle of the sea shore, sometimes in a tussock of grass in marshes. Most terns congregate in large numbers during the breeding-season. (See *egg-bird*.) The voice is peculiarly shrill and querulous; the food is small fishes and other aquatic animals, procured by dashing down into the water on the wing. From 50 to 75 species are recognized by different ornithologists, mostly belonging to the genus *Sterna* or its subdivisions. See phrases below.—**Aleutian tern**, *Sterna aleutica*, a tern white with very dark pearl-gray upper parts, a white crescent in the black cap, and black bill. It resembles the sooty terns.—**Arctic tern**, *Sterna paradisaea*, or *S. arctica*, or *S. macrura*, a tern with extremely long and deeply forked tail, very small coral- or lake-red feet, lake- or carmine-red bill, rather dark pearl-blue plumage, little paler below than above, and black cap. It is from 14 to 17 inches long according to the varying development of the filamentous lateral tail-feathers, and about 30 in extent of wings. This tern chiefly inhabits arctic and cold temperate parts of both hemispheres. Its synonymy is intricate, owing to confusion of names with the common and roseate terns, and the description of its varying plumages under specific designations.—**Black tern**, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*; specifically, *H. fuscipes* or *laviformis*. The white-winged black tern is *H. leucophaea*. The whiskered black tern is *H. leucophaea*. There are others. These are marsh-terns of most parts of the world, with semipalmate feet, comparatively short and little-forked tail, extremely ample as well as long wings, black bill, dark feet, and most of the plumage of the adults black or of some dark ashy shade. **Boys's tern**, the Sandwich tern, one of whose former names was *Sterna boysi*, after Dr. Boys of Kent, England.—**Bridled tern**, *Sterna (Haliastur) anthracina*, a member of the sooty tern group, found in some of the warmer parts of the world. The

frontal lunule is very long, the feet are scarcely more than semipalmate, and the length is 14 or 15 inches.

**Cabot's tern**, the American sandwich tern, which Dr. Cabot once named *Sterna aculeifrons*. **Caspian tern**, *Sterna (Thalasseus) caspia*, the imperial tern. It is the largest tern known, being from 20 to 33 inches long, and 4 to 4½ feet in spread of wings; it is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and red bill. It is widely distributed in Asia, America, and elsewhere. The name *S. isidoreana* was given to it by Lepechin, before Lallas named it *caspia*.

**Cayenne tern**, *Sterna (Thalasseus) macrura*, formerly *S. cayennensis* or *cayana*, the largest tern of America except the imperial, 18 or 20 inches long, and from 42 to 44 in extent. It is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and coral or yellow bill. It inhabits most of both Americas, and is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *Thalasseus*.—**Common tern**, *Sterna hirsuta*, a bird of most parts of the world, about 14½ inches long, 31 in extent, and with pearly-white under parts, pearl mantle, black cap, coral feet, and vermilion black-tipped bill. It is needlessly named *Wilson's tern*. Also called *gull-killer*, *kirk-mew*, *picket*, *picketary*, *pirr*, *rippock*, *ritock*, *scrag*, *spurre*, *turny*, *larrt*, *turnck*. See cut under *Sterna*.—**Ducal tern**, the Sandwich tern. *Coues*, 1884.

**Elegant tern**, *Sterna (Thalasseus) elegans*, a bird of South and Central America and the Pacific coast of the United States, resembling the Cayenne tern. **W. Gambel**. **Emperor tern**. See *emperor*. **Fairy tern**, a fairy-bird; one of the least terns.—**Forster's tern**, *Sterna forsteri*, an American tern abounding in the United States and British America. It closely resembles but is distinct from the common tern, as was first noted in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall, who dedicated it to John Reinhold Forster.—**Greater tern**, the common tern.—**Gull-billed tern**, a marsh-tern, *Sterna (Gelocheidon) anglica*; so called from its thick bill. See cut under *Gelocheidon*.—**Havell's tern**, Forster's tern in immature plumage. *Audubon*, 1839. **Hooded tern**, a rare name of the least tern.—**Imperial tern**, the American Caspian tern, *Sterna (Thalasseus) imperator*. *Coues*, 1882.—**Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern.—**Least terns**, the small terns which constitute the subgenus *Sternula*, of several species. That of Europe is *S. minuta*; of America, *S. antillarum*; of South Africa, *S. balaenarum*, etc. They are the smallest of the family, of the usual coloration, but with a white crescent in the black cap, yellow bill tipped with black, and yellow or orange feet; the tail is not deeply forked; the length is 9 inches or less. See cut under *Sternula*.—**Marsh-tern**. (a) The gull-billed tern. (b) A black tern; any member of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.—**Noddy tern**. See *noddy*, 2, and *Anous*.—**Panay tern**, an old name of the bridled tern, considered a distinct species under the name *Sterna panayensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Paradise tern**, the roseate tern; a name derived from *Sterna paradisaea* of Brunnich, 1764, which is of doubtful identification, and probably means the arctic tern.—**Portland tern**, a young arctic tern; named from the city of Portland in Maine. *R. Ridgway*, 1874.—**Princely tern**, the elegant tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Roseate tern**. See *roseate*.—**Royal tern**, the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel*.—**Sandwich tern**, *Sterna (Thalasseus) caesiaca*, a tern originally described from Kent, England, and in some of its forms found in most parts of the world. It has many technical names. The American



Sandwich Tern (*Sterna fuscata*).

form has been distinguished as *S. aculeifrons*. This is one of the smallest of the large terns (section *Thalasseus*), and has a long and slender black bill tipped with yellow, black feet and cap, pearl mantle, and the general plumage white, as usual. It is 15 or 16 inches long. **Sea-tern**, a name of several terns, especially of the large species of the section *Thalasseus*, which are mainly maritime.—**Short-tailed tern**. See *short-tailed*. **Sooty tern**. See *sooty*.—**Surinam tern**, an old name of the common black short-tailed tern of North America, *Hydrochelidon fuscipes*, called *H. fuscipes surinamensis* when it is specifically distinguished from its European conspecific *H. fuscipes*.—**Trudeau's tern**, *S. trudeausi*, a South American tern supposed by Audubon (1839) to occur also in the United States. It is of about the size of the common tern, of a pearly-bluish color all over, whitening on the head, and with a yellow or orange bill.—**Whiskered tern**, *Hydrochelidon leucophaea* (after Natterer in Temminck's "Manual," 1820), one of the black terns, with a large white stripe on each side of the head.—**Wilson's tern**. See *common tern*.

**tern**<sup>2</sup> (térn), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. terne*, a three (in dice), three numbers (in a lottery), = *Pr. terna* = *Sp. terna*, *terno* = *Pg. It. terno*, *n.*, a set of three, < *L. ternus*, pl. *terni*, three each, < *tres*, three (*ter*, thrice): see *three*.] *I. a.* Same as *terne*.

*II. n.* 1. That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers, or the three numbers so drawn.

She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery.  
*Mrs. Brauning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. In *nuth.*, a system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra which together contain the

twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface.

**tern**<sup>3</sup> (térn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [Local, New Eng.]

**ternal** (tér'n'al), *a.* [*< ML. ternalis* (used as a noun), < *L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*<sup>2</sup>.] Consisting of three each; threefold.—**Ternal proposition**. See *proposition*.

**ternary** (tér'n'ar-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. ternaire* = *Pr. ternari* = *Sp. Pg. It. ternario*, < *LL. ternarius*, consisting of threes, < *L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three: as, a ternary flower (that is, one having three members in each cycle); a ternary chemical substance (that is, one composed of three elements).—**Ternary compounds**, in *old chem.*, combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt.—**Ternary cubic**. See *cubic*.—**Ternary form**, in *music*. Same as *rondo form* (which see, under *rondo*).—**Ternary measure or time**, in *music*. Same as *triple rhythm* (which see, under *rhythm*, 2 (b)).—**Ternary quadrics**. See *quadric*.

*II. n.*; pl. *ternaries* (-riz). The number three; a group of three.

Of the second ternary of stanzas (in "The Progress of Poetry"), the first endeavours to tell something.  
*Johnson*, Gray.

**Ternatan** (tér-nā'tan), *a.* [*< Ternate* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ternate, an island, town, and Dutch possession in the East Indies: specifically noting a kingfisher of the genus *Tanyptera*.

**ternate** (tér'nāt), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, arranged in threes, < *L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*<sup>2</sup>.] Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrange-

ment of parts by threes; in *bot.*, used especially of a compound leaf with three leaflets, or of leaves whorled in threes. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf are subdivided into three leaflets each, the leaf is *biternate*, and a still further subdivision produces a *triternate* leaf. See also cut of *Thalictrum*, under *leaf*.



**ternately** (tér'nāt-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner; so as to form groups of three.

**ternatisect** (tér-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, in threes, + *L. secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] In *bot.*, cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

**ternatopinnate** (tér-nā-tō-pin'āt), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, in threes, + *L. pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, noting a compound leaf with three pinnate divisions.

**terne**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *tern*<sup>1</sup>.

**terne**<sup>2</sup> (térn), *n.* [Short for *terne-plate*.] Same as *terne-plate*.

**terne-plate** (térn'plāt), *n.* [*< F. terne*, dull, + *E. plate*.] An inferior kind of tin-plate, in making which the tin used is alloyed with a large percentage of lead. It is chiefly used for roofing, and for lining packing-cases to protect valuable goods from damage in transportation by sea.

**ternery** (tér'nèr-i), *n.*; pl. *terneries* (-iz). [*< tern*<sup>1</sup> + *-ery*.] A place where terns or sea-swallows breed in large numbers.

**ternion** (tér'ni-on), *n.* [*< LL. ternio(n)*, the number three, < *L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A group of three.

So, when Christ's Glory Isay would declare,  
To express Three Persons in on Godhead are,  
He, Holy, Holy, Holy nam'd, To show  
We might a *Ternion* in an Union know.  
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 72.

2. In *bibliography*, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages.

They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of ternions, but it never occurs to them either to describe the structure of a quaternion, or to say how we can distinguish the leaves one from another.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII, 27.

**Ternstroemia** (térn-stré'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named after the Swedish naturalist Ternström*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ternstroemiaceae* and tribe *Ternstroemieae*. It is characterized by bracted flowers with free sepals, imbricated petals united at the base, smooth basifixed anthers, and a superior ovary with an undivided style and two to three cells each usually with two ovules pendulous from the apex. The fruit is indehiscent, its seeds large and hippocrepiform, with fleshy albumen and an inflexed embryo. There are about 40 species, mostly of tropical America, with 5 or 6 in warm parts of Asia and the Indian archipelago. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, with coriaceous leaves and recurved lateral peduncles which are solitary or clustered and bear each a single rather large flower with numerous stamens. *T. aboratis* is known in the West Indies as *scarletseed*, and other species as *ironwood*. The genus is sometimes known by the name *Dupina*.

**Ternstroemiaceae** (térn-stré-mi-ä'sé-è), *n.* pl. [*NL. (De Candolle, 1823), < Ternstroemia* +



-aceæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Phalanthaceæ* and cohort *Guttiferales*. It is characterized by usually bisexual and racemed flowers with numerous stamens and by alternate coriaceous undivided leaves without stipules; but some genera are exceptional in their pinnate, solitary, or unisexual flowers and opposite or digitate leaves. It includes about 310 species of 41 genera classed in 6 tribes, natives of the tropics, especially in America, Asia, and the Indian archipelago, and sometimes extending northward in eastern Asia and America. They are trees or shrubs, rarely climbers, with feather-veined leaves which are entire or more often serrate. The regular, usually 5-merous flowers are often large and handsome, the fruit fleshy, coriaceous, or woody, or very often a capsule with a persistent central columella. The seeds are borne on a placenta which is frequently prominent and fleshy or spongy, usually with a curved, bent, hypocotyledon, or spiral embryo. The types of the principal tribes are *Ternstroemia*, *Marcgravia*, *Saurauia*, *Gordonia*, and *Bomarea*. See also *Staurtia*, and *Camellia*, which includes the tea-plant, the most important plant of the order.

**Ternstroemiæ** (térn-stré-mé-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Ternstramia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants (see *Ternstroemiaceæ*), including 8 genera, of which *Ternstroemia* is the type, distinguished by their imbricated petals, basifixed anthers, and one-flowered peduncles.

**terpene** (tér-pén), *n.* [A modified form of *terebene*.] Any one of a class of hydrocarbons having the common formula  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , found chiefly in essential oils and resins. They are distinguished chiefly by their physical properties, being nearly alike in chemical reactions. With their closely related derivatives they make up the larger part of most essential oils.

**terpentine**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpentine*.

**terpodion** (tér-pō-di-on), *n.* [Gr. *τέρπειν*, delight, + *ὄδῳ*, a song: see *ode*.] A musical instrument invented by J. D. Buschmann in 1816, the tones of which were produced by friction from blocks of wood. It was played by means of a keyboard.

**Terpsichore** (térp-sik'ō-rē), *n.* [Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* (Attic *Τερψιχόρη*). *Terpsichore*, fem. of *τερπίζω*, delighting in the dance, < *τερπεῖν*, fut. *τερπείν*, enjoy, delight in, + *χορὸς*, dance, dancing: see *chorus*.] In classical myth., one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

**Terpsichorean** (térp'si-kō-rē'an), *a. and n.* [Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* + *-an*.] *I. a.* [cap. or *l. c.*] Relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing and lyrical poetry, which were sacred to this Muse: as, the *terpsichorean art* (that is, dancing).

*II. n. [l. c.] A dancer. [Colloq.]*

**Terpsiphone** (térp-si-fō'nē), *n.* [NL. (C. W. L. Gloger, 1827), < Gr. *τέρψις*, enjoyment, delight, + *φωνή*, voice.] A genus of Old World *Muscicapidae*. The leading species is the celebrated paradise flycatcher, *T. paradisæa*, remarkable for the singular development of the tail. This bird was originally figured and described more than a century ago by Edwards, who called it the *pieb bird of paradise*. It was long mistaken for a bird of Africa, as by Levaillant, who figured it under the name

51 inches, the wing less than 4 inches. The female is quite different, only 7½ inches long, without any peculiarity of the tail, and with plain rufous-brown, gray, and white colors, the crest, however, being glossy greenish-black. A similar species of the Indian archipelago is *T. affinis*. *T. mutata* belongs to Madagascar; and there are about a dozen other species of this beautiful and varied genus, whose members are found from Madagascar across Africa and India to China, Japan, the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Flores.

**terpuck** (tér'puk), *n.* [Russ. *terpuk*, lit. a rasp; so called on account of the roughness of the scales.] A fish of the family *Clariidæ* (or *Heugrammidae*), as *Heugrammus lagocephalus* and *H. octogrammus*. See John Richardson.

**terra** (tér'ä), *n.* [= F. *terre* = Sp. *tierra* = Pg. *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land, ground, soil; orig. \**tersa*, 'dry land,' akin to *torrere*, dry, or parch with heat, Gr. *τέρεσθαι*, become dry: see *thirst*, and cf. *torrent*.] Earth, or the earth: sometimes personified, *Terra*: used especially in various phrases (Latin and Italian).—**Terra alba** ('white earth'), pipe-clay.—**Terra a terrat**. [= F. *terre a terre* = Sp. *tierra a tierra* = It. *terra a terra*, close to the ground, lit. 'ground to ground.'] An artificial gait formerly taught horses in the manege or riding-school. It was a short, half-prancing, half-leaping gait, the horse lifting himself alternately upon the fore and hind feet, and going somewhat sidewise. It differed from curvets chiefly in that the horse did not step so high. It is much noticed in the horse-market literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

I rid first a Spanish Horse, a light Bay, called Le Superbe, a beautiful horse. . . . He went in curvets forwards, backwards, sideways, . . . and went *Terra a Terra* Perfectly. The second Horse I Rid was another Spanish Horse, . . . a Brown-Bay with a White star in his Forehead; no Horse ever went *Terra a Terra* like him, so just, and so easy; and for the Pirouette, etc.

Cavalry (Earl of Newcastle), *New Method of Dressing Horses* (1667), Preface.

**Terra cariosa**, tripoli or rottenstone.—**Terra di Siena**. See *sienna*.—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland or continent, in opposition to insular territories.—**Terra incognita**, an unknown or unexplored region.—**Terra Japonica** ('Japan earth'), gambier: formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan.—**Terra merita**, turmeric.—**Terra nera** (It., 'black earth'), a native unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—**Terra nobilist**, an old name for the diamond.—**Terra orellana**. Same as *arnotto*. 2.—**Terra ponderosa**, barytes or heavy spar.—**Terra sigillata**, or *terra Lemnia*, Lemnian earth. See under *Lemnian*.—**Terra verde** (It., 'green earth'), either of two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a silicious earth colored by the protoxide of iron, of which it contains about 20 per cent. Also *terre verte*.

**terrace** (ter'äs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terras*, *tarras*, *tarrasse*; < OF. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, gallery, F. *terrasse*, < It. *terraccia*, *terrazzo*, a terrace, < *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] 1. A raised level faced with masonry or turf; an elevated flat space: as, a garden terrace; also, a natural formation of the ground resembling such a terrace.

This is the *tarrasse* where thy sweetheart tarries.

Chapman, *May-Day*, iii. 3.

List, list, they are come from hunting; stand by, close under this *terras*.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

*Terraces*, flanked on either side by jutting masonry, cut clear vignettes of olive-hoary slopes, with cypress-shadowed farms in hollows of the hills.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 68.

2. In *geol.*, a strip of land, nearly level, extending along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river, and terminating on the side toward the water in a more or less abrupt descent; a beach; a raised beach. Also called in Scotland a *carse*, and in parts of the United States where Spanish was formerly spoken a *mesa*, or *meseta*. Terraces are seen in many parts of the world, and vary greatly in width, height, and longitudinal extent, as well as in the mode of their formation. Marine terraces, or raised beaches, have usually been caused by the elevation of the land, the pre-existing beach having been thus lifted above the action of the water, and a new one sea-margins of this kind form conspicuous features in the coast topography of various regions, as of Scandinavia, Scotland, and the Pacific coast of North and South America. Some river- and lake-terraces may have been formed by the upheaval of the region where they occur; but a far more important and general cause of their existence is the diminution of the amount of water flowing in the rivers or standing in the lakes—a phenomenon of which there are abundant proofs all over the world, and the beginning of which reaches back certainly into Tertiary times, but how much further is not definitely known, since the geological records of such change of climate could not be preserved for an indefinite period, and very little is known in regard to the position of rivers, or bodies of water distinctly separated from the ocean, at any remote geological period. Rarely called a *bench*.

This stream runs on a hanging terrace, which in some parts is at least sixty feet above the Barrady.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 123.

3. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily,

as a fancy name, to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.—4. The flat roof of a house, as of Oriental and Spanish houses.—5†. A balcony, or open gallery.

There is a rowe of pretty little *tarrasses* or *rayles* be-twixt every window.

Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 218.

As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greeks, who were wont to cover their houses with such.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 25

6. In *marble-working*, a defective spot in marble, which, after being cleaned out, is filled with some artificial preparation. Also *terrasse*.

**terrace** (ter'äs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terraced*, ppr. *terracing*. [Gr. *terrace*, *n.*] To form into a terrace; furnish with a terrace.

Methinks the grove of Baal I see

In *terraced* stages mount up high.

Dyer, To Aaron Hill.

**terrace** (ter'äs), *n.* [Also *terras*, *terrasse*, *tar-race*, *tarris*, *tarras*; = MD. *terras*, *trās*, D. *tras*, rubbish, brick-dust, = G. *tarras*, *trass*, < It. *terraccia*, rubble, rubbish, < *terra*, earth: see *terrace*. Cf. *trass*.] A variety of mortar used for pargeing and the like, and for lining kilns for pottery.

They [the kilns] plastered within with a reddish mortar or *tarris*.

Letter of 1677, in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art*, I. 40.

*Tarrace*, or *Terrace*, a coarse sort of plaister, or mortar, durable in the weather, chiefly used to line basons, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.

Chambers, *Cyclopædia* (ed. 1738).

**terra-cotta** (ter'ä-kot'ä), *n.* [= F. *terre cuite*, < It. *terra cotta*, < L. *terra cotta*, lit. baked earth: *terra*, earth; *cotta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *coct*, *cook*.] 1. A hard pottery made for use as a building-material and for similar purposes, of much finer quality and harder baked than brick; in the usual acceptation of the term, all unglazed pottery, or any article made of such pottery. It differs in color according to the ingredients employed. The color is usually the same throughout the paste; but terra-cotta is made also with an enameled surface, and even with a surface specially colored without enamel. Earthenware similar to this, but from materials chosen and prepared with special care, is made in the form of artistic works, as bas-reliefs, statuettes, etc.

2. A work in terra-cotta, especially a work of art: specifically applied to small figures (statuettes) or figurines in this material, which have held an important place in art both in ancient and in modern times, and are of peculiar



Terra-cotta.—A Greek Statuette from Tanagra, 4th century B.C.

interest in the study of Greek art, which is represented by them in a more popular and familiar light than is possible with works of greater pretensions. See *Tanagra figuræ* (under *figuræ*), and see also *cut* under *Etruscan*.

Grecian Antiquities, *Terra-Cottas*, Bronzes, Vases, etc. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 202.

**terracultural** (ter'ä-kul'tür-äl), *a.* [Gr. *terraculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to terraculture; agricultural. [Rare.]

**terraculture** (ter'ä-kul'tür), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

**terræ filius** (ter'ë fil'i-us), [L.: *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *filius*, son.] 1. A person of obscure birth or of low origin.—2†. A scholar at the University of Oxford appointed to make jesting satirical speeches. He often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.



Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisa*, male; female in background).

*tchitree-bé* (the original of Lesson's genus *Tchitree*); it has also been placed in the larger genera *Muscicapa*, *Muscipeta*, and *Muscivora* of the early writers of the present century. It is native of India and Ceylon. The adult male is chiefly pure-white and black, with glossy steel-green head, throat, and crest; the bill is blue, the mouth is yellow, and the eyes are brown. The total length is about 17 inches, of which 12 or 13 inches belong to the two middle tail-feathers, the tail with this exception being



The assembly now returned to the Theater, where the *Terræ filius*, the University of Baltimore entertained the audience with a play, a dramatic satirical thapsodie, most unbecomingly the gravity of the University.

*Reuben, Diary*, July 10, 1669.

**terrage**<sup>1</sup> (ter'aj), *n.* [*< F. terre (< L. terra)*, earth, + *-age*, (*< L. terrage*).] A mound of earth, especially a small one, as in a flower-pot, in which plants can be set for household decoration.

**terrage**<sup>2</sup> (ter'aj), *n.* [Also *terragge*; *< OF. terrage*, hold-rent, *< terre*, land; see *terra*.] In *old Eng. law*, an exaction or fee paid to the owner of the land for some license, privilege, or exemption, such, for instance, as leave to dig or break the earth for a grave, or in setting up a market or fair, or for freedom from service in tillage, or for being allowed an additional holding, etc.

**terrain** (te-rân'), *n.* [Also sometimes *terrane*, *< F. terrain, terren*, ground, a piece of ground, soil, rock, = *It. terreno*, *< L. terrenum*, land, ground, prop. neut. of *terrenus*, consisting of earth, *< terra*, earth; see *terra, terren*.] A part of the earth's surface limited in extent; a region, district, or tract of land, either looked at in a general way or considered with reference to its fitness or use for some special purpose, as for a building-place or a battle-field: a term little used in English except in translating from the French, and then with the same meaning which it has in the original. The word is, however, also used in various phonetic expressions, in translating a number of which the English word "ground" is most properly employed: as, "gagner du terrain," to gain ground; "perdre du terrain," to lose ground, favor, or credit; also with various metaphorical significations: as, "être sur son terrain," to have to do with, or to speak of, that with which one is thoroughly familiar; "sonder le terrain," examine the conditions, or look into the matter, etc. As used by French geologists, the word *terrain* has a somewhat vague meaning, and is usually limited by some qualifying terms, as, "terrain de transition," "terrain primitif." This word was introduced into English geological literature by the translator of Humboldt's "Essai Géognostique," where it was used, as he remarks, "because we have no word in the English language which will accurately express *terrain* as used in geology by the French." Also spelled (but rarely) *terrane*.

Rocks which alternate with each other, and which are found usually together, and which display the same relations of position, constitute the same formation; the union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains* are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy.

Humboldt, Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of [Rocks (trans.), p. 2.]

This term [*terrane*] is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. It is applied especially to metamorphic and igneous rocks, as a basaltic *terrane*, etc.

J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 81.

**terramara** (ter-â-mâ-râ), *n.*; pl. *terramare* (-re). [*< It. terra amara*, bitter earth (a term used in the vicinity of Parma); *terra*, *< L. terra*, earth; *amara*, fem. of *amarus*, *< L. amarus*, bitter.] Any stratum or deposit of earthy material containing organic or mineral matter (such as bones or phosphates) in sufficient quantity to furnish a valuable fertilizer; hence, a deposit containing prehistoric remains, as fragments of bones and pottery, cinders, etc., of similar character to the deposits called in northern Europe *kitchen-middens*. There are large numbers of these terramare on the plain traversed by the Via Emilia between the Po and the Apennines; some of them are intermediate in character between the kitchen-middens of Denmark and the palafittes of Switzerland, appearing to mark sites of settlements originally built on piles in shallow lakes (or perhaps on marshy ground subject to frequent inundation), which have gradually become desiccated while the stations continued to be occupied.

**terrane**, *n.* See *terrain*.

**terranean** (te-râ'nê-us), *a.* [*< L. terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-an* (after *subterranean*, *mediterranean*, etc.).] Being in the earth; belonging to the earth, or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

The great strain on the trolley wire which would be a necessary incident of *terranean* supply renders such a system impracticable. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XVIII. i. 9.

**terraneous** (te-râ'nê-us), *a.* [*< L. terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-ous* (after *subterraneous*).] In bot., growing on land.

**terrapenet**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *terrapin*. **Terrapenes** (ter-a-pê-nêz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *terrapin*.] A subdivision of *Emyda* (which see), in which the pelvis is free, the neck bends in a vertical plane, and the head may be almost completely retracted within the carapace.

Huxley. The group contains such genera as *Emys*, *Cistuda*, *Chelonia*, *Cuora*, *Chelonia*, and *Staurotyphlus*. The other subdivision of *Emyda* is *Chelodina*. See cuts under *Cuora*, *Chelonia*, *Cistuda*, and *terrapin*.

**terrapin** (ter'a-pin), *n.* [Formerly also *terapin*, *terrapene*, *turpin*; supposed to be of Amer.

Ind. origin.] 1. One of several different freshwater or tide-water tortoises of the family *Emyda*; specifically, in the United States, the diamond-backed, *Malaclemmys* or *Malacoclemmys palustris*, of the Atlantic coast from New



Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

York to Texas, famous among epicures. See *diamond-backed turtle* (under *diamond-backed*), and *Malaclemmys*. In trade use the sexes are distinguished as *bull* and *cow*, and small ones as *little bulls* and *heifers* respectively. Those under 5 or 6 inches in total length of the under shell are termed *cullings*, of which it takes from 18 to 24 or more to make a "dozen." Those of 6 inches and more are *counts* or *counters*, of 12 to the dozen. Only the cows reach 6½ to 7 inches in this measurement; these are known to dealers as *full counts*, and are especially valuable because they usually contain eggs; the bulls are tougher as well as smaller, and of less market value.

2. Some other tortoise or turtle: as, the elephant *terrapin* of the Galapagos.—3. A dish made of the diamond-back.

*Terrapin* is essentially a Philadelphia dish. Baltimore delights in it, Washington eats it, New York knows it, but in Philadelphia it approaches a crime not to be passionately fond of it. J. W. Forney, The Epicure.

**Alligator terrapin.** See *alligator terrapin*. **Diamond-backed terrapin.** the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and def. 1. **Elephant terrapin.** See *elephant tortoise*, under *tortoise*. **Mud-terrapin**, any mud-turtle, as of the genus *Cinosternum*. [U. S.].—**Painted terrapin** or *turtle*, *Chrysemys picta*, of the United States. See *Chrysemys*.—**Pine-barren terrapin**, the gopher of the southern United States, *Testudo carolina*.—**Red-bellied terrapin**, *Chrysemys rubricincta* or *Pseudemys rugosa*; the pottor or red-fender. See cut under *slider*.—**Salt-marsh or salt-water terrapin**, in the United States, one of several different *Emyda* of salt or brackish water, among them the diamond-back and slider. See cut above, and cut under *slider*.—**Speckled terrapin**, the spotted turtle, *Chelopus guttatus*, a small freshwater tortoise of the United States, whose black carapace has round yellow spots.—**Yellow-bellied terrapin**, *Pseudemys scabra*, of southern parts of the United States.

**terrapin-farm** (ter'a-pin-fârm), *n.* A place where the diamond-back is cultivated.

**terrapin-paws** (ter'a-pin-pâz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A pair of long-handled tongs used in catching terrapin. [Chesapeake Bay.]

**terraquean** (te-râ'kwê-an), *a.* [*< terraque-ous* + *-an*.] Terraqueous. [Rare.]

This terraquean globe. Macmillan's Mag., III. 471.

**terraqueous** (te-râ'kwê-us), *a.* [*< L. terra*, earth, + *aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

I find but one thing that may give any just offence, and that is the Hypothesis of the *Terraqueous* globe, where-with I must confesse my self not to be satisfied.

Ray, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 159.

**terrari**, *n.* Same as *terrier*<sup>2</sup>.

**terrarium** (te-râ'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *terrariums*, *terraria* (-umz, -â). [*< L. terra*, earth; a word modeled on *aquarium*.] A vivarium for land animals; a place where such animals are kept alive for study or observation.

Herr Fischer-Sigwart describes the ways of a snake, *Tropidonotus tessellatus*, which he kept in his *terrarium* in Zurich. Science, XV. 24.

**terrac**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrac*<sup>1</sup>.

**terras**<sup>2</sup> (te-ras'), *n.* Same as *trass*.

**terrasphere** (ter'a-sfêr), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. terra*, earth, + (*tr. sphaera*, sphere).] Same as *tellurian*.

**terrasse**, *n.* Same as *terrace*<sup>2</sup>.

**terre**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* Same as *tar*<sup>2</sup>.

**terre**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*< F. terre*, *< terre*, earth; see *terra*. Cf. *inter*, *atter*.] To strike to the earth.

"Loe, heere my gage" (he terr'd his gloue);

"Thou know'st the victor's meed."

Warner, Albion's England, iii. 128.

**terreen**<sup>1</sup> (te-rên'), *n.* See *tureen*.

**terreity** (te-rê'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. terra* + *-e-ity*.] Earthiness. [Rare.]

The aqueity,

*Territa*, and sulphurity

Shall run together again, and all be annull'd.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**terrell** (ter'el), *n.* [Also *terrella*, *terella*; *< NL. terella*, dim. of *L. terra*, earth; see *terra*.] A spherical figure so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond exactly to those of the earth, for showing magnetic deviations, etc.

**terrellat** (te-rel'â), *n.* Same as *terrel*.

I was shew'd a pretty *Terrellat* described with all y<sup>e</sup> circles, and shewing all y<sup>e</sup> magnetic deviations.

Evelyn, Diary, July 3, 1655.

**Terrell grass.** A species of wild rye, or lyme-grass, *Elymus Virginicus*, a coarse grass, but found useful for forage in the southern United States: so named from a promoter of its use.

**terremote** (ter'e-mô't), *n.* [ME. *< OF. terremote*, *< ML. terra* motus, earthquake: *L. terra*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *motus*, movement, *< movere*, pp. *motus*, move; see *motion*.] An earthquake.

All the halle quake,

As it a *terremote* were. Gower, Conf. Amant, vi.

**terremotive** (ter-e-mô'tiv), *a.* [*< terremote* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface; seismic. [Rare.]

We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, X. iii. § 4.

**terrene**<sup>1</sup> (te-rên'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreno*, *< L. terrenus*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of earth (neut. *terrenum*, land, ground; see *terrain*), *< terra*, earth, land; see *terra*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial: as, *terrene* substance.

I beleue night that *terrene* boody sothlesse

Of lusty beute may have such richesse,

So moche of swethesse, so moche of connyng,

As in your gentil body is beying.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 417.

These thick vapours of *terrene* affections will be dispersed.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.

I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was, not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe, but the adscititious excrescence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. Carlyle.

II. *n.* The earth. [Rare.]

Over many a tract

Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide, Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. Milton, P. L., vi. 78.

**terrene**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *terrine*, *tureen*.

**terrenely**, *adv.* [ME. *terrenly*; *< terrene*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] As regards lands.

I Hyrn make my proper inheritor,

For yut shall he be worthy *terrenly*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5014.

**terrenity** (te-ren'i-ti), *n.* [*< terrene*<sup>1</sup> + *-ity*.] The state or character of being *terrene*; worldliness.

Being overcome . . . debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*. Feltham, Resolves.

**terreous**<sup>1</sup> (ter'ê-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreo*, *< L. terreus*, earthen, *< terra*, earth; see *terra*. Cf. *terrosity*.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

**terre-plein** (târ'plân), *n.* [F., *< terre*, earth, + *plein* for *plain*, level, flat; see *terra* and *plain*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. In fort., the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.—2. The plane of site or level surface around a field-work.

**terresity**, *n.* See *terrosity*.

**terrestret**, *a.* [ME., *< OF. (and F.) terrestre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *terrestre*, *< L. terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth, *< terra*, earth; see *terra*. Cf. *terrestrial*.] Terrestrial; earthly.

Heere may ye se, and heerby may ye preve,

That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort,

His Paradyt *terrestre*, and his disport.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 88.

**terrestreity** (ter-es-trê'i-ti), *n.* Admixture of earth.

Sulphur itself . . . is not quite devoid of *terrestreity*.

Boyle, Mechanical Hypotheses.

**Terrestres** (te-res'trêz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth; see *terrestre*, *terrestrial*.] In ornith., one of three series into which birds were formerly divided, containing the rasorial and cursorial forms; contrasted with *Aëreæ* and *Aquaticæ*: more fully called *Aves terrestres*.

**terrestrial** (te-res'tri-âl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. terrestrial*, *< OF. terrestrial*, *< L. terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly: opposed to *celestial*: as, *terrestrial* bodies; *terrestrial* magnetism.



Unto mortall deeth me to have yeshold,  
Right as a woman born here natural  
A feminine thing woman at all houres,  
To end of my days here terrestrial.

*Rime of Parliament* (L. E. T. S.), I. 3622.

There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial,  
I Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth: as,  
a or the *terrestrial globe*. See *globe*, 4.

What though, in solemn silence, all  
Move round this dark, *terrestrial ball*?  
*Addison*, *Ode*, The spacious Firmament.

3. Pertaining to the world or to the present  
state; sublunary; worldly; mundane.

A genius bright and base  
Of towering talents and *terrestrial aims*.  
*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, vi.

4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as op-  
posed to water, or of earth.

The *terrestrial substance*, destitute of all liquor, remain-  
eth alone. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 598.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terres-  
trial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the floods.  
*Woodward*.

5. In *zool.*, living on the ground; confined to  
the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aerial;  
terrestrial. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, rasorial or cur-  
sorial, belonging to the *Terrestres*. (b) In *ench.*, air-  
breathing or pulmonate, as a snail or a slug. (c) Belong-  
ing to that division of isopods which contains the wood-  
lice, sow-bugs, or land-slaters.

6. In *bot.*, growing on land, not aquatic; grow-  
ing in the ground, not on trees. *Terrestrial*  
gravitation, magnetism, radiation, refraction, tele-  
scope. See the nouns. *Terrestrial-radiation thermo-*  
*meter*. See *thermometer*.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of the earth.

But Heav'n, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,  
Repose to night, and toil to day decreed.  
*Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xix. 682.

2. pl. In *zool.*: (a) A section of the class *Artes*,  
the *Terrestres*. (b) The pulmonate gastropods.  
(c) A division of isopods.

*terrestrially* (te-res'tri-ál-i), *adv.* 1. After a  
terrestrial or earthy manner.—2. In *zool.*, in  
or on the ground; on land, not in water: as, to  
pupate *terrestrially*, as an insect.

*terrestrialness* (te-res'tri-ál-nes), *n.* The state or  
character of being terrestrial. *Imp. Dict.*

*terrestrify* (te-res'tri-fi), *v. t.* [*L. terrestris*,  
of the earth, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To re-  
duce to earth, or to an earthy or mundane state.

Though we should affirm . . . that heaven were but  
earth celestified, and earth but heaven terrestriated.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13.

*terrestrious* (te-res'tri-us), *a.* [*L. terrestris*,  
of the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-ous*.] 1. Of or  
belonging to the earth or to land; terrestrial.

The reason of Kircherus may be added—that this varia-  
tion proceedeth, not only from *terrestrious* eminences and  
magnetical veins of the earth, laterally respecting the nee-  
dle, but (from) the different congmentation of the earth  
disposed unto the poles, lying under the sea and waters.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 2.

The British capital is at the geographical centre of the  
*terrestrious* portion of the globe.

*G. P. Marsh*, *Lects.* on *Eng. Lang.*, Int., p. 24.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on  
the earth; terrestrial.

The nomenclature of Adam, which unto *terrestrious* ani-  
mals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 24.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

*terret, territ* (ter'et, -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.]  
One of the round loops or rings on a harness-  
pad through which the driving-reins pass. See  
*cuts under harness and pad-tree*.

*terre-tenant, ter-tenant* (tär'-, tär'ten'ant), *n.*  
[*OF. terre-tenant*, *terre*, land, + *tenant*, hold-  
ing; see *terra* and *tenant*.] In law, one who is  
seized of or has the actual possession of land  
as the owner thereof; the occupant.

*terre verte* (tär värt). [*F.*: *terre*, earth; *verte*,  
fem. of *vert*, green; see *terra* and *vert*.] Same  
as *terra verde* (which see, under *terra*).—*Burnt*  
*terre verte*, an artists' color, obtained by heating the  
natural *terre verte*, changing it to a transparent muddy  
brown, with little or none of the original green tone re-  
maining.

*terrible* (ter'i-bl), *a.* [*F. terrible* = *Pr. Sp.*  
*terrible* = *Pg. terrível* = *It. terribile*, *L. terri-*  
*bilis*, frightful, *terrere*, frighten. Cf. *terror*,  
*deter*.] 1. That excites or is fitted to excite  
terror, fear, awe, or dread; awful; dreadful;  
formidable.

*Terrible* as an army with banners. *Cant.* vi. 10.

Altogether it [a hurricane] looks very *terrible* and amaz-  
ing, even beyond expression. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. iii. 71.

2. Excessive; tremendous; severe; great;  
chiefly used colloquially: as, a *terrible bore*.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon  
myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson*.

The bracing air of the headland gives a *terrible* appe-  
tite. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 20.

*Terrible infant*, a noisy, rough, passionate, or incon-  
veniently outspoken child [for *F. enfant terrible*].

Poor Reginald was not analytical, . . . like certain pe-  
danticulous who figure in story as children. He was a *ter-*  
*rible infant*, not a horrible one.

*C. Reade*, *Love me Little*, i.

=*Syn.* 1. *Terriñc*, fearful, frightful, horrible, shocking,  
dire.

*terribleness* (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character  
or state of being terrible; dreadfulness; for-  
midableness: as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to  
climb to the height of *terribleness*.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, ii.

*terribizet* (ter'i-bliz), *v. i.* [*< terrible* + *-ize*.]  
To become terrible. [Rare.]

Both Camps approach, their bloody rage doth rise,  
And even the face of Cowards *terribizet*.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Vocation.

*terribly* (ter'i-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner.  
(a) In a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe;  
dreadfully.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. *Isa.* ii. 21.

(b) Violently; exceedingly; greatly; very. [Chiefly col-  
loq.]

The poor man squalled *terribly*.

*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, i. 2.

*Terricolæ* (te-rik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L.*  
*terricola*, a dweller upon earth: see *terrícola*.]  
1. In *entom.*, a division of dipterous insects.  
*Latreille*, 1809.—2. A group of annelids, con-  
taining the common earthworm and related  
forms; distinguished from *Limicolæ*.

*terrícola* (ter'i-kōl), *a.* [= *F. terrícola* = *Sp.*  
*terrícola* = *Pg. It. terricola*, *L. terricola*, a  
dweller upon earth, *< L. terra*, earth, + *colere*,  
inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing on the ground: es-  
pecially noting certain lichens. Also *terricolous*,  
*terrícolaine*.

With respect to *terrícola* species [of lichens], some prefer  
peaty soil, . . . others calcareous soil.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

*terricoline* (te-rik'ō-lin), *a.* [*< terrícola* +  
*-ine*.] Same as *terrícola*.

*terrícolas* (te-rik'ō-lus), *a.* [*LL. terricola*, a  
dweller upon earth (see *terrícola*), + *-ous*.] 1.  
Terrestrial; inhabiting the ground; not aquatic  
or aerial; specifically, belonging to the *Terrico-*  
*læ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *terrícola*.

*terrículament*, *n.* [= *Pg. terriculamento*, ter-  
ror, dread, *< LL. terriculamentum*, something  
to excite terror, *< L. terriculum*, also *terrícola*,  
something to excite terror, *< terrere*, frighten:  
see *terrible*.] A cause of terror; a terror.

Many times such *terrículaments* may proceed from nat-  
ural causes. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 659.

With these and such-like, either torments of opinions  
or *terrículaments* of expressions, do these new sort of  
preachers seek . . . to scare and terrify their silly sects.  
*Ep. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 198. (*Davies*.)

*terridam* (ter'i-dam), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A cotton  
fabric originally made in India.

*terrier*<sup>1</sup> (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tarrier*,  
*tarier*; *< ME. terrere*, *terryare*, *< OF. terrier*, in  
*chien terrier*, a terrier-dog, *< ML. terrarius*, of the  
earth (neut. *terrarium*, *> OF. terrier*, the hole or  
earth of a rabbit or fox, a little hillock), *< L.*  
*terra*, earth, land: see *terra*. Cf. *terrier*<sup>2</sup>.] One  
of several breeds of dogs, typically small, ac-  
tive, and hardy, named from their propensity  
to dig or scratch the ground in pursuit of their  
prey, and noted for their courage and the acute-  
ness of their senses. *Terriers* are of many strains,  
and occur in two leading forms, one of which is shaggy,  
as the *Skye*, and the other close-haired, as the black-and-  
tan. They are much used to destroy rats, and some are  
specially trained to rat-killing as a sport.

The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cries, . . .  
And all the Earth rings with the *Terriers* yearning.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Decay.

My *terriers*,

As it appears, have seized on these old foxes.

*Massinger*, *City Madam*, v. 3.

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground; the  
*terrier* accounted for one, the keeper for another.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xlv.

*Black-and-tan terrier*, the ordinary English terrier—  
English *terrier*, a general name of the smooth-haired  
terriers, of several breeds, as the common black-and-tan.  
—*Fox-terrier*, one of different kinds of terriers trained  
or used to unearth foxes.—*Maltese terrier*, a very small  
terrier, kept as a pet or toy.—*Scottish terrier*, a general  
name of the shaggy lop-eared terriers, of several breeds,  
as the *Skye*, etc.—*Skye terrier*, a variety of the *Scottish*  
terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.—*Toy ter-*  
*rier*. See *toy*.—*Yorkshire terrier*, a variety of the *Scottish*  
terrier. (See also *bull-terrier*, *rat-terrier*.)

*terrier*<sup>2</sup> (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *terrar*; *<*  
*OF. terrier*, in *papier terrier*, a list of the names  
of a lord's tenants, *< ML. terrarius*, as in *terra-*  
*rius liber*, a book in which landed property is

described, *< terrarius*, of land: see *terrier*<sup>1</sup>.] In  
law: (a) Formerly, a collection of acknowledg-  
ments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship,  
including the rents and services they owed to  
the lord, etc. (b) In modern usage, a book or  
roll in which the lands of private persons or  
corporations are described by their site, bound-  
aries, number of acres, etc.

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands  
in England, made about 11 Edward III. *Cowell*, (*Latham*.)

It [Domesday] is a *terrier* of a gigantic manor, setting  
out the lands held in demesne by the lord and the lands  
held by his tenants under him.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, V. 4.

*terrier*<sup>3†</sup> (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [*ME. tarryour*, *tarrere*,  
*tarrer*, *< OF. terriere*, *terriere*, *terièrre*, an auger,  
+ *\*tarrer* (in *pp. tarré, taré*), bore, *< L. terebrare*,  
bore: see *terebate*.] A borer, auger, or wimble.  
*Cotgrave*.

With *tarrere* or *gymlet* perce ye vpward the pipe ashore.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

*terrific* (te-rif'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. terrífico* = *Pg. It.*  
*terrifico*, *< L. terrificus*, causing terror, *< terrere*,  
frighten, terrify, + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make.] Caus-  
ing terror; fitted to excite great fear or dread;  
dreadful: as, a *terrific storm*.

The serpent . . . with brazen eyes

And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 497.

*terriffical* (te-rif'ik-ál), *a.* [*< terrific* + *-al*.]  
*Terrific*. [Rare.]

*terriffically* (te-rif'ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a *terrific*  
manner; terribly; frightfully.

*terrifiedly* (ter'i-fid-li), *adv.* In a terrified man-  
ner.

*terrify* (ter'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. terrified*,  
*ppr. terrifying*. [= *F. terrifier* = *Sp. Pg. terrifi-*  
*car*, *< L. terrificare*, make afraid, terrify, *< ter-*  
*rere*, frighten, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To  
make afraid; strike with fear; affect or fill  
with terror; frighten; alarm.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *ter-*  
*rified*. *Luke* xxi. 9.

This is the head of him whose name only

In former times did pilgrims *terrify*.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii., Doubting Castle.

Girls, sent their water-jars to fill,

Would come back pale, too *terrified* to cry,

Because they had but seen him from the hill.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 344.

2†. To make terrible.

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin,  
shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton*.

=*Syn.* 1. To scare, horrify, appal, daunt. See *afraid*.  
*terrigenous* (te-rij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. terrigena*,  
one born of the earth, *< terra*, earth, + *-genus*,  
produced: see *-genous*.] Earth-born; produced  
by the earth.

*Terrigenous* deposits in deep water near land.

*Nature*, XXX. 84.

*Terrigenous metals*, the metallic bases of the earth, as  
barium, aluminum, etc.

*terrine* (te-rēn'), *n.* [Also *terrene*, *terreen*, and  
corruptly *tureen*; = *G. terrine*, *< F. terrine*, an  
earthen pan or jar, *< ML. terrineus*, made of  
earth, *< L. terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. An  
earthenware vessel, usually a covered jar, used  
for containing some fine comestible, and sold  
with its contents: as, a *terrine* of pâté de foie  
gras.

Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and every-  
thing upon earth. *H. Walpole*.

Specifically—2. An earthen vessel for soup; a  
*tureen* (which see).

Instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper  
reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.

*V. Knox*, *Winter Evenings*, lviii.

*territ*, *n.* See *terret*.

*Territelæ* (ter-i-tē'lē), *n.* Same as *Territellaria*.  
*Territellaria* (ter'i-tē-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L.*  
*terra*, ground, + *tela*, web, + *-aria*.] A divi-  
sion of spiders, including those which spin un-  
derground webs for their nests, as a trap-door  
spider. The group contains all the tetrapneumonous  
forms, and corresponds to the *Mygalidæ*, or theraphoses.  
Also *Territelæ*.

*territellarian* (ter'i-tē-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.*  
Pertaining to the *Territellaria*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Territellaria*.

*territorial* (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= *F. territorial*  
= *Sp. Pg. territorial* = *It. territoriale*, *< LL. ter-*  
*ritorialis*, of or belonging to territory, *< L. terri-*  
*torium*, territory: see *territory*.] 1. Of or per-  
taining to territory or land.

The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company  
. . . might be rendered another source of revenue.

*Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 3.

A state's *territorial* right gives no power to the ruler to  
alienate a part of the territory in the way of barter or sale,  
as was done in feudal times.

*Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 52.



2. Limited to a certain district: as, rights may be personal or territorial. — 3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to one of the Territories of the United States: as, a territorial governor; the territorial condition. Territorial system, that system of church government in which the civil ruler of a country exercises a central and inherent right supremacy over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people. It was developed in the writings of the German jurist Christian Thomasius (died 1728).

**territorialism** (ter-i-tō'ri-al-izm), *n.* [*< territorial + -ism.*] The territorial system, or the theory of church government upon which it is based. Compare *collegialism*, *episcopatism*.

**territoriality** (ter-i-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< territorial + -ity.*] Possession and control of territory.

Scarcely less necessary to modern thought than the idea of territoriality as connected with the existence of a state is the idea of contract as determining the relations of individuals. W. Wilson, *State*, § 17.

**territorialize** (ter-i-tō'ri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *territorialized*, ppr. *territorializing*. [*< territorial + -ize.*] 1. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory. — 2. To reduce to the state of a territory.

**territorially** (ter-i-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In respect of territory; as to territory.

**territoried** (ter'i-tō-rid), *a.* [*< territory + -ed.*] Possessed of territory; as, an extensively territoried domain.

**territory** (ter'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *territories* (-riz). [*< OF. territorium, F. territoire = Sp. Pg. territorio = It. territorio, territorio, < L. territorium, the land around a town, a domain, district, territory, < terra, earth; see terra.*] 1. The extent or compass of land and the waters thereof within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes, also, a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

But if thou linger in my territories  
Longer than swiftest expedition  
Will give thee time to leave our royal court,  
By heaven! my wrath shall far exceed the love  
I ever bore my daughter or thyself.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 163.

Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted territories, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 3.

Gentlemen, I thought the deck of a Massachusetts ship was as much the territory of Massachusetts as the floor on which we stand. Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

2. Any extensive tract, region, district, or domain: as, an unexplored territory in Africa.

From hence being brought to a subterranean territory of cellars, the courteous friars made us taste a variety of excellent wines. Evelyn, *Diary*, May 21, 1645.

3. [*cap.*] In the United States, an organized division of the country, not admitted to the complete rights of Statehood (see *state*, 13). Its government is conducted by a governor, judges, and other officers appointed from Washington, aided by a Territorial legislature. Each Territory sends one delegate to Congress, who has a voice on Territorial matters, but cannot vote. Territories are formed by act of Congress. When a Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in the National House of Representatives, it is usually admitted by act of Congress to the Union as a State. Nearly all the States (except the original thirteen) have passed through the Territorial condition. There are now (1891) four organized Territories—Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma; and there are also two unorganized Territories—the Indian Territory and Alaska. Several countries of Spanish America have a system of Territories analogous to that of the United States.

The territory is an infant state, dependent only till it is able to walk by itself.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 351.

The nation has never regretted delay in erecting a territory into a state. The Nation, Jan. 28, 1886.

**Cell territory**, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, the range of extracellular substance supposed to be influenced by each individual cell of any tissue. Virchow. Territory of a judge, in *Scots law*, the district over which a judge's jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Quarter, province.

**terror** (ter'or), *n.* [Formerly also *terroure*; < F. *terreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *terror* = It. *terrore*, < L. *terror*, great fear, dread, terror, < *terrere*, put in fear, frighten, make afraid.] 1. Extreme fear or fright; violent dread.

The sword without and terror within. Deut. xxxii. 25.

Amaze,  
Be sure, and *terroure* seiz'd the rebel host.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 647.

Panting with terror, from the bed he leapt.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 383.

2. A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear: often used in humorous exaggeration.

Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Rom. xiii. 3.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats.

Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 66.

That bright boy you noticed in my class, who was a terror six months ago, will no doubt be in the City Council in a few years. Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 1963.

**King of terrors**, *See King*. Reign of Terror, in French hist., that period of the first Revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *The Terror*. — *Syn.* 1. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. — *See above*.

**terror** (ter'or), *v. t.* [*< terror, n.*] To fill with terror. [Rare.]

They, *terror'd* with these words, demand his name.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 515.

**terror-breathing** (ter'or-brē'ing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. [Rare.]

Through the stern throat of terror-breathing war.

Drayton, *Minstrel to Queen Isabel*.

**terror-haunted** (ter'or-hän'ted), *a.* Haunted with terror; subject to visitations of extreme fear. [Rare.]

Till at length the lays they chanted  
Reached the chamber terror-haunted.

Longfellow, *Norman Baron*.

**terrorisation, terrorise, etc.** See *terrorization, etc.*

**terrorism** (ter'or-izm), *n.* [= F. *terrorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *terrorismo*; as *terror* + *-ism*.] Resort to terrorizing methods as a means of coercion, or the state of fear and submission produced by the prevalence of such methods.

Let the injury inflicted under this terrorism be appreciated, and full compensation awarded on the district by the Judge of Assize or of County Court, and the barbarian will die out. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 212.

**terrorist** (ter'or-ist), *n.* [= F. *terroriste* = Sp. Pg. *terrorista*; as *terror* + *-ist*.] One who favors or uses terrorizing methods for the accomplishment of some object, as for coercing a government or a community into the adoption of or submission to a certain course; one who practises terrorism. Specifically—(a) An agent or partizan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called terrorists, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

(b) In Russia, a member of a political party whose purpose is to demoralize the government by terror. See *nihilism*, 4 (b).

Whether such wrongs and cruelties are adequate to excuse the violent measures of retaliation adopted by the terrorists is a question to which different answers may be given by different people.

G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXV. 755.

**terroristic** (ter'or-ist'ik), *a.* [*< terrorist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to terrorists.

Terroristic activity, in the shape of bomb-throwing and assassination. The Century, XXXV. 50.

**terrorization** (ter'or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< terrorize + -ation.*] The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized. Also spelled *terrorisation*.

**terrorize** (ter'or-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrorized*, ppr. *terrorizing*. [= F. *terroriser* = Pg. *terrorizar*; as *terror* + *-ize*.] To fill with terror; control or coerce by terror; terrify; appal. Also spelled *terrorise*.

Secret organizations, which control and terrorize a district until overthrown by force.

The Century, XXXVI. 840.

The people are terrorized by acts of cruelty and violence which they dare not resist. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 567.

**terrorizer** (ter'or-i-zēr), *n.* One who terrorizes. Also spelled *terroriser*.

Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, and other Slavonic terrorizers of the Germans. Love, Bismarck, II. 152.

**terrorless** (ter'or-less), *a.* [*< terror + -less.*]

1. Free from terror.

How calm and sweet the victories of life,

How terrorless the triumph of the grave!

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, vi.

2. Harmless. [Rare.]

Some human memories and tearful lore

Render him terrorless; . . . dread him not!

Poe, *Silence*.

**terror-smitten** (ter'or-smit'n), *a.* Smitten or stricken with terror; terrified.

**terror-stricken, terror-struck** (ter'or-strik'n, ter'or-struk), *p. a.* Stricken with terror; terrified; appalled.

**terror-strike** (ter'or-strik), *v. t.* To smite or overcome with terror. [Rare.]

He hath baffled his suborned, terror-struck him.

Coleridge, *Remorse*, iv. 2.

**terrosity**, *n.* [*< \*terrous* (< F. *terreur* = Pr. *terros*, < L. *terrosus*, full of earth, earthy, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, and cf. *terrenus*) + *-ity*.] Earthiness.

Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less *terrosity* (read *terrosity*) or gross earthiness than the Clared wine hath. W. Turner (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 114).

**terry** (ter'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

The furniture was in green terry, the carpet a harsh, brilliant tapestry. Howells, *Annie Kilburn*, xi.

2. In *rapé-making*, an open reel. E. H. Knight. — Terry poplin. See *poplin*. — Terry velvet, uncut velvet.

**Tersanctus** (tēr'sangk'tus), *n.* [*< L. ter, thrice* (see *ter*), + *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*): so called because it begins with the word *Sanctus*, said thrice.] Same as *Sanctus*.

**terse** (tērs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terso*, < L. *ter-sus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, pp. of *tergere*, wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish.] 1. Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

Many stones also, both precious and vulgar, although terse and smooth, have not this power attractive.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

2. Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons.

Your polite and terse gallants.

Massinger.

3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat; concise.

In eight terse lines has Phœdrus told  
(So frugal were the bards of old)  
A tale of goats; and clos'd with grace  
Plan, moral, all, in that short space.

W. Whitehead, *The Goat's Beard*.

**terse**, *n.* See *terce*.

**tersely** (tērs'li), *adv.* 1. In an accomplished manner.

Fastidious Brisk, a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; . . . swears tersely and with variety. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

2. In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

**terseness** (tērs'nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

Under George the First, the monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification and the terseness of his expression would have made Pope himself envious.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

2. Shortness. [Rare.]

The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xv.

**tersion** (tēr'shon), *n.* [*< L. tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing; friction; cleaning.

He [Boyle] found also that heat and tersion (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 3.

**ter-tenant**, *n.* See *terre-tenant*.

**tertial** (tēr'shāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. \*tertialis*, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] I. *a.* Of the third rank or row among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing; tertiary, as a quill-feather.

II. *n.* A tertiary flight-feather; one of the pennæ, or large feathers, of a bird's wing of the third set, which grow on the elbow or upper arm; one of the tertiaries. The word was intended to signify only the third set of flight-feathers, in the same relation to the humerus that the secondaries bear to the ulna, and the primaries to the manus; but in practice two or three of the innermost secondaries are called tertials when in any way distinguished from the rest. Also *tertiary*, *tertiary feather*. See cuts under *bird* and *covert*, n., 6.

The two or three longer innermost true secondaries, growing upon the very elbow, are often incorrectly called tertials, especially when distinguished by size, shape, or color from the rest of the secondaries.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 113.

**tertian** (tēr'shan), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *tercian*, < L. *tertianus*, of the third (day), < *tertius*, third: see *terce*. II. *n.* < ME. *tercian*, *terciane*, < OF. *tertiane* = Sp. *terciana* = Pg. *terçã*, < L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*), a tertian fever, fem. of *tertianus*, of the third (day): see I.] I. *a.* Occurring every second day: as, a tertian fever.

If it do, I dar wel lye a grote

That ye shul have a fevère terciane.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 139.

**Double tertian fever.** See *fever*. — **Tertian ague**, intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day. — **Tertian fever.** See *fever*.

II. *n.* 1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence: an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.



By how much a hectic fever is harder to be cured than a *tertian* . . . by so much is it harder to prevail upon a triumphing lust than upon its first insinuations.

*See* *Paul's Works* (ed. 1835), I, 119.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop consisting of a tierce and a larget combined.—3<sup>d</sup>. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Statute of Henry VI.*—4. A curve of the third order. [Rare.]

**tertiary** (tér'shi-á-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. tertiaire* = *Sp. terciario* = *It. terziario* = *It. terziario*, < *L. tertiarus*, containing a third part, < *tertius*, third: see *tertian*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—2. [Usually *cap.*] In *geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in the Tertiary. See II. (*a*).

In a word, in proportion as the age of a *tertiary* formation is more modern, so also is the resemblance greater of its fossil shells to the testaceous fauna of the actual seas. *Lyell, Elements of Geology* (1st ed., 1838), p. 283.

3. In *ornith.*, same as *tertiary*: distinguished from *secondary* and from *primary*. See cuts under *bird* and *covert*, *n.*, 6.—4. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Tertiaries. See II. (*b*).

Guido buried him [Dante] with due care in a stone urn in the burying ground of the Franciscans, who loved him, and in whose *tertiary* habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI, 389.

**Tertiary alcohol.** See *alcohol*, *n.* **Tertiary color,** a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. See II. (*c*). **Tertiary feather.** Same as *tertiary*—**Tertiary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is tertiary,

or third in order or succession. Specifically (a) [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of geological formations which lies above the Mesozoic or Secondary and below the Quaternary; the "Cenozoic" of some authors, while others include in this division both Tertiary and Quaternary. The term *Tertiary* belongs to an early period in the history of geology, the entire series having been divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The term *transition* was afterward introduced (see *transition*), and *Quaternary* still later; but the Quaternary has been considered by some as being rather a subdivision of the Tertiary, since it seems to have been of relatively short duration, and not anywhere preceded by any break to be compared in importance with that which in various regions characterizes the passage from Mesozoic to Tertiary. The Tertiary was divided by Lyell into three groups or systems, the basis of this classification being the percentage of living species of *Mollusca* in each group; these divisions were designated by him as the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, to which a fourth was added later by Beyrich, namely the Oligocene, intercalated between the Eocene and Miocene. This scheme of subdivision is still accepted as convenient and philosophical, although strict regard is not paid to the precise percentages of living species indicated by Lyell. The subdivisions of these larger divisions which have been found necessary in different regions vary considerably in number and character. The break between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary in northwestern Europe is, on the whole, very marked in character; in various other parts of the world it is much less apparent. The more important and striking features of the Tertiary may be very concisely summed up as follows: evidence of the greatly increasing importance of the surface of the land as compared with that of the water, as shown by the local and detrital character, and the small and rapidly varying thickness, of the deposits, together with the rapidly increasing development of a land-fauna and -flora; the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe, an operation performed on a gigantic scale, some parts of the early Tertiary having been raised to an elevation of nearly 20,000 feet above the sea-level; the almost entire disappearance of many of those forms of animal life which were prominent during the Mesozoic epoch, as of the cephalopods, the gigantic reptiles, and especially the development of the *Mammalia* in ever-increasing numbers and diversity of type; the very much diminished importance both as respects numbers and size of many of those forms of vegetable life which were most prominent in pre-Tertiary times, such as the ferns, the lycopsids, and the cycads, and the development of modern forest vegetation, in which the dicotyledonous angiosperms play a very important part; the zonal distribution of life and climate; the evidence, furnished in abundance in various parts of the world, of a marked diminution in temperature going on through Tertiary times, the proof of which, if begun before the Tertiary, could only be obtained with great difficulty, if at all, owing to the small relative importance of the land-areas; and, finally, the appearance of man upon the earth, an event which took place, so far as is known from present available evidence, some time before the close of the Pliocene. See also *Post-tertiary*, *Quaternary*, and *recent*, *a.* (*b*) [*cap.*] A member of the third order (*tertius ordo de penitentia*) of monastic bodies. An order of this kind was first organized by St. Francis of Assisi. It was instituted as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, and members were required to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world. The Dominicans also have their third order, and the example was followed by various other monastic bodies.

The Order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *Tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.

*Milman, Latin Christianity*, ix, 10.

(c) A color, as russet, citrine, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Tertiaries are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt*. (d) Same as *tertiary*.

**tertiary** (tér'shi-át), *c. t.*; pret. and pp. *tertiated*, pp. *tertiating*. [*< L. tertius*, pp. of *tertiare*, to do every third day, to do for the third time, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson*.—2. In *gun.*, to examine, as a piece of artillery, or the thickness of its metal, to test its strength. This is usually done with a pair of caliper compasses.

To *tertiary* a piece of ordnance is to examine the thickness of the metal, in order to judge of its strength, the position of the trunnions, etc. *Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.*

**tertium quid** (tér'shi-um kwid). [*L. tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *quid*, something, somewhat, neut. of indef. pronoun *quis*, somebody: see *what*, *who*.] 1. Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself. Hence—2. Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

**tertium sal** (tér'shi-um sal). [*L. tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *sal*, salt.] In *old chem.*, a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

**Tertullianism** (tér-tul'yan-izm), *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Tertullianists, involving special rigor as to absolution of penitents, opposition to second marriages, etc.

About a year after this, he [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to *Tertullianism*, by proceeding unto a second marriage. *Cotton Mather, Mag. Chris.*, III, i.

**Tertullianist** (tér-tul'yan-ist), *n.* [*< Tertullian* (LL. *Tertullianus*) + *-ist*.] A member of a branch of the African Montanists, of the third and fourth centuries, holding to the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatics," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

**teruncius** (tè-run'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *teruncii* (-i). [*L.*, three twelfths of an as (see *as*), hence a trifle, < *ter*, three times, thrice, + *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: see *ounce*.] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the as, and weighing 3 ounces.

**teru-tero** (tér-ò-fer-ò), *n.* [*S. Amer.*; imitative of the bird's note.] The Cayenne lapwing,



*Teru-tero. Belon pterus cayennensis*

or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus* or *Belonopterus cayennensis*, a South American bird of the plover kind. It resembles the common plover, but is easily distinguished. The wings are spurred, and there is a minute hallux. The back and wings are resplendent with metallic iridescence of violet-green and bronze; the breast is black; the lining of the wings is white; the head is crested. During incubation it attempts to lead enemies away from its nest by feigning to be wounded, like many other birds. The eggs are esteemed a delicacy. Its wild and weird notes often disturb the stillness of the pampas. **terver**, *v.* [*ME. terren, terric*, < *AS. turrjan*, in comp. *getyrjan* (= *OHG. zerben*), fall. Cf. *torve*, *terry*, *topsyterry*. Also in comp. *overterve*, *ME. overterven*, used awkwardly in one passage with *toppe* preceding, as if \**top-overterve* (an expression appar. connected with the later *topsyterry*, now *topsyterry*, *q. v.*). Cf. *terry*, *trife*.] 1. *intrans.* To fall; be thrown down.

And I schal crye rightful kyng,

Ilk man haue as the serue,

The right schul ryse to ryche reynynge,

Truyt and tregret to helle schal terve.

*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To dash down; cast; throw; in composition with *over*, to overthrow; overturn.

*Ouyr* (tyr'yyn) (*ouyr* tyryyn, *K.* ouerturnen, *S. H. ouyrturayn*, *P.* Subverto, evertro. *Prompt. Parv.* (1440), p. 373.

So dred they hym, they durst no thing *ouer terue*

Againe his lawe nor peace.

*J. Hardyng, Chron.* of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 47.

The lawe and peace he keppe, and conserved,  
Which hym ypheld, that he was *never ouer terued*.

*J. Hardyng, Chron.* of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 75.

2. To turn down or back; roll or fold over.

**tervee**, *v.* See *terry*.

**tervy** (tér'vi), *v. i.* [*Also tervec, turvec, tarvy*. Cf. *terve*.] To struggle; kick or tumble about; as to get free. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**teryt**, *a.* A Middle-English spelling of *teary*.

**terza-rima** (tér'sä-ré'mä), *n.* [*It. terza rima*: *terza*, fem. of *terzo*, third; *rima*, rime: see *terce* and *rime*.] A form of verse in iambic rhythm used by the early Italian poets. In it the lines consist of ten or eleven syllables, and are arranged in sets of three that are closely connected. The middle line of the first tercet rhymes with the first and third lines of the second tercet, the middle line of the second tercet rhymes with the first and third lines of the third tercet, and so on. At the end of the poem or canto there is an extra line which has the same rime as the middle line of the preceding tercet. In this form of verse Dante's "Divina Commedia" is written. The most conspicuous example of its use in English literature is Byron's "Prophecy of Dante."

**terzetto** (tér-tset-ò), *n.* [*It.* < *terzo*, third: see *terce*.] In *music*, a composition for three voices; a vocal trio.

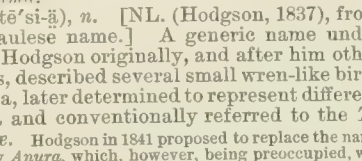
**tesa** (tè'zä), *n.* See *teesa*.

**teschenite** (tesh'en-it), *n.* [*< Teschen*, a town in Austrian Silesia, + *-ite*.] The name given by Hohenegger to certain eruptive rocks intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous on the borders of Silesia and Moravia, and which have been the subject of discussion among geologists since 1821. Tschermak described them in 1866, and considered them as belonging to two quite different groups, one of which included rocks identical with or analogous to the picrites, while for the other he adopted Hohenegger's name. The latter group (the teschenites of Tschermak) have again been divided by Rosenbusch, who refers a part of them to the diabases, while the other portion is considered by him to have been originally essentially a mixture of plagioclase and nephelin, but now greatly altered, and accompanied by various accessory constituents. Rocks of somewhat similar character have been described from various other regions, as from the Caucasus and Portugal, and have been supposed to consist in part of nephelin. The question of the composition of the teschenites still remains obscure, since one of the latest investigators (Rohrbach) maintains that none of the rocks described under that name contains nephelin.

**tesho-lama** (tesh'ò-lä'mä), *n.* [*Tibetan*.] One of the two lama-popes of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, each of whom is supreme in his own district, the other being the dala-lama, who, though nominally his equal, is really the more powerful. Also called *bogdo-lama*. See *dala-lama*.

**Tesia** (tè'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Hodgson, 1837), from a Nepaulese name.] A generic name under which Hodgson originally, and after him other writers, described several small wren-like birds of India, later determined to represent different genera and conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*. Hodgson in 1841 proposed to replace the name *Tesia* by *Anura*, which, however, being preoccupied, was by him in 1845 changed to *Procygna*; and at the same time he proposed a new generic name *Oligura* for some of the birds he had before called *Tesia*. The result is that (a) some authors discard *Tesia*, and separate its species into the two genera *Procygna* and *Oligura*, while (b) most authors use *Tesia* for the species of *Oligura*, and put there the other birds which had been called *Tesia*. The species of *Tesia* in sense (b) are 3 in number—*T. castaneicoronata*,

*T. cyaneiventris*, and *T. superciliosa*; they belong to the eastern Himalayan region and southward. Compare the figure here given with that under *Procygna*.



*Tesia cyaneiventris* (Hodgson, 1837)

**tessarace** (tes-sä-rä'se), *n.* [*< Gr. tessares*, four, + *aké*, a point.] A tetrahedral summit.

**tessaradecad** (tes-sä-rä-dek-ad), *n.* [*< Gr. tessares*, four (see *four*), + *deka*, ten (see *ten*), the number ten; see *decad*.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar*.

**tessarescadecahedron** (tes-sä-res-è-dek-a-hè-dron), *n.* [*LGr. tessarescadecahedron*, < *Gr. tessarescadeka*, fourteen (see *fourteen*), + *èdron*, base or face of a polyhedron.] A solid having fourteen faces. The cuboctahedron, the truncated octahedron, and the truncated cube are examples of such bodies. See *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*.

**Tessaria** (tè-sä'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after L. Tessari, professor







**test**<sup>3</sup> (tes't, *v.* [*F. tester* = Sp. Pg. *testar* = It. *testare*, < L. *testari*, bear witness, testify, < *testis*, one who attests, a witness: see *test*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*]) *I. trans.* In law, to attest and date: as, a writing duly *tested*.

*II. intrans.* To make a will or testament. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband. *Bell.*

**testa** (tes'tā, *n.*; pl. *testae* (-tē). [*L.*: see *test*<sup>2</sup>]) 1. In *zool.*, a test.—2. In *bot.*, the outer integument or coat of a seed: it is usually hard and brittle, whence the name, which answers to *seed-shell*. See *seed*, 1. Also *test*, *spermoderm*, and *epispirm*.—3. [*cap.*] A name of the star Vega.

**testable** (tes'tā-b'l, *a.* [*< OF. testable* = It. *testabile*, < L. *testabilis*, that has a right to testify, < *testari*, testify: see *test*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*]) 1. That may be tested.—2. In *law*: (*a*) Capable of being devised or given by will or testament. (*b*) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

**Testacea** (tes-tā'sē-ā, *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *L. testaceus*, consisting of tiles, covered with a shell: see *testaceous*]) A group of testaceous animals: variously used. (*a*) The third order of *Feruss* in the Linnean system, including the testaceous mollusks or shellfish. (*b*) An order of accephalous mollusks in the Cuvierian system, distinguished from the *Nudator* ascidians, which Cuvier treated as mollusks; the bivalves otherwise called *Conchiformia*. (*c*) A suborder of thecomatous pteropods, including all having calcareous shells. (*d*) In *Pr. legum*, those conchiform pteropods which secrete a testa or shell, through perforations of which pseudopodia protrude. *Arceutha* and *Diploria* are well-known representative genera.

**testacean** (tes'tā'sē-ān, *a.* and *n.* [*< L. testaceus* + *-an*]) 1. *A.* Having a test or shell; belonging to any group of animals called *Testacea*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Testacea*, in any sense. **Testacella** (tes'tā-sel'ā, *n.* [*N.L.* (Lamarck, 1801), dim. of *L. testaceus*, consisting of tiles: see *Testacea*]) The typical genus of *Testacellidae*, having the shell very small.

**Testacellidae** (tes'tā-sel'i-dē, *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, < *Testacella* + *-idae*]) A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Testacella*. They are without a jaw, with the radular teeth elongated, acuminate, and more or less pen-like but curved, and with the shell small and incapable of inclosing the soft parts. It is a small family of chiefly Eurasiatic carnivorous species, which feed upon worms and slugs. They are sometimes called *burrowing slugs*.



*Testacella* (mollusk, a shell)

**testaceography** (tes-tā'sē-og'ra-fī, *n.* [*< Testacea* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write]) The description of or a treatise on testaceous animals, as mollusks; descriptive testaceology.

**testaceology** (tes-tā'sē-ol'ō-jī, *n.* [*< Testacea* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*]) The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology; malacology.

**testaceous** (tes-tā'shi-us, *a.* [= *F. testacé* = Sp. Pg. It. *testaceo*, < L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles or sherds, having a shell, < *testa*, tile, shell: see *test*<sup>2</sup>]) 1. Of or pertaining to shells, or testacean animals, as shell-fish; testacean.—2. Consisting of a hard continuous shell or shelly substance; shelly: thus, an oyster-shell is *testaceous*.—3. Having a hard shell, as oysters, clams, and snails: distinguished from *crustaceous*, or soft-shelled, as a lobster or crab.—4. Derived or prepared from shells of mollusks or crustaceans: as, a *testaceous* medicine; a pearl is of *testaceous* origin.—5. In *bot.* and *zool.*, dull-red brick-color; brownish-yellow, or orange-yellow with much gray.

**testacy** (tes'tā-sī, *n.* [*< testa* (te) + *-cy*]) In *law*, the state of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

**testacyet**, *a.* [*< L. testaceus*: see *testaceous*]) Testaceous.

Nowe yote on that sayment clept *testacye*  
Sey fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne  
To all to flappe it with.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

**testā**, *n.* Plural of *testa*.

**testament** (tes'tā-mēt), *n.* [*< ME. testament*, < OF. (and F.) *testament* = Pr. *testament* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamento* = i. Dan. Sw. *testament*, < L. *testamentum*, the publication of a will, a will, testament, in *LL.* one of the divisions of the Bible (an incorrect translation, first in Tertullian, of Gr. *διαθήκη*, a covenant (applied in this sense to the two divisions of the Bible), also, in another use, a will, testament), < *testari*, be a witness, testify, attest, make a will: see *test*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*]) 1. In *law*, a will; a disposition of property or rights, to take effect at death. Originally will,

in English law, signified such a disposition of real property, *testament* such a disposition of personal property. *Will* now includes both, and *testament* is rarely used in modern law, except in the now tautological phrase *last will and testament*.

"Fare well," quath the frere, "for y mot hethen fonden [go hence],  
And hyen to an houswife that hath vs bequethen  
Ten pounds in hir *testament*."

*Piers Plowman's Creed* (E. E. T. S.), l. 410.

The succession of the crown, it was contended, had been limited, by repeated *testaments* of their princes, to male heirs.

*Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, ll. 4.

2. A disposition of the rights of two parties, defining their mutual relation, and the rights conceded by one to the other; a covenant, especially between God and his people. Hence—3. (*a*) A dispensation: used especially of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of each of these dispensations, and known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word *διαθήκη* (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin and regularly in the Vulgate is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in Heb. ix. 15–20. In this passage the idea of a covenant as involving in ancient times a sacrifice with shedding of blood is blended with that of a last will made operative by the death of the testator. In Mat. xxvi. 28 and parallel passages the phrase "blood of the new testament" is connected with the cup in the Lord's Supper. In 2 Cor. iii. 14 the expression "reading of the old testament" shows the transition of meaning to our application of the title *Old Testament* to the Hebrew Scriptures. (Compare 1 Mac. i. 57.) When used alone the word commonly means a copy of the New Testament: as, a gift of Bibles and Testaments.

She having innocently learn'd the way

Thro' both the serious Testaments to play.

*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, l. 70.

In its pre-Christian stage the religion of revelation is represented as a covenant between the spiritual God and His chosen people the Hebrews. In accordance with this, and in allusion to Jer. xxxi. 31, Jesus speaks of the new dispensation founded in His death as a new covenant (1 Cor. xi. 25). Hence, as early as the 2d century of our era, the two great divisions of the Bible were known as the books of the Old and of the New Covenant respectively. Among Latin-speaking Christians the Greek word for covenant was often incorrectly rendered *testamentum*, and thus Western Christendom still uses the names of the Old and New Testaments. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 634.

**Derogatory clause in a testament.** See *clause*. **Infamous testament.** See *infamous*.—**Mancipatory testament**, a kind of testament allowed by the early Roman law, and continued in use till the middle ages in the form of a public and irrevocable conveyance of the testator's estates, rights, privileges, and duties: also called the *testament with copper and scales*, from the formality of producing a scale for the uncoined copper money of ancient Rome. *Maine*.—**Military testament.** See *military*.—**Pretorian testament**, a will allowed by the Pretorian edicts, by which legacies could be made, and the transfer could be directed to be kept secret till death. *Maine*.

**testamentary** (tes'tā-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. testamentarius*, of or pertaining to a will, < L. *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*]) Relating to or of the nature of a testament or will; testamentary.

The testamentary cup I take,

And thus remember thee.

*Montgomery*, According to thy gracious word.

**testamentarily** (tes'tā-men'tā-ri-li), *adv.* By testament or will.

The children . . . were turned out testamentarily.

*R. D. Blackmore*, *Cripps the Carrier*, i.

**testamentary** (tes'tā-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. testamentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamentario*, < L. *testamentarius*, of or belonging to a will, < *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*]) 1. Relating or pertaining to a will or wills; also, relating to administration of the estates of deceased persons.

He is in the mater as souverain juge and ordinaire principale under the Pope in a cause *testamentarie*, and also by cause the will of my said Lord is aproved in his court before his predecessour. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.

*Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. vii.

2. Given or bequeathed by will.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Ep. Atterbury*.

3. Set forth or contained in a will.

To see whether the portrait of their ancestor still keeps its place upon the wall, in compliance with his *testamentary* directions. *Hutchinson*, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

4. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament: as, *testamentary* guardians (that is, guardians appointed by testament or will).—**Letters testamentary.** See *letter*.

**testamentate** (tes'tā-men'tāt), *v. i.* [*< testamentum* + *-ate*]) To make a will or testament.

**testamentation** (tes'tā-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< testamentum* + *-ation*]) The act or power of giving by will. [*Rare.*]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.

*Burke*, *Tracts on the Popery Laws*, ii.

**testamentize** (tes'tā-men-tīz), *v. i.* [*< testamentum* + *-ize*]) To make a will or testament.

He [Leoline, bishop of St. Asaph] asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will. . . because Welch bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without royal assent.

*Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Denbighshire*, III. 532.

**testamur** (tes-tā'mēr), *n.* [*So called from the opening word, L. testamur, we certify, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of testari, testify, certify: see test*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*]) A certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims waiting for the re-opening of the door, and the distribution of the *testamurs*. These *testamurs*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners, that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. i.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, every Candidate must show to the Professor of Music either his *Testamur* for Responsum or . . .

*Oxford University Calendar*, 1890, p. 72.

**testate** (tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, declare, make a last will: see *test*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*]) 1. *A.* Having made and left a valid will or testament.

Persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

*II. n.* 1. In *law*, one who has made a will or testament; one who dies leaving a will or testament in force.—2. Witness; testimony.

But thanks to violate an oath no sin,

Though calling *testates* all the Stygian gods?

*Heywood*, *Jupiter and Io* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 278).

**testation** (tes-tā'shōn), *n.* [= Sp. *testacion* = It. *testazione*, < L. *testatio* (n), < *testari*, pp. *testatus*, make a will: see *testate*.] 1. A witnessing; a bearing witness; witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!

*Ep. Hall*, *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*.

2. A giving by will.

In those parts of India in which the collective holding of property has not decayed as much as it has done in Lower Bengal, the liberty of *testation* claimed would clearly be foreign to the indigenous system of the country.

*Maine*, *Village Communities*, p. 41.

**testator** (tes-tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. testateur* = Sp. Pg. *testador* = It. *testatore*, < L. *testator*, one who makes a will, *LL.* also one who bears witness, < *testari*, bear witness, make a will: see *testate*, *test*<sup>3</sup>.] One who makes a will or testament; one who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

**testatrix** (tes-tā'triks), *n.* [= *F. testatrice* = It. *testatrice*, < *LL. testatrix*, fem. of *L. testator*, one who makes a will: see *testator*.] A woman who makes a will or testament; a woman who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

**testatum** (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [*L.*, neut. of *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *testate*.] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money and the receipt thereof, and the operative words of transfer. Also called the *witnessing* or *operative clause*.

**test-box** (tes't'box), *n.* In *telegr.*, a box containing terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for convenience of testing.

**teste** (tes'tē), *n.* [*So called from the first word in the clause, "Teste A. B. . . " "A. B. being witness": teste*, abl. of *testis*, a witness: see *test*<sup>3</sup>.] In *law*, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept, which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton*. See *writ*. The word is also in general use, in connection with the name of a person or a treatise, to indicate that such person or treatise is the authority for a statement made.

**tester**<sup>1</sup> (tes'tēr), *n.* [*< testari* + *-er*]) 1. One who tests, tries, assays, or proves.—2. Any instrument or apparatus used in testing: as, a steam-gage *tester*; a vacuum-*tester*.

**tester**<sup>2</sup> (tes'tēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *testar*, *testor*; < ME. *tester*, *testor*, *testor*, a head-piece, helmet, tester for a bed; OF. *testier*, a head-piece, the crown of a hat, etc.; F. *titier* = Pr. *testiera* = Sp. *testera* = Pg. *testera* = It. *testiera*, a head-piece, < L. *testa*, a shell, *ML.* the skull, head: see *test*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A canopy.

He th' Azure *Tester* trimm'd with golden marks.

And richly spangled with bright glistring sparks.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) The frame which connects the tops of the posts in a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Beddes, *testars*, and pillowes besemeth nat the halle.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, i. 1.







Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. *Ex. xxx. 16.*

**Immediate, indirect, mediate testimony.** See the *adjectives*. Perpetuation of testimony. See *perpetuation*. Tables of the testimony. See *table*.—**Testimony of disownment**, an official document issued by the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends to announce the expulsion of a member of the meeting.—*Syn. 2.* Deposition, attestation.—*1, 2, and 4. Prout, etc. See evidence.*

**testimony** (tes'ti-mō-ni), *v. t.* [*< testimony, n.*]

To witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings-forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 153.*

**testiness** (tes'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being testy; irascibility; petulance.

Macrobios saith there is much difference betwixt ire and *testiness*: because ire growth of an occasion, and *testiness* of evil condition. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 114.*

**testing-box** (tes'ting-boks), *n.* Same as *test-box*.

**testing-clause** (tes'ting-klāz), *n.* In *Scots law*, the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It is essentially a statement of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages in the deed, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

**testing-gage** (tes'ting-gāj), *n.* A gage for ascertaining pressure, as of gas in a soda-water bottle, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**testing-hole** (tes'ting-hōl), *n.* In the steel-cementation process, same as *tap-hole (c).*

**testing-slab** (tes'ting-slab), *n.* A plate of white glazed porcelain having cup-shaped depressions, for the examination of liquids which give colored precipitates.

**testis** (tes'tis), *n.*; pl. *testes* (-tēz). [*L.*] **1.** A testicle.—**2.** Some rounded formation likened to a testicle: as, the *testes* of the brain.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*.—**Mediastinum testis.** See *mediastinum*.—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa*.—**Testis cerebri** (the testicle of the brain), the postopticus; one of the posterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina. See *quadrigemini*, *2.*

**Testis muliebris**, a woman's testicle—that is, the ovary. *Galen.*

**test-meal** (tes't-mēl), *n.* A meal of definite quantity and quality given with a view to examining the contents of the stomach at a later hour, and thus determining the normal or abnormal condition of the gastric functions.

**test-meter** (tes't-mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the consumption of gas by burners.

**test-mixer** (tes't-mik'sēr), *n.* A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass, with a wide foot and a stopper. It is graduated from the bottom up into equal parts, and is used for the preparation and dilution of test-alkalis, test-acids, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**testo** (tes'tō), *n.* [*It.* = *E. text.*] In *music*, same as (a) *theme* or *subject*, or as (b) *text* or *libretto*.

**test-object** (tes't-ob'jekt), *n.* In *micros.*, a minute object, generally organic, whereby the excellence of an objective, more particularly as to defining and resolving power, may be tested, only superior objectives being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibers of the *Mammalia*, parts of the eye of fishes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the *Diatomaceæ* are very generally employed. See *test-plate*.

**teston** (tes'ton), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) Sp. teston* (= *It. testone*), a coin, so called from having the figure of a head, *< teste*, head: see *test*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *tester*<sup>3</sup>.] **1.** A silver coin of Louis XII. of France.—**2.** A name given both officially and popularly to the shilling coined by Henry VIII., from its resemblance in appearance and value to the French coin. The value of the coin was reduced later to sixpence. Also *testoon*.

Threepence; and here's a *teston*; yet take all.

*Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.*

The book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.*

**testone** (tes'tō-ne), *n.* [*< It. testone*: see *teston*.] A silver coin worth about 1s. 4d. (32 United States cents), formerly current in Italy.

**testoon**, *n.* Same as *teston*. *Cotgrave.*

**testorn** (tes'torn), *n.* Same as *tester*<sup>3</sup>.

**test-paper** (tes't-pā'pēr), *n.* **1.** In *chem.*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, which cause a reaction and a change in the color of the paper.—**2.** In *law*, a document allowed to be used in a court of justice as a standard of comparison for determining a question of handwriting. [*U. S.*]

**test-plate** (tes't-plāt), *n.* **1.** A glass plate with a band, or usually a series of bands, of very finely ruled lines, used in testing the resolving power of microscopic objectives, particularly of high powers. The best known are those ruled by Nobert (hence called *Nobert's plates*); one of these, the 19-band plate, has a series of 19 bands, ruled at rates varying from 11,300 to 112,000 lines to the inch. The finest band of another plate is ruled at the rate of about 200,000 lines to the inch. Moller's test-plate has a series of 20 or more test diatom-frustules with very fine striations, in some cases running up to nearly 100,000 per inch.

**2.** In *ceram.*, a piece of pottery upon which the vitrifiable colors are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated, usually a plate with the different colors painted on its rim.

**test-pump** (tes't-pump), *n.* A force-pump used for testing the strength or tightness of metal cylinders, etc. It has a pressure-gage attached to its discharge-pipe, means for connecting the latter with the pipe, etc., to be tested, a check-valve or cock for preventing regurgitation through the discharge-pipe, and generally also a cistern of moderate capacity for holding a supply of water for the pump-barrel, in which latter works a solid plunger operated by a hand-lever. The pump is supplied with lifting-handles or with wheels for moving it easily about to any position in a shop.

**testrill** (tes'tril), *n.* Same as *tester*<sup>3</sup>.

*Sir Toby.* Come on; there is sixpence for you; let's have a song.

*Sir Andrew.* There's a *testrill* of me, too.

*Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 34.*

**test-ring** (tes't-ring), *n.* See *test*<sup>1</sup>.

**test-spoon** (tes't-spōn), *n.* A small spoon with a spatula-shaped handle, used for taking up small portions of flux, powder, etc., as in chemical experiments. *E. H. Knight.*

**test-tube** (tes't-tüb), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids.

—**2.** A chlorometer.—

**Test-tube culture.** See *culture*.

**test-types** (tes't-tips), *n.*

pl. Letters or words printed in type of different sizes, used to determine the acuteness of vision.

**testudinal** (tes-tū'di-nāl), *a.* [*< L. testudo* (-din-), a tortoise (see *testudo*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

**Testudinaria** (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Salisbury, 1824), < L. testudo* (-din-), a tortoise, + *-aria*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Dioscorea* by its downwardly winged seeds and its large hemispherical tessellated tuber or rootstock, which is either fleshy and solid or woody, and rises above the ground, forming a globular mass sometimes 4 feet in diameter, its outer woody or corky substance becoming cracked into large angular protuberances resembling the shell of a tortoise. (See *tortoise-plant*.) The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are lofty climbers with slender twining stems, alternate leaves, and small racemose flowers, which are dioecious and spreading or broadly bell-shaped, with a three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a three-winged capsule. They are known as *elephant's-foot* and as *Hottentot's-bread*.

**testudinarius** (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell.

**Testudinata** (tes-tū-di-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Opepel, 1811), neut. pl. of L. testudinatus*: see *testudinate*.] **1.** An order of *Reptilia*, having toothless jaws fashioned like the beak of a bird, two pairs of limbs fitted for walking or swimming, and the body incased in a bony box or leathery shell, consisting of a carapace and a plastron, to the formation of which the ribs and

All the cranial bones are united by sutures, excepting the articulation of the lower jaw. The pelvis consists as usual of ilium, ischium, and pubis, but it has a peculiar shape, and is generally discrete from the sacrum. The penis is single and intraclacal, and the anus is a longitudinal cleft. Also called *Chelonina*. See also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *carapace*, *Chelonina*, *Chelonidæ*, *leatherback*, *plastron*, *Pleurospindylia*, *Pycnia*, *slider*, *terrapin*, and *Testudo*, *4.*

**2.** In a restricted sense, one of three suborders of *Chelonina*, contrasted with *Athecæ* and *Trionychoidæ*, and containing the whole of the order excepting the *Sphargididæ* and the *Trionychidæ*. **testudinate** (tes-tū'di-nāt), *a. and n.* [*< L. testudinatus*, *< testudo* (-din-), a tortoise: see *testudo*.] **1. a. 1.** Resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted; fornicated. Also *testudinated*. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata*; chelonian.

**II. n.** One of the *Testudinata* or *Chelonina*.

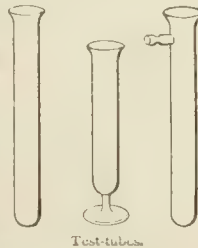
**testudinated** (tes-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [*< testudinate* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *testudinate*, *1.*

**testudineal** (tes-tū-din'ē-äl), *a.* [*< testudineous* + *-al*.] Same as *testudinal*.

**testudineous** (tes-tū-din'ē-us), *a.* [*< L. testudineus*, of or pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise-shell, *< testudo* (-din-), a tortoise: see *testudo*.] Resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

**Testudinidæ** (tes-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Testudo* (-din-) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Testudo*, containing numerous genera, both fossil and recent, the latter found in all temperate and tropical regions except the Australian. The plastron has the typical number of nine bones, the carapace has epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone is without a costiform process, and the caudal vertebrae are procoelous. It has been by far the largest family of the order, including several genera usually put in other families, but is now often restricted to land-tortoises with high, arched, and vaulted carapace and short clubbed feet. *Chersidæ* is a synonym. See cuts under *pyxis* and *Testudo*, *4.*

**testudo** (tes-tū'dō), *n.*; pl. *testudines* (-di-nēz). [*L.*, a tortoise-shell, a defensive cover so called, *< testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a defensive cover or screen which a body of troops formed by overlapping



Test-tubes.

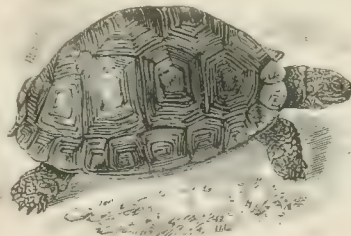


Testudo of Roman Soldiers.—Column of Trajan, Rome.

above their heads their oblong shields when in close array. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. Formerly also called *snail*.

**2.** A shelter similar in shape and design to the above, employed as a defense by miners and others when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.—**3.** In *med.*, an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Also called *talpa*.—**4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Testudinidæ*, of widely varying limits with different authors, and much confused with *Cistudo*. It now contains such tortoises as *T. græca* of Europe and some others. See cut on following page, also that under *Testudinata*.**

**5.** In *anat.*, the fornix: more fully called *testudo cerebri*. See *cerebrum*.—**6.** In *anc. music*, a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise. The name was also extended in medieval music to the lute.



Testudo elephant-pus, one of the Testudinata.

dorsal vertebrae are specially modified; the turtles and tortoises. The carapace is usually covered with hard horny epidermal plates called *tortoise-shell*. There is no true sternum, its place being taken by a number of bones, typically nine, which compose the plastron, or under shell. The dorsal vertebrae are immovably fixed.



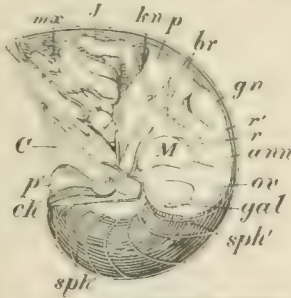




longing to the *Tetrabranchiata*, or having their characters.

**II. n.** A cephalopod of the order *Tetrabranchiata*, as an ammonite or a pearly nautilus.

**Tetrabranchiata** (tet-ra-brang-ki-sa'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrabranchiatus*; see *tetrabranchiate*.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named by Owen from the two pairs of gill-plumes, or etymological branchiate. The nephridia are also two pairs; two vesicary cardiac orifices open upon the exterior; and the oviducts and spermatiducts are paired, but the left is rudimentary. There are many sheathed circumoral tentacles, not bearing suckers, two hollow eyes, two olfactory organs, no ink-bag, and a large many-chambered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautilus forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus*.



*Pearly Nautilus. Nautilus pompilius.*  
C, heart; l, liver; k, kidney; p, pancreas; br, branchiate; gn, gill; r, radial; ann, annular; ov, ovary; gal, gall; sph, siphon; ch, chamber.

**tetrabranchiate** (tet-ra-brang-ki-at), *a. and n.* [NL., *tetrabranchiatus*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *tetrabranch*.

**tetracarous** (tet-ra-kam'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *καρπία*, a vault.] In *bot.*, having four closed carpels.

**tetracarpellary** (tet-ra-kir'pe-lä-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, having four carpels.

**Tetracaulodon** (tet-ra-kä'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Godman), < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *καύλον*, stem, + *δόντις*, tooth.] A genus of mastodonts. See *Mastodontidae*.

**Tetracera** (te-tras'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called from the four horn-like carpels of the original species; < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dilleniaceae* and tribe *Delinieae*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal panicles, each usually with five spreading sepals, as many petals, numerous stamens, and three to five acuminate carpels, usually shining, coriaceous and foliaceous in fruit, and containing one to five seeds surrounded by a lacerate aril. There are about 36 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are shrubby climbers, or rarely trees, smooth or rough-hairy, with parallel feather-veined leaves and the panicles mostly yellow and loosely many-flowered. Several species are sometimes cultivated as greenhouse climbers; several are used as astringents, as the decoction of *T. oblongata* in Brazil, and in Cayenne the infusion of *T. tinctoria* the tignara, or red creeper. *T. alba*, the water-tree of Sierra Leone, is so named from the clear water obtained by cutting its climbing stems.

**Tetraceras** (te-tras'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), also *Tetracerus*, *Tetracerus*, < Gr. *τετρακερας*, four-horned, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of four-horned *Boridæ*, as *T. quadricornis*, an Indian antelope. The female is hornless. See cut under *ramie-deer*.

**Tetracerata** (tet-ra-ser'a-ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tetracerata*; see *Tetracerata*.] One of two families of De Blainville's (1825) polybranchiate *Paracephalophora*, consisting of various genera, not all of which were properly grouped together. They are mostly nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods. The family is contrasted with *Dicercata*. Also *Tetracera*.

**tetracerous** (te-tras'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρακερας*, four-horned, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *conch.*, having four horns or feelers, as a snail.

**Tetracha** (tet-ra-kä), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. *τετραχα*, in four parts, < *τετρα-*, four.] A notable genus of tiger-beetles, of the family *Cicindelidae*, comprising about 50 species, mainly South American and West Indian, a few, however, inhabiting Australia, North America, southern Europe, and northern Africa. They have the hind coxae contiguous, the eyes large and prominent, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the fourth. *T. carolina* and *T. virginica*, two large handsome metallic beetles, are found in the United States; the latter is crepuscular, and both are noted enemies of certain injurious larvae. See cut under *tiger-beetle*.

**tetrachænium** (tet-ra-kä-ni-um), *n.* [NL. *tetrachænium* (L.).] Also *tetrachænium*; < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *χάινω*, open.] In *bot.*, a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts, as in the *Labiatae*. *Henslow*. [Rare.]

**Tetrachætæ** (tet-ra-kä'tê), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tetrachætus*; see *tetrachætous*.] A division of brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those flies which are tetrachætous: correlated with *Dichætæ* and *Hæchætæ*.

**tetrachætous** (tet-ra-kä'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *χάινω*, open; see *chætæ*.] Having the haustellum composed of four (not of two or six) pieces, as a fly; or of pertaining to that division of brachycerous dipterous insects whose haustellum is of this character: correlated with *dichætous* and *hæchætous*. See cuts under *Syrphus* and *Milesia*.

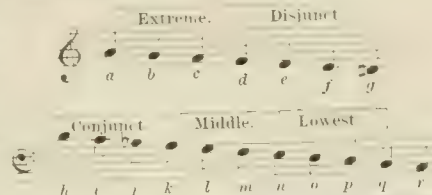
**tetrachirus** (tet-ra-kir'rus), *n. pl. tetrachiri* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *τετραχίρ*, four-handed, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χίρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four hands.

**tetrachord** (tet-ra-körd), *n.* [= F. *tétracorde*, < Gr. *τετραχορδ*, having four strings, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χορδή*, a string, chord; see *chord*.] In *music*: (a) An instrument with four strings.—(b) The interval of a perfect fourth. (c) A diatonic series of four tones, the first and last of which are separated by a perfect fourth.

The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient music, like the hexachord in early medieval music, or the octave in modern music. It is asserted that originally the term was applied to a series consisting of a given tone, its octave, its fourth, and a tone a fourth below the octave (as, E, E', A, B); but in its usual form it was a diatonic series. Three varieties were recognized, differing in the position of the semitone. The *Dorian* tetrachord had the semitone at the bottom, the *Phrygian* in the middle, and the *Lydian* at the top, thus:

Dorian,	
Phrygian,	
Lydian,	

Of these the *Dorian* was regarded as the chief or standard. Scales were made up by adding tetrachords together. When successive tetrachords had a tone in common, they were called *conjunct*; when they were separated by a whole step, *disjunct* (thus, E-A, A-D would represent the former, and E-A, B-E' the latter). Octave-scales were made up of two disjunct tetrachords, the separating interval being called the *diatessaron* tone. (See *model 7* (a).) The completed system of tones finally adopted by the Greeks embraced a total compass of two octaves, extending upward from a tone probably nearly equivalent to the second A below middle C, as tones are now named. The various tones of this system were distributed among five tetrachords, and named accordingly, as follows:



a, note hyperborean; b, paraneite hyperborean; c, trite hyperborean; d, note diezeugmenon; e, paraneite diezeugmenon; f, trite diezeugmenon; g, paraneite diezeugmenon; h, note synemmenon; i, paraneite synemmenon; j, trite synemmenon; k, note meson; l, paraneite meson; m, trite meson; n, note hypaton; o, paraneite hypaton; p, trite hypaton; q, note psithyrion; r, paraneite psithyrion; s, trite psithyrion. The terms *hyperborean*, *diezeugmenon*, *synemmenon*, *meson*, and *psithyrion* are really genitives plural, but are sometimes loosely used as names of the tetrachords.

It should further be noted that the Greeks recognized two other varieties of tetrachords—the *chromatic*, consisting of two semitones and a minor third, and the *enharmonic*, consisting of two quarter-tones and a major third. The tetrachord is more or less recognized in modern music, the major scale being conceived of as made up of two disjunct *Lydian* tetrachords, and the minor scale of two disjunct tetrachords, the lower *Phrygian*, and the upper either *Dorian* (in the descending minor) or *Lydian* (in the ascending).

**tetrachordal** (tet-ra-kör-dal), *a.* [< *tetrachord* + *-al*.] In *music*, pertaining to a tetrachord, or consisting of tetrachords: as, the *tetrachordal* musical theory of the Greeks.—**Tetrachordal system**, a name applied to one of the early forms of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

**tetrachordon** (tet-ra-kör'don), *n.* [NL.: see *tetrachord*.] A musical instrument in which, while it has strings and a keyboard, like the pianoforte, the tones are produced from the strings by pressing them, by means of the digitals, against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber covered with rosin. Compare *harmonichord*, *harpy-gurdy*, and *keyed violin* (under *keyed*).

**tetrachotomous** (tet-ra-kot'6-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετραχότος*, in four parts (< *τετρα-*, four, + *χότος*, cut), < *τετρα-*, four, + *χότος*, cut.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, doubly dichotomous; arranged in four ranks or rows; quadrifarious; divided into four parts, or into sets of four; quadripartite.

**tetrachronous** (tet-trak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετραχρονος*, of four times, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χρονος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of four primary or fundamental times; tetrasemic.

**tetracladine** (tet-ra-klad'in), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *cladine*.] Cladose, or branching into

a number of variously shaped processes, as a caltrop or sponge-spicule of the tetraxon type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 417.

**tetracladose** (tet-ra-klä'dos), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *cladose*.] Same as *tetracladine*.

**tetracoccus** (tet-ra-kek'us), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κόκος*, berry.] In *bot.*, having four seeds or carpels. See cut under *coccos*.

**tetracolic** (tet-ra-kō'lik), *a.* [< *tetracol* (on) + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four cola or series.

**tetracolon** (tet-ra-kō'lon), *n.* [NL., pl. *tetracola* (-lä).] [NL., < Gr. *τετρακόλον*, neut. of *τετρακόλος*, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κόλον*, a limb, a member; see *colon*.] In *anc. rhet.* and *pros.*, a period consisting of four cola.

**Tetracoralia** (tet-ra-kō-räl'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κόραλλον*, coral.] A division of corals, corresponding to the *Rugosa*.

**tetracoraline** (tet-ra-kō-rä-lin), *a.* [< *Tetracoralia* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralia*; rugose, as a stone-coral. See *Cyathaxoniidae*.

**tetract** (tet'rakt), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray, beam.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

**tetractinal** (te-trak'ti-näl), *a.* [< *tetractine* + *-al*.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule.

**tetractine** (te-trak'tin), *a.* [As *tetract* + *-ine*.] Having four rays, or being quadriradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

**tetractinellid** (te-trak-ti-nel'id), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Tetractinellida*, or having their characters.

**II. n.** A member of the *Tetractinellida*.

**Tetractinellida** (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτις*), ray, + *-ella* + *-ida*; see *tetract*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, the second tribe of *Silicispongiæ*, contrasted with *Monaxonida*, including those *Demospongiæ* which possess quadriradiate or triene spicules or lithistid scleres. It includes the great majority of existing sponges, and is divided into *Choriada* and *Lithistida*.

**tetractinellidan** (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dan), *a.* [< *Tetractinellida* + *-an*.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

**tetractinelline** (te-trak-ti-nel'in), *a.* [< *Tetractinellida* + *-ine*.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

**tetractomy** (te-trak'tō-mi), *n.* [Properly *\*tetractotomy* (cf. *dichotomy*, *tetrachotomous*).] < Gr. *τετραχμία*, in four parts, + *-τομία*, a cutting, < *τεμνω*, *ταμνω*, cut.] A division into four parts.

The one key to St. Paul's meaning is the principle that, besides body and soul—which make up man's natural being—regenerated man possesses spirit, the principle of supernatural life. This has been somewhat unfairly called Bull's theory, and accused of making up a *tetractomy*—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.

*Speaker's Commentary*, 1 Thes. v. 23.

**tetracyclic** (tet-ra-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κύκλος*, ring.] In *bot.*, having four circles or whorls of floral organs: said of flowers.

**tetrad** (tet'rad), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρας* (*-ας*).] **1.** The number four, < *τετρα-*, four; see *tetra-*. **2.** The number four; also, a collection of four things. Also *quadrad*.—**3.** In *chem.*, an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.—**4.** In *morphology*, a quaternary unit of organization resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of triads. See *triad*, *dyad*.

**tetradactyl**, **tetradactyle** (tet-ra-dak'til), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *τετραδάκτυλος*, having four fingers or toes, < *τετρα-*, four, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, toe; see *dactyl*.] **I. a.** Having four fingers or toes; quadridigitate: noting either (a) the fore feet or the hind feet of a quadruped, or (b) a four-toed bird, or (c) a quadruped only (when four-toed before and behind).

**II. n.** A four-toed animal.

**tetradactylity** (tet-ra-dak'til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ity*.] Tetradactyl character or state. *Nature*, XLIII, 329.

**tetradactylous** (tet-ra-dak'til-i-us), *a.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetradactyl*.

**tetrad-deme** (tet-rad-dém), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated tetrads. See *triad-deme*, *dyad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 843.

**tetradecapod** (tet-ra-dek'ä-pod), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *δεκά*, ten, + *ποδ* (*ποδος*) = E. *foot*.] **I. a.** Having fourteen feet; of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda*.

**II. n.** A member of the *Tetradecapoda*.

**Tetradecapoda** (tet-ra-de-kap'6-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetradecapod*.] Fourteen-footed crustaceans; an order of *Crustacea* corresponding



one who has married four times, < Gr. *tetra-*, four, + *gamos*, marriage. Cf. *digamy*.) A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [Rare.]

**tetradimorphous** (tet-ra-dim'or-fus), *a.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimorphous*, having two forms.] Having two forms.

**tetradymite** (tet-ra-dim'it), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimite*, from *dimos*, common.] A mineral.

**tetradymous** (tet-ra-dim'us), *a.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimous*, from *dimos*, common.] Having four forms.

**tetradynomus** (tet-ra-din'om-us), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dynamus*, power.] A genus of insects.

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one who has married four times, < Gr. *tetra-*, four, + *gamos*, marriage. Cf. *digamy*.) A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [Rare.]

**tetradimorphous** (tet-ra-dim'or-fus), *a.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimorphous*, having two forms.] Having two forms.

**tetradymite** (tet-ra-dim'it), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimite*, from *dimos*, common.] A mineral.

**tetradymous** (tet-ra-dim'us), *a.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dimous*, from *dimos*, common.] Having four forms.

**tetradynomus** (tet-ra-din'om-us), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *dynamus*, power.] A genus of insects.

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**tetragonous** (te-trag'ō-nus), *a.* [*tetragon* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetragonal*.

**tetragram** (tet-ra-gra'm), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *gram*, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < *tetpa-*, four, + *gamma*, a line, letter: see *gram*.] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

**Tetragrammaton** (tet-ra-gra'm'a-ton), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *gramma*, a word of four letters, < *tetpa-*, four, + *gamma*, a line, letter: see *gram*.] A complex of four letters: applied to the mystic name *Jehovah* (see *Jehovah*) as written with four Hebrew letters, and sometimes transferred to other similar combinations.

When God the Father was pleased to pour forth all his glories, and imprint them upon his holy Son in his exaltation, it was by giving him his holy name, the *Tetragrammaton*, or *Jehovah* made articulate.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 744.

It follows from all this that the true representative of the *Tetragrammaton* is the name itself, whether the form preferred be *Jahveh*, or the venerable and euphonious *Jehovah*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX, 47.

**tetragyn** (tet-ra-jin'), *n.* [*tetra-*, four, + *gynē*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., a hermaphrodite plant having four pistils; a plant of the order *Tetragynae*.

**Tetragynia** (tet-ra-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetragyn*.] An order of plants in several of the classes in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four pistils, as the holly.

**tetragynian** (tet-ra-jin'i-an), *a.* [*tetragyn* + *-ian*.] In bot., having the characters of the *Tetragynia*; tetragynous.

**tetragynous** (te-tra-jin'i-nus), *a.* [*tetragyn* + *-ous*.] Having a gynoecium of four carpels.

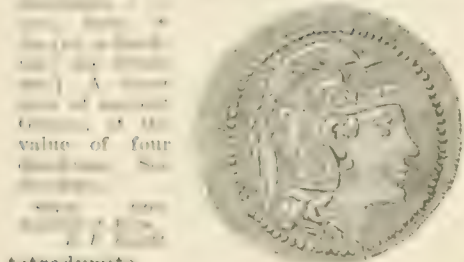
**tetrahedral** (tet-ra-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *tetraëdral*; < *tetrahedron* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a tetrahedron.—2. In *crystal.*: (a) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (b) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, *tetrahedral hemihedrism* (see *hemihedrism*).—**Tetrahedral angle**, in *geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles. **Tetrahedral coordinates**. See *coordinate*.—**Tetrahedral garnet**, *helvite*: so called because, while related to garnet in composition, it occurs in tetrahedral crystals.—**Tetrahedral group**. See *group*.

**tetrahedrally** (tet-ra-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a tetrahedral form. Also *tetraëdrally*.

**tetrahedrite** (tet-ra-hē'drit), *n.* [Also *tetrahedron* + *-ite*.] A mineral often occurring in tetrahedral crystals (whence the name), also massive, of an iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster. It is essentially a sulphid of copper and antimony, but the antimony may be replaced by arsenic or less frequently by bismuth, and the copper may be replaced by silver (in the variety *freibergite*), mercury (in the variety *schwartzite*), also iron, zinc, lead, and in small amounts cobalt and nickel. It is commonly called *Fahlerz* in Germany (whence the English *fahlerz*). It is sometimes an important silver ore.

**tetrahedroid** (tet-ra-hē'droid), *n.* [*tetrahedron* + *-oid*.] A quartic surface the envelop of a quadric surface touching eight given lines; a surface obtained by a homographic transformation of the wave-surface; a Kummer's surface whose sixteen nodes lie in fours upon the faces of a tetrahedron through whose summits the sixteen double planes pass by fours; a quartic surface cut by each of the planes of a tetrahedron in pairs of conics in respect to which the three summits in this plane are conjugate points, and such that one of the points of intersection of the conics (and therefore all) is a node of the surface: so named by Cayley in 1846.

**tetrahedron** (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.*; *pl.* *tetrahedra*, *tetrahedrons* (-drā, -dronz). [Also *tetraëdron*; = *F. tétraèdre* = *Sp. Pg. tetraedro*, < *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ēdō*, seat, base.] A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles. In crystallography and in geometry the tetrahedron is regarded as a hemihedral form of the octahedron, four of whose faces form the *plus*, and the four alternate faces (two above and two below) the *minus* tetrahedron. The figures represent the tetrahedron in the position required to exhibit its relation to the octahedron. See *hemihedral*.—**Orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the pairs of whose opposite edges are at right angles—in other words, the planes through these edges and the shortest line between them are at right angles. Such a tetrahedron is dis-



tetradymite

The mineral tetradymite is a silicate of iron and copper, and is found in the form of small, angular crystals.

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tinguished by having an orthocenter. **Polar tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the planes of which are the polars of the vertices of another tetrahedron. **Tetrahedron of Mobius**, one of a pair of tetrahedra each inscribed in the other. **Truncated tetrahedron**, a solid formed by cutting off each corner of a tetrahedron by a plane parallel to the opposite face to such an extent as to leave the faces regular hexagons. At the truncated parts there are regular triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

**tetrahexahedral** (tet-ra-hék-sá-hé'drál), *a.* [*<* *tetrahexahedron* + *-al*.] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also *tetrakisexahedral*.

**tetrahexahedron** (tet-ra-hék-sá-hé'drón), *n.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *ἕξ, six*, + *ῥα, seat, base* (see *hexahedron*).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. In crystallography this solid belongs to the isometric system. In geometry the name is especially applied to that variety in which all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to one another. Also called *tetrakisexahedron*, and sometimes *fluorid*, as being a form common with fluor-spar.

**tetrakisexahedron** (tet-ra-kis-hék-sá-hé'drón), *n.* [*<* *Gr. τετράκις, tetráki, four times*, + *E. hexahedron*.] Same as *tetrahexahedron*.

**tetralemma** (tet-ra-lem'á), *n.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *λίμα, a proposition*; see *lemma*.] A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

**tetralogy** (tet-ra-ló-jí), *n.* [= *F. tétalogie*. *<* *Gr. τετραλογία, a group of four dramas*, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *λογία, speech*.] A group of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satyric, which were exhibited in connection on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. The term has been extended to a group of four operatic works treating of related themes, and intended to be performed in connection.

**tetralophodont** (tet-ra-lóf'ó-dónt), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. τετρα-, four*, + *λόφος, ridge*, + *ὀδών (ὀδώντ-) = E. tooth*.] Having that dentition which is characteristic of the true mastodons, whose molars are four-ridged.

**tetramastigote** (tet-ra-mas'ti-gát), *a.* [*<* *Gr. τετρα-, four*, + *μάστιξ (μάστιγ-) , a whip*, + *-at-*.] Having four flagella, as an infusorian.

**Tetrameles** (te-tram'e-léz), *n.* [*NL.* (Robert Brown, 1826), from its 4-merous flowers; *<* *Gr. τέτρα, four*, + *μέλος, a limb, member*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Datisceae*, characterized by apetalous dioecious flowers, with four calyx-lobes and four elongated stamens or four styles. The only species, *T. nudiflora*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Java. It is a tall tree—the only tree in an otherwise entirely herbaceous order; it bears broad long-petioled deciduous leaves, preceded by numerous small flowers in long and slender panicle racemes. It is known in India as *jungle-bendy*, and in Java as *veenong-tree*.

**Tetramera** (te-tram'e-rá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tetramerus*; see *tetrameros*.] In entom.: (a) In Latreille's system, a division of *Coleoptera*, containing those beetles all of whose tarsi are usually or apparently tetrameros or four-jointed. Also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Pseudotetramera*. (b) A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, comprising six subfamilies in which the tarsi are four-jointed.

**tetrameral** (te-tram'e-rál), *a.* [*<* *tetramerous* + *-al*.] Four-parted; having parts in fours; tetrameros, as a polyp; of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia*.

**Tetrameralia** (te-tram'e-rá'li-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *tetrameral*.] The tetrameral polyps, as a subclass of scyphomedusans distinguished from *Octomeralia*, and composed of the three orders *Calycozoa*, *Peromedusae*, and *Cubomedusae*.

**tetramerism** (te-tram'e-rizm), *n.* [*<* *tetramerous* + *-ism*.] In zool. and bot., division into four parts, or the state of being so divided; four-partedness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

**tetrameros** (te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *tetrameros*, *<* *Gr. τετραμερής, four-parted*, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *μέρος, part*.] Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts. Specifically—(a) In bot., having the parts in fours; as, a *tetrameros* flower (that is, one having four members in each of the floral whorls). It is frequently written *4-merous*. (b) In zool.: (1) Four-parted: especially noting an actinozoan having the radiating parts or organs arranged in fours or multiples of four. Compare *hexameros*. (2) In entomology, having four joints, as the tar-

sus of an insect; having four-jointed tarsi, as a beetle or chalcid; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera*. See cuts under *Phyllophaga* and *Tetramera*.

**tetrameter** (te-tram'e-tér), *a. and n.* [*<* *L.L. tetrametrus*, *<* *Gr. τετράμετρος, having four measures*, neut. *τετράμετρον*, a verse of four measures, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *μέτρον, measure*.] **I. a.** Having four measures.

**II. n.** In pros., a verse or period consisting of four measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic tetrameter consists of four dipodies (eight feet). A tetrameter of other rhythms is a tetrapody, or period of four feet. The name is specifically given to the trochaic tetrameter catalectic. An example of the acatalectic tetrameter is

Once upon a midnight dreary, as I pondered weak and weary.

**tetramorph** (tet-ra-môrf), *n.* [*<* *Gr. τετράμορφος, four-shaped, fourfold*, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *μορφή, form*.] In Christian art, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt*.

**tetrander** (te-tran'dér), *n.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *άνδρ (άνδρ-) , male* (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.

**Tetrandria** (te-tran'dri-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *tetrandr*.] The fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending such as have four stamens. The orders belonging to this class are *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Tetragynia*. The teasel, dodder, and pond-weed are examples.

**tetrandrian** (te-tran'dri-an), *a.* [*<* *tetrandr* + *-ian*.] In bot., belonging to the class *Tetrandria*; tetrandrous.

**tetrandrous** (te-tran'drus), *a.* [*<* *tetrandr* + *-ous*.] In bot., having four stamens; characteristic of the class *Tetrandria*.

**tetrant** (tet'ránt), *n.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *-ant*.] A quadrant. *Weale*. [Rare.]

**Tetranychidae** (tet-ra-nik'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Tetranychus* + *-idae*.] A family of mites, containing those forms known as *spinning-mites*, and founded on the genus *Tetranychus*. In common with the *Trombididae* or harvest-mites, the *Tetranychidae* have an appendiculate terminal palpal joint, but are smaller and more highly colored than the harvest-mites, and are plant-feeders exclusively. Next to *Tetranychus*, *Bryobia* is the most noticeable genus. *B. pratensis* frequently enters houses in the United States in enormous numbers in the fall.

**Tetranychus** (te-tran'i-kus), *n.* [*NL.* (Dufour, 1832), prop. *Tetraonychus*, *<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *ώνυχ (ώνυχ-) , claw*.] A very large and widespread genus of spinning-mites, having legs with seven joints, the feet short and curved, and the mouth with a barbed sucking-apparatus. It contains minute yellowish or reddish species, most of which spin more or less of a web on the under side of leaves, and are noted as injurious to vegetation. The so-called *red-spider*, a cosmopolitan hothouse pest, is *T. telarius*.

**Tetrao** (tet'rā-ō), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *L. tetrao*, *<* *Gr. τετραών, a pheasant*, a grouse.] The leading genus of *Tetraonidae*, formerly including all the grouse, but subsequently variously restricted, now to the capercaillie, *T. urogallus*, and some closely related species. See cut under *capercaillie*.

**tetraodion** (tet-ra-ō'di-on), *n.* [*<* *MGr. τετραώδιον*, *<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *ὄδή, ode*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a canon of four odes.

**Tetraodon**, **tetraodont**, etc. See *Tetrodon*, etc.

**Tetraogallus** (tet'rā-ō-gal'us), *n.* [*NL.* (J. E. Gray, 1833-4), *<* *L. tetrao*, a grouse, + *gallus, cock*.] A genus of snow-partridges. These birds are near relatives of *Lerva nivicola*, another species of

snow-partridge (see *Lerva*); they are indifferently known as *snow-pheasants*, *snow-cocks*, and *snow-chukars*, one of them being also specified as the *chourka*. This is *T. caspius*; three other species are named—*T. himalayensis*, *T. alpinus*, and *T. tibetanus*. The whole range of the genus is from Asia Minor to western China, but only in mountain-ranges at altitudes up to 18,000 feet. In some respects the genus approaches *Tetraophasis* (which see). The size is large, the males attaining a length of two feet or more; the sexes are nearly alike in plumage, which is of varied dark coloration. The birds frequent open rocky places, generally in flocks, and nest on the ground, laying 6 to 9 eggs of an olive color with reddish spots. Also called *Chourka*.

**tetraonid** (tet'rā-ō-nid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidae*, or grouse family.

**II. n.** Any grouse, or other member of the *Tetraonidae*.

**Tetraonidae** (tet-rā-on'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Tetrao* (-n-) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinae*, of which the type is the genus *Tetrao*; the grouse family, having the tarsi and nasal fossae more or less completely feathered. The leading genera besides *Tetrao* are *Lyrurus*, *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), *Falcipennis*, *Lagopus* (*Centrocercus*), *Pedivectes*, *Cupidonia* (or *Tympanuchus*), and *Bonasa*. They are confined to the northern hemisphere, and include, besides the birds usually called *grouse*, the capercaillie, prairie-hen, sage-cock, ptarmigan, and others. The family has been used in a more comprehensive sense, including then an indefinite number of genera of partridges, quails, and similar birds. See cuts under *black-cock*, *Bonasa*, *Canace*, *capercaillie*, *Centrocercus*, *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *Oreortyx*, *partridge*, *Pedivectes*, and *ptarmigan*.

**Tetraoninae** (tet'rā-ō-nī'né), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Tetrao* (-n-), a grouse, + *-inae*.] The grouse family, *Tetraonidae*, rated as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds, or a restricted division of that family in its widest sense.

**tetraonine** (tet'rā-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraoninae*.

The true Gallinae offer two types of structure, "one of which may be called Galline, and the other *Tetraoninae*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 333.

**Tetraonomorpha** (tet'rā-ō-nō-mór'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. τετραών, a grouse*, + *μορφή, form*.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, a cohort of *Gallinae*, consisting of the sand-grouse (*Pteroclidæ*) and grouse proper (*Tetraonidae*).

**Tetraonychidae**, **Tetraonychus**. More correct forms of *Tetranychidae*, *Tetranychus*.

**Tetraoperdix** (tet'rā-ō-pér'diks), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. τετραών, a grouse*, + *πέρδιξ, a partridge*.] In ornith., same as *Lerva*.

**Tetraophasis** (tet-rā-ō'ā-sis), *n.* [*NL.* (Jules Verreaux, 1870), *<* *Gr. τετραών, a grouse*, + *φάσις, the river Phasis*, with ref. to *φασιανός, pheasant*; see *pheasant*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds peculiar to Tibet, with one species, *T. obscurus*, in some respects intermediate between pheasants and grouse. It is about 20 inches long, and of dark-brown and -gray colors, alike in both sexes.

**tetrapetalous** (tet-ra-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *πέταλον, leaf (petal)*.] In bot., having four petals.

**tetrapharmakon** (tet-ra-fär'ma-kon), *n.* [*NL.*, also *tetrapharmacum*; *<* *Gr. τετραφάρμακον, a compound of wax, resin, lard, and pitch*, neut. of *τετραφάρμακος*, compounded of four drugs, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *φάρμακον, drug*; see *pharmacoon*.] An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

**tetrapharmacum** (tet-ra-fär'ma-kum), *n.* Same as *tetrapharmakon*.

**tetraphony** (tet'rā-fō-ní), *n.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *φωνή, voice*.] In early medieval music, diaphony for four voices.

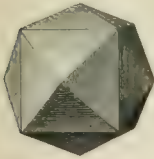
**Tetraphyllidea** (tet'rā-fī-lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *φύλλον, a leaf*.] A division of *Cestodea*, including tapeworms of various fishes, in which the head is furnished with four lobes, suckers, or tentacles, or in any way distinguished by fours into sets of parts or organs. The group includes the genera *Tetrarhynchus*, *Echinobothrium*, and *Acanthobothrium*.

**tetraphyllidean** (tet'rā-fī-lid'ē-ān), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Tetraphyllidea*.

**tetraphyllous** (tet-ra-fīl'us), *a.* [*<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *φύλλον, a leaf*.] In bot., four-leaved; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

**Tetrapla** (tet'rā-plā), *n.* [*<* *Gr. τετραπλή, neut. pl. of τετραπλός, tetraplōs, fourfold*, *<* *tetra-, four*, + *πλός, fold*.] An edition of the Bible in four versions. The name is specially given to a work by Origen, containing the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion and the Septuagint. Compare *Tetrapla*, *Octapla*.

**Tetrapleura** (tet-ra-plō'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. tetra-, four*, + *πλευρά, a rib*.] Those organic forms which are tetrapleural; distinguished from *Dipleura*.



Tetrahedron.



Tetrandria. Jussiaea decurrens.



1. *Lamia angustata*; 2, 3. enlarged tarsi. Other *Tetramera*.



Snow-partridge. *Tetraogallus himalayensis*.







τετρα-, four, + *σύνθεσις*, a syllable: see *syllable*.]

A word consisting of four syllables.

**tetrasymmetry** (tet-ra-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *biol.*, that symmetry which may be expressed by tetrameral division into like or equal parts; symmetrical tetramerism, as of some crinoids. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV, ii, 362. [Rare.]

**tetrathecal** (tet-ra-thē'kal), *a.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *θεός*, case: see *thea*.] In *bot.*, having four loculements or cavities in the ovary.

**tetratheism** (tet'ra-thē-izm), *n.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the Godhead there are, in addition to the Divine Essence, three persons or individualizations—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—making in the Godhead three and one instead of three in one.

**tetratheite** (tet'ra-thē-it), *n.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *θεός*, god, + *-ite*.] One who believes in tetratheism.

**tetrathionic** (tet'ra-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *θεός*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of sulphur.—**Tetrathionic acid**, an unstable acid, H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. It is a colorless odorless acid liquid.

**tetratomic** (tet-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* τετρατομ-, fourfold (< τετρα-, four, + *τομή*, < *τεμνέω*, *tauvē*, cut), + *-ic*.] Same as *tetratomic*.

**tetratone** (tet-ra-tōn), *n.* [*Gr.* τετρατόνος, having four tones or notes, < τετρα-, four, + *τῶνος*, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of four whole steps or tones—that is, an augmented fifth. Compare *tritone*.

**tetratop** (tet-ra-top), *n.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *τοπος*, a place.] The four-dimensional angular space enclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

**tetraxial** (te-trak'si-āl), *a.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *L. axis*, axis.] Having four axes, as the spicules of some sponges.

**tetraxile** (te-trak'sil), *a.* Same as *tetraxial*.

**tetraxon** (te-trak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *ἄξων*, axis, axle.] **I.** *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule; tetraxial.

**II.** *n.* A sponge-spicule with four axes.

**tetraxonian** (tet-rak-sō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *tetraxon*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 938.

**Tetraxonida** (tet-rak-sō'nī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetraxon*.] A group of sponges, a suborder of *Chondrospongia* or *Spiculispongia*, characterized by the isolated tetraxial spicules. It contains the lithistids and choristids, in all about 12 families.

**tetric** (tet'rik), *a.* [*OF.* *tetricus* = *Sp.* *tétrico* = *Pg.* *It.* *tétrico*, < *L.* *tétricus*, *tétricus*, harsh, sour, < *tāter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; crabbed.

In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are tetric, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 151.

**tetrical** (tet'ri-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *tetric* + *-al*.] Same as *tetric*.

The entangling perplexities of school-men; the obscure, tetric, and contradictory assertions of Popes. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I, 92.

**tetricalness** (tet'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness; crabbedness. *Bp. Gauden*.

**tetricity** (te-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *tétricitas* (*t*), gravity, seriousness, < *tétricus*, harsh, sour, serious: see *tetric*.] Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricness. *Bailey*, 1731.

**tetricous** (tet'ri-kus), *a.* [*L.* *tétricus*: see *tetric*.] Same as *tetric*. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Tetrodon** (tet'rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), orig. *Tetraodon* (Linnaeus, 1758); < *Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *ὄδον* (*ōdōn*) = *E.* *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Tetrodontidae*. The species are numerous in warm seas. *T. turgidus* is an abundant blower, puffer, or swell-toad of the Atlantic coast of the United States, attaining a foot in length. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

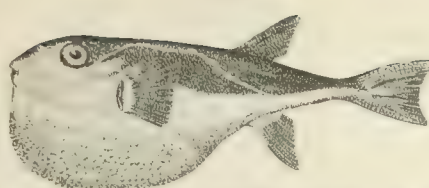
**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus or of the family *Tetrodontidae*.

**tetrodont** (tet'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *Tetrodon* (*t*).] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, having (apparently) four teeth; of or pertaining to the *Tetrodontidae*.

**II.** *n.* Same as *tetrodon*, 2.

Also *tetraodont*.

**Tetrodontidae** (tet'rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrodon* (*t*) + *-idae*.] A family of plectognath fishes, of which the typical genus is *Tetrodon*; those globe-fishes whose jaws present the appearance of four large front teeth, owing to the presence of a median suture in each jaw. The species figured in the next column in illustration of the family is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Also *Tetraodontidae*. See also cut under *balloon-fish*.



Rabbit fish, or Smooth Puffer (*Lagocephalus laietatus*), a member of the *Tetraodontidae*. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

**tetryl** (tet'ril), *n.* [*Gr.* τετρα-, four, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, the fourth member of the (C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-1</sub>) series: same as *butyl*.

**tetrylamine** (tet'ril-am-in), *n.* [*Gr.* *tetryl* + *amine*.] A colorless transparent liquid, having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odor, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid; C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>. It is produced by the action of potash on butyl cyanate. It has basic properties, and forms crystalline salts. Also called *butylamine*.

**tetrylene** (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *tetryl* + *-ene*.] Oil-gas (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>); a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See *coal-gas*. Also called *butylene*.

**tetty** (tet'), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tate*.] A plait; a knot.

At ilka tette of her horse's mane

Hung fifty siller bells and nine.

*Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I, 109).

**tetter** (tet'er), *n.* [Formerly also *tettar*; < ME. *teter*, *tetere*, < AS. *teter*, *tetter*; cf. OHG. *zitaroh*, MHG. *ziteroch*, & dial. *zitteroch*, *zitrich* (cf. *G. zittermal*), *tetter*; cf. Skt. *dadru*, *dadruka*, cutaneous eruption, miliary herpes, Lith. *dederine*, herpes, *tetter*, scurf, LL. *derbiosus*, scabby.] **1.** A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, eczema, and impetigo.

A most instant tetter barked about,

Most lazur-like, with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, 5, 71.

'Tis a Disease, I think,

A stubborn Tetter that's not cur'd with Ink.

*Congreve*, *Husband* has own Cuckold, *Prol.*

**2.** A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.—**Blister tetter**, pemphigus.—**Crusted tetter**, impetigo.—**Eating tetter**, lupus.—**Humid or moist tetter**, eczema.—**Scaly tetter**, psoriasis.

**tetter** (tet'er), *v. t.* [*Gr.* *tetter*, *n.*] To affect with or as with the disease called tetter.

Those measles

Which we disdain should tetter us.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii, 1, 79.

**tetter-berry** (tet'er-ber'i), *n.* The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, esteemed a cure for tetter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**tetterous** (tet'er-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *tetter* + *-ous*.] Having the character of tetter.

Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a tetterous eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure.

*Quincy*, (*Latham*.)

**tetter-totter** (tet'er-tot'er), *v. i.* Same as *titter-totter*.

**tetterwort** (tet'er-wert), *n.* The larger celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases; also, in America, sometimes the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

**tettiga** (tet'i-gā), *n.* Same as *tettix*, 1.

**Tettiginæ** (tet'i-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettix* (*-ig*) + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of short-horned grasshoppers, or *Acridiidae*, containing the forms sometimes known as *grouse-locusts*. They are small species in which the pronotum is lengthened posteriorly into a projection as long as the wings, or longer. They are very active, and are found abundantly in low wet meadows and along watercourses. The principal genera are *Tettix*, *Tettigidea*, and *Batrachedra*. Also, as a family, *Tettigidae*.

**Tettigonia** (tet'i-gō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < *Gr.* τέτιγξ (*tētiγξ*), a cicada.] A very large and somewhat loosely characterized genus of leaf-hoppers, typical of the family *Tettigoniidae*. The British Museum catalogue gives 127 species, from all parts of the world—largely, however, from South America.

**tettigonian** (tet'i-gō'nī-an), *n.* [*Gr.* *Tettigonia* + *-an*.] A leaf-hopper of the genus *Tettigonia* or some related genus.

**Tettigoniidae** (tet'i-gō'nī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettigonia* + *-idae*.] A large and important family of leaf-hoppers, typified by the genus *Tettigonia*. They are small to medium-sized forms with long bodies, an expanded face, bristle-shaped antennæ placed in a cavity beneath the rim of the vertex, and ocelli upon the vertex. It is a wide-spread group, occurring most abundantly in tropical regions. Species of *Proconia* and *Diedro-*

## Teuthididae

*cephala* injure crops in the United States, and members of the former genus secrete large quantities of very liquid honeydew, producing the phenomena of so-called "weeping trees." Also *Tettigoniidae*, *Tettigoniidae*.

**tettish** (tet'ish), *a.* Same as *teatish*.

**tettix** (tet'iks), *n.* [*Gr.* τέτιγξ, a cicada.] **1.** A cicada.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Acridiidae*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the subfamily *Tettiginæ*, and having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Nine species are known in the United States.

**tetty** (tet'i), *a.* [Cf. *tettish*, *teatish*.] Techy; peevish; irritable.

If they lose, though it be but a trifle, . . . they are so choleric and tetty that no man may speak with them.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 119.

**teuch**, **tough** (tūch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *tough*.

Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, forbye being tough in the upper-leather.

*Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xlviii.

**teuchit** (tūch'it), *n.* [An imitative name. Cf. *pewit* and *teuhit*.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*; the pewit. [*Scotch*.]

**Teucrian** (tū'kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Teucris*, *Teucris* (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the ancient Trojans (Teucri) or to the Troad.

**II.** *n.* One of the Teucri; one of the inhabitants of ancient Teucris, or the Troad; a Trojan.

**Teucrum** (tū'kri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < *L.* *teucrion*, < *Gr.* *τεύκριον*, germander, spleenwort; appar. connected with *τεύκρος*, Teucer, and so said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Agajoidæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short corolla-tube, a prominent lower lip, the other lobes small and inconspicuous, and the four stamens far exerted from a posterior fissure. It includes almost 100 species, scattered over many temperate and warm regions, especially near the Mediterranean. They are herbs or shrubs of varied habit; the leaves are either entire, toothed, or cut, and the flowers are in axillary clusters, or terminal spikes, racemes, or heads. The species are known in general as *germander* (which see, and compare *poly*, and *herb mastic*, under *herb*). England and the United States contain each 4 different species, of which *T. Canadense*, the common American germander, of low open ground and fence-rows from Canada to Texas and Mexico, bears an erect spike of rather conspicuous reddish-purple flowers. *T. Cubense*, widely distributed from the West Indies, Texas, and California to Buenos Ayres, represents the section of the genus with small solitary flowers in the axils of incised or multifid leaves. The other American species are western or southwestern. Many species were once highly esteemed in medicine, but are now discarded; especially the three following, which are widely dispersed through Europe and Asia: *T. Chamaedrys*, the wall-germander, once used for rheumatism and as a febrifuge; *T. Scordium*, the water-germander, a creeping marsh-plant with the odor of garlic when bruised, once used as an antiseptic, etc.; and *T. Scorodonia*, the wood-, garlic-, or mountain-sage, a very bitter plant resembling hops in taste and odor. (See cut under *Didymamia*, and compare *ambrose* and *scordium*.) Many other species have a pleasant fragrance. *T. Marum*, the cat-thyme, is in use for its scent, and is remarkable as a sternutatory. *T. corymbosum* of Australia is there known as *licorice*. *T. betonicum*, the Madeira betony, with loose spikes of fragrant crimson flowers, and several other species from Madeira, are handsome greenhouse shrubs. *T. fruticosum*, the tree-germander of Spain, and *T. racemosum*, a dwarf evergreen of Australia, are also occasionally cultivated, and many annual species are showy border-plants.



Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of American Germander (*Teucrium Canadense*), a flower.

**tough** (tūch), *a.* See *teuch*.

**Teut.** An abbreviation of *Teutonic*.

**Teuthidæ** (tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* + *-idæ*.] **1.** In *conch.*, a family of decaceros cephalopods, named from the genus *Teuthis*; synonymous with *Loliginidæ*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, same as *Teuthididae*. *De Kay*, 1842.

**teuthidan** (tū'thi-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Teuthis* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Teuthidæ*.

**Teuthididae** (tū'thi-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Teuthis*, and variously constituted. (*a*) Same as *Teuthididae*. *Bonnart*, 1831. (*b*) Same as *Siganidae*. (*c*) Same as *Acanthuridae*.







2. A material suitable for weaving into a textile fabric: as, hemp and other *textiles*.

The Journal of the Society of Arts reports the discovery of a new *textile* on the shores of the Caspian. This plant, called *kannaf* by the natives, . . . attains a height of ten feet. *Science*, XIII. 81.

**textlet** (tekst'let), *n.* [*< text + -let.*] A short or small text. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, i. 11. [Rare.]

**text-man** (tekst'man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts, or too strict in adherence to the letter of texts. [Rare.]

But saith he, Are not the Clergy members of Christ? why should not each member thrive alike? *Carnall text-man!* As if worldly thriving were one of the privileges we have by being in Christ!

*Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

**Textor** (teks'tor), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1828), *< L. textor*, a weaver, *< texere*, weave: see *text*.] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*. There are several species. The best-known is the ox-bird, *T. albirostris* (commonly called *T. alecto*), black



White-billed Ox-bird (*Textor albirostris*).

with a white bill, and 83 inches long. The others have coral-red bills, as *T. niger* (or *erythrorhynchus*), which is 94 inches long. Also called *Alecto*, *Dertrioides*, *Bubalornis*, and *Alectornis*.

**textorial** (teks-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. textorius*, of or pertaining to weaving, *< textor*, a weaver, *< texere*, weave: see *text*.] Of or pertaining to weaving. [Rare.]

From the cultivation of the textorial arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.

*T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 178.

**Textor's map-projection.** See *projection*.

**text-pen** (tekst'pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

**texrine** (teks'trin), *a.* [*< L. texrinus*, of or pertaining to weaving, confr. from *\*textorius*, *< textor*, a weaver: see *textorial*.] Of or pertaining to weaving or construction; textorial. *Derham*, *Physico-Theol.*, viii. 6. [Rare.]

**textual** (teks'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. textuel*, *< OF. (and F.) textuel* = Sp. Pg. *textual* = It. *testuale*, *< L.* as if *\*textualis*, *< textus*, text: see *text*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text: as, *textual* criticism; *textual* errors.

They seek . . . to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the remonstrant. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.*, § 5.

*Textual* inaccuracy is a grave fault in the new edition of the old poets. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 301.

2†. Based on texts.

Here shall your majesty find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursive. *Bp. Hall*, *Works*, Ded.

3†. Acquainted with texts and capable of quoting them precisely; learned or versed in texts.

This meditacioun  
I putte it ay under correccioun  
Of clerkes, for I am nat *textuel*;  
I take bot the sentens, trusteth wel.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Parson's Tale*, l. 56.

**Textual commentary.** See *commentary*, 1.

II.† *n.* One versed in texts; a textualist.

Wherefore they were called Karaim, that is Bible-men, or *Textuals*, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saduces. *Purphas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 143.

**textualism** (teks'tū-al-izm), *n.* [*< textual + -ism.*] Strict adherence to the text.

**textualist** (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* [*< textual + -ist.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the Rabbins are, their comments can witness.

*Lightfoot*, *Miscellanies*, vi.

2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of texts.

**textually** (teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* In or as regards the text; according to the text.

A copy in some parts *textually* exact.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 30.

**textuary** (teks'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. textus*, + *-ary*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 16.

2†. Having the authority or importance of a text; that ranks as a text, or takes chief place; regarded as authoritative, or as an authority.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville*.

Some who have had the honour to be *textuary* in divinity are of opinion that it shall be the same specific fire with ours. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 50.

II. *n.*; pl. *textuaries* (-riz). 1. A textualist; one who adheres strictly to the text.—2†. An expounder or critic of texts; a textual expositor or critic.

In Luke xvi. 17, 18, . . . this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were called thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foreseen rashness of common *textuaries*. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

The greatest wits have been the best *textuaries*.

*Swift*, *To a young Poet*.

**textuel†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *textual*. **textuist†** (teks'tū-ist), *n.* [*< L. textus*, text, + *-ist*.] One who adheres too strictly to the letter of texts; a textualist.

When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time, I make no wonder.

*Milton*, *Divorce*, *To the Parliament*.

**Textularia** (teks-tū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826), *< L. \*textula*, dim. of *textus*, text, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Textulariidae*.

**textularian** (teks-tū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Textularia + -an*.] *I. a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Textularia* in a broad sense; textularidean. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 458.

II. *n.* A textularian foraminifer.

**Textulariidea** (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Textularia + -id-ēā*.] The *Textulariidae* advanced to the rank of an order, and divided into *Textularina*, *Buliminina*, and *Cassidulinina*.

**textularidean** (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Textulariidea + -an*.] *I. a.* Textularian in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Textulariidea*.

II. *n.* A textularian in a broad sense.

**Textulariidae** (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Textularia + -id-ēā*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Textularia*. The test is arenaceous or hyaline, with or without a perforate calcareous basis, and the chambers are normally arranged in two or more alternating series, or spiral and labyrinthine. Dimorphic and trimorphic forms may also be found.

**textural** (teks'tūr-al), *a.* [*< texture + -al*.] Of or relating to texture: as, *textural* differences between rocks.

It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the nerve, . . . or of other *textural* changes.

*Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 52.

**Textural anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

**texture** (teks'tūr), *n.* [*< F. texture* = Pr. *texura*, *texura* = Sp. Pg. *textura* = It. *testura*, *< L. textura*, a weaving, web, texture, structure, *< texere*, pp. *textus*, weave: see *text*.] 1†. The art or process of weaving.

God made them . . . coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 25.

2. Anything produced by weaving; a woven or textile fabric of any sort; a web.

His high throne, which, under state  
Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end  
Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 446.

Others, apart far in the grassy dale,  
. . . their humble *texture* weave.

*Thomson*, *Spring*, l. 641.

3. The peculiar or characteristic disposition of the threads, strands, or the like which make up a textile fabric: as, cloth of loose *texture*.—

4. By extension, the peculiar disposition of the constituent parts of any body—its make, consistence, etc.; structure in general.

In the next place, it seems to be pretty well agreed that there is something also in the original frame or *texture* of every man's mind which, independently of all exterior and subsequently intervening circumstances, and even of his radical frame of body, makes him liable to be differently affected by the same exciting causes from what another man would be.

*Bentham*, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, vi. 29.

The mind must have the pressure of incumbent duties, or it will grow lax and spongy in *texture* for want of it.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 231.

When scenes are detached from the *texture* of a play, each scene inevitably loses something of the effect which, in the dramatist's conception, belonged to it as part of "a single action." *Classical Rev.*, II. 248.

5. In *biol.*, a tissue; the character or mode of formation of tissues.—6. In the *fine arts*, the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues.—**Cavernous texture.** See *cavernous*.—**Texture of rocks.** the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, scaly, etc. See *structure*.

**texture** (teks'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *textured*, ppr. *texturing*. [*< texture, n.*] To form a texture of or with; interweave. [Rare.]

**textureless** (teks'tūr-less), *a.* [*< texture + -less*.] Having no discernible structure; amorphous: as, a *textureless* membrane.

**textury†** (teks'tū-ri), *a.* [*< texture + -y1*.] Same as *texture*, 1.

**textus** (teks'tus), *n.* [*< L. textus*, text: see *text*.] 1. The text of any book, especially of the Bible or of a part of it: as, the *Textus Receptus* (see phrase below).—2†. A book containing the liturgical gospels.

The book of the gospels, or *textus*, had, in general, a binding of solid gold, studded with gems, and especially pearls, and was used for being kissed; the other, the gospel-book, which served for reading out of, was often as richly adorned.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, III. ii. 192.

**Textus Receptus**, the received text of the Greek Testament. Strictly speaking, this name belongs to the Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the printers had prefixed the statement "*Textum ergo habes nunc ab omnibus receptum*." (You have now therefore the text received by all). This text is founded chiefly upon Erasmus's editions. The name is, however, loosely applied to any similar text, such as that on which the authorized version of the New Testament is based. The *Textus Receptus* represents Greek manuscripts of late date.

**textus-case** (teks'tus-kās), *n.* A case for a textus, or book of the gospels: usually a decorative case of the middle ages, or older, as of stamped leather, silver, or silver-gilt.

**text-writer** (tekst'wī-ter), *n.* 1†. One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. A writer of text-books and compends: as, a legal *text-writer*.

The notion that the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo *text-writers* to widows is of sacerdotal origin.

*Maine*, *Village Communities*, p. 54.

**teylet†**, *n.* See *tilet†*.

**teyl-tree** (til'trē), *n.* Same as *teil-tree*. See *teil*.

**teynet†**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tain*.

**teyntet†**, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *tent†*.

**th.** A common English digraph. See *T†*.

**Th.** 1. An abbreviation of *Thursday*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *thorium*.

**-th1**. [*< ME. -th, -t, -eth, < AS. -th, -t, etc.*, of various origin: see etymologies of words containing this formation.] A suffix used in forming abstract nouns from adjectives or verbs, as in *health* from *whole* or *heal*, *stealth* from *steal*, *filth* from *foul*, *tillth* from *till*, *growth* from *grow*, *truth*, *troth*, from *true* or *trow*, *drouth* from *dry*, *highth* from *high*, etc. It is little used as a modern formative, the more recent examples, like *blowth*, *spilth*, being chiefly poetical. The words in which it occurs are mostly old, and accordingly often differ somewhat, in their modern form, from the modern form of the original adjective or verb, as *filth* from *foul*, *drouth* from *dry*, etc. In many cases the relation of the noun in *-th* to its original verb is more remote, and is to be explained by the history of the particular word, as in *death* from the original form of *die*, *ruth* from *rue*, etc. In certain positions the *-th* becomes *-t*, and sometimes *-d*. Some modern forms in *-t* coexist with forms in *-th*, as *drought*, *height*, beside the now archaic *drouth*, *highth*; and in some *-t* has replaced the earlier *-th*, as in *sight*. In many nouns *-th* is of other, and often obscure, origin, as in *north*, *south*, *both*, etc.

**-th2**. [*Also -eth*; *< ME. -th, -eth, -the, -ethe, < AS. -tha, -the (-o-tha), etc.*, = *L. -tus* = Gr. *-τος*, etc.; an adj. formative (orig. identical with the superl. suffix *-t*, in *-est*), used to form ordinal from cardinal numerals: see the etymologies of the ordinals concerned.] A suffix (*-eth* after a vowel) used in forming ordinal from cardinal numerals, as in *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, *millionth*, etc. It appears as *-d* in *third*, and was formerly *-t* in *fift*, *sixt*, etc., now *fifth*, *sixth*, etc. In *first* the suffix is the superlative *-st*. In *eighth*, pronounced as if spelled *\*eightth*, the radical *t* is anomalously omitted in spelling.

**-th3**. [*< ME. -th, -eth, < AS. -eth, -ath, -iath* = D. *-t* = G. *-t*, etc.] A suffix (in older form *-eth*) used in forming the third person singular (and in Middle English all persons plural) of the pres-







The field of work opened to naturalists by *thalassographic* surveys is of the greatest importance.

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. vii.

**thalassography** (thal-a-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr.* *thalassos*, the sea; *graphein*, to write.] The science of the ocean; oceanography; that branch of physical geography which has to do with the phenomena of the ocean.

The need of some simple word to express the science which treats of oceanic basins has led to the construction of this term [*thalassography*].

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. i.

**thalassometer** (thal-a-som'e-tér), *n.* [*Gr.* *thalassa*, the sea, + *metron*, measure.] A tide-gage.

**Thalassophila** (thal-a-sof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Thalassophilus*; see *thalassophilous*.]

A suborder or other group of pulmonate gastropods, living on sea-shores or in salt-marshes, as the *Siphonariidae* and *Amphibolidae*.

**thalassophilous** (thal-a-sof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *thalassa*, the sea, + *philein*, love.] Fond of the sea; inhabiting the sea; specifically noting the *Thalassophila*.

**thale-cress** (thäl'kres), *n.* [*Gr.* *thalē* (abbr. *Thalia*); see def., so called from a German physician *Thal* or *Thaliss*, + *cress*.] The mouse-ear cress, *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, a low slender herb of the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States.

**Thaleichthys** (thal-ē-ik'this), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1859), *Gr.* *thalēia*, blooming, + *ichthys*, a fish.] A genus of argentinoid fishes, related to the smelts and caplins. *T. pacificus* is the candle-fish or eulachon. See cut under *candle-fish*, I.

**thaler** (tä'lér), *n.* [*G.* *thaler*, a dollar; see *dollar*.] A large silver coin current in various German states from the sixteenth century.

The thaler of the present German empire is equivalent to three marks, and is worth about 38. English (72 cents).

**Thalessa** (thä-les'sä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A subgenus of *Parapara*, Adams, 1858. 2. A curious genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinae*, notable for their size and the great length of the ovipositor. The larva live externally upon those of horn-tails and wood-boring beetles, and the long ovipositor of the adult enables it to bore for a considerable distance through solid wood. *T. atrata* and *T. lunator* are common parasites of *Tremex columba* in the United States. Holmgren, 1859.

**Thalia** (thä-li'ä), *n.* [= *F. Thalie*, *L. Thalia*, sometimes *Thalea*, *Gr.* *thalēia*, one of the Muses, *thalēia*, luxuriant, blooming, *thalēiv*, be luxuriant or exuberant, bloom.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety, was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy. See cut in next column, and cut under *mask*, 1.

2. The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.—3t. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of salps, giving name to the *Thalie* or *Thaliacea*; same as *Salpa*, 1. (b) A genus of coleopterous insects. Hope, 1838.

**Thaliacea** (thä-li-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), *Gr.* *thalēia* (in allusion to its phosphorescence: see *Thalia*) + *-acea*.] A division of tunicates, containing the free-swimming forms, or the salps and doliolids: distinguished from *Ascidacea*. Also *Thalie*, *Thaliada*, *Thalida*, *Thalides*.



Thalia.—Fr. n. an antique in the British Museum.

**thaliacean** (thä-li-ä'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thaliacea*, as a salp or doliolid.

**Thalian** (thä-li'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Thalia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or relating to Thalia, especially considered as the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.—2. [*l. c.*] In *zool.*, same as *thaliacean*.

II. *n.* Same as *thaliacean*.

**Thalictrum** (thä-lik'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *Gr.* *thalictum*, *thalitrum*, *Gr.* *thaliktron*, a plant, prob. *Thalictrum minus*; perhaps so called from the abundant early bright-green foliage, *Gr.* *thalēiv*, be luxuriant: see *thalus*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*. It is distinguished from the similarly apetalous genus *Anemone* by its lack of an involucre. It includes about 70 species, mostly natives of the north temperate or frigid regions, with a few in tropical India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Andes. They are delicate or tall herbs with a perennial base, and ornamental ternately decompound leaves of many leaflets, which are often rounded and three-lobed, suggesting those of the columbine or maidenhair fern (see cut under *leaf*). The flowers are commonly small, polygamous, and panicled, pendulous in *T. dioicum* and *T. minus*, and reduced to a raceme in *T. alpinum*. They consist chiefly of four or five greenish, yellowish, purple, or whitish sepals; the seven or many carpels commonly become compressed stalked tailless achenes; the anthers are usually long and exserted or pendent, giving the inflorescence a graceful feathery appearance, and are especially conspicuous in *T. aquilegifolium* and *T. flavum* from their yellow color. The species are known in general as *meadow-rue*; 3 are natives of England, and 10 or more of the United States; the former *T. anemonoides*, the rue-anemone, a favorite early spring flower of the eastern and central United States, is now classed as *Anemone thalictrifolia*, or by some as *Anemone thalictrifolia*. (See cut under *apocarpous*.) A few dwarf species are used for borders or rock-work, as *T. minus* and *T. alpinum*, the latter native of the mountains of Europe and Asia, as also of the Rocky Mountains, and reaching latitude 66° N. About 24 of the taller species are in cultivation, especially *T. glaucum* of Spain and the Austrian *T. aquilegifolium*, known as *Spanish tuft* and *feathered* or *tufted columbine*. *T. polygamum* (formerly *T. Cornuti*), a conspicuous ornament of wet meadows in the United States, reaches the height of 4, sometimes 7, feet. *T. flavum* is known in England as *fen-rue* or *maidenhair rue*, and as *false monk's* or *poor-man's rhubarb*. *T. foliolosum*, the yellowroot of the Himalayas, produces tonic and aperient roots used in India in intermittent fevers.

**thallic** (thal'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing thallium: as, *thallic acid*.

**thalliform** (thal'i-fôrm), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a thallus.

**thalline** (thal'in), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallos*, of or pertaining to a green shoot, *Gr.* *thallos*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, relating to, of the character of, or belonging to a thallus.—**Thalline** exiple. See *exiple*.

**thallious** (thal'i-us), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallium* + *-ous*.] Same as *thallic*.

**thallite** (thal'it), *n.* [*Gr.* *thallos*, a green shoot (see *thallus*), + *-ite*.] Same as *epidote*.

**thallium** (thal'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery; *Gr.* *thallos*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] Chemical symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.2. A rare metal which was discovered in the residuum left from the distillation of selenium by Crookes, in 1861, and was

first supposed to contain tellurium, but afterward proved, by the aid of the spectroscopic, to be new. Thallium as prepared artificially has a bluish-white tint and the luster of lead. It is malleable, and so soft that it can be scratched with the finger-nail. Its specific gravity is 11.8. Thallium is somewhat widely distributed, but never occurs in large quantities. The rare mineral called *crookesite*, found in Sweden, is an alloy of thallium, selenium, and copper, with a little silver. Thallium seems to be present in both iron and copper pyrites from various localities, and it is from the fluo-dust from sulphuric-acid works in which pyrites is burned that the metal is chiefly obtained. Thallium is chemically classed with the metals of the lead group, but its reactions are in certain respects very peculiar and exceptional. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass, and is said to furnish a glass of extraordinary brilliancy and high refractive power.

**thallium-glass** (thal'i-um-gläs), *n.* Glass in which thallium is used instead of lead, to give density and brilliancy. Compare *crystal*, 2.

**thalloidic** (tha-lod'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallos* + *-oid* (-oid) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the thallus; thalline.

**thallogen** (thal'ô-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* *thallos*, a young shoot (see *thallus*), + *-genesis*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, same as *thallophyte*.

**thallogenous** (tha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the thallogens.

**thalloid** (thal'oid), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallos* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or consisting of a thallus.—**Thaloid hepaticæ**, hepaticæ in which the vegetative body does not consist of a leafy axis.

**thallome** (thal'ôm), *n.* [*Gr.* *thallos* + *-ome* (-oma).] In *bot.*, a thallus; a plant-body undifferentiated into members, characteristic of the *Thallophyta*.

**Thallophyta** (tha-lof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *thallophytum*: see *thallophyte*.] A subkingdom or group of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the *Myxomycetes*, *Diatomaceæ*, *Schizophyta*, *Algae*, and *Fungi*—the lower cryptogams, as they are still most frequently called. They are plants in which the vegetative body usually consists of a thallus, which shows no differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if there is such differentiation it is but rudimentary. In regard to complexity of structure, they set out from the simplest forms which show no outward distinction of parts, and ascend through numberless transitions to more and more complex forms of cell and tissue, but even in the higher forms they are never differentiated into the sharply separated systems of tissue that characterize the higher plants. They never have either true vessels or woody tissue. In regard to the modes of reproduction, they are in as great variety as are the grades of structural complexity, ranging from the forms which are propagated by simple fission to forms that have the sexes as clearly differentiated and almost as perfect and complex as are to be found in the higher plants. Compare *Bryophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, *Spermatophyta*, and *Cornophyta*.

**thallophyte** (thal'ô-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *thallos*, a green shoot, + *phuton*, a plant.] A plant of the subkingdom *Thallophyta*; one of the lower cryptogams.

Arboreal plants having structures akin to those of *thallophytes*. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 792.

**thallophytic** (thal'ô-fit'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Thallophyta* or thallophytes.

**thallose** (thal'ôs), *a.* [*Gr.* *thallos* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thalloid*.

**thallus** (thal'us), *n.* [NL., *L. thallus*, *Gr.* *thallos*, a young shoot or twig, *Gr.* *thallos*, be luxuriant, bloom, sprout.] In *bot.*, a vegetative body or plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, or leaves; the plant-body characteristic of the *Thallophyta*. Also *thalamus*. See cut under *aplanate*.—**Filamentous thallus**. Same as *fruticose thallus*.—**Foliateous or frondose thallus**, in lichens, a flat more or less leaf-like thallus which spreads over the surface of the substratum, but is attached at only a few points and can be easily separated therefrom without much injury.—**Fruticose thallus**, in lichens, a thallus which is attached to the substratum by a narrow base only, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched shrub-like body.—**Stratified thallus**. See *stratified*.

**Thalmud**, **Thalmudist**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *Talmud*, *Talmudist*.

**thalweg** (*G.* pron. täl'vech), *n.* [*G.*, *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.] A line upon a topographical surface which is a natural watercourse, having everywhere the direction of greatest slope, and distinguished by having the lines of straight horizontal projection which cut it at right angles on the upper sides of the curves of equal elevation to which they are tangent.

**Thammuz** (tham'uz), *n.* Same as *Tammuz*, 2. Milton, P. L., i. 446, 452.

**thamnium** (tham'ni-um), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *tham-nion*, dim. of *thamnos*, a bush, shrub, *Gr.* *thamnion*, equiv. to *thamnos*, crowded, thick, close-set, cf. *thamnos*, in pl. *thamnos*, thick, close-set; cf. *thamnos*, often.] In *bot.*, the branched bush-like thallus of fruticose lichens.







## II.† *intrans.* To give thanks.

Which we take as devoutly as we coude, and *thanke* accordyng  
*Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 39.

**thanker** (thang'kér), *n.* [*< thank + -er*]. One who gives thanks; a giver of thanks.

I hope he may long continue to feel all the value of such a reconciliation. He is a very liberal *thanker*.  
*Jane Austen*, *Emma*, li.

**thankest**, *n.* [ME., gen. of *thank* used adverbially with the poss. pronouns, meaning 'of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *thank*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy, etc.*, *thankes*, of his, thy, etc., accord; voluntarily.

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordshipe  
 Wol noight, *his thankes*, have no felawshipe.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 768.

Thyne herte shal so ravysshed be  
 That nevere thou woldest, *thi thankis*, lete  
 Ne removen for to see that swete.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2463.

**thankful** (thang'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. \*thankful, < AS. thancfull, < thanc, thank: see thank and -ful*]. 1. Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.

As I am a gentleman, I will live to be *thankful* to thee  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 2. 89.

It is no improper Comparison that a *thankful* Heart is like a Box of precious Ointment, which keeps the Smell long after the Thing is spent.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 23.

2. Expressive of thanks; given or done in token of thanks.

Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice.

*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, l. 2. 167.

Again and again the old soldier said his *thankful* prayers, and blessed his benefactor.  
*Thackeray*, *Philip*, xvii.

3†. Deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.

Tumacac thought him selfe happie that he had presented owre men with such *thankful* gytes and was admitted to theyr friendship.

*Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 141].

Thank may you have for such a *thankful* part.

*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 550).

4†. Pleasing; pleasant.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme, with some such *thankful* novelty.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, ii. (*Davies*).

=*Syn.* 1. See *grateful*.

**thankfully** (thang'fúl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. thankfulliche; < thankful + -ly*]. In a thankful manner; with grateful acknowledgment of favors or kindness received.

His ring I do accept most *thankfully*.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 2. 9.

**thankfulness** (thang'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankful; acknowledgment of a favor received; gratitude.

**thankingt**, *n.* [*< ME. thankynge, < AS. thancung, < thancian, thank: see thank, v.*] An expression of thanks.

Therto yeve hem such *thankynges*.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6041.

Thanne he wente prevyly, alle be nyghte, till he cam to his folk, that weren fulle glad of his comynge, and maden grete *thankynges* to God Immortalle.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 227.

**thankless** (thang'les), *a.* [*< thank + -less*]. 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging kindness or benefits.

That she may feel  
 How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is  
 To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 311.

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to be rewarded with thanks: as, a *thankless* task.

But whereunto these *thankless* tales in vain  
 Do I rehearse? *Surrey*, *Æneid*, ii. 125.

The Sun but *thankless* shines that shews not thee.

*Comprece*, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

=*Syn.* See *grateful*.

**thanklessly** (thang'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.

*Bp. Hall*, *Jehu* with Jehoram and Jezebel.

**thanklessness** (thang'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankless; ingratitude.

Not to have written then seems little less  
 Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.

*Donne*, *To the Countess of Bedford*.

=*Syn.* See *grateful*.

**thankly** (thang'li), *adv.* [*< thank + -ly*]. Thankfully. [*Rare*.]

He giueht frankly what we *thankly* spend.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

**thank-offering** (thang'k'of'er-ing), *n.* An offering made in ancient Jewish rites as an expression of gratitude to God; a peace-offering.

A thousand *thank offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities.

*Watts*.

**thanksgive** (thangks-giv'), *v. t.* [*A back-formation, < thanksgiving*.] To offer in token of thankfulness.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God.

*J. Mede*, *Diatribe*, p. 55. (*Latham*.)

**thanksgiver** (thangks-giv'ér), *n.* [*< thanks, pl. of thank, + giver*.] One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a benefit, a kindness, or a mercy.

Wherefore we find (our never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.

*Barrow*, *Works*, I. viii.

**thanksgiving** (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* [*< thanks, pl. of thank, + giving*.] 1. The act of rendering thanks or of expressing gratitude for favors, benefits, or mercies; an acknowledgment of benefits received: used in the Old Testament for acknowledgment by the act of offering.

If he offer it for a *thanksgiving*, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of *thanksgiving* unleavened cakes.

*Lev.* vii. 12.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*.

*1 Tim.* iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Thanksgiving day (see the phrase below).

Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of *Thanksgiving* in the church, and from listening to the *Thanksgiving* sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein of thought than was deemed exactly appropriate to the Lord's day. *H. B. Stone*, *Oldtown*, p. 340.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the *thanksgiving* before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, i. 2. 15.

**General Thanksgiving**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a form of thanksgiving, preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany, for the general or ordinary blessings of life: so called as distinguished from the forms provided for special persons and occasions.—**Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness; specifically, in the United States, an annual festival appointed by proclamation, and held usually on the last Thursday of November. It is celebrated with religious services and social festivities. The first celebration was held by the Plymouth Colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.—**The Great Thanksgiving**, in early and Oriental liturgies, a form ascribing praise to God for the creation of the world and his dealings with man, now represented by the preface and part of the canon. See *preface*, 2.

**thanksworthy** (thangks'wér'Þhi), *a.* Same as *thankworthy*.

This seemeth to us in our case much *thanksworthy*.

*Bp. Ridley*, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), li. 168.

**thankworthiness** (thangk'wér'Þhi-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of thanks.

**thankworthy** (thangk'wér'Þhi), *a.* [= *G. dankwürdig; as thank + worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving thanks; entitled to grateful acknowledgment.

Nowe wherein we want desert were a *thankworthy* labour to expresse; but, if I knew, I should have mended my selfe.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol.* for *Poetrie*.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully.

*1 Pet.* ii. 19.

**thank-you-ma'am** (thangk'ü-mām), *n.* [*Also thank-you-mam; so called in humorous allusion to the sudden bobbing of the head (as if making a bow of acknowledgment) caused by the jolting when a vehicle passes over the ridge.*] A low ridge of earth formed across a road on the face of a hill to throw to one side downflowing rain-water, and thus to prevent the wasting of the road. It also serves to check downward movement of a vehicle and afford relief to the horses both in going up and in going down the hill. Also called *water-bar*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

We jogged along very comfortable and very happy, down steep hills crossed by abrupt and jerky *thank-you-mams*.

*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

**thannah** (than'ä), *n.* Same as *tana*†.

**thanner**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *than* and *then*.

**Thapsia** (thap'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thapsia*, < Gr. *θαψία*, *thapsia*, a plant used to dye yellow, said to have been *T. Garganica*, brought from the island or peninsula of Thapsus, Sicily; < *Θάψος*, L. *Thapsus*, Thapsus.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Laserpiticeæ*. It is characterized by a fruit with lateral secondary ridges dilated into broad wings,

the other ridges filiform, and the seed flat. There are 1 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, especially to the west, and extending to the island of Madeira, where 2 species have a hard and often tall and conspicuous shrubby caudex. They are perennials, or perhaps sometimes bien-



1, the upper part of the stem with the umbel of *Thapsia Garganica*; 2, a leaf; a, the fruit.

nials, bearing pinnately decomposed leaves with pinnatifid segments, and yellowish, whitish, or purplish flowers in compound umbels of many rays, usually without involucre and with the involucre small or wanting. For *T. Garganica*, see *deadly carrot* (under *carrot*), also *asadul-cis*, *laser*, *resin of thapsia* and *bon-nafa resin* (under *resin*). For *T. decipiens*, a remarkably palm-like species, see *black parsley*, under *parsley*. For *T. (Monizia) edulis*, see *carrot-trec*.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

This *thapsia*, this wermoot, and elebre,  
 Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde  
 Of herbe is nought for hem.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

**Thapsia plaster**. See *plaster*.

**thar**¹ (ÞHär), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *there*.

**tharf**², *v.* See *tharf*¹.

**thar**³ (thär), *n.* [*Also thaar and tahr; E. Ind.*] A wild goat of the Himalayas, *Capra jemlaica*, also called *imo* and *serow*. The small horns curve directly backward, and the male has a mane of long hair on the neck and shoulders.

**tharborough** (thär'bur-ö), *n.* A corruption of *third-borough*.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*.

*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, i. 1. 185.

**tharcake** (thär'kāk), *n.* [*Also thardcake; for \*tharfcake, < tharf² + cake*].] A cake made from meal, treacle, and butter, eaten on the night of the 5th of November. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**tharf**¹, *v. t. and i.* [*Also darf; < ME. tharf (often thar, dar, by confusion with forms of dare), inf. thurfen, < AS. thearf, inf. thurfan = OFries. thurf, inf. thurva = OHG. durfan = Icel. thurfa = Sw. tarfa = Goth. thaurban, have need, = D. durven = G. dürfen, dare: see dare*¹.]

To need; lack.

Whanne these tyding were told to temperour of rome he was gretly a-greued, no gome *thort* him blame.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Trwe mon trwe restore,

Thenne *thar* mon drede no wathe.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2354.

Nece, I pose that he were,

Thow *thruste* [pret.] nevere han the more fere.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 572.

**tharf**², *a.* [*< ME. tharf, < AS. theorf = OFries. therve = MD. derf = OHG. derb, MHG. derp = Icel. thjarfr, unleavened*.] Unleavened. [*Wyclif*.]

Also thei make here Sacrement of the Awteer of *Tharf* Bred.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 18.

**Thargelia** (thär-gē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. Θαργήλια (sc. ιερά), a festival of Apollo and Artemis (see def.), < Θάργηλος, equiv. to θαλίσκος, in neut. pl. θαλίσκος, offerings of first-fruits made to Artemis*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of Delian Apollo and of Artemis.

On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by choragi.

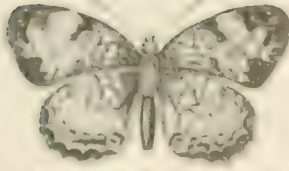
Cases of adoption were very frequent among the Greeks and Romans. . . . In the interest of the next of kin, whose rights were affected by a case of adoption, it was provided that the registration should be attended with certain formalities, and that it should take place at a fixed time—the festival of the *Thargelia*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.



Thaspiaceae

What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
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 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.



thares

Thaspiaceae

Thaspiaceae, a small American butterfly, is a member of the Pieridae family. It is characterized by its white wings with dark markings. The species is named in honor of the Thaspiaceae family. The butterfly is shown in a resting position, with its wings spread. The background is a simple, light-colored surface.

that is, the subject of the sentence, is the one who is doing the action. In the sentence "That vulture in you, to devour so many," the subject is "that vulture in you." The verb is "to devour." The object is "so many." The sentence is a statement of fact.

What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
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 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.  
 What springal is that? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.

the end of the clause: thus, the man of whom I spoke, the book from which I read, the spot near which he stood, the pay for which he works; but not the man of that I spoke, etc., though one may say, the man that I spoke of, the book that I read from, the place that he stood near, the pay that he works for, and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, or is parenthetical, *who* and *which* are in modern English rather to be used than *that*: thus, "James, whom I saw yesterday, told me," but not "James that, etc." That more often introduces a restrictive or definitive clause, but *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way. See *who*.

Lord God, that lends ay lastand light,  
 This is a ferly fare to feele. York Plays, p. 58.

Treull, treull, Y seye to you, the sone may not of hym  
 siff do any thing, but that thing that he seeth the fadir  
 dayenge. Wyclif, John v. 19.

This holi child seynt Johun,  
 That baptisid oure lord in flom Jordan  
 With ful deuout & good deuocoun.  
 Hymus to Virgin etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And Guthlake, that was King of Denmark then,  
 Provided with a navie mee forelad.  
 Mir. for Mags, I. 184.

If I have aught  
 That may content thee, take it, and begone.  
 Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

He that was your conduct  
 From Milan. Shirley, Grateful Servant, I. 2.

You shall come with me to Tower Hill, and see Mrs.  
 Quilp that is, directly. Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

In the following extract that, *who*, and *which* are used  
 without any perceptible difference.

Sometime like apes, that mow and chatter at me  
 And after bite me, then like hedgehogs, which  
 Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount  
 Their prickles at my footfall, sometime am I  
 All wound with adders, who with cloven tongues  
 Do hiss me into madness. Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 10.

With the use of *that* as a relative is to be classed those  
 cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such*.

Who's so gross,  
 That seeth not this palpable device?  
 Shak., Rich. III., III. 6. 11.

Who so firm that cannot be seduced?  
 Shak., J. C., I. 2. 316.

Such allow'd infirmities that honesty  
 Is never free of. Shak., W. T., I. 2. 263.

That as a demonstrative and *that* as a relative pronoun  
 sometimes occur close together, but this use is now hardly  
 approved.

That that is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

That that is is. Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 17.

But for the practical part, it is that that makes an  
 angler: it is diligence, and observation, and patience, and an  
 ambition to be the best in the art, that must do it.  
 I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 191.

Frequently used in Chaucer for the definite article, before  
 one or other, usually when the two words are put in con-  
 trast.

That on me hette, that othir dede me colde.  
 Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 145.

That . . . he = who; that . . . his (or her) = whose;  
 that . . . him = whom; that . . . they = who; which  
 that = whom.

My herthes Ioie, all myn hole plesance,  
 Welche that y sarue, and schall do faithfully  
 With treue Entente.  
 Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,  
 That fro the tyme that he first bigan  
 To ryden out, he loved chivalrye.  
 Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., I. 44.

Now fele I wel the goodnesse of this wyf,  
 That bothe after her deeth and in her lyf  
 Her grette bountee doubleth her renoun.  
 Chaucer, Good Women, I. 521.

This man to you may falsly ben accused,  
 That as by right him oghte ben excused.  
 Chaucer, Good Women, I. 351.

[That came in during the twelfth century to supply the  
 place of the indeclinable relative *the*, and in the fourteenth  
 century it is the ordinary relative. In the sixteenth cen-  
 tury, *which* often supplies its place; in the seventeenth  
 century, *who* replaces it. About Addison's time, that had  
 again come into fashion, and had almost driven *which* and  
*who* out of use.

Morris, Historical Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 132.]

that (that), conj. [*< ME. that, that, < AS. that = D. dat = OHG. MHG. dat., G. dass = Goth. thata, that; orig. the neut. pron. or adj. that used practically as a def. article qualifying the whole sentence: see that, pron.]* 1. Introduc-  
 ing a reason: in that; because.

Thus I speak, not that I would have it so; but to your  
 shame. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more.  
 Shak., J. C., III. 2. 23.

Streams of grief  
 That I have wrong'd thee, and as much of joy  
 That I repent it, issue from mine eyes.  
 Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

It is not that I love you less  
 Than when before your feet I lay.  
 Waller, The Self-Banished.

Weep not that the world changes. Bryant, Mutation.

2. Introducing an object or final end or pur-  
 pose: equivalent to the phrases in order that,  
 for the purpose that, to the effect that.



Treat it kindly, *that* it may  
Wish at least with us to stay.

*Comben, The Epicure, i. 9.*

The life blood of the slain  
Poured out where thousands die *that* one may reign.  
*Bryant, Christmas in 1875.*

### 3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The buerne, with his bare sword, bere him to dethe,  
*That* he felle of his fole to the ground!

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6451.*

I never heard the olde song of Percy and Douglas *that* I  
foun I not my heart moored more then with a Trumpet.

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

Learning hath that wonderful power in it selfe *that* it  
can soften and temper the most sterne and savage nature.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Is cheating grown so common among men,  
And thrives so well here, *that* the gods endeavour  
To practise it above?

*Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.*

What have I done  
Dishonestly in my whole life, name it,  
*That* you should put so base a business to me?

*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.*

I knew him to be so honest a man *that* I could not re-  
ject his proposal.

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.*

### 4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis a causeless fantasy,

And childish error, *that* they are afraid.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 898.*

You gave consent *that*, to defeat my brother,  
I should take any course.

*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.*

This is most certain, *that* the king was ever friendly to  
the Irish Papists.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.*

The Naragansett men told us after *that* thirteen of the  
Pequods were killed, and forty wounded.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 233.*

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the con-  
trary can be by no means hinder a thing from being highly  
credible.

*Ep. Wilkins.*

It is a very common expression *that* such a one is very  
good-natured, but very passionate.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 438.*

The current opinion prevails *that* the study of Greek  
and Latin is loss of time.

*Swift, Modern Education.*

### 5. Seeing; since; inasmuch as.

There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in.

*Shak., C. of E., iii. i. 69.*

Where is my father, *that* you come without him?

*Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.*

6. Formerly often used after a preposition,  
introducing a noun-clause as the object of the  
preposition: as, *before that* he came, *after that*  
they had gone, etc., where at present *that*  
is omitted and the preposition has become a  
conjunction; also, by mistaken analogy with  
such cases, *that* was occasionally added after  
real conjunctions, as *when that*, *where that*.

Go, litil bill, and say thoue were with me

This same day at myne vp-Ryssinge,

Where *that* y be-sought god of merci

Tho to haue my souerein in his kepeing.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.*

After *that* things are set in order here.

We'll follow them. *Shak., i Hen. VI., ii. 2. 32.*

Take my soul . . .

Before *that* England give the French the foil.

*Shak., i Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.*

What would you with her if *that* I be she?

*Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 115.*

Since *that* my case is past the help of law.

*Shak., Lucrece, i. 1022.*

When *that* mine eye is famish'd for a look.

*Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.*

### 7. Sometimes used in place of another con- junction, in repetition. [A Gallicism.]

Albeit Nature doth now and then . . . commit some  
errors, and *that* sometimes the things shee formeth haue  
too much, and sometimes too little, yet deliuereth shee  
nothing broken or disseuered.

*Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628),  
[p. 98.]*

### 8. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or some kindred emotion.

*That* a brother should

Be so perfidious! *Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 67.*

O God, *that* men should put an enemy in their mouths

to steal away their brains! *Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 291.*

### 9. Used as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish: would *that*: usually with *O!*

*O, that* you bore

The mind *that* I do! *Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 267.*

This was the very first suit at law *that* ever I had with  
any creature, and *O that* it might be the last!

*Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.*

For *that*! See *for*.—In *that*. See *in*.—Now *that*. See  
*now*.—So *that*. See *so*.—Though *that*. See *though*.

*that* (THAT), adv. [*that*, *pron.* or *a.*; abbr. of such phrases as *to that extent*, *to that degree*.] *To that extent*; *to that degree*; *to such a de-  
gree*; so: as, I did not go *that* far; I did not

care *that* much about it: the comparison being  
with something previously said or implied, as  
in the preceding examples: used colloquially  
to express emphasis. A similar Scotch use of the  
word, following a negative, corresponds to the Latin *ita*  
(as in Cicero's *non ita multo*): as, *no that* bad; *nae that*  
*far awa*!

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faured.

*Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109. (Jamieson.)*

This was carried with that little noise *that* for a good  
space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 67. (Davies.)*

Death! To die! I owe *that* much

To what, at least, I was. *Browning, Paracelsus, iv.*

Women were there . . . because Mr. Elsmere had been  
"that good" to them that anything they could do to oblige  
him "they would, and welcome."

*Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlix.*

**thatch** (thach), *v.* [Also dial. (and historically  
more orig.) *thetch*, assimilated form of *thack*,  
*theck*, also *thack*, *theck* (still in dial. use); < ME.  
*thacchen, thecchen*, < AS. *theccan* = OS. *theccian*  
= OFries. *thekka, dekka* = D. *dekken* = MLG.  
*decken* = OHG. *dachjan, deccchan*, MHG. *G.  
decken* = Icel. *thakja* = Sw. *tacka* = Dan. *tække*.  
*thatch*, *dække*, cover, = Goth. \**thakjan*, cover;  
associated with the noun, AS. *thæc*, etc., a roof,  
*thatch*, etc. (see *thatch*, *n.*); = L. *tegere*, cover,  
= Gr. \**τέγειν*, also, with initial σ-, στέγειν, cover.  
From the L. verb are ult. E. *tect*, *protect*, *tegu-  
ment*, *integument*, *tile*, etc. From the D. form  
of the verb is E. *deck*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To cover  
with or as with *thatch*.

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched*  
house! *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 10.*

Thro' the thick hair *that* *thatch'd* their brows

Their eyes upon me stared.

*Drayton, Muse's Elysium, iv.*

They *thekit* it o'er w' birk and brume,

They *thekit* it o'er w' heather.

*Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).*

That lofty Pile, where Senates dictate Law,  
When Tatiüs reign'd, was poorly *thatch'd* with Straw.

*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

### II. intrans. To thatch houses.

And somme he taughte to tille, to dyche, and to *thecche*.

*Piers Plowman (B), xix. 232.*

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sow,

To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 264.*

**thatch** (thach), *n.* [Assimilated form of *thack*  
(still in dial. use), < ME. *thak*, pl. *thakkes*, roof,  
*thatch*, < AS. *thæc* = D. *dak* = OHG. *dah*, MHG.  
*dach*, covering, cover, G. *dach*, roof, = Icel.  
*thak* = Sw. *tak* = Dan. *tag*, roof, akin to Gr.  
*τέγος*, roof, L. *toga*, robe ('covering'), *tegula*,  
*tile*, *tugurium*, a hut, etc. (from the root seen  
in *tegere*), and (with initial s) to Gr. στέγη, roof,  
Lith. *stogas*, roof: see *thatch*, *v.*] **1.** The cover-  
ing of a roof or the like, made of straw or  
rushes, and in tropical countries of coconut-  
leaves and other long and thick-growing palm-  
leaves. The material is laid upon the roof to the thick-  
ness of a foot or more in such manner that the fibers run  
in the direction which the rain-water should take, and are  
held in place by cords which secure the upper part of  
each bundle, or in some similar manner. Long strips of  
wood loaded with stones are also used to keep *thatch* in  
place, and to resist the action of wind.

They would ever in houses of *thacke*

Here lives lead, and weare but blacke.

*Isle of Ladies, i. 1773.*

O, for honour of our land,

Let us not hang like roping icicles

Upon our houses' *thatch*, whiles a more frosty people

Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!

*Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 24.*

**2.** One of the palms *Calyptronyne Swartzii* and  
*Copernicia tectorum*, whose leaves are used in  
thatching. See also specific names below, and  
*thatch-palm*.—**Big or bull thatch.** Same as *royal*  
*palm* (a) (which see, under *palm*).—**Brickley**  
*thatch*, *brittle thatch*, *silver thatch*. Same as *sil-*  
*ver-top palm* (which see, under *palm*).—**Palmetto**  
*thatch*. Same as *silk-top palm* (which see, under  
*palm*).

**thatched-head** (thacht'hed), *n.* One whose  
hair is matted together: formerly applied con-  
temptuously to an Irishman, from his thickly  
matted hair. See *glib*².

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou

Be whipp'd, and think it justice?

*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.*

**thatcher** (thach'ér), *n.* [Also dial. *thacker*, *thek-  
er*; < ME. \**thacchere*, *theker*, < AS. *thecere* (= D.  
*dekker* = OHG. *dechari*, MHG. *G. decker* = Dan.  
*takker*), a *thatcher*, < *theccan*, *thatch*: see *thatch*.] *One whose occupation is to thatch houses.*

You merit new employments daily;

Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily.

*Swift.*

**thatch-grass** (thach'gräs), *n.* Grass or grass-  
like plants used for thatching; specifically,  
*Elegia deusta* (*Restio Chondropetalum*), of the  
*Restiaceæ*, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

**thatching** (thach'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thatch*,  
*v.*] **1.** The act or process of applying *thatch*,  
as to a roof.—**2.** The fibrous material of which  
*thatch* is composed, as straw.

**thatching-fork** (thach'ing-förk), *n.* A fork  
with a long handle, by which the bundles of  
straw, or the like, for thatching are brought up  
to the roof. *Gwilt.*

**thatching-spade** (thach'ing-späd), *n.* Same  
as *thatching-fork*.

**thatch-palm** (thach'päm), *n.* One of various  
palms whose leaves are suitable for thatching,  
particularly in the West Indies the royal pal-  
metto, *Sabal umbraculifera*, and in Lord Howe's  
Island (Australia) *Howea Forsteriana*. See  
*thatch* and *thatch-tree*.

**thatch-rake** (thach'räk), *n.* A utensil for rak-  
ing or combing straight the straw or other ma-  
terial used in thatching, consisting of a straight  
bar in which curved teeth or points are set.  
In heraldry it is represented with five or six such curved  
teeth toward one end, the other end being left free as if  
for use as a handle.

**thatch-sparrow** (thach'spar'ö), *n.* The com-  
mon sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *thack-  
sparrow*. See *cut* under *Passer*. [Local, Eng.]

**thatch-tree** (thach'trë), *n.* The cocorite and  
other *thatch-palms*.

**thatchwood-work** (thach'wüd-wërk), *n.* In  
*hydraul. engin.*, a method of facing embank-  
ments exposed to the wash of waves or current  
with underbrush held in place by strong stakes  
and cross-pins. *E. H. Knight.*

**thatchy** (thach'i), *a.* Of *thatch*; resembling  
*thatch*. Compare *Spartina*.

**thatter**, *pron.* and *conj.* [ME., a fusion of *that*,  
*the*: *that*, *conj.*, *the*, *conj.*] *That. Chaucer.*

**thought** (thät), *n.* Same as *thoft*¹, *thwart*².

**thaumasite** (thä'mä-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. θαυμασιόν*,  
wonder, marvel (*< θαύμα*, a wonderful thing, a  
wonder), + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in mas-  
sive forms of a dull-white color, consisting of  
the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of cal-  
cium with water. The name has reference to  
its unusual composition.

**thaumatogenist** (thä'mä-toj'e-nist), *n.* [*< thaumatogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who supports or  
believes in *thaumageny*: opposed to *nomog-  
enist*. *Owen*. [Rare.]

**thaumatogeny** (thä'mä-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. θαύμα(τ-)*, a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *-γενία*,  
*< -γενής*, producing; see *-geny*.] The fact or the  
doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: op-  
posed to *nomogeny*. [Rare.]

*Nomogeny or Thaumageny?*

*Owen, Anat. of Vert., III. 814.*

**thaumatography** (thä'mä-tog'ra-fi), *n.* A de-  
scription of the wonders of the natural world.

**thaumatolathy** (thä'mä-tol'a-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. θαύμα(τ-)*, a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *λατρεία*, wor-  
ship.] Excessive admiration for what is won-  
derful; admiration of what is miraculous. *Imp.  
Dict.* [Rare.]

**thaumatrope** (thä'mä-tröp), *n.* [Irreg. for \**thau-  
matotrope*, < Gr. θαύμα(τ-), a wonder, + τροπή, a  
turning.] An optical apparatus dependent for  
its effects upon the persistence of retinal im-  
pressions. It consists of a cylinder or disk upon which  
is depicted a series of images representing periodic phases  
of the same picture. When the disk or cylinder is rapidly  
revolved, the image of one phase persists while the image  
of the next falls upon the retina; so that the object seems  
to go through a series of movements.

**thaumaturge** (thä'mä-térj), *n.* [= F. *thauma-  
turge* = Sp. *taumaturgo*, < ML. *thaumaturgus*, <  
Gr. θαυματουργός, wonder-working, < θαύμα(τ-),  
a wonder, + \*τέγειν, work: see *work*.] A worker  
of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals  
in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of  
Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated  
and emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a  
*thaumaturge*) with the Mosaic and Christian miracles.

*The Academy.*

**thaumaturgi**, *n.* Plural of *thaumaturgus*.

**thaumaturgy** (thä'mä-tër'jik), *a.* [*< thauma-  
tur-gy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miracles or  
wonders; having the characteristics of a mir-  
acle; miraculous; also, in contempt, magical.

The foreign Quack of Quacks, with all his *thaumaturgic*  
Hemp-silks, Lottery-numbers, Beauty-waters.

*Carlyle, Cagliostro.*

**thaumaturgical** (thä'mä-tër'ji-käl), *a.* [*< thauma-  
tur-gic* + *-al*.] Same as *thaumaturgic*.

China works, frames, *Thaumaturgical* motions, exotick  
toyes. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 279.*

**thaumaturgics** (thä'mä-tër'jiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of  
*thaumaturgy* (see *-ics*).] Miraculous or mar-  
velous acts; feats of magic or legerdemain.







endwise through a hole, ring, or link and then turning it into a position which prevents its withdrawal.—2. A short bar welded or riveted to the end of another bar at a right angle, as in a form of anchor for masonry.

**theandric** (thē-an'drik), *a.* [*< Gr. θεάνδριος, being both (god and man, < θεός, god, + ἀνδρ-, man.)*] Relating to or existing by the union of the divine and human natures, or by the joint agency of the divine and human natures: as, the *theandric* operation (the harmonious coöperation of the two natures in Christ).

**theanthropic** (thē-an-throp'ik), *a.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ic.*] Both divine and human; being or pertaining to the God-man.

The written word of God, like Christ, the personal Word, is *theanthropic* in origin, nature, and aim, and can only be fully understood and appreciated under this twofold character. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 11.*

**theanthropical** (thē-an-throp'ikal), *a.* [*< theanthropic + -al.*] Same as *theanthropic*.

**theanthropism** (thē-an'thrō-pizm), *n.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ism.*] 1. The union or combination of the divine and human natures; also, belief in such a union or combination. [Rare.]—2. The deification of man, or the humanizing of divinity. [Rare.]

The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system. *Gladstone.*

**theanthropist** (thē-an'thrō-pist), *n.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ist.*] One who advocates the doctrine of theanthropism. [Rare.]

**theanthrophagy** (thē-an'thrō-pof'a-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. θεάνθρωπος, the god-man (see theanthropy), + φάγειν, eat.*] See the quotation.

Cardinal Perron . . . says that they [the primitive Christians] deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *theanthrophagy*—saying, "that they did not eat the flesh, nor drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ, who was God and man"—which is so strange a device, as I wonder it could drop from the pen of so great a wit.

*Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xii. § 14.*

**theanthropy** (thē-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [*< F. théanthropie, < Gr. θεάνθρωπια, < θεάνθρωπος, the god-man, < θεός, god, + ἄνθρωπος, man.*] Same as *theanthropism*, 1.

**thearchic** (thē-är'kik), *a.* [*< thearch-y + -ic.*] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

**thearchy** (thē-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *thearchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. θεαρχία, the supreme deity, prop. rule of God, < θεός, god, + ἀρχεῖν, rule.*] 1. Government by God; also, theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of deities.

Rank of Athens in the Olympian *Thearchy*.

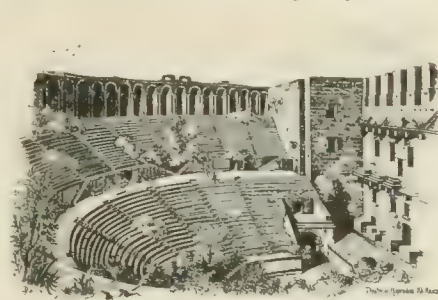
*Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 79.*

The attributions assigned to the head of the *Thearchy*.

*Contemporary Rev., LIII. 183.*

**theater, theatre** (thē'a-tēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. reg. theater*, sometimes *theatre*; *< ME. theatre, < OF. theatre, F. théâtre = Sp. It. teatro = Pg. teatro = G. Dan. theater = Sw. teater, < L. theatrum, < Gr. θέατρον, a place for seeing shows, a theater, < θέασις, view, behold, < θέα, a view, sight. Cf. amphitheater.* The proper modern spelling is *theater* (as in *amphitheater, diameter*, etc.); it so appears in Cotgrave (1611), Minshew (1617, 1625), Sherwood (1632), Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1670), Holyoke (1677), Hexham (1678), etc. The spelling *theatre* appears to have obtained currency in the latter part of the 17th century and since (Coles, 1708, Johnson, 1755; both *theater* and *theatre* in Bailey, 1727, etc.), owing to the constant and direct association of the word with the modern *F. théâtre* (itself a false form in respect to accent).] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were among the most important and the largest public edifices, very commonly having accommodation for from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theaters resembled each other in their general distribution, the Roman theater being developed from the Greek with the modifications, particularly about the orchestra and the stage, due to the difference from the Greek of Roman dramatic ideals. The auditorium, including the orchestra, was commonly in general plan a segment of a circle, usually a half-circle in Roman examples, greater than a half-circle in Greek, and was not, unless very exceptionally, covered by a roof or awning. It was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *κοίλον* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected by diverging ascents or flights of steps, which divided the auditorium into wedge-shaped compartments (*cunei, κρηίδες*), and also by one longitudinal passage or more (see *diapoma*). The stage of the Roman theater formed the chord of the segment, and was called the *scena* (σκήνη). The Greek theater of the great dramatic period in the fifth century B. C. had no stage, the action taking place in the orchestra, or space below the seats, in which actors and chorus figured together, the orchestra proper being a circle in the center of which stood the *thymele*, or altar of Dionysus. The Romans appropriated the orchestra for the seats of the senators. The later Greek theaters had

stages, at first wholly beyond the circle of the orchestra; but under the Roman domination in Greece the stage of nearly all the Greek theaters was moved forward until at last it occupied the position adopted by the Romans



Interior of Roman Theater of Aspendos, Asia Minor.

themselves. Besides these essential parts there were the *λογεῖον, proscenium, or pulpitum*, the stage proper, and the *postscenium*, or structure behind the stage, in which parts the Greek and Roman theaters differed considerably. Almost all surviving Greek theaters were profoundly modified in Roman times, but the original disposition can still be followed in several, as those of Epidauros and Sicyon. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was little employed, but the stage machinery became elaborate with the advance of time. In the early days of the modern theater the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theaters of the present day is usually constructed on a horseshoe or semicircular plan, with several tiers of galleries round the walls. The stage has a slight downward slope from the back, and is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle which was unsought in the ancient theater. See *bozz, curtain, orchestra, parquet, pit, postscenium, proscenium, scene, stage, stall, thymele*.

As for their theaters in halfe circle, they came to be by the great magnificence of the Romain princes and people sumptuously built with marble & square stone in forme all round, & were called Amphitheaters, wherof as yet appears one amōg the ancient ruines of Rome.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.*

The world by some, & that not much amisse,  
Vnto a Theater compar'd is,  
Vpon which stage the goddes spectatours sitt,  
And mortals act their partes as best doth fitt.

*Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.*

As in a theater the eyes of men,  
After a well grac'd Actor leaves the stage,  
Are idely bent on him that enters next.

*Shak., Rich. II. (fol. 1623), v. 2.*

Sceaw-stow. A Theater, a Shew-place, a beholding-place.  
*Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 231.*

2. A room, hall, or other place, with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising stepwise as the tiers recede from the center, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, academic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, etc.: as, an operating theater.

Stately theatres,

Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard  
The grave Professor. *Tennyson, Princess, ii.*

3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre  
Of stateliest view.

*Milton, P. L. (1st ed.), iv. 141.*

Helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,  
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale.

*Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 60.*

4. A place of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; scene; seat: as, the *theater* of war.

Men must know that in this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

This City was for a long time the Theatre of Contention between the Christians and Infidels.

*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 54.*

5. The drama; the mass of dramatic literature; also, theatrical representation; the stage: as, a history of the French theater.

But now our British theatre can boast  
Drolls of all kinds, a vast, unthinking host!

*Addison, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.*

6. An amphitheater; hence, a circular reservoir or receptacle; a basin. [Rare.]

A cascade . . . precipitating into a large theatre of water.

*Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1745.*

Patent theater, in England, a theater, as the Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters, established by letters patent from the crown. *Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 387.*

**theater-goer** (thē'a-tēr-gō'ēr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

**theater-going** (thē'a-tēr-gō'ing), *n.* The practice of frequenting theaters.

**theateriant**, *n.* [*< theater + -ian.*] An actor. [Rare.]

(Players I meane) *Theaterians*, pouch-mouth Stage-walkers. *Dekker, Satiromastix.*

**theater-party** (thē'a-tēr-pār'ti), *n.* An entertainment where the invited guests first dine and then go in a party to a theater, or go first to a theater and afterward to supper. [U. S.]

A little dinner at the Café Anglais or at the Bristol Restaurant, with a box to follow at the Français or the Criterion, doubtless is a good kind of a thing enough in its way, but is a mere colorless adumbration of a New York theatre-party.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 150.*

**theater-seat** (thē'a-tēr-sēt), *n.* An ordinary double car-seat having two separate seat-bottoms. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**Theatin, Theatine** (thē'a-tin), *a. and n.* [*< F. Theatin, < NL. Theatinus, < L. Theat (H. Chieti), a place in Naples.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatins.

II. *n.* One of a monastic order of regular clerks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the archbishop of Chieti in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to abstain from the possession of property and from soliciting alms, and to trust wholly to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary contributions of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy. *Also Teatin.*

**theatral** (thē'a-tral), *a.* [= *F. théatral = Sp. teatral = Pg. teatral = It. teatrale, < L. theatralis, of or pertaining to a theater, < theatrum, a theater: see theater.*] Of or pertaining to a theater. *Blount, 1670.*

**theatric** (thē-a'trik), *a.* [*< LL. theatricus, < Gr. θεατρικός, < θέατρον, a theater: see theater.*] Same as *theatrical*.

Therefore avault all attitude, and stare,  
And start theatric, practis'd at the glass!

*Couper, Task, ii. 431.*

It is quite clear why the Italians have no word but recitare to express acting, for their stage is no more *theatric* than their street.

*Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 260.*

**theatrical** (thē-a'tri-kal), *a. and n.* [*< theatric + -al.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was *theatrical*, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.

*Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 54.*

2. Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a *theatrical* flourish.

Dressed in ridiculous and *theatrical* costumes.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 8.*

3. Artificial; affected; assumed.

How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far *theatrical*, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.

*Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

**Theatrical perspective**, the doctrine of the imitation of effects of distance by means of stage scenery; especially, the geometrical theory of such scenery.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances: as, to engage in private *theatricals* (a dramatic performance in a private house).

In a general light, private *theatricals* are open to some objection.

*Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.*

2. A professional actor.

The next morning we learned from the maid that Macbeth's blasted heath was but a few miles from Nairn; all the *theatricals* went there, she said.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.*

**theatricalise**, *v. t.* See *theatricalize*.

**theatricalism** (thē-a'tri-kal-izm), *n.* [*< theatrical + -ism.*] 1. The theory and methods of scenic representations.—2. Stagniness; artificial manner.

**theatricality** (thē-a'tri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< theatrical + -ity.*] The state or character of being theatrical; theatrical appearance; histrionism.

The very defects of the picture, its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy.

*Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.*

**theatricalize** (thē-a'tri-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. [*< theatrical + -ize.*] To render theatrical; put in dramatic form; dramatize. Also spelled *theatricalise*.

I think I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues.

*Mme. D'Arley, Diary, I. 63.*

**theatrically** (thē-a'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner befitting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,

Her voice *theatrically* loud,

And masculine her stride.

*Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset, Artemisia.*

**theatricalness** (thē-a'tri-kal-nes), *n.* Theatricality.



**thecate** (thē'kāt) [*theca* + *-ate*] Having a theca; contained in a theca; sheathed.

**thecosomate** (thē-kō-sō'māt), *a.* Same as the-

Was not the *thefteous* stealing away of the daughter from her own father the first ground whereupon all this great noise hath since proceeded?  
*King James I.* To Bacon, Aug. 23, 1617.



By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it [Sacculina] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab.

*H. Drummond*, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 342.  
Rebellious to all labor and petty *theftuous*, like the English gypsies. *The Century*, XXVII, 1st.

**theftuously** (thēf'tū-us-lī), *adv.* [Formerly also *theftously*; < *theftuous* + *-ly*.] By theft; thievishly. [Rare.]

One little villainous Turkey knob breasted rogue came *theftously* to snatch away some of my lardons. *Equihart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were unscapable, and he had not taken them *theftuously*, acquired a quiritary right, . . . simply on the strength of his possession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 690.

**thegither** (THĒ-gĪTH'ēr), *adv.* A Scotch form of *together*.

**thegn**, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *thane*, used in some historical works. See *thane*.

**thegnhood**, *n.* Same as *thanehood*.

**theic** (thē'ik), *n.* [NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ic*.] One who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea; a tea-drunkard. *Med. News*, XLIX, 305.

**theiform** (thē'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *thea*, tea, + *L. forma*, form.] Like tea.

**theight**, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

**theina** (thē-i'nā), *n.* Same as *theine*.

**theine** (thē'in), *n.* [NL. *theina*, *thea*, tea.] A bitter crystallizable volatile principle (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, tea yielding from 2 to 4 per cent. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities: same as *cafféin*.

**their** (THĀr), *pron.* See *they*<sup>1</sup>.

**theirs** (THĀrz), *pron.* See *they*<sup>1</sup>.

**theism**<sup>1</sup> (thē'izm), *n.* [= *F. théisme* = *Sp. teísmo* = *Pg. theísmo* = *It. teismo* = *G. theismus*, < NL. *theismus*, < Gr. *theos*, god. The Gr. *theos* cannot be brought into connection with *L. deus*, god, except by assuming some confusion in one case or the other: see *deity*.] Belief in the existence of a God as the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Theism assumes a living relation of God to his creatures, but does not define it. It differs from deism in that the latter is negative, and involves a denial of revelation, while the former is affirmative, and underlies Christianity. One may be a theist and not be a Christian; but he cannot be a Christian and not be a theist.

Thinking . . . that it would be an easy step . . . from thence (the assault of Christianity) to demolish all religion and *theism*. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, Pref.

Speculative *theism* is the belief in the existence of God in one form or another; and I call him a theist who believes in any God.

*Theodore Parker*, *Views of Religion*, p. 59.

**theism**<sup>2</sup> (thē'izm), *n.* [NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ism*.] A morbid affection resulting from the excessive use of tea.

*Theism* belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeine, and vanillism are found. *Science*, VIII, 183.

**theist** (thē'ist), *n.* [= *F. théiste* = *Sp. teísta* = *Pg. teísta* = *It. teísta*, < NL. *\*theísta*, < Gr. *theos*, god: see *theism*<sup>1</sup>.] One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a God who sustains a personal relation to his creatures. In the former sense opposed to *atheist*, in the latter to *deist*.

Averse as I am to the cause of theism or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider still that, in strictness, the root of all is theism; and that to be a settled Christian it is necessary to be first of all a good theist. *Shaftesbury*, *The Moralists*, i. § 2.

No one is to be called a *Theist* who does not believe in a Personal God, whatever difficulty there may be in defining the word "Personal."

*J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 119.

**theistic** (thē-is'tik), *a.* [ < *theist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

It was partly through political circumstances that a truly *theistic* idea was developed out of the chaotic and fragmentary ghost theories and nature-worship of the primeval world. *J. Fiske*, *Idea of God*, p. 72.

**Theistic Church**, a church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the views of the Rev. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarr'd him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Its theological basis is a simple theism. *Encyc. Diet.*—**Theistic idealism**. Same as *Berkeleyan idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

**theistical** (thē-is'ti-kāl), *a.* [ < *theistic* + *-al*.] Same as *theistic*.

That future state which, I suppose, the *theistical* philosophers did not believe. *Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, iii. § 2.

**Thelephora** (thē-lef'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1787), < Gr. *thēlē*, a teat, + *φάειν* = *E. bear*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Thelephoraceæ*. They are coriaceous fungi,

having inferior or amphigenous hymenia, clavate basidia, rarely globose tetraspores and globose spores. There are about 140 species, among them *T. pedicellata*, which is somewhat injurious to the pear, eating into the bark.

**Thelephoræ** (thel-ē-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelephora* + *-æ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Thelephora*.

**thelephoroid** (thel-ē-fō'-roid), *a.* [ < *Thelephora* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Thelephora* or the family *Thelephoraceæ*.

**Thelotrema** (thel-ō-trē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Achærius, 1810), < Gr. *thēlē*, a teat, + *τρίμα*, a perforation, depression, alluding to the shape of the apothecia.] A large genus of gymnocarpous lichens, of the family *Lecanorei*, having an urceolate apothecium and a crustaceous uniform thallus.

**thelotrematous** (thel-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* [ < *Thelotrema* (+ *-ous*).] In bot., same as *thelotremoid*.

**thelotremoid** (thel-ō-trē'moid), *a.* [ < *Thelotrema* + *-oid*.] In bot., of the nature of, or belonging to, the genus *Thelotrema*.

**Thelphusa** (thel-fū'sā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1819), prop. *Thelphusa* or *\*Thelphusa*, < Gr. *Τήλφουσα*, *Θέλφουσα*, a city in Arcadia.] A genus of



River-crab, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*.

fresh-water crabs, typical of the family *Thelphusidæ*, as the common river-crab, *T. fluviatilis*, of Europe, or *T. depressa*. See *river-crab*.

**thelphusian** (thel-fū'shi-an), *a. and n.* [NL. *Thelphusa* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Thelphusa*; belonging to the *Thelphusidæ*.

*II. n.* A fluviatile crab of the genus *Thelphusa* or family *Thelphusidæ*.

**Thelphusidæ** (thel-fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelphusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thelphusa*; the fresh-water crabs.

**thelyblast** (thel'i-blāst), *n.* [ < Gr. *thēlyv*, female, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A female genoblast (which see): opposed to *arsenoblast*. *C. S. Minot*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XIX, 170.

**thelyblastic** (thel-i-blas'tik), *a.* [ < *thelyblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a thelyblast.

**thelycum** (thel'i-kum), *n.*: *pl. thelyca* (-kū). [NL., < Gr. *thēlyv*, feminine, < *thēlyv*, of female sex, female, < *θάλα*, suckle.] A peculiar structure on the ventral surface of the pereon in the female of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*.

**Thelygonææ** (thel-i-gō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Thelygonum* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It consists of the genus *Thelygonum*.

**Thelygonum** (thē-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Linneus, 1737), < *L. thelygonon*, < Gr. *thēlygōnon*, name of several plants, as *Satyrion*, so called from reputed medicinal properties, neut. of *thēlygōnos*, producing female offspring, < *thēlyv*, female, + *-gonos*, producing: see *gony*.] A genus of plants, formerly known as *Cynocrambe*, constituting the tribe *Thelygonææ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by numerous straight anthers and an erect ovule. *T. Cynocrambe* (*Cynocrambe prostrata*), the only species, known as *dog's-cabbage*, is found throughout the Mediterranean region, where it is used like spinach. It is a procumbent fleshy branching annual, with ovate entire leaves and small axillary flowers, and has somewhat purgative properties.

**Thelymitra** (thē-lim'i-trā), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), so called from the hooded or cup-like body formed of wings on the column near the stigma; < Gr. *thēly*, having a woman's girdle or head-band, < *thēlyv*, female, + *μίτρα*, a girdle, head-band, turban: see *miter*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ* and subtribe *Diurideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an inferior lip similar to the spreading sepals and petals, an erect pistillum broadly hollowed and stigmatic in front, and a stem with a single leaf. There are about 30 species, all Australian except three or four which are natives of New Zealand, one of them, *T. Javanica*, widely diffused throughout Australasia and Malaysia. They are slender terrestrial herbs from ovoid tubers, having a leaf varying from linear to ovate, and a raceme usually of numerous flowers with

shorter bracts. *T. nuda*, known as *Tasmanian hyacinth*, resembles the *Calopogon pulchellus*, or swamp-pink, of the United States.

**Thelyphonidæ** (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelyphonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida*, of the order *Pedipalpī* or *Phrynidæ*. They have the segmented abdomen distinct from the cephalothorax and terminating in a very long setiform post-abdomen or tail, somewhat like a scorpion's, but slenderer and many-jointed and not ending in a sting; the first pair of legs long, slender, and somewhat palpaliform; the pedipalps long and stout and ending in chelate claws; and eight eyes. The general aspect of the *Thelyphonidæ* is that of scorpions, which they superficially resemble more nearly than they do the other members (*Phrynidæ*) of their own order. They are known as *whip-scorpions*. See cut under *Pedipalpī*.

**Thelyphonus** (thē-lif'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *thēlyv*, female, + *-φονος*, < *\*φένειν*, slay.] The typical genus of *Thelyphonidæ*, containing such species as *T. giganteus*. See cut under *Pedipalpī*.

**thelytokous** (thē-lit'ō-kus), *a.* [ < Gr. *thēlyv*, female, + *-τοκος*, *τακτην*, *τεκεν*, to bear, produce.] Producing females only: noting those parthenogenetic female insects which have no male progeny: opposed to *arrhenotokous*.

**them** (THĒm), *pron.* See *they*<sup>1</sup>.

**thema** (thē'mā), *n.*; *pl. themata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] *1.* A thesis.

His *Thema*, to be maintained, is that the King could not break with the King of France because he had sold himself to him for Money.

*Roger North*, *Examen*, III. vi. § 74. (Davies.)

*2.* Same as *theme*, 8.—*3.* In *logic*, an object of thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argument. Also *theme*.

**thematic** (thē-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [ < Gr. *θεματικός*, < *θέμα*, theme: see *thema*.] *I. a.* *1.* In *music*, pertaining to themes or subjects of composition, or consisting of such themes and their development: as, *thematic treatment* or *thematic composition* in general. *Counterpoint* is the technical name for thematic composition of the strictest kind; but many passages in works not contrapuntal as a whole are truly thematic.

*2.* In *philol.*, relating to or belonging to a theme or stem.

Almost all adjectives in German admit of use also as adverbs, in their uninflected or *thematic* form.

*Whitney*, *German Grammar*, § 363.

**Thematic catalogue**, a catalogue of musical works in which not only the names and numbers are given, but also the opening themes of the works or of their several sections or movements (in musical notation).

*II. n.* That part of logic which treats of the-mata, or objects of thought.

**thematical** (thē-mat'i-kāl), *a.* [ < *thematic* + *-al*.] Same as *thematic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3262, p. 579.

**thematically** (thē-mat'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a thematic manner; with regard to a theme or themes. *Athenæum*, No. 3248, p. 125.

**thematist** (thē-ma-tist), *n.* [ < Gr. *θέμα(τ-)*, theme, + *-ιστ*. Cf. *θεματίζων*, lay down, propose, take for a theme.] A writer of themes.

**theme** (thēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *theam*; now altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *teme*, *teeme*, < OF. *teme*, *tesme*, *theme*, F. *thème* = Pr. *thema* = *Sp. tema* = *Pg. tema* = *It. tema* = *G. thema*, < L. *thema*, < Gr. *θέμα*, what is laid down, a deposit, a prize, a proposition, the subject of an argument, a primary word or root, a military district, a province, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), set, place, dispose: see *do*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *thesis*.] *1.* A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

Ac ich wiste neuere freek that . . . made eny sarmon,

That took this for his *teme* and told hit with-oute glose.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 82.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name

Was not far off. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 3. 59.

Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song.

*Byron*, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, l. 6.

*2.* That which is said or thought on a given topic.

Alone, it was the subject of my *theme*;

In company I often glanced it.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, v. 1. 65.

*3.* Question; subject; matter.

Why, I will fight with him upon this *theme*

Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 289.

*4.* A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; a brief essay; a school composition; a thesis.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment.

*Milton*, *Education*.

The making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot toward it [speaking well and to the purpose].

*Locke*, *Education*, § 171.







**theodicæa, theodicea** (thē ō-di-sē'ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *theodicy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 820.

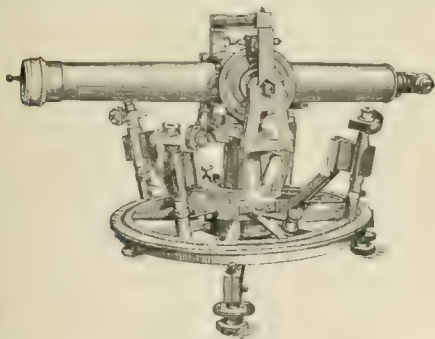
**theodicean** (thē ō-di-sē'ān), *a.* [*< NL. theodicea* (see *theodicy*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to theodicy.

**theodicy** (thē-ōd'i-si), *n.* [Also *theodicee*, *theodicea*, *theodicee*; = F. *theodicee*, *< NL. theodicea* (Leibnitz), *< Gr. theō*, god, + *dike*, right, justice (*> dikē*, just).] An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists. The word in this sense was used by Leibnitz in a series of essays, in which he maintained that metaphysical evil is necessary to moral beings, that physical evil is a means of a greater good, and that moral evil was permitted by God as necessary to the best possible world, as a set-off to moral good, which it increases by contrast.

The second [part of the work] will . . . be speculative, and will contain a new *theodicee*, and what will perhaps appear to many a new basis of morals.

Coleridge, To Sir George Beaumont (Memorials of Coleridge, I, 45).

**theodolite** (thē-ōd'ō-lit), *n.* [Formerly *theodolite*; sometimes *theodolit*; G. Dan. *theodolit*; = F. *theodolite* = Sp. *teodolita* = It. *teodolito* (all *< E.*); *< NL. "theodolitus*, first in the form *theodolitus* (L. Digges, "Pantometria," 1571), defined as "a circle divided in 360 grades or degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions"; origin unknown. The word has a Gr. semblance, but no obvious Gr. basis. It has been variously explained: (a) *< Gr. theōdōtai*, see, + *dōs*, way, + *litos*, smooth, even, plain; (b) *< Gr. theōdōtai*, see, + *dolichos*, long; (c) *< Gr. theō*, run, + *dolichos*, long; (d) *< Gr. theōdōtai*, see (that, a seeing), + *dōlitos*, slave; (e) "the O delitus" or "deletus," i. e. the O crossed out, a fanciful name imagined to have been given in view of the circle marked off in degrees by numerous diameters, giving the effect of a circle or "O" erased; with other equally futile conjectures. (f) A recent explanation makes it a corrupt form of *alidade*.] A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle. It may also be provided with a vertical circle, and if this is not very much smaller than the horizontal circle, the instrument is called an *altazimuth*. If it is provided with a delicate striding level and is in every way convenient for astronomical work, it is called a *universal instrument*. A small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass is called a *surveyors' transit*. A theodolite in which the whole instrument, except the feet and their connections, turns relatively to the latter, and can be clamped in different positions, is called a *repeating circle*. The instrument shown in the figure follows the system of the United States Coast Survey of attaining simplicity of construction by adaptation to a single purpose—in this case to the measurement of horizontal angles only. This instrument is low and consequently very steady. Within the upright pillar is a truncated cone of steel, and upon this and fitting to it turns



Theodolite, constructed by Brunner Brothers of Paris.

the hollow brass pillar carrying the telescope and microscopes. Except for an excessively thin layer of oil, the brass movable part bears directly on the steel, and its weight tends to keep it centered. The pressure is relieved by a small plate of some elasticity fastened to the movable part over the axis and adjustable with screws. It is thus made to turn, as nearly as possible, about a mathematical line. This is the conical bearing of Cambray. The base, which is as low as possible, consists of a round central part, and three arms having screw-feet with binding-screws. A circular guard for the circle (indistinguishable from the latter in the figure) forms a part of the base. The graduated circle is made slightly conical, so that the microscopes may be more convenient. This circle, with its eight radii and interior ring, forms one solid casting, which bears upon the steel axis conically. It is held in place, in imitation of an instrument by Stackpole of New York, by the pressure of a ring above, which can readily be loosened so as to permit the circle to be turned round alone. The telescope is provided with a filar micrometer, with a view of facilitating reiterated pointings—a new principle of much value. The instrument is leveled by means of a striding level. There are four micrometer microscopes (although some geodesists insist upon an odd number), made adjustable so that one division of the circle shall be very nearly covered by two and a half turns of the

micrometer-screw. The illumination for these microscopes is made through their objectives by light brought, according to the plan of Messrs. Brunner, by prisms from a point vertically over the axis, where a horizontal ground glass is hung in the daytime and a lamp with a porcelain shade at night, so that the images of the lines placed by the graver in the polished surface of the circle shall not be displaced by oblique illumination. The clamp is attached to an arm from a ring about the brass upright, and bears upon the circular guard outside the circle proper. The tangent screw is contrived so as to eliminate dead motion. The arm carrying the clamp is balanced by another bearing a small finding microscope. Theodolites are made upon manifold models; but the one figured in preceding column is a good example of a modern first-class instrument.

**theodolite-magnetometer** (thē-ōd'ō-lit-magne-tom'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

**theodolitic** (thē-ōd'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< theodolite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite. *Imp. Dict.*

**Theodosian** (thē-ō-dō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Theodosius*, *< Gr. Θεοδοσιος*, a man's name (lit. 'gift of God,' *< θεός*, god, + *δόσις*, gift: see *dose*), + *-an*.] 1. a. Pertaining to any one named Theodosius, particularly to either of the emperors Theodosius I. (379-395) and Theodosius II. (408-450).—**Theodosian code**. See *code*.

II. *n.* One of a body of Russian dissenters who purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers: so called from their founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk in the sixteenth century.

**Theodotian** (thē-ō-dō'shi-an), *n.* [*< Theodotus*, *< Gr. Θεοδοτος*, a man's name (lit. 'given by God,' *< θεός*, god, + *δότος*, verbal adj. of *δίδωμι*, give), + *-ian*.] One of a party of anti-Trinitarians or Monarchians, followers of Theodotus the Tanner, of Byzantium, about A. D. 200, who taught that Christ was a mere man.

**theogonic** (thē-ō-gon'ik), *a.* [*< theogony* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to theogony.

The theogonic and cosmogonic notions of Homer and Hesiod. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans.), I, 24.

**theogonism** (thē-ō-g'ō-nizm), *n.* [*< theogony* + *-ism*.] Theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

**theogonist** (thē-ō-g'ō-nist), *n.* [*< theogony* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

**theogony** (thē-ō-g'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *théogonie* = Sp. *teogonia* = Pg. *teogonia* = It. *teogonia*, *< L. theogonia*, *< Gr. θεωγονία*, a generation or genealogy of the gods, *< θεός*, god, + *-γονία*, *< γένος*, generation: see *-gony*.] That branch of non-Christian theology which teaches the genealogy or origin of the deities; in a particular sense, one of a class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods: as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod.

He [Epicurus] means the evil Genius and the good Genius in the *theogony* of the Persians.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

In the hymns of the Rig-Veda we still have the last chapter of the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races.

Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 429.

**theol.** An abbreviation: (a) of *theological*; (b) of *theology*.

**theolog, n.** See *theologue*. [Colloq.]

**theological** (thē-ōl'ō-gal), *n.* [= F. *théologal* = Sp. *teologal* = Pg. *teologal*, theological, the ological, = It. *teologale*, *< NL. "theologalis*, *< L. theologus*, theologue: see *theologue*.] Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

**theologaster** (thē-ōl'ō-gas-tēr), *n.* [*< L. theologus*, a theologue, + *dim. -aster*.] A quack in theology; a shallow or pretended theologian. [Rare.]

This sorely distresses our *theologaster*: yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dullness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the Author of The Divine Legation.

Warburton, On Several Occasional Reflections, I, App.

**theologate** (thē-ōl'ō-gāt), *n.* [*< NL. "theologatus*, *< L. theologus*, theologue: see *theologue* and *-ate*.] The theological course of a student or novice preparing for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. *Worcester*.

**theologer** (thē-ōl'ō-jēr), *n.* [*< theology* + *-er*.] A theologian. [Rare.]

Can any sound *Theologer* think that these great Fathers understood what was Gospel, or what was Excommunication?

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The ancient tradition, insisted on by heathen priests and theologians, is but a weak foundation.

Hume, Nat. Hist. of Religion, xi.

**theologian** (thē-ō-lō'jī-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théologien* = Pr. *theologian*; as *LL. theologia*, theology, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Theological. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A man skilled in theology, especially Christian theology; a divine.

A *Theologian*, from the school Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there; Skillful alike with tongue and pen.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

The priest made by a sacred caste belongs to the caste that made him; but the great *theologian*, though sprung out of one Church, belongs to all the Churches, supplies them with truth, learning, literature.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 219.

2. A professor of or writer on theology; any person versed in theology: as, the lawyer was a very respectable *theologian*. **Canon theologian**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture who is attached to a cathedral church, or other church having a large body of clergy. Also called *theologian* and *theologus*.

**theologic** (thē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *teológico* = It. *teologico*, *< LL. theologicus*, *< Gr. θεολογικός*, of or pertaining to theology, *< θεολογία*, theology: see *theology*.] Same as *theological*.

In those days the great war of theology which has always divided New England was rife, and every man was marked and ruled as to his opinions, and the *theologic* lines passed even through the conjugal relation, which often, like everything else, had its Calvinistic and its Arminian side.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 53.

**theological** (thē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< theologic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to theology or divinity: as, *theological criticism*; a *theological seminary*.

Solemn themes Of *theological* and grave import.

Courper, Task, v. 682.

2. Based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man.

It may be wondered, perhaps, that in all this while no mention has been made of the *theological* principle: meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii, 18.

The *theological* virtues [faith, hope, and charity] presuppose a knowledge of the revealed nature of God as a condition of their exercise, while the moral virtues issue in such a knowledge.

Blunt, Dict. Theology, p. 797.

**Theological ceremonial law**. See *law*.

**theologically** (thē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology; in respect to theology.

**theologies** (thē-ō-loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theologic* (see *-ics*).] The essence of theology. [Rare.]

What angels would those be who thus excel In *theologies*, could they sew as well!

Young, Love of Fame, v. 374.

**theologise, theologiser**. See *theologize, theologizer*.

**theologist** (thē-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.* [*< theology* + *-ist*.] Same as *theologian*. [Rare.]

There be diuers conjectures made by the *Theologists*, Why men should doubt or make question whether there be a God or no.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 82.

**theologium** (thē-ō-lō-jī-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. θεολογείον* (see *def.*), *< θεός*, god, + *λογεῖον*, a place for speaking, *< λόγος*, word, speech, *< λέγειν*, speak, say.] A small upper stage or balcony in the scene or stage-structure of the ancient theater, on which the impersonators of divinities sometimes appeared.

**theologize** (thē-ōl'ō-jī-z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *theologized*, ppr. *theologizing*. [= Sp. *teologizar*; as *theology* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy theologized. *Glancville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv. (Latham.)

II. *intrans.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects; engage in theological discussion.

The mind of the Church must meditate, reflect, reason, philosophize, and *theologize*.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 49.

Also spelled *theologise*.

**theologizer** (thē-ōl'ō-jī-zēr), *n.* [*< theologize* + *-er*.] One who theologizes; a theologian. Also spelled *theologiser*. [Rare.]

**theologue** (thē-ō-lōg), *n.* [Also *theolog*; *< F. théologue* = Sp. *teólogo* = Pg. *teólogo* = It. *teologo* = G. *theolog* = Sw. *dan. teolog*, *< L. theologus*, *< Gr. θεολόγος*, one who speaks of the gods (as Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus) or of the divine nature, in later use, eccles., a theologian, a divine; prop. adj., speaking of God or of the gods, *< θεός*, god, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A theologian. [Now rare.]

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, and friars, and schoolmen, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorn towards civil business.

Bacon, Praise (ed. 1887).

2. A theological student. [Colloq.]

The *theologues* of the Hartford Seminary frequently find striking examples of practical theology in their mission work.

Religious Herald, April 15, 1886.



theology, *n.* [*theol.*] The science of God and his relations to the universe, and of the Christian revelation in particular, and the ascertaining, formulating, and explaining of all that is known respecting God and his relations to the universe, in such form as to make manifest its scientific trustworthiness. Systematic theology presupposes exegetical, Biblical, and historical theology, and is the basis of applied or practical theology.

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his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in that of the same person at different times. *Hartley, On Man, I. iv. 5.*

**theophanic** (thē-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [*< theophany + -ic.*] Relating to a theophany; pertaining to an actual appearance of a god to man.

The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual "messenger" closely connected with the theophanic history. *W. R. Smith, Encyc. Brit., II. 27.*

**theophany** (thē-ō-fā-ni), *n.* [= *OF. theophanie, theophania, thephania, thephania, F. theophanie* = *OLT. thephania, thephania* = *G. thephania*, < *ML. thephania, thephania*, < *Gr. thephania, thephania*, < *θεός, god, + φαίνωμαι, appear.*] 1. A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance. The term is applied specifically to the appearance of God to the patriarchs in angelic or human form, and to Christ's nativity, baptism, and second coming.

The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime theophany, a visible manifestation of God.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, [viii. 5.]*

The surest means of obtaining a knowledge of the [Homeric] gods, and of their will, was through their direct personal manifestation, in visible theophanies. *G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 84.*

2. [*cap.*] The festival of the Epiphany.

**theophilanthropic** (thē-ō-fil-an-thrōp'ik), *a.* [*< theophilanthropy + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to theophilantrhopism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with love to man.

The theophilanthropic ideas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

*Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 341.*

**theophilanthropism** (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pizm), *n.* [*< theophilanthropy + -ism.*] Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. Also theophilanthropy.

**theophilanthropist** (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pist), *n.* [*< theophilanthropy + -ist.*] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism. — 2. One of a society formed at Paris in the period of the Directory, having for its object the establishment of a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

**theophilanthropy** (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. theos, god, + φιλανθρωπία, love to man: see philanthropy.*] Same as theophilanthropism. *T. Paine.*

**theophile** (thē-ō-fil), *n.* [*< Gr. θεός, god, + φίλος, love.* Cf. *Gr. θε φίλος, dear to the gods.*] One who loves God. [*Rare.*]

Afflictions are the Proportion [portion] of the best Theophiles. *Hawell, Letters, ii. 41.*

**theophilosophic** (thē-ō-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. theos, god, + φιλοσοφία, philosophy, + -ic.*] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

**Theophrasta** (thē-ō-fras'tā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. Theophrastus, < Gr. Θεόφραστος, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher (about 373–288 B. C.).*] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Theophrasteae* in the order *Myrsineae*. It is characterized by a cylindrical corolla bearing on its base five extorse anthers and as many scale-shaped stamens. There are 3 species, all natives of Hayti. They are smooth shrubs, with a robust erect trunk, and spreading spiny-toothed leaves crowded toward the top. The large white flowers are compactly clustered in short racemes. Many species once included in this genus are now separated under the name *Clavija* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794). *T. Jus-sieu* is cultivated under glass for its handsome leaves; in Hayti, where it is known as *le petit coco*, a bread is prepared from its pounded seeds.

**Theophrastea** (thē-ō-fras'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < Theophrasta + -ea.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Myrsineae*, characterized by the presence of stamens on the base of the corolla. It includes 5 genera of shrubs or small trees, principally natives of tropical America, of which *Theophrasta* (the type), *Clavija*, and *Jacquinia* are the chief, two species of the last named occurring within the United States.

**theopneustic** (thē-op-nūs'tik), *a.* [*< theopneust-y + -ic.*] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *Imp. Dict.*

**theopneusty** (thē-op-nūs-ti), *n.* [= *F. theopneustie, < Gr. theopneustos, inspired of God, < Gr. θεός, god, + πνεύω, inspired, < πνέω, breathe, blow.*] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

**theorbist** (thē-ōr'bist), *n.* [*< theorbo + -ist.*] A performer on the theorbo.

**theorbo** (thē-ōr'bō), *n.* [= *F. théorbe, téorbe* = *Sp. tiorba, < It. tiorba, a musical instrument: origin unknown.*] A musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted finger-



board, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The number and tuning of the strings varied considerably, as did the size and shape of the instrument as a whole. The theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent of the orchestra of the period. Many lutes were made over into theorbos by the addition of a second neck. The essential differences between the theorbo, the archlute, and the chitarrone appear to be small, though their general shape varied considerably; and the names were used more or less interchangeably. Also called *cithara vijana*, or *double-necked lute*.

Some, that delight to touch the sterner wiry Chord,  
The Cythron, the Pandore, and the theorbo strike.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 361.

**theorem** (thē'ō-rem), *n.* [= *F. théorème* = *Sp. teorema* = *Pg. theorema* = *It. teorema* = *G. theorema*, (L. *theorema* = *Gk. θεωρημα*, a sight, spectacle, a principle contemplated, a rule, theorem, *θεωρεῖν*, look at, view, contemplate, *θεωρῶς*, a spectator, *θεωρεῖν*, see, view. Cf. *theory*.] 1. A universal demonstrable proposition. In the strict sense, a *theorem* must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by induction merely; and it must be a universal, not a particular proposition. But a proposition the proof of which is excessively easy or involves no genuine diagrammatic reasoning is not usually called a *theorem*.

The schoolmen had framed a number of subtle and intricate axioms and *theorems*, to save the practice of the Church.

Bacon, Superstition (ed. 1887).

By my *theorems*,

Which your polite and terser gallants practise,  
I re-refine the court, and civilize  
Their barbarous natures.

Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

2. In *geom.*, a demonstrable theoretical proposition. There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who makes this distinction, admits that it is not generally observed by the Greek geometers, and it has not been in general use except by editors and students of Euclid. It is recommended, however, by the circumstance that a *theorem* in the general and best sense is a universal proposition, and as such substantially a statement that something is impossible, while the kind of proposition called in geometry a *problem* is a statement that something is possible; the former demands demonstration only, while the latter requires solution, or the discovery of both method and demonstration.

I hope that it may not be considered as unpardonable vanity or presumption on my part if as my own taste has always led me to feel a greater interest in methods than in results, so it is by methods, rather than by *theorems* which can be separately quoted, that I desire and hope to be remembered.

Sir W. R. Hamilton.

**Abel's theorem**, the proposition that if we have several functions whose derivatives can be roots of the same algebraic equation having all its coefficients rational functions of one variable, we can always express the sum of any number of such functions as the sum of an algebraic and a logarithmic function, provided we establish between the variables of the functions in question a certain number of algebraic relations: named after Niels Henrik Abel (1802-29), who first published it in 1826.—**Addition theorem**, a formula for a function of a sum of variables, such as

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b.$$

**Arbogast's theorem**, a rule for the expansion of functions of functions, given in 1800 by L. F. A. Arbogast (1759-1803).—**Aronhold's theorem**, one of a number of propositions constituting the foundations of the theory of ternary cubics, given in 1849 by S. H. Aronhold (born 1819), the founder of modern algebra.—**Bayes's theorem**, the proposition that the probability of a cause is equal to the probability that an observed event would follow from it divided by the sum of the corresponding probabilities for all possible causes. This fallacious rule was given by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1763.—**Becker's theorem**, the proposition that in all moving systems there is a tendency to motions of shorter period, and that if there is a sufficient difference in the periods compared this tendency is a maximum: given by G. F. Becker in 1886.—**Beltrami's theorem**, the proposition that the center of a circle circumscribed about a triangle is the center of gravity of the centers of the inscribed and escribed circles.—**Berger's theorem**, one of a number of theorems relating to the limiting values of means of whole numbers, given by A. Berger in 1880. One of these theorems is that for  $n = \alpha$  the average sum of the divisors of  $n$  is  $\frac{1}{2} \pi n$ .—**Bernoulli's theorem**, (a) The doctrine that the relative frequency of an event in a number of random trials tends as that number is increased toward the probability of it, or its relative frequency in all experience. This fundamental principle, which is not properly a theorem, was given by Jacob Bernoulli (1654-1705). (b) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if  $p$  is the pressure,  $\rho$  the density,  $V$  the potential of the forces,  $q$  the resultant velocity,  $A$  a certain quantity constant along a streamline, then

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \frac{1}{2} q^2 = A:$$

given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700-82) in 1738.—**Bertrand's theorem**, the proposition that when a dynamical system receives a sudden impulse the energy actually acquired exceeds the energy by any other motion consistent with the conditions of the system and obeying the law of energy, by an amount equal to the energy of the motion which must be compounded with the supposed motion to produce the actual motion: an extension of a known

proposition, given by J. L. F. Bertrand (born 1822).—**Betti's theorem**, the proposition that the loci of the points of a surface for which the sum on the one hand and the difference on the other of the geodesic distances of two fixed curves on the surface are constant form an orthogonal system: given by E. Betti in 1858, and by J. Weingarten in more general form in 1863.—**Bézout's theorem**, the proposition that the degree of the equation resulting from the elimination of a variable between two equations is equal to the product of the degrees of these equations, which was shown by E. Bézout (1730-83) in 1779.—**Binet's theorem**, (a) The proposition that the principal axes for any point of a rigid body are normals to three quadric surfaces through that point confocal with the central ellipsoid: given by J. P. M. Binet (1786-1856) in 1811. (b) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).—**Binomial theorem**. See *binomial*.—**Bitonti's theorem**, one of certain metrical theorems regarding the intersections of conics demonstrated by V. N. Bitonti in 1870.—**Boltzmann's theorem**, the proposition, proved by L. Boltzmann in 1868, that the mean living force of all the particles of a mixed gas will come to be the same.—**Boole's theorem**, the expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x+h) - \phi(x) &= B_1(2^1-1)2! \frac{1}{1!} \phi'(x+h) + \phi'(x) \{ \\ &- B_1(2^1-1)4! \frac{1}{3!} \phi'''(x+h) + \phi'''(x) \{ \\ &+ B_1(2^1-1)6! \frac{1}{5!} \phi^{(5)}(x+h) + \phi^{(5)}(x) \{ \dots \end{aligned}$$

given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815-64).—**Bour's theorem**, the proposition that helicoids are deformable into surfaces of revolution: given in 1862 by the French mathematician J. E. Bour (1832-1866).—**Brianchon's theorem**, the proposition that the lines joining opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in one point: given by C. J. Brianchon (born 1785, died after 1823) in 1806. It was the earliest application of polar reciprocals.—**Budan's theorem**, the proposition that if the roots of an algebraic equation are diminished first by one number and then by another, there cannot be more real roots whose values lie between those numbers than the number of changes of sign of the coefficients in passing from one to the other: given and demonstrated in 1811 by the French mathematician Budan.—**Bürmann's theorem**, a formula for developing one function in terms of another, by an application of Lagrange's theorem.—**Cagnoli's theorem**, in *spherical trigon.*, the formula for the sine of half the spherical excess in terms of the sides: given by the Italian astronomer Andrea Cagnoli (1743-1816).—**Cantor's theorem**, the proposition that if for every value of  $x$  greater than  $a$  and less than  $b$  the formula holds that limit  $(A_n \sin nx + B_n \cos nx) = 0$ , then also limit  $A_n = 0$  and limit  $B_n = 0$ : given by G. Cantor in 1870.—**Carnot's theorem**, (a) The proposition that if the sides of a triangle ABC (produced if necessary) cut a conic, AB in C' and C'', AC in B' and B'', BC in A' and A'', then  $AB' \times AB'' \times BC' \times BC'' \times CA' \times CA'' = CB' \times CB'' \times BA' \times BA'' \times AC' \times AC''$ . (b) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost. (c) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1753-1823), who published (a) in 1803 and (b) and (c) in 1786. (d) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796-1832): often called *Carnot's principle*.—**Casey's theorem**, the proposition that if  $S_1 = 0, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 0$  are the equations of three circles, and if  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  are respectively the lengths of the common tangents from contact to contact of the last two, the first and last, and the first two, then the equation of a circle which touches all three circles is

$$l_1 l_2 S_1 + l_2 l_3 S_2 + l_3 l_1 S_3 = 0:$$

given by John Casey in 1866.—**Catalan's theorem**, the proposition that the only real minimal ruled surface is the square-threaded screw-surface  $x = a$  and  $y(y/z)$ : named after E. C. Catalan (born 1814).—**Cauchy's theorem**, (a) The proposition that if a variable describes a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity, the argument of any synectic function will in the process go through its whole cycle of values as many times as it has zeros or roots within that contour. (b) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called *Cauchy and Sylow's theorem*, or simply *Sylow's theorem*, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872. (c) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column. (d) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous. (e) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789-1857).—**Cavendish's theorem**, the proposition that if a uniform spherical shell exerts no attraction on an interior particle, the law of attraction is that of the inverse square of the distance: given by Henry Cavendish (1731-1810).—**Cayley's theorem**, the proposition that every matrix satisfies an algebraic equation of its own order: also called the *principal proposition of matrices*: given by the eminent English mathematician Arthur Cayley.—**Cesaro's theorem**, the proposition that if the vertices A, B, C of one triangle lie respectively on the sides (produced if necessary) B'C', C'A', A'B' of a second triangle, which sides cut the sides of the first triangle in the points A'', B'', C'' respectively, and if S be the area of the first triangle, S' that of the second, then

$$\begin{aligned} CB'' \cdot BA'' \cdot AC'' &= AB'' \cdot BC'' \cdot CA'' \\ &= AE \cdot BC \cdot CA'' \cdot S''^2 \cdot AA'' \cdot BB'' \cdot CC'' \\ &= A'B' \cdot B'C' \cdot C'A' \cdot S'^2 \cdot AA' \cdot BB' \cdot CC': \end{aligned}$$

given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.—**Ceva's theorem**, the proposition that if the straight lines connecting a point with the vertices of a triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in A', B', C', the product of the segments CB' × BA' × AC' is equal to

the product AB' × BC' × CA': given by Giovanni Ceva in 1678.—**Chasles's theorem**, the proposition that of a unidimensional family of conics in a plane the number which satisfy a simple condition is expressible in the form  $\mu\alpha + \beta\nu$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  depend solely on the nature of the condition, while  $\mu$  is the number of conics of the family passing through an arbitrary point, and  $\nu$  is the number touched by an arbitrary line: given in 1864 by M. Chasles (1793-1880) without proof.—**Clairaut's theorem**, the proposition that if the level surface of the earth is an elliptic spheroid symmetrical about the axis of rotation, then the compression or ellipticity is equal to the ratio of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the equatorial centrifugal force less the excess of polar over equatorial gravity to the mean gravity: given in 1743 by Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713-65).—**Clapeyron's theorem**, the proposition that if a portion of a horizontal beam supported at three points A, B, C has uniform loads  $w_1$  and  $w_2$  on the parts AB and BC respectively, the lengths of which are respectively  $l_1$  and  $l_2$ , and if  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are the bending moments at the three points of support, then

$$\alpha l_1 + 2\beta(l_1 + l_2) + \gamma l_2 = \frac{1}{2}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3):$$

given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799-1868): otherwise called the *theorem of three moments*.—**Clausen's theorem**. Same as *Staudt's theorem*.—**Clausius's theorem**, the proposition that the mean kinetic energy of a system in stationary motion is equal to its virial: given by R. J. E. Clausius (born 1822) in 1870; otherwise called the *theorem of the virial*.—**Clebsch's theorem**, the proposition that a curve of the  $n$ th order with  $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$  double points is capable of rational parametric expression: given in 1866 by K. F. A. Clebsch (1833-72).—**Clifford's theorem**, the proposition that any two lines in a plane meet in a point, that the three points so determined by three lines taken two by two lie on a circle, that the four circles so determined by four lines taken three by three meet in a point, that the five points so determined by five lines taken four by four lie on a circle, that the six circles so determined by six lines taken five by five meet in a point, and so on indefinitely: given in 1871 by W. K. Clifford (1845-79).—**Coriolis's theorem**, the kinematical proposition that the acceleration of a point relative to a rigid system is the resultant of the absolute acceleration, the acceleration of attraction, and the acceleration of compound centrifugal force: named from its author, G. Coriolis (1792-1843).—**Cotesian theorem**. Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).—**Coulomb's theorem**, the proposition that when a conductor is in electrical equilibrium the whole of its electricity is on the surface: given by C. A. Coulomb (1736-1806).—**Crocechi's theorem**, the proposition that if  $\Sigma p$  denotes what  $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m) \rho$  becomes when the coefficients of the development are replaced by unity, and if  $\rho p = x_1^p + x_2^p + x_3^p + \dots + x_m^p$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p &= \Sigma p \\ \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p + \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p &= \Sigma p \end{aligned}$$

$\Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p + \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p + \dots + \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p = (m-1) \Sigma p \cdot \Sigma p$ : given by L. Crocechi in 1880.—**Crofton's theorem**, the proposition that if  $L$  be the length of a plane convex contour,  $\Omega$  its inclosed area,  $\omega$  an element of plane external to this, and  $\theta$  the angle between two tangents from the point to which  $\omega$  refers, then

$$\int (\theta - \sin \theta) d\omega = \frac{1}{2} L^2 - \pi \Omega:$$

given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.—**Culmann's theorem**, the proposition that the corresponding sides of two funicular polygons which are in equilibrium under the same system of forces cut one another on a straight line.—**D'Alembert's theorem**, the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root: named from Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-83). See also *D'Alembert's principle*, under *principle*.—**Dandelin's theorem**, the proposition that if a sphere be inscribed in a right cone so as to touch any plane, its point of contact with that plane is a focus and the intersection with that plane of the plane of the circle of contact of sphere and cone is a directrix of the section of the cone by the first plane: named from G. P. Dandelin (1794-1847), who gave it in 1827; but he is said to have been anticipated by Queletec. The theorem that the locus of a point on the tangent of a fixed conic at a constant distance from the point of contact is a stereographic projection of a spherical conic is by Dandelin.—**Darboux's theorem**, the proposition that if  $y$  is a function of  $x$  having superior and inferior limits within a certain interval of values of  $x$ , and if this interval is cut up into partial intervals  $I_0, I_1, \dots, I_n$ , in which the largest values of  $y$  are respectively  $M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n$ , then  $\Sigma M_i$  will tend toward a fixed limit as the number of intervals is increased, without reference to the mode of dissection: named from its author, J. G. Darboux.—**De Moivre's theorem**. (a) The proposition that  $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$ : better called *De Moivre's formula*. (b) Same as *De Moivre's property of the circle* (which see, under *circle*). (c) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667-1754).—**Desargues's theorem**. (a) The proposition that when a quadrilateral is inscribed in a conic every transversal meets the two pairs of opposite sides and the conic in three pairs of points in involution. (b) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A'B'C' are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593-1662).—**Descartes's theorem**. Same as *Descartes's rule of signs* (which see, under *rule*).—**Diophantus's theorem**, the proposition that no sum of three squares of integers is a sum of two such squares: given by a celebrated Greek arithmetician, probably of the third century.—**Dostor's theorem**, the proposition that in a plane triangle, where  $b, c$  are two of the sides,  $A$  the angle included between them, and  $\delta$  the inclination of the bisector of this angle to the side opposite,

$$\tan \delta = \frac{b+c}{b-c} \tan \frac{1}{2} A:$$



**Laurent's theorem**, a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{-n}}{x^n} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{-n}}{x^n}$$

where  $\gamma$  is a closed curve which is comprised between  $R$  and  $R'$ ;  $P$  is a point in the interior of the curve  $\gamma$ ;  $R$  and  $R'$  are the radii of the sphere and the plane triangle respectively. If the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the radius of the sphere and a plane triangle be formed whose sides are equal to those of the spherical triangle, then each angle of the plane triangle is very nearly equal to the corresponding angle of the spherical triangle less one third of the spherical excess. This is near enough the basis of the proposition given by A. M. Legendre.

**Leibnitz's theorem**, a proposition concerning the successive differentials of a product; namely, that

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$

is valid to the same after development of  $(Du + Dv)^n$  by the binomial theorem, where  $Du$  denotes differentiation as if  $u$  were constant, and  $Dv$  differentiation as if  $v$  were constant.

**Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem**, a proposition discovered by the German arithmetician P. G. Lejeune-Dirichlet (1805-59), to the effect that any irrational may be represented by a fraction whose denominator  $m$  is a whole number less than any given number  $n$  with an error less than  $1/n$ .

**Lexell's theorem**, one of two propositions expressing relations between the sides and angles of polygons, given in 1775 by A. J. Lexell (1740-84).—**Lhuillier's theorem**, the proposition that if  $a, b, c$  are the sides of a spherical triangle and  $E$  the spherical excess, then

$$\tan \frac{1}{2} E = \tan \frac{1}{2} (a+b+c) \tan \frac{1}{2} (a-b-c)$$

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given by S. A. J. Lhuillier (1750-1840).—**Listing's theorem**, an equation between the numbers of points, lines, surfaces, and spaces, the cycloids, and the periphraxis of a figure in space; given in 1847 by J. B. Listing. Also called the *consistency theorem*.—**Lueroth's theorem**, the proposition that a Riemann's surface may in every case be so constructed that there shall be no cross-lines except between consecutive sheets.—**McClintock's theorem**, a very general expansion formula by E. McClintock.

**MacCullagh's theorem**, the proposition that a triangle being inscribed in an ellipse, the diameter of its circumscribed circle is equal to the product of the elliptic diameters parallel to the sides divided by the product of the axes; discovered by the Irish mathematician James MacCullagh (1809-47), and published in 1855.—**Maclaurin and Braikenridge's theorem**, the proposition that  $n$  fixed points and  $n-1$  fixed lines in one plane being given, the locus of the vertex of an  $n$ -gon whose other vertices lie on the fixed lines while its sides pass through the fixed points is a conic; given by Colin Maclaurin and G. Braikenridge in 1735.

**Maclaurin's general theorem concerning curves**, the proposition that if through any point  $O$  a line be drawn meeting a curve in  $n$  points, and at these points tangents be drawn, and if any other line through  $O$  cut the curve in  $R, R', R'',$  etc., and the system of  $n$  tangents in  $r, r', r'',$  etc., then the sum of the reciprocals of the lines  $OR$  is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the lines  $Or$ .—**Maclaurin's theorem**, a formula of the differential calculus for the development of a function according to ascending powers of the variable; named after the Scotch mathematician Colin Maclaurin (1688-1746). It is an immediate corollary from Taylor's theorem, and is written

$$F(x) = F(0) + F'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} F''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F'''(0)x^3 + \dots$$

**Malus's theorem**, the law of double refraction; given in 1810 by E. L. Malus (1775-1812).—**Mannheim's theorem**. Same as *Schönemann's theorem* (which see, below).—**Mansion's theorem**. Same as *Smith's theorem* (which see, below).—**Matthew Stewart's theorem**, one of sixty-four geometrical propositions given in 1746 by the philosopher Dugald Stewart's father (1717-85), especially that if three straight lines drawn from a point  $O$  are cut by a fourth line in the points  $A, B, C$  in order, then  $(OA)(AB) + (OB)(AC) + (OC)(AB) = AB \cdot BC \cdot CA$ .

**Menelaus's theorem**, the proposition that if a triangle  $QRS$  is cut by a transversal in  $C, A$ , and  $B$ , the product of the segments  $QA, RB, SC$  is equal to the product of the segments  $SA, QB, RC$ ; given by the Greek geometer Menelaus, of the first century.—**Meusnier's theorem**, the proposition that the radius of curvature of an oblique section of a surface is equal to the radius of curvature of the normal section multiplied by the cosine of the inclination to the normal; given in 1775 by J. B. M. C. Meusnier de la Place (1754-93).

**Minding's theorem**, a certain proposition in statics.—**Miquel's theorem**, the proposition that if five straight lines and five parabolas are so drawn in a plane that each of the latter is touched by four of the former, and vice versa, then the foci of the parabolas lie on a circle; given by A. Miquel.—**Mittag-Leffler's theorem**, the proposition that if any series of isolated imaginary quantities,  $a, a', a'', \dots, a_n$ , etc., be given, and a corresponding series of functions,  $\psi, \psi', \psi'', \dots, \psi_n$ , etc., of the form

$$\psi_n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m n(z - a_n)^{-m}$$



ceptible of further generalization, was given in 1668 by Baron de Sluze (1622–85). — **Smith's theorem**, the proposition that  $\sum \pm (1, 2) (2, 2) \dots (n, n) = \phi_1 \cdot \phi_2 \dots \phi_n$ , where the left-hand side is a symmetrical determinant  $(p, q)$  denoting the greatest common divisor of  $p$  and  $q$ , and  $\phi_p$  being the totient of  $p$ , or number of primitive roots mod  $p$ .

**theoretical** (thē-ō-ret'i-kal), *a.* [*theōretikos*, *Gr.* *theōretikos*, *theōretō* 'to theorize', *theō* 'god', *retō* 'to speak'] 1. Having the object of knowledge as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; specula-

**theoricon** (thē-or'i-kon), *n.* [*Gr.* θεω-  
neut. of θεωρικός, of or pertaining to p







**theralite** (ther'a-lit), *n.* See *tephrite*.  
**therapeusis** (ther-a-pū'sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *θεραπευσις*, *cure*: see *therapeutic*.] Therapeutics.  
**Therapeutē** (ther-a-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant, a servant: see *therapeutic*.] According to ancient tradition, a mystic and ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt, of the first century.  
**therapeutic** (ther-a-pū'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *therapeutique* = Sp. *terapéutico* = Pg. *terapêutico* = It. *terapeutico*, < NL. *therapeutica*, curing, healing (fem. *therapeutica*, se. *ars*), < Gr. *θεραπευτικός* (fem. *θεραπευτική*, the art of medicine), < *θεραπειν*, one who waits on another, an attendant, < *θεραπειν*, wait on, attend, serve, cure, < *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] **I. a.** Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. Also *therapeutical*.  
*Therapeutick* or curative physick we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13.  
All his profession would allow him to be an excellent anatomist, but I never heard any that admired his *therapeutique* way.  
*Aubrey*, *Lives* (William Harvey).  
**II. n. [cap.]** One of the Therapeutae. *Pri-dcaur*.

**therapeutics** (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *therapeutic* (see -ics).] That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes the administration of medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

**therapeutically** (ther-a-pū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a therapeutic manner; in respect to curative qualities; from the point of view of therapeutics.

**therapist** (ther-a-pū'tist), *n.* [*therapeut* (ics) + -ist.] One who is versed in the theory or practice of therapeutics. Also *therapist*.

**theraphose** (ther'a-fōs), *n. and a.* [*F. thérâphose* (NL. *Theraphosa*, neut. pl.), appar. < Gr. *θηράφω*, a dim. of *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **I. n.** One of a division of spiders instituted by Walckenaer, containing large quadrupulmonary spiders which lurk in holes, as the mygalids and the trap-door spiders; any latebricole spider (see *Latebricolæ*). This division corresponds to the genus *Mygale* in a former broad sense, and to the modern *Tetraneurum* (which see).  
**II. a.** Noting a spider of the group above defined.

**therapist** (ther'a-pist), *n.* [*therap-y* + -ist.] Same as *therapist*. *Medical News*, XLIX. 510.

**therapod** (ther'a-pod), *a. and n.* An erroneous form of *therapod*.

**Therapon** (ther'a-pon), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829), < Gr. *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] The typical genus of the fam-



*Therapon theraps.*

ily *Theraponidæ*, containing such species as *T. theraps*.

**Theraponidæ** (ther-a-pon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1848), < *Therapon* + -idæ.] A family of percoides acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Therapon* and related forms.

**theraponoid** (thē-rap'ō-noid), *a. and n.* [*Therapon* + -oid.] **I. a.** Resembling a fish of the genus *Therapon*; of or pertaining to the *Theraponidæ*.

**II. n.** Any member of this family.

**therapy** (ther'a-pi), *n.* [= F. *thérapie*, < Gr. *θεραπεία*, a waiting on, service, < *θεραπειν*, serve, attend: see *therapeutic*.] The treatment of disease; therapeutics; therapeutics: now used chiefly in compounds: as, *neurotherapy*.

**therbefornet**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *therebefore*.

**there** (THär), *adv. and conj.* [*ME. there, ther, thare, thar, thore*, < AS. *thær*, *ther* = OS. *thār* = OFries. *ther*, *der* = MD. *daer*, *D. daar* = MLG. *dār*, LG. *thar* = OHG. *dār*, MHG. *dār*, *dā*, G. *da* (dar-) = Icel. *thar* = Sw. *der* = Dan. *der* =

Goth. *thar* (for the expected \**thēr*), there, in that place; orig. a locative form (nearly like the dat. and instr. fem. sing. *thære*) of the pronominal stem \**tha*, appearing in *the, that, etc.*, also in *then, etc.* (Cf. *here*, where: Skt. *tārhi*, then, *karhi*, when. In comp. *there* is the adverb in its literal use, or, in *therein, therefor, etc.*, in a quasi-pronominal use, *therein* being 'in that (sc. place),' *thereby* being 'by that (sc. means),' etc. *There* is therefore explained by some as really the dat. fem. sing. of the AS. def. art., but such use of a fem. form (instead of the expected neuter), in such a way, is unexampled; and the explanation cannot apply to the similar elements *here- and where-* as used in composition.] **I. adv.** 1. In or at a definite place other than that occupied by the speaker; in that place; at that point: used in reference to a place or point otherwise or already indicated or known: as, you will find him *there* (pointing to the particular place); if he is in Paris, I shall see him *there*. It is often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place more distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.  
Stand thou *there*, or sit here under my footstool.  
Jas. ii. 3.  
You have a house i' the country; keep you *there*, sir.  
*Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, i. 3.  
All life is but a wandering to find home;  
When we are gone, we're *there*.  
*Ford and Dekker*, *Witch of Edmonton*, iv. 2.  
Of this *there* born Emperour Adrian received his name.  
Darkness *there* might well  
Seem twilight *here*.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 11.

**2.** Into that place; to that place; thither: after verbs of motion or direction: as, how did that get *there*? I will go *there* to-morrow.  
My heart stands armed in mine ear,  
And will not let a false sound enter *there*.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 780.  
There was Lord Belfast, that by me past  
And seemed to ask how should I go *there*?  
*Thackeray*, *Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball*.

**3.** At that point of progress; after going so far or proceeding to such a point: as, you have said or done enough, you may stop *there*.—**4.** In that state or condition of things; in that respect.  
To die, to sleep;  
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, *there's* the rub.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 65.  
*Mary*. Of a pure life?  
*Renard*. . . . Yea, by Heaven . . . You are happy in him *there*.  
*Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, i. 5.

**5.** Used by way of calling the attention to something, as to a person, object, or place: as, *there* is my hand.  
Some wine, within *there*, and our viands!  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iii. 11. 73.  
**6.** Used as an indefinite grammatical subject, in place of the real subject, which then follows the verb, increased force being thus secured: so used especially with the verb *to be*: as, *there* is no peace for the wicked.  
A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man.  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., i. 43.  
And God said, Let *there* be light; and *there* was light.  
Gen. i. 3.  
*There* appears a new face of things every day.  
*Bacon*, *Political Fables*, ix., Expl.  
*There* seems no evading this conclusion.  
*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 433.

**7.** Used like *that* in interjectional phrases: such as, *there's* a darling! *there's* a good boy!  
Grandam will  
Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig:  
*There's* a good grandam!  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 163.  
Do your duty,  
*There's* a beauty.  
*W. S. Gilbert*, *Fairy Curate*.

**8†. Thence.**  
For in my palleys, paradys, in persone of an adde,  
Falseliche thow fettest *there* thyng that I loved.  
*Piers Plouman* (B), lxxiii. 334.  
**All there.** See *all*.—**Here and there.** See *here*.—**Here by there**, here and there. *Spenser*.—**Neither here nor there.** See *here*.—**That . . . there**, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the demonstrative use of that before its noun: as, *that* man *there*. In illiterate speech the noun is often transposed after *there*: as, *that* *there* boy.—**To get there**, to succeed in doing something; be successful. [Slang.]

**II. conj. (rel. adv.)** Where.  
For I herde onys how Conscience it tolde,  
That *there* a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buried.  
*Piers Plouman* (B), xi. 66.  
She is honoured over *all ther* she goth.  
*Chaucer*, *Pro.* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 237.  
*There* corne is, sette hem XV foote atwene,  
And XXV *there* as lande is lene.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

**there** (THär), *interj.* [By ellipsis from *see there, look there, go there*.] Used to express: (a) Certainty, confirmation, triumph, dismay, etc.: as, *there!* what did I tell you?  
Let them not triumph over me. Let them not say in their hearts, *There! there!* so would we have it.  
*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xxxv. 25.

Why, *there, there, there, there!* a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats!  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 1. 87.  
(b) Encouragement, direction, or setting on.  
Enter divers spirits, in shape of dogs and hounds, and hunt them about, . . .  
*Pros. Fury*, *Fury! there, Tyrant, there!* hark!  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 257.

(c) Consolation, coaxing, or quieting, as in hushing a child: as, *there! there! go to sleep.*  
**thereabout** (THär'a-bout'), *adv.* [*ME. thereabout*, *therabout*, *tharabout*; < *there* + *about*.] **1†.** About that; concerning that or it.  
Er that I go  
What wol ye dinc: I wol go *therabout*.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 129.

And they entered in, and found not the body. . . . And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.  
*Luke* xxiv. 4.

**2.** Near that place; in that neighborhood.  
He frayed, as he ferde, at freke that he met,  
If thay hade herde any karp of a knygt grene,  
In any grounde *tharabout*, of the grene chapel.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

**3.** Near that number, quantity, degree, or time: as, a dozen or *thereabout*; two gallons or *thereabout*. In this and the last sense also *thereabouts*.  
There is a lake of fresh water three myles in compass, in the midst an Isle containing an acre or *thereabout*.  
*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 106.

**thereabouts** (THär'a-bouts'), *adv.* [*thereabout* + *adv. gen. -s*.] Same as *thereabout*, 2 and 3.  
Some weeke or *thereabouts*.  
*Heywood*, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 275).  
She could see the interior of the summer-house. . . .  
*Clifford* was not *thereabouts*.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

**thereafter** (THär-äf'tēr), *adv.* [*ME. thereafter*, *tharafter* (= OS. *tharafter* = OFries. *tharafter*, *derefter* = D. *daarachter* = Sw. Dan. *derefter*); < *there* + *after*.] **1†.** After that; after them.  
Wol he have pleynre or teres or I wende?  
I have ynogh, if he *therefter* sende.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 861.

**2.** After that; afterward.  
And when thou hast thus don, departe for god, and for thy soule all thy tresour, for thou maiste not longe *thereafter* lyven.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.  
And all at once all round him rose in fire, . . .  
And presently *thereafter* follow'd calm.  
*Tennyson*, *Coming of Arthur*.

**3.** According to that; after that rule or way; after that sort or fashion; accordingly.  
The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do *thereafter*.  
*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxi. 10.  
Well perceiving which way the King enclin'd, every one *thereafter* shap'd his reply.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 4†. According.

*Shal*. How a score of ewes now?  
*Sil*. *Thereafter* as they be; a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds.  
*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 56.  
Tell me, if food were now before thee set,  
Wouldst thou not eat?—*Thereafter* as I like  
The giver, answer'd Jesus.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, ii. 321.

**thereagain**, *adv.* [*ME. theragayn*, *therazen*, *theronzæn*; < *there* + *again*.] *Thereagainst*.  
Withouten hym we have no myght certeyn,  
If that hym list to stonden *theragayn*.  
*Chaucer*, *Friar's Tale*, l. 190.

**thereagainst** (THär'a-genst'), *adv.* [*ME. theragaynes*; < *there* + *against*.] Against it; in opposition to it.  
God teacheth us how fearful a thing it is to wound our conscience and do anything *thereagainst*.  
*J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 125.  
Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened *thereagainst* by nuts.  
*C. T. Davis*, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 229.

**thereamong** (THär'a-mung'), *adv.* [*ME. theramong*; < *there* + *among*.] Among them.  
Spread the slow smile thro' all her company.  
Three knights were *theramong*; and they too smiled.  
*Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

**thereanent** (THär'a-nent'), *adv.* [*there* + *anent*.] Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]  
**thereast** (THär-az'), *conj.* [*ME. thereas*, *theras*; < *there* + *as*.] Where.  
And *there* as I haue doone A-mys,  
Mercy, Ihesu, I wylle Amende.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.  
Whanne he was come *ther* as she was,  
Myrabell came.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.







And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah, they shall tread thereupon. Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that; by reason of that.

Here is also frequently growing a certain tall plant, whose stalks being all once couched with a red rind, is *thereupon* termed the red weed. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

3. Immediately after that; without delay; in sequence, but not necessarily in consequence.

The Hostages are delivered up to K. Edward, who brought them into England; and *thereupon* King John is honourably conducted to Calais.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 123.

He *thereupon* . . . without more addresses him adrift. R. Choute, Addresses, p. 406.

**Thereva** (ther'e-vä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), irreg. < Gr. *θηρ*, hunt.] The typical genus of the *Therididae*, containing medium-sized slender dark-colored flies. About 20 species are known in North America.

**Therididae** (thê-rev'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Therera* + *-idae*.] A family of predaceous flies resembling the *Asilidae*, but having the labium fleshy instead of horny. Their larvae live in earth and decaying wood, and are either carnivorous or herbivorous. The adult flies feed mainly upon other dipters, for which they lie in wait upon leaves and bushes. About 200 species are known. They are sometimes called *leaf-nosed flies*.

**therewhile** (thar-hwîl'), *adv.* [ME. *ther-while*, *ther-whyle*; < *there* + *while*.] 1. Meanwhile; the while; presently.

*Ther-while* entred in thre maydenes of right grete bewte, wher-of tweyne were neces vn-to Agrauidain. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

2. For that time.

So have I doon in erthe, allas *ther-whyle*! That certes . . . he wol my gost exyle. Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 54.

**therewhiles** (thar-hwîlz'), *adv.* [ME. *ther-whiles*; as *ther-while* + *adv. gen. -es*.] During the time; while.

*Therwhiles* that thilke thinges ben idoone, they ne myhte nat ben undoon. Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

**therewith** (thar-wîth'), *adv.* [ME. *therewith* (= Sw. *dervid* = Dan. *derved*); as *there* + *with*.] 1. With that.

He gaue zow fyue wittes For to worshopen hym *ther-with*. Piers Plowman (C), ii. 16.

I have learned, in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

2. Upon that; thereupon.

"I take the privilege, Mistress Ruth, of saluting you." . . . And *therewith* I bussed her well. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, l.

**therewithal** (thar-wîth-äl'), *adv.* [Formerly also *therewithall*; < *there* + *withal*.] 1. With that; therewith.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long sîn, She sudden was revived *therewithal*. Spencer, F. Q., VI. xi 44.

2. At the same time.

I bewayle mine own unworthynesse, and *therewithal* do set before mine eyes the lost time of my youth mispent. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 42. Well, give her that ring, and *therewithal* This letter. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 90.

3. In addition to that; besides; also.

He was somewhat red of Face, and broad Breasted; short of Body, and *therewithal* fat. Baker, Chronicles, p. 60. Strong thou art and goodly *therewithal*. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

**therft**, *a.* See *tharf*<sup>2</sup>.

**therfrot**, **therfromt**, *adv.* Middle English forms of *therefro*, *therefrom*.

**thergaint**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theregain*.

**theriac** (thê'ri-ak), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < L. *theriacus*, < Gr. *θηριακος*, of or pertaining to wild beasts, < *θηριον*, a wild beast, a beast, animal, a poisonous animal, esp. a serpent, dim. (in form) of *θηρ*, a wild beast. II. *n.* < ME. *\*theriake*, *triake*, < OF. *theriaque*, F. *theriaque* = Pr. *triacca* = Sp. *triacca*, *triacca* = Pg. *theriaca* = It. *triacca*, < L. *theriaca*, ML. also *teriaca*, *triacca*, *tyriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts, esp. serpents (neut. pl. *θηριακά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, drugs so used), fem. of *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts: see I. The same word, derived through OF. and ME., appears as *treacle*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *theriacal*.

II. *n.* A composition regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals; particularly, *theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty to seventy or more drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by the agency of honey to an electuary.

*Vyntariake* is also now to make.

What goodde dooth it? His wyne, aysel (vinegar), or grape, Or rynde of his scions yf that me take, The bite of every beast me shall escape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

**theriaca** (thê'ri'-a-kä), *n.* Same as *theriac*.

**theriacal** (thê'ri'-a-käl), *a.* [ < *theriac* + *-al*.] Pertaining to *theriac*; medicinal.

The virtuous (bezoar) is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 493.

**therial** (thê'ri-äl), *a.* [ < *theri(ac)* + *-al*.] Same as *theriac*.

**therianthropic** (thê'ri-an-throp'ik), *a.* [ < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *ἀνθρωπος*, man, + *-ic*.] Characterized by imagination or worship of superhuman beings represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

Purified magical religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a *therianthropic* polytheism. Encyc. Brit., XX. 367.

**Theridiidae** (thê'ri-dî'-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theridium* + *-idae*.] A family of reticularian spiders, typified by the genus *Theridium*. Most of them spin webs consisting of irregularly intersecting threads. Many species are known, and 19 genera are represented in Europe alone.

**Theridium** (thê'ri-dî'-um), *n.* [NL. (Walekenaer, 1805), < Gr. *θηρίδιον*, a little animal.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Theridiidae*.

**Therina** (thê'ri-nä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816, as *Therinia*), < Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the subfamily *Ennominae*, having the wings broad and slightly angular and the male antennae plumose. The few species are ochreous or whitish in color. *T. feridiaria* is common throughout the northern United States and Canada, and occurs as far south as Georgia, where its larva feeds on the snowdrop-tree. In the north it feeds on spruce.



*Therina feridiaria*, natural size.

**theriodont** (thê'ri-ō-dont), *a. and n.* [Also *therodont*; < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *ὄδων* (*ōdōn*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like a mammal's, as a fossil reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the order *Theriodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Theriodontia*. **Theriodontia** (thê'ri-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theriodont*.] An order of extinct *Reptilia*, so called from the resemblance of the dentition in some respects to that of mammals. There was in some forms a large laniform canine tooth on each side of each jaw, separating defensible incisors from the molar teeth. The head somewhat resembled a turtle's; the vertebrae were amplexical, the limbs ambulatory with well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches; the humerus had a supracondylar foramen. Many genera have been described from the Permian and Triassic of Africa, as *Diaprodon*, *Cynodraco*, *Tyrinichus*, and *Galesaurus*. The original application of the term has been modified by subsequent discoveries; it has become an inexact synonym of *Theromorpha*, and has been used instead of *Pelycosauria*. Also *Theriodonta* and *Therodontia*. See cut under *Diaprodon*.

**theriomancy** (thê'ri-ō-man-si), *n.* [ < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observation of beasts.

**Theriomorpha** (thê'ri-ō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *theriomorphus*: see *theriomorphous*.] In Owen's system of classification, one of three suborders of *Batrachia*, contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Ichthyomorpha*. See *Theromorpha*. Also *Therimorpha*.

**theriomorphic** (thê'ri-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [ < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a wild beast. Encyc. Brit., XVII. 150. [Rare.]

**theriomorphous** (thê'ri-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [ < NL. *theriomorphus*, < Gr. *θηρίομορφος*, having the form of a beast, < *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Beast-like; resembling an ordinary quadruped or mammal: as, the *theriomorphous* reptiles of the Permian period.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha*.

**theriopod** (thê'ri-ō-pod), *a. and n.* Same as *theropod*.

**theriotomy** (thê'ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [ < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut.] The dissection of beasts; the anatomy of other animals than man; zootomy.

**therlt**, *v.* A Middle English form of *thirl*<sup>1</sup>.

**therm**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *tharm*.

**therm**<sup>2</sup> (thêrm), *n.* [In its old use, usually in plural *thermes*, < OF. (and F.) *thermes* = Sp. *termas* = Pg. *termas* = It. *terme*, pl., < L. *thermæ*, pl., < Gr. *θερμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θερμη*, heat, < *θερμός*, warm (= L. *formus*, warm), < *θερεν*, make hot or dry, burn.] 1. A hot bath; by extension, any bath or pool.

O clear *Therms*,

If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms, Nay, burns my hart?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. In physics, a thermal unit, the water-gram-degree or (small) calory, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density through one degree centigrade.

**thermæ** (thêr'mê), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *θερμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*<sup>2</sup>.] Hot springs or hot baths; particularly, one of the public bathing-establishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were universally patronized, and of which abundant remains survive, the chief of them in Rome. The ancient baths were originally of the simplest character, but with the advance of time became, after the Periclean age, more and more luxurious. Among the Romans their use did not become general until toward the close of the republic, but was a popular passion throughout the empire. In their fully developed form the Roman *thermæ* were of great size and lavish magnificence, including dressing-rooms, reservoirs, basins of hot and cold water, hot-air chambers, courts for exercising, gardens for rest, lecture-rooms, libraries, and every other elaboration of architecture and of luxury. See plan under *bath*<sup>1</sup>.

**thermal** (thêr'mäl), *a.* [= F. *thermal* = Sp. *termal* = Pg. *termal* = It. *termale*, < NL. *\*thermalis*, < Gr. *θερμη*, heat, pl. *θερμαι*, hot baths: see *therm*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to heat.—2. Of or pertaining to *therma*.

Next in splendour to the amphitheatres of the Romans were their great *thermal* establishments; in size they were perhaps even more remarkable, and their erection must certainly have been more costly.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 331.

**Thermal alarm**, a name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature alarm*, or a *thermo-electric alarm* (see *thermo-electric*).—**Thermal analysis**, the analysis of the radiation from any source, as the sun or an electric light, with a view to determining the relative intensity of the luminous and non-luminous rays or the distribution of heat in different parts of the spectrum.

**Thermal capacity, chemistry, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Thermal equator**, the line along which the greatest heat occurs on the earth's surface. It travels northward and southward through the year with the motion of the sun, but, on account of the influence of the larger land-masses in the northern hemisphere, it never moves more than a short distance into the southern hemisphere except over Australia.—**Thermal springs, thermal waters**, hot springs. See *spring*, 7.—**Thermal unit**. See *unit*.

**thermally** (thêr'mäl-i), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

**therm-ammeter** (thêr-mam'e-têr), *n.* [ < Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + E. *ammeter*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (in amperes) by means of the heat which it generates.

**thermantidote** (thêr-man'ti-dôt), *n.* [ < Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + *ἀντίδοτος*, antidote: see *antidote*.] An apparatus used in India for cooling the air. It consists of a revolving wheel fitted to a window, and usually inclosed in wet tatties, through which the air is forced.

Low and heavy punkahs swing overhead; a sweet breathing of wet khaskhas grass comes out of the *thermantidote*.

G. A. Mackay, Sir Ali Baba, p. 112. (Yule and Burnell.)

**thermatology** (thêr-mä-tol'ō-jî), *n.* [ < Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In med., the science of the treatment of disease by heat, and specifically by thermal mineral waters; balneology.

**Thermesia** (thêr-mê'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Thermesiidae*, comprising a number of slender geometrid-form species, mostly from tropical regions.

**Thermesiidae** (thêr-mê-si'-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Thermesia* + *-idae*.] A large family of noctuid moths of the pseudodeltoid group, distinguished mainly by their non-angular wings. About 40 genera besides *Thermesia* have been placed in this family, which is represented in all parts of the globe except Europe.

**thermograph** (thêr-met'rō-gräf), *n.* Same as *thermometrograph*.

**thermic** (thêr'mik), *a.* [= F. *thermique*, < Gr. *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*<sup>2</sup>.] Of or relating to heat; thermal: as, *thermic* conditions.—**Thermic anomaly**. See *anomaly*.—**Thermic balance**. Same as *bolometer*.—**Thermic fever**, sunstroke.

**thermically** (thêr'mi-käl-i), *adv.* In relation to or as affected by heat; in a thermic manner. [Rare.]



thermally

**thermally** (*thér'mô-lî*), *adv.* [*Gr. θερμῶς, heat, + E. -ly.*] In or by heat; by the action of heat. — *Thermally* is used in the sense of *thermally* in the following examples: — *Thermally* the heat of the sun is the cause of the growth of plants. — *Thermally* the heat of the sun is the cause of the growth of plants.

thermo-aqueous

thermo-barograph

thermo-barometer

**thermo battery** (*thér'mô-bat-er-ee*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -battery.*] A thermopile.

**thermocautery** (*thér'mô-kâ'tér-i*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -cautery.*] A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing a stream of gas through a platinum or other metal tube, the point of contact.

**thermochemical** (*thér'mô-kem'îs-trî*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -chemical.*] Of or pertaining to the chemical phenomena as connected with the absorption or evolution of heat.

**thermochemist** (*thér'mô-kem'îst*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -chemist.*] One who is versed in the laws and phenomena of thermochemistry. — *Amos*, XIII, 165.

**thermochemistry** (*thér'mô-kem'îs-trî*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -chemistry.*] That branch of chemistry which includes all the various phenomena existing between chemical action and heat.

**thermo-chrose** (*thér'mô-krôs*), *n.* Same as

**thermo-chrosy** (*thér'mô-krôs-ee*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -chrosy.*] The property possessed by certain substances of being decomposed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in the amount of heat evolved through the decomposition. — *Thermo-chrosy* is the decomposition of a substance into two or more parts, the heat evolved being proportional to the amount of substance decomposed. — *Thermo-chrosy* is the decomposition of a substance into two or more parts, the heat evolved being proportional to the amount of substance decomposed.

**thermo couple** (*thér'mô-kup-ple*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -couple.*] A thermoelectric couple. See *thermo-electricity*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX, 141.

**thermo-current** (*thér'mô-kur'ent*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -current.*] The current, as electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

**thermod** (*thér'mô*), *adj.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -d.*] Pertaining to heat. — *Thermod* is used in the following examples: — *Thermod* is the property of a substance of being decomposed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in the amount of heat evolved through the decomposition.

**thermodynamic** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamic.*] Pertaining to the laws of heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamic function** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamic.*] A function which is a measure of the heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamical** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamical.*] Pertaining to the laws of heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamically** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *adv.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamically.*] In or by heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamist** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamist.*] One who is versed in the laws of heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamometer** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îk-s*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -dynamometer.*] An instrument for measuring the heat and the forces which it produces.

**thermodynamics** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îks*), *n.* [*Pl. θερμodynamίς, heat, + E. -dynamics.*] The science which treats of the laws of heat and the forces which it produces. — *Thermodynamics* is the science which treats of the laws of heat and the forces which it produces.

**Laws of thermodynamics** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îks*), *n.* [*Pl. θερμodynamίς, heat, + E. -dynamics.*] The laws which govern the action of heat and the forces which it produces. — *Laws of thermodynamics* are the laws which govern the action of heat and the forces which it produces.

**The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat** (*thér'mô-di-nam'îks*), *n.* [*Pl. θερμodynamίς, heat, + E. -dynamics.*] The principle which states that the amount of heat and the forces which it produces is constant. — *The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat* is the principle which states that the amount of heat and the forces which it produces is constant.

**thermo-electric** (*thér'mô-ê-lek'trîk*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -electric.*] Pertaining to thermo-electricity; as, *thermo-electric currents*. — **Thermo-electric alarm**, an electrical apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point, as, for instance, to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire. — **Thermo-electric couple**, See *thermo-electricity*. — **Thermo-electric force**, the electromotive force produced by a thermo-electric couple, or thermopile. — **Thermo-electric height**. See the quotation.

**thermo-electrically** (*thér'mô-ê-lek'trîk-s*), *adv.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -electrically.*] In accordance with the laws of thermo-electricity. — *Thermo-electrically* is used in the following examples: — *Thermo-electrically* the heat of the sun is the cause of the growth of plants.

**thermo-electric multiplier**, the combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer as a set of apparatus for the measurement of differences of temperature of radiant heat, etc. — **Thermo-electric series**. See *thermo-electricity*.

**thermo-electricity** (*thér'mô-ê-lek'trîs'î-tî*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -electricity.*] The electric current produced in a circuit of two or more dissimilar metals, or in a circuit of one metal different parts of which are in dissimilar physical states, when one of the points of union is heated or cooled relatively to the remainder of the circuit; also, the branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents so produced. If, for example, a bar of bismuth and one of antimony are soldered together and the point of union is heated while the other extremities are connected by a wire, it is found that an electric current passes from bismuth to antimony, and through the wire from antimony to bismuth. Such a pair of metal bars is called a *thermo-electric couple* or *pair*, and it is found that the thermo-electromotive force, as it is called, is, for a circuit composed of the same pair of metals, proportional to the difference of temperature between the hot and the cold junction. It is found, further, that it differs for different metals; and the list of the metals, arranged in order according to the direction of the current generated, is called the *thermo-electric series* (analogous to the electromotive series in voltaic electricity); for example, bismuth, lead, zinc, copper, iron, antimony. If more than one couple are employed, the whole electromotive force is the sum of the separate forces for the successive junctions. A number of couples of the same two metals joined together form a *thermo-electric battery*, or *thermo-electric pile*, and the use of a set of thermopiles in a circuit is called *thermo-electricity*. When connected with a delicate galvanometer, the thermopile can be used for measuring small differences of temperature, as especially small differences in radiant heat; for this purpose one end of the thermopile is generally coated with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.

**thermo-graph** (*thér'mô-gráf*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -graph.*] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (a) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (b) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitivity by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The

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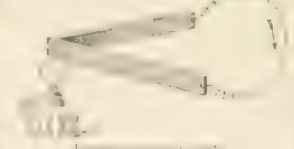
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ed with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.

**thermo-electrometer** (*thér'mô-ê-lek-trom'ê-tér*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. electrometer.*] An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

**thermo-electromotive** (*thér'mô-ê-lek-trô-mô'tiv*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. electromotive.*] Pertaining to thermo-electricity. — **Thermo-electromotive force**. Same as *thermo-electric force* (which see, under *thermo-electric*).

**thermo-element** (*thér'mô-el'ê-ment*), *n.* A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*.

**thermo-excitatory** (*thér'mô-ek-sî'tô-rî*), *a.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. excit + -ory.*] Causing the production of heat in the body.

**thermogen** (*thér'mô-jen*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -gen, producing.*] The fluid formerly supposed to exist which was known as *caloric* (which see).

**thermogenesis** (*thér'mô-jen'e-sis*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -genesis, production.*] The production of heat; specifically, the production of heat in the human body by physiological processes.

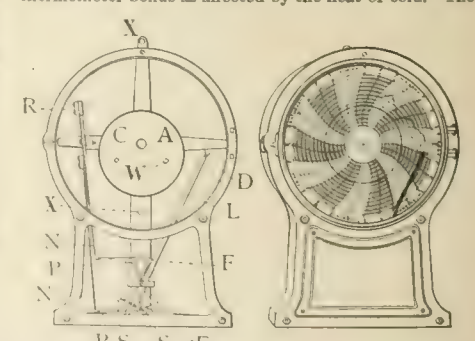
**thermogenetic** (*thér'mô-jê-net'îk*), *a.* Same as *thermogenic*. *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

**thermogenic** (*thér'mô-jen'îk*), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the production of heat; producing heat. — **Thermogenic centers**, nervous centers whose function is to stimulate the production of heat in the body. — **Thermogenic fibers**, nervous fibers conveying impulses which increase the production of heat in the body. — **Thermogenic substance**, a substance which is associated with the production of heat in the body.

**thermogenous** (*thér'mô-jen'e-nus*), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ous*.] Producing heat.

**thermogram** (*thér'mô-gram*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -gram, a mark, writing.*] The record made by a thermograph.

**thermograph** (*thér'mô-gráf*), *n.* [*Gr. θερμότης, heat, + E. -graph, write.*] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (a) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (b) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitivity by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The



**Thermograph.** A, clock; B, clock box; C, ink pen; D, recording lever; E, F, arcs; L, recording lever; M, N, metallic thermometer strips; P, P, platinum wires; Q, Q, screws for holding the thermometer strips to frame; R, R, screws for holding the recording lever; S, S, screws for holding the clock; T, T, screws for holding the clock box in place or in packing box.

thermometer is composed of two strips of metal of different expansibilities. The curve thus traced over the concentric lines of the paper chart which indicate degrees



enables the temperature at any time during the week and the rate of variation to be accurately determined. (c) In the electric contact method a mercurial thermometer having a large bulb and an enlarged stem has the upper end of the tube left open, and a fine platinum wire is made to descend in the tube by clockwork at regular intervals. When the wire comes in contact with the top of the mercury, an electric circuit is closed, and the distance is registered which the platinum wire has descended in order to touch the mercury surface. This method is used in the instruments of Hough and Secchi. (d) In the manometer thermograph the actuating instrument is an air or gas thermometer. The vessel containing air is connected by a fine tube with a registering apparatus, of which various forms have been devised. Changes of temperature produce changes of pressure in the enclosed gas, and these changes of pressure are the subject of measurement and registration. The scale of the thermogram is evaluated in degrees either by a theoretical formula or by actual comparisons. The instruments of Schreiber and Sprung belong to this class. (e) A still further form, not belonging strictly to any of the preceding classes, is illustrated by the Richard thermograph. Its thermometer is a Bourdon tube filled with alcohol, to which is attached a lever carrying the registering pen. With a rise of temperature the differential expansion produces a change of shape of the tube, accompanied by a corresponding change in position of the lever and registering pen. A high degree of sensitiveness and consequent accuracy is attained by this instrument.

**thermography** (thér-mog'ra-fí), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + γραφω, to write.*] Any method of writing which requires heat to develop the characters.

**thermo-inhibitory** (thér-mō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. inhibitory.*] Noting nerves whose function is to stop or inhibit the production of heat in the body.

**thermojunction** (thér-mō-jungk shon), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. junction.*] The point of union of the two metals of a thermo-electric couple.

**thermokinematics** (thér-mō-kin-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. kinematics.*] The theory of the motion of heat. See the quotation.

The science of heat has been called Thermotics, and the theory of heat as a form of energy is called Thermodynamics. In the same way the theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermostatics, and that of the motion of heat Thermokinematics.

*Cork Maxwell, Heat, Int., i. 9.*

**thermology** (thér-mol'ō-jí), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + λογία, to speak; see -ology.*] The science of heat.

M. Le Comte terms it [the science of heat] *Thermology*. *Whewell, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, i. p. lxxii.*

**thermolysis** (thér-mol'i-sis), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + λυσις, loosening, dissolving.*] 1. Same as dissociation, 2.

The heat supplied has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or *Thermolysis*.

*A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 319.*

2. The dispersion of heat from the body, by radiation, conduction, evaporation, and the warming of excreta and dejecta.

**thermolytic** (thér-mō-lit'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + λυσις, loosening, dissolving.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis, in either sense; heat-discharging. *Med. News, LII. 393.*

2. *n.* A substance or agent having to do with the discharge of heat from the body.

**thermolyze** (thér-mō-liz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. thermolyzed, ppr. thermolyzing.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. analyze.*] To subject to thermolysis; dissociate by the action of heat.

**thermomagnetic** (thér-mō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. magnetic.*] Pertaining to the effect of heat as modifying the magnetic properties of bodies.

**thermomagnetism** (thér-mō-mag-net-izm), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. magnetism.*] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

**thermometer** (thér-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. thermètre* = *Sp. termómetro*, *termómetro* = *Pg. termómetro* = *It. termometro* = *D. G. Dan. thermometer* = *Sw. termometer*, *termometer*. *< NL. \*thermometerum*, *< Gr. θερμη, heat, + μετρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument by which the temperatures (see *temperature* and *thermometry*) of bodies are ascertained, founded on the common property belonging to all bodies, with very few exceptions, of expanding with heat, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed to be proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The expanding substance may be a liquid, as mercury or alcohol; a gas, as in the air-thermometer (which see); or a solid, as in the metallic thermometer (see below). The ordinary thermometer consists of a slender glass tube with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol; this expands or contracts by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or being immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, and the

state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The thermometer was invented by Galileo at some date prior to 1611, and was developed by his pupils through the first thirty years of the seventeenth century. In 1641 the Florentine philosophers were using a thermometer consisting of a bulb filled with alcohol, with sealed stem, and graduated on the stem according to an arbitrary scale, of which the divisions were, approximately, fiftieths of the volume of the bulb. Sagredo adopted a scale of 360 divisions, like the graduation of a circle, and fixed the application of the word *degree* to the thermometric spaces. No means of comparing observations made with thermometers containing different fluids and of different manufacture were possible until Fahrenheit adopted a graduation between two fixed temperatures. For the zero of his scale Fahrenheit adopted the lowest temperature observed by him in the winter of 1709, and for his upper fixed point he took the temperature of the body, and marked it 96°. By this system of numeration the temperature of melting ice became 32°, and the boiling-point of water 212°. This is the scale of the *Fahrenheit thermometer* commonly used by English-speaking peoples and in Holland. De l'Isle, about 1730, first used the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as the fixed points of the thermometric scale, and they gradually came to be universally accepted. In Réaumur's thermometer (formerly largely used in Germany and Russia, but now being superseded) the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. In the *centigrade thermometer*, used widely throughout Europe, and very extensively in scientific investigations everywhere, the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the freezing-point being zero and the boiling-point 100°. The absolute zero of temperature is the logical beginning of a thermometric scale, but since thermometric temperatures are primarily relative, the zero-point is arbitrary, and the Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and centigrade thermometers present the different systems of numeration that have come into use. The following formulae give the conversion of these scales: Let *F*, *R*, and *C* represent any temperature as given by the three scales respectively, then  $F = R \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$ . The standard mercurial thermometer consists of a slender tube with capillary bore hermetically sealed at the top, and terminating at its lower end in a bulb filled with mercury. The melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water at standard pressure are determined on the tube, and the intermediate space is subdivided into equal parts. The graduations are extended above and below the fiducial points, and finally the tube is calibrated, and outstanding errors of the graduation are determined. Ordinary thermometers covering any desired small range of temperature are graduated by comparison with a standard. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury thermometers designed for measuring temperatures up to 400° C. (752° F.) are made by filling the stem and an upper bulb above the stem with nitrogen. The mercury expands against the increasing pressure of the nitrogen, and its boiling-point is raised thereby. Temperatures higher than this limit are usually obtained with air- or steam-thermometers and other forms of pyrometer (which see). The air- or gas-thermometer consists of a quantity of pure dry air or gas contained in a reservoir such that its change of volume or of pressure with varying temperatures may be properly observed. Two forms have been used—(1) the *constant-pressure thermometer*, in which the gas is maintained at constant pressure and its varying volume measured; (2) the *constant-volume thermometer*, in which the increase of pressure under constant volume is measured. This is the ordinary form in which the instrument is used. For accuracy it is decidedly superior to the mercury thermometer, and has been adopted as the ultimate standard to which all other thermometers are referred. In the *metallic thermometer*, as generally constructed, temperature is measured by the change in form of composite metal bars, due to their differential expansion (hence more properly called *bimetallic thermometer*). One of the early forms was that of Bréguet, which consists of a fine spiral bar made of platinum, gold, and silver. One end of the spiral is fixed, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked in a circle upon it. The same principle, with variations in the mechanical application, is now much used in the construction of thermographs. For indicating very slight variations of temperature a thermo-electric junction or the bolometer is employed.

The thermometer discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the coldness of the air.

*Glanville, Essays, lii. (an. 1676). (Richardson.)*

2. Hence, figuratively, anything which (roughly) indicates temperature.

These fixed animals [corals], and the reefs which they elaborate, are among the best of living thermometers.

*Gill, Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1885, II. 35.*

**Aspiration thermometer**, one in which the temperature of the air is obtained by drawing air in with a ventilating-fan through a tube, and causing it to flow rapidly over a thermometer, or over wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, placed therein. This method, first described by Kell in 1837, has been followed and developed in the instrument of Assmann.—**Attached thermometer**, one fastened to the tube of a barometer for indicating the temperature of its mercury.—**Axilla thermometer**. See *axilla*.—**Bi-metal thermometer**, a thermometer composed of a bar of two metals or alloys, having different rates of expansion, brazed together and sometimes bent into the form of a spiral. The compound bar is fastened rigidly at one end, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the

movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked upon it.—**Celsius thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius in 1736 and used to a limited extent, in which the zero of the scale was placed at the temperature of boiling water and 100 at the temperature of melting ice, plus (+) and minus (−) degrees in atmospheric temperatures being thus avoided. This was a centigrade scale, but not that of the modern centigrade thermometer, which was introduced by Linnaeus.—**Centigrade thermometer**. See *def. 1.*—**Chromatic thermometer**, an arrangement of glass plates, devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—**Chromo thermometer**, an instrument used to raise the temperature of petroleum at the rate of 20° in fifteen minutes: used for purposes of testing.—**Clinical thermometer**, a small maximum self-registering mercurial thermometer used in obtaining the temperature of the body. In its usual form the range of scale is 25° F., or less, and graduation is carried to one fifth of a degree. A very sensitive clinical instrument, called the *half-minute thermometer*, has a bulb of small diameter and an extremely fine bore, in which the mercury is rendered visible by a lens-fronted stem.—**Conjugate thermometer**. Same as *differential thermometer*.—**Deep-sea thermometer**, a registering thermometer used to ascertain the temperature of the sea at any depth. The instrument consists of the thermometer proper set in a metallic frame. The form of thermometer now used is that of Negretti and Zambra. It consists of a mercury thermometer whose stem, of wide bore, terminates in a small pyriform sac. The stem is contracted and contorted just above the bulb, and when the instrument is inverted, the mercury-column breaks at this point, and flows down into the tube, which is graduated in the inverted position. An overflow-cell prevents mercury from the bulb from entering the stem if there is a rise of temperature. To protect it from pressure, the thermometer is hermetically sealed in a strong glass tube, the part of which surrounding the bulb contains a quantity of mercury secured by a ring of india-rubber cement. By means of mechanism in its frame, the thermometer is made to turn over at any desired depth, and the temperature at the instant of inversion remains recorded in the tube until the instrument is read and reset. For small depths, the instrument is reversed by a weight which is sent down the sounding-line. For great depths, the reversal is effected by means of the revolution of a small propeller, which is set in motion by the water so soon as the thermometer is drawn upward.—**Dewar's air-thermometer**, a form of air-thermometer used for measuring very high temperatures—the thermometric substance, the air, being contained in a porcelain bulb capable of resisting the heat of a furnace.—**Differential thermometer**, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. The earliest form, invented and named by Sir John Leslie, consists of a U-shaped tube, each end of which terminates in a bulb. The bend of the tube contains a colored liquid; the upper parts of the tube and the bulbs are filled with confined air. When one of the bulbs is at a higher temperature than the other, the liquid in the adjacent stem is driven down by the higher pressure, and rises in the opposite branch. The difference in height is proportional to the difference in temperature of the two bulbs. The instrument is now used only as a thermoscope.—**Earth-thermometer**, one designed for ascertaining the temperature of the ground at different depths. Three types have been employed—(a) a thermometer of large bulb and very long stem, so that, although buried many feet in the ground, the top of the liquid column extends above the surface (temperatures at depths of twenty feet have been obtained by this); (b) an ordinary thermometer inclosed in a wooden tube and other non-conducting packings, which can be sunk to any desired depth, the temperature of the thermometer being assumed not to change during the short time required to draw it up and make the reading; (c) (1) thermoelectric junctions; (2) the electrical-resistance method.—**Electric thermometer**. (a) An apparatus for measuring small differences of temperature, based on the action of a thermopile. See *thermo-electricity*. (b) A thermometer whose action is based on the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor. The difference in the resistance between a current passing through a conductor of known and one of unknown temperature gives the difference of temperature between the two. Also called *differential-resistance thermometer*. The most delicate form in which the principle is applied is the bolometer.—**Fahrenheit thermometer**. See *def. 1.*—**Kinnersley's thermometer**, an apparatus sometimes used to illustrate the sudden expansion of air through which a discharge of high-potential electricity has taken place. It consists of two connected tubes partially filled with water; the larger one contains above the water-surface two knobs, and when the spark is formed between them the water is forced up to a higher level in the smaller tube.—**Maximum thermometer**, one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed. Three types have come into use in connection with the mercurial thermometer. (a) The Rutherford maximum has a light movable steel index at the top of the mercurial column. The tube is placed horizontal, and as the temperature rises the mercury pushes the index before it. When the temperature falls, the index is left in situ to mark the position of the maximum. (b) In Phillips's maximum, a small bubble of air makes a break in the upper part of the mercurial column. When the temperature begins to fall, the detached portion of the column is left behind to register the highest temperature. (c) The Negretti maximum has the bore of the tube partly closed by a constriction just above the bulb. In rising temperatures mercury is forced from the bulb past the constriction, but when the temperature falls the mercury cannot readily return to the bulb, and the top of the mercurial column indicates the maximum temperature. In order to reset the thermometer to the current air-temperature, the mercury is forced back into the bulb by whirling the instrument on a swing-pin. This form of maximum is used at the stations of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Mercury thermometer**. See *def. 1.*—**Metallic thermometer**. See *def. 1.*—**Metastatic thermometer**, a very sensitive mercurial thermometer, having an apical cavity



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At 110°C heating a rise in temperature caused

**thermotelephone** (the-mō-tel ē-fōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *θερμη*, heat, + *E. telephone*.] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to



**thermo-telephone** (tĕr'mō-fōn'ē) *n.* [*thermō*, heat, + *E. telephone*.] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to

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change of temperature, of a fine wire through which the currents are made to pass actuate the phonic diaphragm.—2. A telephone transmitter in which a red-hot wire forming part of the primary circuit of an induction-coil has its resistance changed by the sound-vibrations, thus inducing currents in the secondary which are sent to line.

**thermotensile** (thér-mō-tén'sil), *a.* [*< Gr. θερμ., heat, + E. tensile.*] Relating to tensile force as affected by changes of temperature. Elaborate thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron, have been made, and their results tabulated, this being a matter of great practical importance.

**thermotic** (thér-mot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. θερμ., heat, + -otic.*] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the *thermotic curve*—that is to say, the place of greatest heat-effect—is situated . . . outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. *Lommel, Light* (trans.), p. 201.

**thermotical** (thér-mot'ik-al), *a.* [*< thermotic + -al.*] Same as *thermotic*. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences*, x. 1, § 4.

**thermotics** (thér-mot'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of thermotic (see -ics).*] The science of heat.

In the History of the Sciences, I have named it [the Science of Heat] *Thermotics*, which appears to me to agree better with the analogy of the names of other corresponding sciences, Acoustics and Optics.

*Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences*, I. lxxii.

**thermotropic** (thér-mō-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. θερμ., heat, + τροπικός, < τρέπειν, turn: see tropic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by thermotropism.

Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called *thermotropic*. *Goodale, Physiol. Bot.*, p. 394.

**thermotropism** (thér-mō-t'rop'izm), *n.* [*< thermotrop'ic + -ism.*] In *bot.*, the phenomenon of curvature produced in a growing plant-organ by changes of temperature. Organs which curve toward the source of heat are called *positively thermotropic*, and those which curve away from the source of heat, *negatively thermotropic*.

**thermotype** (thér'mō-tīp), *n.* [*< Gr. θερμ., heat, + τύπος, impression: see type.*] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterward developing the impression by heat.

**thermotypy** (thér'mō-tī-pi), *n.* [*As thermotype + -y.*] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

**thernet**, *n.* [*ME., also tarne, < Icel. therna = Sw. tärna = Dan. terne = OHG. thiarna, diorna, MHG. dierne, dirne, G. dirne, a girl.*] A girl; a wench.

As sengle knave and sengle tarne,  
Whan they synne togedyr gerne.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49. (Halliwell.)*

**therodont** (thér-rō-dont), *a. and n.* Same as *therodont*.

**Therodontia** (thér-rō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Theriodontia*.

**theroid** (thér'roid), *a.* [*< Gr. θήρ (θήρ-), a wild beast, + εἶδος, form.*] Having animal propensities or characteristics.

The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body.

*Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1886, p. 353.

**therologic** (thér-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< therolog-y + -ic.*] Pertaining to therology.

**therological** (thér-rō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [*< therologic + -al.*] Same as *therologic*.

**therologist** (thér-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< therolog-y + -ist.*] A student of the *Mammalia*; a mammalogist. *The Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

**therology** (thér-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. θήρ (θήρ-), a wild beast, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of mammals; mammalogy or mastology; substituted lately on the ground that *mammalogy* is a hybrid word.

**theromorph** (thér-rō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Theromorpha*.

**Theromorpha** (thér-rō-mōrfä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. θήρ (θήρ-), a wild beast, + μορφή, form.*] An order of fossil reptiles, of the Permian period, so called from certain resemblances they present to mammals. The quadrate bone is fixed; the ribs are two-headed; the precoracoid is present, and the coracoid is reduced in size, with free extremity; the vertebrae are amphicelous, and the pubic bones are entirely anterior to the ischia; and there is no obturator foramen. Some of the *Theromorpha* were made known by Owen under the name *Theriodontia*. These remains were from Cape Colony, but the *Theromorpha* have mostly been studied by Cope from remains found in the Permian of Texas. The order is divided by Cope into *Anomodontia* and *Pelycosauria*. See these words. Also, rarely, *Theromora*.

**theromorpha** (thér-rō-mōrfä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. θήρ (θήρ-), a wild beast, + μορφή, form.*] In

*human anat.*, an abnormality in structure resembling the norm in lower animals.

**theromorphical** (thér-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*< Theromorpha + -ic.*] Theromorphous.

**theromorphical** (thér-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*< theromorpha + -ic.*] Abnormally resembling in anatomical structure the lower animals.

**theromorphous** (thér-rō-mōrf'us), *a.* [*< Theromorpha + -ous.*] Pertaining to the *Theromorpha*, or having their characters.

**theropod** (thér-rō-pod), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. θήρ (θήρ-), a wild beast, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*]

**I. a.** Having feet like those of (mammalian) beasts, as a dinosaur; of or pertaining to the *Theropoda*.

**II. n.** A carnivorous dinosaur of the order *Theropoda*.

Also *theriopod*, and (erroneously) *therapod*.

**Theropoda** (thér-rōp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see theropod.*] An order of extinct carnivorous dinosaurs, having digitigrade feet with prehensile claws, very small fore limbs, hollow limb-bones, cavernous vertebrae, premaxillary teeth, and united pubes. They were of large or gigantic size and predaceous habits, and in the structure of the feet resembled quadrupeds rather than birds (see *Ornithopoda*), whence the name. There are several families, as *Megalosauridae*, *Zaukelodontidae*, *Amphisauridae*, and *Labrosauridae*. Also, incorrectly, *Therapoda*.

**theropodous** (thér-rōp'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *theropod*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 44.

**theristical** (thér-sit'ik-al), *a.* [*< Thersites (L. Thersites, < Gr. Θέρσις) + -ic-al.*] Resembling or characteristic of Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's *Iliad*; hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed.

There is a pelting kind of *theristical* satire, as black as the ink 'tis wrote with. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, ix. 14.

**therst**, *v.* A Middle English form of *durst*. *Oxford Univ.*, l. 681. *Halliwell*.

**thesaurer**, *n.* [*< ML. thesaurarius, treasurer, < L. thesaurus, pertaining to treasure, < thesaurus, treasure: see thesaurus and treasure, and cf. treasurer.*] A treasurer.

To my loving friend Sir Thomas Boleyn Knight, *The* *thesaurer* of the King's Graces most honorable Household, and Sir Henry Guldeford, Knight Comptroller of the same. *Abp. Warham, in Ellis's Hist. Letters*, 3d ser., I. 367.

**thesaurus** (thé-sä'rus), *n.* [*< L. thesaurus, OL. thesaurus, thesaurum, < Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, storehouse, chest: see treasure, the old form of the word, derived through OF. and ME.*] A treasury; a store; especially, *thesaurus verborum*, or simply *thesaurus*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

In a complete *thesaurus* of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics, its domestic history and its foreign relations. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, iii.

**these** (THĕz), *a. and pron.* Plural of *this*.

**Theseion, Theseum** (thé-sē'on, -um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. Θησεῖον, Θησεῖον, < Θησεύς, Theseus.*] A temple or sanctuary of the Athenian hero-king Theseus, especially a temple built in Athens, about 460 B. C., to receive the bones of Theseus, then brought home from Seyros; at the present time, specifically, a beautiful hexastyle peripteral Doric temple of Pentelie marble, dating



The so-called Theseion, at Athens, from the southwest.

from the second half of the fifth century B. C., still standing in Athens at the foot of the Acropolis and Areopagus. Its interior arrangements and its sculptured decoration have suffered much, but it is notwithstanding the most perfect surviving example of a Greek temple, and exhibits all the refinements of Doric architecture at its culmination. This temple is now identified with practical certainty as that of Hephaestus (Vulcan); it was certainly not the temple of Theseus. See also cut under *opisthodromus*.

**thesicle** (thé'si-kl), *n.* [*Dim. of thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

**Thesieæ** (thé-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < Thesium + -eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family. It is characterized by its small nut-like fruit, and perianth-tube prolonged above the inferior ovary and without a conspicuous disk. It includes 5 genera of herbs and low undershrubs, of which *Thesium* is the type; the others are mainly natives of South America or South Africa.

**thesis** (thé'sis), *n.*; *pl. theses* (-sēz). [= *F. thèse* = *Sp. tesis* = *Pg. these* = *It. tesi* = *G. these*, *these*, < *L. thesis*, < *Gr. θέσις*, a proposition, a statement, a thing laid down, thesis in rhetoric, thesis in prosody (from the setting down of the foot in beating time); cf. *θερός*, placed, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, set: see *do*. Cf. *theme*, from the same *Gr. verb.*] 1. The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

Antitheta are *Theses* argued pro et contra [for and against]. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, ii.

In all the foreign universities and convents there are upon certain days philosophical *theses* maintained against every adventitious disputant. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xx.

Hence—2. An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

Then comes the struggle for degrees,  
With all the oldest and ablest critics;  
The public *theses* and disputation.

*Longfellow, Golden Legend*, vi.

3. A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—4. (a) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition. (b) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. [*Rare.*]—5. In *musical rhythms*, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See *rhythm*.—6. In *pros.*: (a) Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress. (b) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See *arsis*, 1.—7. In *anc. rhet.*, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a *hypothesis*, or question which is so limited.—8. In *rhet.*, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis. [*Rare.*]

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and antithesis.

*Colebridge, Table-Talk*, II. 212.

= *Syn.* 1. Topic, Point, etc. See *subject*.

**Thesium** (thé-si'um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), L. name of T. Linophyllum, so called, according to Athenæus, because Theseus crowned Ariadne with it; < Gr. Θήσεον, neut. of Θήσεος, belonging to Theseus, < Θησεύς, Theseus.*] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Thesieæ* in the order *Santalaceæ*. It is characterized by linear or scale-like leaves, and bisexual flowers with small ovate or oblong anthers and a bifurcated, often flexuous or zigzag placenta. There are over 100 species, widely distributed through the Old World, chiefly in the temperate parts, and with 2 species in Brazil. They are herbs, often with a hard or shrubby base, and frequently parasitic by the root. The leaves are small and alternate. The scentless flowers are borne in a spike or a simple or compound raceme. *T. Linophyllum*, a small white-flowered plant of English pastures, is called *bastard toadflax*.

**Thesmophoria** (thes-mō-fō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. θησμοφωρία (pl.), < θεσμοφωρος, law-giving, < θεσμός, law (< τιθέναι, lay down: see thesis), + φωρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] An ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter (Ceres) as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed at Athens and Eleusis.

In the *Thesmophoria*, as well as the pigs' flesh mysterious sacred objects were in use, made of the dough of wheat, and in the shape of forms of snakes and men.

*Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens*, p. xxxv.

**Thesmophorian** (thes-mō-fō'ri-an), *a.* [*< Thesmophoria + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Thesmophoria*.

**Thesmophoric** (thes-mō-fō'rik), *a.* [*< Thesmophoria + -ic.*] Same as *Thesmophorian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 127.

**thesmothete** (thes'mō-thēt), *n.* [*< F. thesmothète, < Gr. θεσμοθέτης, a lawgiver, < θεσμός, law, + θέτης, one who lays down, < τιθέναι, put, set: see thesis.*] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

**thesocyte** (thé'sō-sit), *n.* One of certain reserve cells which have been described in several sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.







With lokkes crulle [curled] as they were leyed in presse.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T. (ed. Morris), I. 81.  
*They* dide his comaundement, and com to-gedger, *thei*  
 thre and two squyres only. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.  
*They* of Italy salute you. *Heb.* xiii. 24.  
 These are *they* which came out of great tribulation.  
*Rev.* vii. 14.

(b) Poss. *their*. Of or belonging to them: now always preceding the noun, with the value of an attributive adjective.

Pantasila come pertly with hir pure maidnes, . . .  
 (All *thaire* colours byr corse were of cleane white).  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 10970.  
 Some glory in *their* birth, some in *their* skill.  
 Some in *their* wealth, some in *their* bodies' force.  
*Shak., Sonnets*, xci.

As if God were so beholden to us for our good deeds as to be bound for *their* sakes to forgive us our ill ones!

*Ep. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. ii.

Sometimes formerly used alone, with the value now given to *theirs*.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,  
 My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.  
*Wither, Motto*, C 3 b, repr. (*Nares*.)

(c) Poss. *theirs*. That which belongs to them: always used without the noun, and having the value of a nominative or an objective.

Belfagor and Belyal and Belssabub als  
 Heyred hem as hygly as heuen wer *thayres*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1527.

This love of *theirs* myself have often seen.  
*Shak., T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 24.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears  
 Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.  
*Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill*.

(d) Obj. (acc.), *them*.

Bot—if we may with any gyn  
 Mak *tham* to do deedly syn;  
 Than with *tham* wil I wun and wake.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

For every off *thaim* was full wyse and sage.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1624.

Let him and *them* agree it; they are able to answer for themselves.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 235.

(e) Obj. (dat.), *them*.

Give *them* wine to drink. *Jer.* xxxv. 2.

(f) Used for *those*. [Now provincial, Eng. and U. S.]

As if between *them* twain there were no strife.  
*Shak., Lucrece*, I. 405.

Let *they* ministers preach till *they* 'm black in the face.  
*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, xxx.

Like *them* big hotels  
 Where *they* shift plates, an' let ye live on smells.  
*Lovell, Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., ii.

*They say*, it is said: *they* meaning persons generally.  
 We must not run, *they say*, into sudden extremities.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

*They say* he will come far ben, that lad; wha kens but he may come to be Sub-Prior himself?  
*Scott, Monastery*, xlii.

*they*², conj. and adv. A Middle English variant of *though*.

**thian-shan** (thian'shan'), *n.* [Named from a range of mountains in central Asia.] A central Asian wild sheep, *Ovis poli*, notable for the enormous size of the male's horns, which are

took part in character, with boisterous mirth and music, and bearing attributes of the god; sometimes a political, commercial, social, or benevolent association or gild (*gild*); specifically, the mythological band of nymphs, maenads, satyrs, etc., forming the personal cortège of Dionysus, and often represented in sculpture and painting. See *Bacchus*.

**Thibaudia** (thi-bā'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Pavon, 1818), named after a French botanist, *Thibaud de Chanvallon*, who traveled in the West Indies in 1751.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thibaudieae* in the order *Vacciniaceae*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with small bracts, a short calyx-tube, with five-toothed border, and ten elongated anthers, far surpassed by a membranous extension into straight narrow tubes which open lengthwise by chinks. The 2 species, *T. floribunda* and *T. Pichinchensis*, are natives of the Andes, the United States of Colombia, and Peru. They are shrubs, sometimes with high-climbing stems, bearing alternate evergreen entire leaves with very oblique veins, and numerous pedicelled scarlet flowers in axillary crowded racemes, sometimes tipped with green or yellow. These and also a few species of related genera are known in cultivation as *thibaudia*. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**Thibaudieae** (thi-bā-di'-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1876), < *Thibaudia* + -ae.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Vacciniaceae*. It is characterized by rather large and usually thick and fleshy or coriaceous flowers with short filaments which are commonly contiguous or connate. It includes 17 genera, of which *Thibaudia* is the type: principally mountain shrubs, many of them natives of the Andes.

**thibet**, **Thibetan**, etc. See *tibet*, etc.

**thible** (thib'l), *n.* [Also *thibel*, *thivrel*, *theeril*, *theivil*, *theedle*; dial. variants of *dibble*.] 1. A dibble. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stick used for stirring broth, porridge, etc.; a pot-stick. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

The *thible* ran round, and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water. *E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights*, xiii.

3†. A slicer; a skimmer; a spatula. *Imp. Dict.*  
**thick** (thick), *a. and n.* [< ME. *thicke*, *thikke*, *thikke*, rarely *thig*, < AS. *thrice* = OS. *OFries*. *thicki* = MD. *dicke*, D. *dik* = MHG. *dicke* = OHG. *dicchi*, MHG. *dik*, *dicke*, G. *dick* = Icel. *thykkir* (older forms *thjokkr* or *thjókkir*) = Sw. *tjok* = Dan. *tjok* (Goth. not recorded); cf. OIr. *tiug* (< \**tiug*), *thick*. Cf. *tight*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having relatively great extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; being relatively of great depth, or extent from side to side: opposed to *thin*.

Thre hundred elne was it [the ark] long,  
 Nalld and sperd, *thig* and strong.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 564.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown thick.  
*Deut.* xxxii. 15.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have *thick* folding shutters on the out-side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 198.

2. Having (a specified) measurement in a direction perpendicular to that of the length and breadth; measuring (so much) between opposite surfaces: as, a board one inch *thick*.

The walls of the gallery are about two yards *thicke* at the least.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 33.

Of fruits, he reckons the Icacapucaya, like a pot, as big as a great bowl, two fingers *thicke*, with a couer on it, within full of Chesnuts. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 843.

3. Having numerous separate parts or individuals set or occurring close together; dense; compactly arranged.

He is the pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere,  
 That there the thorne is *thikke*st to buylden and brede.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 228.

We supposed him some French mans sonne, because he had a *thicke* blacke bush beard, and the Salvages seldome haue any at all.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 184.  
 We caught another snow-storm, so *thick* and blinding that we dared not venture out of the harbor.  
*B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 16.

4. Having relatively great consistency; also, containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; approaching the consistency of a solid; inspissated: as, *thick* cream; *thick* paste; often of liquids, turbid; muddy; cloudy.

I can selle  
 Bothe dregges and draffe, and drawe it at on hole,  
*Thikke* ale and thinne ale. *Piers Plowman* (B), xxi. 398.

Forth gusht a stream of gore blood *thick*.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. i. 39.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab.  
*Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 1. 32.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth, not indeed as a clear bright spring, but as a *thick* stream laden with detritus. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 161.

5. Heavy; profound; intense; extreme; great.

Moyes sithen held up his bond,  
 And *thikke* therkesse cam on that lond.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3102.

Bote euer-more Seraphe askes and cries,  
 "Where was Eualac?" the stour was so *thikke*.  
*Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

*Thick* slumber  
 Hangs upon mine eyes.  
*Shak., Pericles*, v. 1. 235.

6. Obscure; not clear; especially, laden with clouds or vapor; misty; foggy: noting the atmosphere, the weather, etc.

It continued *thick* and boisterous all the night.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 22.

Again the evening closes, in *thick* and sultry air;  
 There's thunder on the mountains, the storm is gathering there.  
*Bryant, Count of Greiers*.

7. Mentally dull; stupid; devoid of intelligence: as, to have a *thick* head.

He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit's as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 262.

What if you think our reasons *thick*, and our ground of separation mistaken? *Penn, Liberty of Conscience*, v.

8. Mentally clouded; befogged; slow; weak, or defective in sense-perception, sometimes in moral perception: as, to be *thick* of sight, hearing, etc.: said of persons or of the organs of sense.

The people muddled,  
*Thick* and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers.  
*Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 5. 82.

My sight was ever *thick*;  
 . . . tell me what thou notest about the field.  
*Shak., J. C.*, v. 3. 21.

I am *thick* of hearing,  
 Still, when the wind blows southerly.  
*Ford, Broken Heart*, ii. 1.

A cloudlike change,  
 In passing, with a grosser film made *thick*  
 These heavy, horny eyes.  
*Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites*.

9. Indistinct in utterance; inarticulate; not clear.

He rose and walked up and down the room, and finally spoke in a *thick*, husky voice, as one who pants with emotion.  
*H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 460.

10. Abounding; filled; plentifully supplied: followed by *with* (formerly of or for).

The Western shore by which we sayled we found all along well watered, but very mountainous and barren, the vallies very fertill, but extrimae *thicke* of small wood so well as trees.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 176.  
 His reign [Henry III.'s] was not only long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick* for remarkable mutations happening therein.  
*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 24.

The air was *thick* with falling snow.  
*Bryant, Two Travellers*.

She looked up at Eve, her eyes *thick* with tears.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 449.

11. Numerous; plentiful; frequent; crowded.

Thet were so *thikke* and so entacched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

These [Oxen and Kine] were . . . exceeding *thicke* from the one end of the Market place . . . to the other.

*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 55.  
 The brass-hoof'd steeds tumultuous plunge and bound,  
 And the *thick* thunder beats the lab'ring ground.  
*Pope, Iliad*, xi. 198.

Lay me,  
 When I shall die, within some narrow grave,  
 Not by itself—for that would be too proud—  
 But where such graves are *thickest*.  
*Browning, Paracelsus*.

12. Being of a specified number; numbering. [Rare.]

There is a guard of spies ten *thick* upon her.  
*B. Jonson, Volpone*, i. 1.

13. Close in friendship; intimate. [Colloq.]

He  
 Could conjure, tell fortunes, and calculate tides, . . .  
 And was thought to be *thick* with the Man in the Moon.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 270.

Don't you be getting too *thick* with him—he's got his father's blood in him too.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, ii. 6.

**Half-thick file.** See *file*.—**Thick coal**, a bed of coal in the Dudley district, England, averaging about thirty feet in thickness, "a source of enormous wealth to the district" (*Hull*).—**Thick focaloid, homeoid, intestine.** See the nouns.—**Thick limestone.** Same as *scar-limestone*.—**Thick register.** See *register*, 5 (b).—**Thick squall.** See *squall*.—**Thick stuff, in ship building,** a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

All the timber, *thick-stuff*, and plank to be fresh-cut.  
*Lastett, Timber*, p. 76.

**Thick 'un**, a sovereign; also, a crown, or five shillings. Sometimes written *thickun*. [Cant.]

If you like . . . I will send a few *thickuns* to bring you . . . to Start.  
*Cornhill Mag.*, VI. 648.

If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a *thick 'un* to stand by him, he is a poor weak cross-grained fool to refuse.

*Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia*, p. 143.

**Through thick and thin**, over smooth or rough places; with or without obstruction; despite all opposition; unwaveringly; steadily.



Thian-shan *Ovis poli*.

said to be sometimes 4½ feet round the curve, 1½ feet about the base, their tips spreading 3½ feet apart. The animal stands nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder. This sheep is a near relative of the argali and of the Rocky Mountain bighorn. It inhabits high hilly plains, runs with great speed, and is found in flocks of from 30 to 40, but is still very imperfectly known.

**thiasos**, *n.* See *thiasus*.

**thiasote** (thi'a-sôt), *n.* [< Gr. *θιαώτης*, a thiasote, < *thiasos*, a band or company: see *thiasus*.] A member of or a participant in a thiasus.

**thiasus**, **thiasos** (thi'a-sus, -sos), *n.*; *pl.* *thiasi* (-si). [Gr. *thiasos*, a band or company (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a band or company assembled in honor of a divinity; especially, a Dionysiac band or procession in which men and women



(c) Of liquids, to increase the consistency of; inspissate: as *thicken* gravy with flour; also to render turbid or cloudy.

Whilst others *thicken* all the slimy dews,  
And into purest honey work the juice.  
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.  
Water stop'd gives Birth  
To Grass and Plants, and *thickens* into Earth.  
*Prior*, *Solomon*, l.

(d) To obscure with clouds or mist; befog.  
Now the *thicken'd* sky  
Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 742.

(e) To make more numerous or frequent; redouble: as, to *thicken* blows.

**thicken**<sup>2</sup> (thik'en), *n.* A spelling of *thick* 'un-  
der thick, *a.*

**thickener** (thik'nèr), *n.* [*< thicken*<sup>1</sup> + -er.]  
One who or that which thickens; specifically, in *calico-printing*, a substance used to give to the mordant or the dye such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much, or to add to the weight of the fabric in the process of dyeing. Various materials are used, as gum arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, jalap, pipe-clay, dextrine, potato- and rice-starch, sulphate of lead, sugar, and molasses, but wheat-starch and flour are the best.

**thickening** (thik'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thicken*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making or becoming thick.

The patient, as years pass on, shows other evidences of the gouty diathesis, such as . . . *gouty thickenings* of the cartilages of the pinna. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 116.

2. A substance used in making thick; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, same as *thickener*.

Only two mineral *thickenings* are at present employed; namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 17.

3. That which has become thick.

Many small miliary deposits existed all over the peritoneum, resembling the whitish-yellow *thickenings* often found on the capsule of the spleen. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 403.

**thicket** (thik'et), *n.* [*< ME. \*thicket*, *< AS. thecet* (pl. *thicetas*), a thicket, *< thieve*, thick: see *thick*.] A number of shrubs, bushes, or trees set and growing close together; a thick coppice, grove, or the like.

As when a lion in a *thicket* pent,  
Spying the bear all bent to combat him,  
Makes through the shrubs and thunders as he goes.  
*Poole*, *Polyhymnia*, l. 124 (Works, ed. Bullen, II. 293).

**thicketed** (thik'et-ed), *a.* [*< thicket* + -ed.]  
Abounding in thickets; covered with thick bushes or trees.

These fields sloped down to a tiny streamlet with densely *thicketed* banks. *H. Hayes*, *Sons and Daughters*, xviii.

**thickety** (thik'et-i), *a.* [*< thicket* + -y.]  
Abounding in thickets. [Rare.]

**thick-eyed** (thik'id), *a.* Dim-eyed; weak-sighted.

*Thick-eyed* musing and cursed melancholy.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 49.

**thickhead** (thik'hed), *n.* 1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—2. In ornith.: (a) A shrike-like bird of the subfamily *Pachycephaliniæ*. See cut under *Pachycephala*. (b) A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoniniæ*. *Coues*. See cut under *Capito*. **White-throated thickhead**. Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.

**thick-headed** (thik'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a thick or bushy head.

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.

*Mortimer*, *Hushandry*. (*Latham*.)

2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid; doltish.—3. In *Crustacea*, pachycephalous; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.—**Thick-headed mullet**, *shrike*, etc. See the nouns.

**thickknee** (thik'nē), *n.* A bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*; a thick-kneed plover, or stone-plover. The common thickknee of European countries is *Œdicnemus crepitans*, also called *Norfolk plover* and by other names. See *stone-plover*, and cut under *Œdicnemus*.

**thick-kneed** (thik'nēd), *a.* Having thick knees—that is, having the tibiotarsal articulation swollen or thickened, as the young of many wading birds; specifically noting the birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*.—**Thick-kneed bustard**, a thickknee: it is not a bustard.

**thickleaf** (thik'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cissampelos*.

**thick-leaved** (thik'lēvd), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thickly set with leaves.

The nightingale, among the *thick-leav'd* spring  
That sits alone in sorrow.

*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 3.

**thick-legged** (thik'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having thick legs, as an insect.—**Thick-legged lily-beetles**, the *Lagriota*, as distinguished from the *Crioceridæ*.

## II

**thick and thin**

1. In a hasty or hurried manner; without delay or ceremony; as, to argue *thick and thin*.  
2. In a full or complete manner; as, to know *thick and thin*.

**thickback** (thik'bak), *n.* A kind of fish, *sh.*

**thickbill** (thik'bil), *n.* The *thickbill Parula*.

**thick brained** (thik'breind), *a.* Stupid; thick-headed.

**thick coming** (thik'kum-ing), *a.* Coming or coming in thick succession; crowding.

**thicken**<sup>1</sup> (thik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *thykna* = Sw. *tyckna* = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* + -en.] *I. trans.* To become thick or thicker; as to grow dense.

The arch, his young woods how pleased Salmons stray'd,  
Onset, and lighted in the *thickening* shade.  
With roused joy the reddening shoots to greet.

*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iv. 90.  
No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.  
*Jones Very*, *Poems*, p. 105.

*thicken*<sup>2</sup> (thik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *thykna* = Sw. *tyckna* = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* + -en.] *I. trans.* To become thick or thicker; as to grow dense.

The arch, his young woods how pleased Salmons stray'd,  
Onset, and lighted in the *thickening* shade.  
With roused joy the reddening shoots to greet.

*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iv. 90.  
No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.  
*Jones Very*, *Poems*, p. 105.

*thicken*<sup>3</sup> (thik'n), *v.* To become deeper or heavier; grow bulk.

The downy flakes, . . .  
Softly alighting upon all below,  
Assail'd all objects. Earth receives  
Gladly the *thickening* mantle.

*Cooper*, *Task*, iv. 330.

(c) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity; gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy.

(d) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the weather, etc., to become misty or foggy.

Thy lustre *thickens*,  
When he shines by. *Shak.*, *Ant. and C.*, ii. 3. 27.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land.

*Cook*, *Third Voyage*, vi. 3.  
Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the battle rolled.

(e) To grow more intense, profound, animated, intricate, etc., become complicated.

*Bayes*. As now the Plot *thickens* very much upon us.  
*Pict.* What oracle this darkness can vouch.  
Sometimes a Fishers Son, sometimes a Prince.

*Buckingham*, *The Rehearsal*, iii. 2.  
The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.

A clamour *thicken'd*, mixt with inmost terms  
Of art and science.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.  
(f) To gain in number or frequency; hence, to crowd; throng.

The gath'ring murmur spreads, their tramping feet  
Bent the loose sands, and *thicken* to the fleet.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, ii. 184.  
I have not time to write any longer to you; but you may well expect our correspondence will *thicken*.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 245.

The differences . . . became . . . numerous and complicated as the arrivals *thickened*.

*Dickens*, *Dombey and Son*, xiv.  
(g) To become indistinct.

Under the influence of which [port], . . . though the heart glows more and more, there comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech *thickens*, and the tongue refuses to act.

*W. Beaud.*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 141.

**II. trans.** To make thick or thicker. (a) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

About which a bright *thickened* bush of golden haire did play.

Which Vulcan forg'd him for his plume.

*Chapman*, *Iliad*, xix. 368.

Young St. Anthony, in a lower  
Grape *thicken'd* from the light, and blinded  
With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.

*Tennyson*, *Eleanore*.

(b) To make thick or thicker. (a) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

This may help to *thicken* other proofs  
That do demonstrate thinly.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 430.  
Now god like Hector . . .  
Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields  
With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, viii. 261.

**thick** (thik), *a.* [*< ME. thick*, *thelke*, *< AS. thec*, thick, from the *act*.] In a thick manner, in any sense.

They must in fine condemned be to dwell  
In *thick* and *thin* of *thick* and *thin*.

*Philonense*, *Philonense* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 118).

It through the *thick* they heard one rudely rush,  
And then he stood, and then he *thick*.

*Shak.*, *1 Q. II*, iii. 24.

4. A stupid person; a dullard; a blockhead;

What a *thick* I was to come  
To *thick* and *thin* of *thick* and *thin*.

*Shak.*, *1 Q. II*, iii. 24.

5. A thick or dense mass; a thick or dense crowd.

The *thick* of young woods how pleased Salmons stray'd,  
Onset, and lighted in the *thickening* shade.

*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iv. 90.

No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.  
*Jones Very*, *Poems*, p. 105.

6. To become deeper or heavier; grow bulk.

The downy flakes, . . .  
Softly alighting upon all below,  
Assail'd all objects. Earth receives  
Gladly the *thickening* mantle.

*Cooper*, *Task*, iv. 330.

(c) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity; gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy.

(d) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the weather, etc., to become misty or foggy.

Thy lustre *thickens*,  
When he shines by. *Shak.*, *Ant. and C.*, ii. 3. 27.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land.

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Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the battle rolled.

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With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.

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(b) To make thick or thicker. (a) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

This may help to *thicken* other proofs  
That do demonstrate thinly.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 430.  
Now god like Hector . . .  
Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields  
With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, viii. 261.



**thick-lipped** (thik'lip), *a.* Having thick lips, as a negro; labroid, as a fish; thickened around the edges, as an ulcer. **Thick-lipped perch.** See *perch*!

**thicklips** (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips—a characteristic of the negro race: used opprobriously.

What a full fortune does the *thick lips* owe,  
If he can carry 't thus! *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 1. 66.

**thickly** (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense of the word *thick*: densely; closely; deeply; abundantly; frequently.

**thickness** (thik'nes), *n.* [*ME. thiknesse*, < *AS. thicnes*, < *thiwe*, *thick*: see *thick*.] 1. The state or property of being thick, in any sense; specifically, that dimension of a solid body which is at right angles both to its length and to its breadth; the third or least dimension of a solid.

Sex fyngre thicke a floore thereof thou pave  
With lyme and assues mixt with cole and sande,  
A thicke above in *thicknesse* of thynne hande,  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; . . . and the *thickness* thereof was four fingers. *Jer.* lii. 21.

2. That which is thick; the thick of anything; the dense, heavy, deep, or solid part.

The chambers were in the *thickness* of the wall of the court toward the east. *Ezek.* xlii. 10.

This enormous *thickness* of nearly three miles of Old Red Sandstone. *J. Croft*, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 270.

3. A fold, layer, or sheet, as of cloth or paper.—4. In *foundling*, the sand or loam placed temporarily in a mold while it is being prepared for casting. It is afterward removed, and its place is filled with the molten metal.

**thickness** (thik'nes), *v. t.* [*thickness*, *n.*] To reduce to a uniform thickness before dressing to shape: said of boards and timber. [*Trade use.*]

**thick-pleached** (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, i. 2. 10.

**thick-set** (thik'set), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Set, growing, or occurring closely together; dense; luxuriant.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;  
His neck shoots up a *thick set* thorny wood.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, viii., *Meleager* and *Atalanta*, l. 23.

Live long, ere from thy topmost head  
The *thick-set* hazel dies.  
*Tennyson*, *Will Waterproof*.

2. Thickly studded; abounding; plentifully supplied.

With windows of this kind the town of Curzola is *thick-set* in every quarter. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 214.

3. Heavily or solidly built; stout; especially, short and stout.

At Grantham, I believe, he sat up all night to avoid sleeping in the next room to a *thick-set* squinting fellow, in a black wig and a tarnished gold-laced waistcoat. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iii.

Laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm, he looked up in my face with an investigating air.  
*Bulwer*, *Pelham*, xxxvi.

**Thick-set cord**, a kind of thick-set of which the surface is ribbed like that of corduroy.

II. *n.* 1. A close or thick hedge.—2. Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—3. A kind of fustian having a nap like that of velvet. It is used for clothes by persons engaged in manual work.

**thick-sighted** (thik'sī'ted), *a.* Dim of sight; weak-sighted.

Whereas before she could see some furniture in her house, now she could perceive none; she was erst *thick-sighted*, but now purblind. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, i. 388.

**thickskin** (thik'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* One who has a thick skin—that is, one who is insensible to or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a rude, unimpressible person.

The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 13.

II. *a.* Same as *thick-skinned*.

Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene  
For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eye.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, i. 8.

**thick-skinned** (thik'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange.—2. Specifically, in *zool.*, pachydermatous, as a rhinoceros; belonging to the *Pachydermata*.—3. Insensible to reproach, ridicule, or insult; dull; stolid.

He is too *thick-skinned* to mind eloquent and indignant criticism.  
*The American*, ix. 387.

**thickskull** (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

**thick-skulled** (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero.  
*Dryden*, *All for Love*, iii. 1.

**thick-stamen** (thik'stā'men), *n.* See *Pachysandra*.

**thick-starred** (thik'stārd), *a.* Strewn thickly with stars. [*Rare.*]

In some winters nyht when the firmament is clere and  
*thikke-sterred*. *Chaucer*, *Astrolobe*, ii. 23.

**thick-tongued** (thik'tungd), *a.* Having a thick tongue; specifically, in *herpet.*, pachyglossate.

**thick-wind** (thik'wind), *n.* Impeded respiration of the horse, somewhat louder and less free than normal breathing. This may be due to roaring, to asthma (heaves), or to encroachment upon the lungs of a distended stomach or pregnant uterus.

**thick-winded** (thik'win'ded), *a.* Affected with thick-wind, as a horse.

**thick-witted** (thik'wit'ed), *a.* Dull of wit; stupid; thick-headed.

A pretty face and a sweet heart . . . often overturn a *thick-witted* or a light-headed man.  
*The Century*, xxvi. 369.

**thicky** (thik'i), *a.* [*thick* + *-y*]. Thick. [*Rare.*]

It was neere a *thicky* shade,  
That broad leaves of Beech had made.  
*Greene*, *Descrip.* of the Shepherd and his Wife.

**thident**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*. *Chaucer*.

**thief** (thēf), *n.*; pl. *thieves* (thēvz). [*Early mod. E. also thief*; < *ME. thief*, *thief* (pl. *theves*, *thēves*, *thieves*, *thifis*), < *AS. theof* (pl. *theofas*) = *OS. theof* = *OFries. theaf*, *thief* = *D. dief* = *MLG. des* = *OHG. diob*, *MHG. diup*, *G. diob* = *Icel. theitr* = *Sw. tuf* = *Dan. tyv* = *Goth. thiufs* (*thiub-*), *thief*: root unknown. Hence *thieve*, *theft*.] 1. A person who steals, or is guilty of larceny or robbery; one who takes the goods or property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence.

In the authorized version of the Bible, however, and in the older literature generally, *thief* is used where we now say *robber*.  
The other byeth the little *thyeues*, thet steleth ine the house bread, wyn, an othere thinges.  
*Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.  
A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment. *Luke* x. 30.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with *thieves*.  
*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 238.

The class that was called "travelling *thieves*," who, without being professional crackmen, would creep into an unprotected house or rob a hen-roost.  
*Nineteenth Century*, xxvi. 771.

2. A person guilty of cunning or deceitful acts; a lawless person; an evil-doer: used in reproach.  
Angelo is an adulterous *thief*. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1. 40.

3. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Ep. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 46. (*Latham*.)

If there be a *thieve* in the candle (as we used to say commonly), there is a way to pull it out, and not to put out the candle, by clapping an Extinguisher presently upon it. *Hovell*, *Forreine Travels*, 1642 (ed. Arber), p. 77.

4. A tin can to which a small line or becket is attached, used as a drinking-cup by sailors. It is made heavier on one side, so that it will capsize when it is dropped in the water.—5. A thief-tube.—6. Same as *hermit-crab*. [*Local, U. S.*]—**Bait-thief**, a fish that takes the bait from a hook without getting caught. [*Fishermen's slang.*]—**Thieves' Latin**. See *Latin*.—**Thieves' vinegar**, a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary-tops, sage-leaves, etc., in vinegar, formerly believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless. = *Syn. Pufferer*, *Pirate* (see *robber*), pickpocket, cutpurse. See *pillage*, *n.*

**thief** (thēf), *n.* [*ME. there*, < *AS. thēfe*, the bramble: see *thieve*, *thieve-thorn*.] The bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. Compare *there-thorn*. *Britton and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**thief-catcher** (thēf'kach'ēr), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,  
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.  
*Bramston*.

**thief-leader** (thēf'lē'dēr), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [*Rare.*]

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**thiefly** (thēf'li), *adv.* [*ME. theefly*, *theefliche*, *theeflich*, *theefliche*; < *thief* + *-ly*.] Like a thief; hence, stealthily; secretly.

Theuelich Y am had away fro the loond of Hebrew.  
*Wychif*, *Gen.* xl. 15.

In the night ful *thiefly* gan he stalke.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, i. 1781.

**thief-stolen** (thēf'stō'ln), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. [*Rare.*]

Had I been *thief-stol'n*,  
As my two brothers, happy!  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, i. 6. 5.

**thief-taker** (thēf'tā'kēr), *n.* One whose business it is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice; a thief-catcher.

**thieftiously**, *adv.* Same as *thieftously*.

**thief-tube** (thēf'tüb), *n.* A sampling-tube; a tube which may be inserted in a bung-hole, and, when filled with the liquid in the cask, withdrawn with its contents by placing the thumb over the upper end.

**thietsee**, *n.* See *thetsee*.

**thieve** (thēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thieved*, ppr. *thieving*. [*ME. \*theven*, < *AS. theofjan*, *thieve*, < *thēof*, a thief: see *thief*.] I. *intrans.* To be a thief; practise theft; steal; prey.

He knows not what may *thieve* upon his senses,  
Or what temptation may rise.  
*Shirley*, *Love's Cruelty*, i. 1.

Or proul in courts of law for human prey,  
In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway.  
*Thomson*, *Castle of Indulgence*, i. 13.

II. *trans.* To take by theft; steal.

My mother still  
Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

**thieveless** (thēv'les), *a.* [*Cf. thewless.*] Cold; forbidding. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,  
He, down the water, gies him this guid-e'en.  
*Burns*, *Brigs of Ayr*.

**thievery** (thēv'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *thieveries* (-iz). [= *OFries. deverie* = *G. dieberei* = *Sw. tjuveri* = *Dan. tyveri*; as *thieve* + *-ery*.] 1. The act or practice of stealing; theft.

Knaverie, Villanie, and *Thieverie*! I smell it rank, she's stoin, she's gone directlie. *Brome*, *Northern Lass*, ii. 6.

We owe a great deal of picturesqueness to the quarrels and *thieveries* of the barons of the Middle Ages.  
*Lowell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 254.

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now with a robber's haste  
Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.  
*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 4. 45.

**thieves**, *n.* Plural of *thief*.

**thievish** (thē'vish), *a.* [= *D. diefsch* = *MLG. dēvisch* = *G. diebisch*; as *thief* + *-ish*.] 1. Addicted to, concerned in, or characterized by thievery; pertaining in any manner to theft.

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road.  
*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, ii. 3. 33.

O *thievish* Night,

Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 195.

2. Stealthy; furtive; secret; sly.

He sitteth lurking in the *thievish* corners of the streets.  
*Book of Common Prayer*, *Psalter*, Ps. x. 8.

Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know  
Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxxvii.

**thievishly** (thē'vish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft.

**thievishness** (thē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

**thig** (thig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thigged*, ppr. *thigging*. [*ME. thiggen*, < *AS. thigcan*, *thigcan*, take, receive, partake of, = *OS. thiggian*, *thiggean* = *OHG. dikan*, *thichan*, *thiggen*, *MHG. digen* = *Icel. tiggja*, get, receive, receive hospitality for a night, = *Sw. tiggja* = *Dan. tigge*, beg as a mendicant. The *E.* form and sense are due rather to *Scand.* The reg. form from *AS. thigcan* would be *\*thidge*.] I. *trans.* To beseech; supplicate; implore: especially, to ask as alms; beg. Compare *thigger*.

And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to *thigge*  
At dores vpon dayes, that dayes me full sore.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13549.

II. *intrans.* To make supplication; specifically, to profit by or live on the gifts of others; take alms. See the quotation under *sorn*.

They were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will.  
*Piscott*, p. 56. (*Jamieson*.)

[*Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.*]

**thigger** (thig'ēr), *n.* [*Also Sc. thiggar*, *Shetland tiggar*; = *Sw. tiggare* = *Dan. tigger*, a beggar; as *thig* + *-er*.] One who thigs; a beg-







and deriv.), also *parade* (for *\*parafoc*: in comp. *ravau-*), stretched out, slim, long, thin, taper, = Skt. *tanu*, stretched out, thin; orig. 'stretched out,' connected with a verb seen in AS. *\*thennan*, *\*thennan*, in comp. *a-thennan* = OHG. *denan*, MHG. *denen*, G. *dehen* = Goth. *\*thangan*, in comp. *af-thangan*, stretch out (a secondary form of AS. *\*thennan*, etc.), = L. *tendere*, stretch (*tendere*, hold), = Gr. *relvev*, stretch, = Skt. *\*tan*, stretch, etc. A very prolific root; from the L. adj. are ult. E. *tenuous*, *tenacity*, *attenuate*, *extenuate*, etc., and from the L. verb root are ult. E. *tend*<sup>1</sup>, *attend*, *intend*, etc., *tendon*, etc. (see *tend*<sup>1</sup>); from the Gr., *tone*, *tonic*, etc., *tænia*, *tæsis*, etc.] 1. Very narrow in all diameters; slender; slim; long and fine: as, a *thin* wire; a *thin* string.

Then the priest shall see the plague; and, behold, if . . . there be in it a yellow *thin* hair, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. Lev. xiii. 30.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,  
And slits the *thin*-spun life. Milton, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. Very narrow in one diameter; having the opposite surfaces very near together; having little thickness or depth; not thick; not heavy: as, *thin* paper; *thin* boards: opposed to *thick*.

Kerue not thy brede to *thynne*,  
Ne breke hit not on *twynne*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I'm a cold; this white satin is too *thin* unless it be cut,  
for then the sun enters Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

The Judge had put on his *thinnest* shoes, for the birch-bark canoe has a delicate floor C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

3. Having the constituent parts loose or sparse in arrangement; lacking density, compactness, or luxuriance; rare; specifically, of the air and other gases, rarefied.

The men han *thynne* Berdes and fewe Hres; but thei ben longe. These our actors,  
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and  
Are melted into air, into *thin* air. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 150.

And woods, made *thin* with winds, their scatter'd honours mourn. Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, l. xxix. 64.

4. Hence, easily seen through; transparent, literally or figuratively; shallow; flimsy; slight: as, a *thin* disguise.

I come not  
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;  
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 125.

Throned in the centre of his *thin* designs,  
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!  
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 93.

We bear our shades about us; self-depriv'd  
Of other screen, the *thin* umbrella spread.  
Cowper, Task, l. 260.

5. Having slight consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, *thin* syrup; *thin* gruel.—6. Deficient in some characteristic or important ingredient; lacking strength or richness; specifically, of liquors, small: opposed to *strong*.

I couthe selle  
Bothe dregges and draf, and draw at one hole  
Thicke ale and *thynne* ale. Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 402.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I  
would teach them should be to forswear *thin* potations. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 134.

When banes are craz'd, an' bluid is *thin*. Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

7. Of sound, lacking in fullness; faint, and often somewhat shrill or metallic in tone.

*Thin* hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. Dryden.  
In a clear voice and *thin*

The holy man 'gan to set forth the faith.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

8. Limited in power or capacity; feeble; weak.  
My tale is doon, for my wytte is *thynne*. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 438.

On the altar a *thin* flickering flame  
Just showed the golden letters of her name.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 384.

9. Meager; lean; spare; not plump or fat.  
And the seven *thin* ears devoured the seven rank and full ears. Gen. xli. 7.

No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*,  
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.  
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

His face is growing sharp and *thin*. Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

10. Limited in quantity or number; small or infrequent; scanty.

You are like to have a *thin* and slender pittance. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

The *thin* remains of Troy's afflicted host  
In distant realms may seats unenvied find.  
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

Mr. Powell has a very full congregation, while we have a very *thin* house. Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

11. Scantly occupied or furnished; bare; empty: used absolutely or with *of*.

The cheerfulness of a spirit that is blessed will make a *thin* table become a delicacy. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

The University being *thin* this Vacation time, the contributions designed for me go on but slowly. Rev. Simon Ockley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 353).

When a nation abounds in physicians, it grows *thin* of Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

12. Having no depth: said of a school of fish.

—13. Having insufficient density or contrast to give a good photographic print or a satisfactory image on the screen; weak: said of a negative or a lantern-slide.—*Thin* register. See register<sup>1</sup>, 5.

(b).—Through *thick* and *thin*. See *thick*. Too *thin*, failing to convince; easily seen through; not sufficient to impose on one.

*thin*<sup>1</sup> (thin), *adv.* [*< thin*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] Thinly.  
Ere you come to Edinburgh port,  
I trow *then* guard'd sall ye be.  
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

*thin*<sup>1</sup> (thin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thinned*, ppr. *thinning*. [*< ME. thyne*, *< AS. ge-thymnan*, make thin, *< thynne*, thin: see *thin*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make thin. (a) To attenuate; draw or spread out thin; hence, to reduce in thickness or depth: as, to *thin* a board by planing.

How the blood lies upon her cheek, all spread  
As *thinned* by kisses! Browning, Pauline.

(b) To make less dense or compact; make sparse; specifically, to rarefy, as a gas.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors, . . .  
*Thinned* the rank woods. Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

(c) To reduce in consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, to *thin* starch. (d) To reduce in strength or richness: as, to *thin* the blood. (e) To make lean or spare.

A troublous touch  
*Thinn'd* or would seem to *thin* her in a day. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(f) To reduce in numbers or frequency.  
One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by prescription. Hallam, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

Many a wasting plague, and nameless crime,  
And bloody war that *thinned* the human race. Bryant, Death of Slavery.

(g) To make bare or empty.  
The oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains . . .  
*Thin'd* states of half their people. Blair, The Grave.

For attempting to keep up the fervor of devotion for so long a time, we have *thinned* our churches. Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become thin. (a) To diminish in thickness; grow or become thin: with out, away, etc.: thus geological strata are said to *thin* out when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear. (b) To become less dense, compact, or crowded; become sparse; hence, to become scattered; separate.

The crowd in Rotten Row begins to *thin*. Bulwer, My Novel, v. 4.

My hair is *thinning* away at the crown,  
And the silver fights with the worn-out brown. W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

*thin*<sup>2</sup>, *pron.* A Middle English form of *thine*.

*thine* (thinn), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2 orig. gen. of *thou*; *< ME. thin*, *thyn*, *< AS. thin* (= OS. OFries. *thin* = OHG. MHG. *din*, G. *dein*, *deiner* = Icel. *thin* = Goth. *theina*), gen. of *thi*, *thou*: see *thou*. In def. 3 merely poss. (adj.), *< ME. thin*, *thyn*, *< AS. thin* = OS. *thin* = OFries. *thin*, *din* = MD. *dijn* = OHG. MHG. *din*, G. *dein* = Icel. *thinn*, *thin*, *thitt* = Sw. Dan. *thin* = Goth. *theins*, *thine*; poss. adj. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *thy*. For the forms and uses, cf. *mine*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of thee; the original genitive of the pronoun *thou*.

To-mor[ro]we ye sholen ben weddeth.  
And, maugre *thin*, to-gidere beddeth. Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

2. Of thee; belonging to thee. Compare *mine*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

Ich haue for-gyue the meny guiltes and my grace graunted  
Bothe to the and to *thyne* in hope thou sholdest a-mende. Piers Plowman (C), iv. 135.

O, if to fight for king and commonweal  
Were piety in *thine*, it is in these. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 115.

3. Belonging or pertaining to thee: in this sense a possessive. (a) Used predicatively.

"Mi sone," heo sede, "hate this ring,  
Whil he is *thin* ne dæuð nahting  
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche se." King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

A drope of blode if atte thou tene  
We gif zou dome, the wrange is *thine*. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

*Thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Mat. vi. 13.

"Take thou my robe," she said, "for all is *thine*." Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) Used attributively, with the force of an adjective: commonly preferred before a vowel to *thy*, and now used only in that situation.

Alle *thine* castles  
Ich habbe wel istored. Layamon, l. 13412.

Sythen alle *thyn* other lymez lapped ful clene,  
Thenne may thou se thy sailur & his sete ryche. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 175.

Drink to me only with *thine* eyes. B. Jonson, To Celia.

*Mine* and *thine*, a phrase noting the division of property among different owners, and implying the right of individual ownership; *mine* and *thine*.

Amonge them [Cubans] the lande is as common as the some and water; And that *Myne* and *Thyne* (the seedes of all unshcheefe) haue no place with them.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 78]).

[*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry, in solemn discourse, always in prayer, provincially in England, and in the common language of the Friends. In familiar and common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.]

*thing*<sup>1</sup> (thing), *n.* [*< ME. thing*, *thyng*, *< AS. thing*, sometimes *thingc*, *thinc*, a thing, also a cause, sake, office, reason, council, = OS. OFries. *thing* = D. *ding* = OHG. *dinc*, MHG. *dinc*, G. *ding* = Icel. *thing*, a thing (rare), pl. articles, objects, things, valuables, jewels, also an assembly, meeting, parish, district, county, shire, parliament, = Sw. Dan. *ting* = Goth. *\*thigg* (not recorded); cf. AS. deriv. *thingian*, make an agreement, contract, settle, compose (a quarrel), speak, = G. *dingen*, hold court, negotiate, make a contract (*bedingen*, make conditions, stipulate); prob. related to Goth. *theihis* (for *\*thinks*?), time, L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*<sup>1</sup>, *temporal*. For the development of sense, cf. AS. *sacu* (= G. *sache*, etc.), contention, strife, suit, cause, case, thing (see *sake*<sup>1</sup>); also L. *res*, a cause, case, thing, L. *causa*, a cause, case, ML. and Rom. (It. *cosa* = F. *chose*), a thing. The sense 'a concrete inanimate object' is popularly regarded as the fundamental one, but a general notion such as that could hardly be original.] 1. That which is or may become the object of thought; that which has existence, or is conceived or imagined as having existence; any object, substance, attribute, idea, fact, circumstance, event, etc. A thing may be either material or ideal, animate or inanimate, actual, possible, or imaginary.

They gon gladly to Cypre, to reste hem on the Lond, or elles to bye *things* that thei haue made to here lyyunge. Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

We were as glad of day lyght as euer we were of any *thyng* in all our lyues. Sir R. Guyllforde, Fylgrymage, p. 73.

Scripture indeed teacheth *things* above nature, *things* which our reason by itself could not reach unto. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Consider not the *things* of this life, which is a very prison to all God's children, but the *things* of everlasting life, which is our very home. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

So prevalent a *Thing* is Custom that there is no alteration of a Fashion that has once obtain'd. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 371.

He [Pepys] must always be doing something agreeable, and, by way of preference, two agreeable *things* at once. R. L. Stevenson, Men and Books, p. 290.

In more limited applications—(a) A particular existence or appearance which is not or cannot be more definitely characterized; a somewhat; a something.

What, has this *thing* appear'd again to-night? Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 21.

A *thing* which Adam had been posed to name; Noah had refused it lodging in his ark. Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 25.

The round *thing* upon the floor is a table upon which the dishes of their frugal meal were set. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 84.

(b) A living being: applied to persons or animals, either in admiration, tenderness, or pity, or in contempt: as, a poor sick *thing*; a poor foolish *thing*.

For Floriz was so fair gongling  
And Blanchehefur so suete *thing*. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

*Thingy* of talk, begone! Begone, without reply. Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing, . . . turned from me. Addison.

The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*  
Came to her old perch back. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(c) A material object lacking life and consciousness.

He himself  
Moved haunting people, *things*, and places. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

*Things* differing in temperature, colour, taste, and smell agree in resisting compression, in filling space. Because of this quality we regard the wind as a *thing*, though it has neither shape nor colour, while a shadow, though it has both but not resistance, is the very type of nothingness. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

(d) That which is done; an act, doing, undertaking, business, affair, etc.; also, something which is to be done; a duty or task: in the passage from Chaucer, below, in the plural, prayers or devotions.



**think<sup>1</sup>** (think), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*. [*OE. thinkan, thencan, prop. thinkan*, a so-called *thencan* (pret. *thought*, *thoughte*, pp. *thought*), *< AS. thencan, thencan* (pret. *thohte*, pp. *thohta*) = *OS. thencan* = *OFries. thenka, then-ka, tansa* = *OHG. denchan, MHG. denken*, *G. denken*, think, = *Icel. thekkja*, perceive (mod. *Icel. thenkja* = *Sw. tinka* = *Dan. tænke*, think, are influenced by the *G.*) = *Goth. thagkjan*, think; connected with *AS. thanc*, etc., thought, think (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong verb, *AS. \*thincan*, pret. *\*thanc*, pp. *\*thuncon*, which appears only in the secondary form, *thyncon* (pret. *thühle*, etc.), seem: see *think<sup>2</sup>*, which has been more or less confused with *think<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *OL. tangere*, know, *tangitio(n-)*, knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think<sup>1</sup>* to *AS. thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drunch* to *AS. drencan*, and of *sink*, tr., to *AS. sencan*.] **I. trans.** 1. To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

Twere damnation

To think so base a thought

*Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 50.*

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid?

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.*

"What a noble heart that man has," she thought.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.*

2. To form a mental image of; imagine; often equivalent to recollect; recall; consider.

"*Think*," quod the Iewe, "what I thee dede

When thou was with vs in that stede."

*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.*

Ther nas no man so wys that koude *thenche*

So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 67.*

Vifyn that is wise and a trewe knyght hath ordeyned all this pees, and the beste ordinance that eny can *thynke*.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.*

If parts allure thee, *think* how Bacon shined,

The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

*Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 281.*

3. To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

The animal perceives no "object," no "causal nexus," not being able to form such abstractions from his feelings. If man is gifted with another power, and *thinks* an "object" or a "causal nexus," it is because he can detach and fix in signs, rendering explicit what is implicit in feeling. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 5.*

We *think* the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.

*W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 203.*

4. To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil [taketh not account of evil, *R. V.].*

*I Cor. xiii. 5.*

He sleeps and *thinks* no harme.

*Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.*

5. To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do); usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

When he said all that he *thought* to seye,

Ther nedid noo displeur to be sought.

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 204.*

No hurte to me they *thinke*.

*Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 184).*

I *think* not to rest till I come thither.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.*

Many of the colonists at Boston *thought* to remove, or did remove, to England.

*Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.*

6. To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

The better gowns they have on, the better men they *think* themselves. In the which thing they do twice err: for they be no less deceived in that they *think* their gown the better than they be in that they *think* themselves the better.

*Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.*

*Thinking* vs enemies, [they] sought the best advantage they could to fight with vs.

*Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 227.*

Besides, you are a Woman: you must never speak what you *think*.

*Conquer, Love for Love, ii. 11.*

7. To feel; as, to *think* scorn. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Loue lelli what thou lovest al mi lif dawes,

& hate heigeli in hart that thou hate *thencest*.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4720.*

Scho fand all wrang that could bene right.

I trow the man *thought* richt grit schame.

*Wat of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).*

8. To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

Meditation here

May *think* down hours to moments.

*Cowper, Task, vi. 85.*

**thingal** (thing'al), *a.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -al*.] Belonging to a thing. [*Rare*.]

**thingamy** (thing'ami), *n.* Same as *thingummy*. **Thingie** (thing'ee), *n.* A door-latch in the shape of a T, of which one leaf, a strap, is fastened to the door, and the other, short and wide, is fixed to the door-post.

**thinger** (thing'er), *n.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -er*.] A realist; one who considers only things or objects; a practical or matter-of-fact person. [*Rare and affected*.]

Those who were *thingers* for they were more thinkers. *Frederick Masson, Natural Genesis, I. 16.*

**thinghood** (thing'hüd), *n.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -hood*.] The condition or character of being a thing. [*Rare*.]

The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism . . . that puts *thinghood* above manhood. *L. Abbott, The Century, XXXVI. 624.*

**thinginess** (thing'iness), *n.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -ness*.] 1. The quality of a material thing; objectivity; actuality; reality.—2. A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [*Recent in both senses*.]

**thingman** (thing'man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men). [*< thing + -man*.] A member of an assembly, a hegemon, *< thing*, assembly, + *-man* = *E. man*; see *thing<sup>2</sup>* and *man*.] In *early Scandinavian* and *early Eng. hist.*, a house-carl. See *house-carl*.

Then there rode forth from the host of the English twenty men of the *Thincmen* or Housecarls any one man of whom men said, could fight against any other two men in the whole world. *E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 301.*

**thingumajig** (thing'um-a-jig'), *n.* [A capricious extension of *thing<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

He got ther critter propped up an' ther *thingermajig* strapped on for him. *The Century, XXVII. 913.*

**thingumbob** (thing'um-bob), *n.* [Also dial. *thingum-bob*; *< thing<sup>1</sup> + -um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *bob*, of no def. meaning. Cf. *thingumajig*, *thingummy*.] An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or is too indifferent, to designate more precisely. [*Colloq. or vulgar*.]

A body grey house with a *thingumbob* at the top; a servatory they call it. *Bulwer, Eugene Aram, l. 2.*

A body would be a conceptual thinker if a feeling of "Hollo! *thingumbob* again!" ever flitted through its mind. *W. James, Prin. of Psychology, l. 463.*

**thingummy** (thing'um-i), *n.* [Also *thingamy*; a capricious extension of *thing*, as if *< thing<sup>1</sup> + -um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *-y*. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

What a bloated aristocrat *Thingamy* has become since he got his place!

*Thackeray, Character Sketches (Misc., V. 343).*

"And so," says Xanthias, in the slovenly jargon of gossip, "the *thingumbob* is to be done off." "Yes," replies Aeneas in the same style, "directly; and this is where the *thingumbobs* are to work." *Classical Rev., III. 259.*

**thin gut** (thin'gut), *n.* A straining. [*Low*.]

Thou *thin-gut*!

Thou thin without moisture!

*Manning, Believe as you List, iii. 2. (Latham.)*

**thin-gutted** (thin'gut'ed), *a.* Having a thin,

gut. [*Low*.]

**thingy** (thing'ee), *n.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -y*.] 1. Ma-

terial; like a material object; objective; actu-

al. —2. Materialistic; practical; given

to the material world; as, a *thingy* per-

son, a *thingy* body, etc. [*Low*.]

2. A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [*Recent in both senses*.]

**thingman** (thing'man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men).

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Thou thin without moisture!

*Manning, Believe as you List, iii. 2. (Latham.)*

**thin-gutted** (thin'gut'ed), *a.* Having a thin,

gut. [*Low*.]

**thingy** (thing'ee), *n.* [*< thing<sup>1</sup> + -y*.] 1. Ma-

terial; like a material object; objective; actu-

al. —2. Materialistic; practical; given

to the material world; as, a *thingy* per-

son, a *thingy* body, etc. [*Low*.]

**think** (think), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*.

[*OE. thinkan, thencan, prop. thinkan*, a so-called *thencan*

(pret. *thought*, *thoughte*, pp. *thought*), *< AS. thencan, thencan*

(pret. *thohte*, pp. *thohta*) = *OS. thencan* = *OFries. thenka, then-*

*ka, tansa* = *OHG. denchan, MHG. denken*, *G. denken*, think, =

*Icel. thekkja*, perceive (mod. *Icel. thenkja* = *Sw. tinka* = *Dan. tænke*, think,

are influenced by the *G.*) = *Goth. thagkjan*, think; connected with

*AS. thanc*, etc., thought, think (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong

verb, *AS. \*thincan*, pret. *\*thanc*, pp. *\*thuncon*, which appears only in the

secondary form, *thyncon* (pret. *thühle*, etc.), seem: see *think<sup>2</sup>*, which

has been more or less confused with *think<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *OL. tangere*, know,

*tangitio(n-)*, knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think<sup>1</sup>* to

*AS. thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drunch* to *AS. drencan*, and of *sink*,

tr., to *AS. sencan*.] **I. trans.** 1. To judge; say to one's self mentally; form

as a judgment or conception.

Twere damnation

To *think* so base a thought

*Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 50.*

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels,

shall Great-heart make me afraid?

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.*

"What a noble heart that man has," she *thought*.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.*



In this development of scientific ethical notions, religion is a fungous growth on the ethical trunk; gods exist in men alone and are *thought* into the world.

*See Princeton Rev.*, I. 152.

**To think little of, to think nothing of**, to make little or no account of; have little or no hesitation about; as, he *thinks nothing of* walking his thirty miles a day. *To think no more of* is a quasi-comparative form of *to think nothing of*.

The Western people apparently *think no more of* throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccompanied walk across country.

*Harpers Mag.*, LXXVI. 565.

**To think one's penny silver**. *See penny*. — **To think out**. (a) To gain a clear conception or understanding of, by following a line of thought.

Jevons's idea of identity is very difficult; I can hardly suppose it to be *thought out*.

*B. Bosanquet, Mind*, XIII. 360.

(b) To devise; plan; project.

It is at least possible that if an attempt to invade England on carefully *thought-out* lines were made, the world would be equally surprised by the result.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 156.

(c) To solve by process of thought; as, to *think out* a chess problem. **To think scorn of**. *See scorn*. **To think small beer of**. *See beer*. — **Syn.** 6. To judge, suppose, hold, count, account. *See conjecture*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds. In this sense the verb *think* is often followed, by *on*, *of*, *about*, etc., with the name of the remote object sought to be understood, recalled, appreciated, or otherwise investigated by the mental process.

Nothinge lefte thei vntolde that thei cowde *on thenke*.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

*Thynke* *ouer* this synnes be-fore donne and of thi freeltes that thou fallis in like day.

*Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And makith his herte as hard as stoon;

Thaune *thenkith* he not on heuen blis.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

How we shall carry ourselves in this business is only to be *thought upon*. *Deiker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Muckle *thought* the guidwife to herself,

Yet ne'er a word she spak.

*Get up and Bar the Door* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 127).

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him. . . . And when he *thought thereon*, he wept.

*Mark* xiv. 72.

As I observed that this truth — I *think*, hence I am — was so certain and of such evidence that no ground of doubt, however extravagant, could be alleged by the Sceptics capable of shaking it, I concluded that I might, without scruple, accept it as the first principle of the Philosophy of which I was in search.

*Descartes, Discourse on Method* (tr. by Veitch), p. 33.

Light

Sordello rose — to *think now*; hitherto

He had perceived. *Browning*, Sordello.

To *think* is pre-eminently to detect similarity amid diversity.

*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 331.

When scarce aught could give him greater fame,

He left the world still *thinking* on his name.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 427.

2. To imagine; followed by *of* or *on*.

And he had also in his Gardyn alle maner of Foules and of Bestes, that any man myghte *thenke on*, for to have pley or desport to beholde hem. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 278.

'Tis, I say, their Misfortune not to have *Thought of* an Alphabet.

*Lister, Journey to Paris*, p. 49.

3. To attend (on); fasten the mind (on); followed by *of*.

That we can at any moment *think of* the same thing which at any former moment we *thought of* is the ultimate law of our intellectual constitution.

*W. James, Prin. of Psychology*, II. 290.

4. To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way); with *of*: as, to *think highly of* a person's abilities.

But now I forbear, lest any man should *think of* me above that which he seeth me to be. *2 Cor.* xii. 6.

*Think of* me as you please. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 317.

Justice she *thought of* as a thing that might

Balk some desire of hers.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, III. 104.

5. To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness; followed by *of*.

Marie Hamilton's to the kirk gane,

Wi' ribbons in her hair;

The King *thought mair o'* Marie Hamilton

Than ony that were there.

*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

**To think good**. *See good*. — **To think long**. (a) To long; yearn: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

*Aftir* his loue me *thenkith long*,

For he hath myne ful dere y-boungte.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,

And doth it give me such a sight as this?

*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 41.

As bit I cannot eat, father, . . .

Till I see my mither and sister dear,

For lang for them I *think*.

*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 185).

(b) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

But gin ye like to wate the time, then ye  
How a' the matter stood shall vively see;  
'Twill may be keep us bairn tra' *thinking lang*.

*Ross, Hecamore*, p. 69. (*Johnson*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

**Syn.** 1. To contemplate, reason.

**think<sup>1</sup>** (think), *n.* [*< think<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A thinking; thought.

He *thinks* many a long *think*.

*Browning*, King and Book, VII. 914.

**think<sup>2</sup>** (think), *v. i.* [*< ME. thinken, thynken*, also assimilated *thynchen, thunchen* (pret. *thachte, thought, thought, thaught*). *< AS. thyncean = OS. thunkian = OFries. thinka, thunsia, tinsa = OHG. dunchan, MHG. dunchen, G. dunchen = Icel. thynkja = Sw. tycka = Dan. tykkes = Goth. thugkjan*, seem, appear: *see think<sup>1</sup>*, with which *think<sup>2</sup>* has been more or less confused.] 1. To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative). [Rare except in *methinks, methought*.]

If it be wykke, a wonder *thynketh* me,  
Whenne every torment and adversite,  
That cometh of him, may to me savory *thynke*.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, I. 405.

Ye *thence* as that ye were in a dreame, and I mervelle moche of youre grete wisdom where it is be-come.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

The beggars craft *thynkyng* to them moost good.

*Barclay*, Ship of Fools, I. 303.

The watchman said, Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz. *2 Sam.* xviii. 27.

2†. To seem good.

All his [Priam's] sonnes to sle with sleight of your honde;  
Thaire riches to robbe, & there rife goodis;  
And no lede for to lye, but that hom selfe [i. e., to the Greeks themselves] *thynke*.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4486.

**thinkable** (thing'ka-bl), *a.* [*< think<sup>1</sup> + -able*.] Capable of being thought; cogitable; conceivable.

A general relation becomes *thinkable*, apart from the many special relations displaying it, only as the faculty of abstraction develops.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 488.

**thinker** (thing'kér), *n.* [*< think<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who thinks; especially, one who has cultivated or exercised to an unusual extent the powers of thought.

A *Thinker*; memor. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 383.

The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused or produced by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker*.

*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 761.

He considered himself a *thinker*, and was certainly of a thoughtful turn, but, with his own path to discover, had perhaps hardly yet reached the point where an educated man begins to think.

*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

**thinking** (thing'king), *n.* [*< ME. \*thenking, thenclung*: verbal *n.* of *think<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The mental operation performed by one who thinks.

*Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas wherein the mind is active.

*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. ix. 1.

2. The faculty of thought; the mind.

Has Page any brains? hath he any eyes? hath he any *thinking*?

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 31.

3. That which is thought; a thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, or the like.

I prithee, speak to me as to thy *thinkings*.

*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 131.

The idea of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire entered deeply into the Christian *thinking* of the middle ages.

*G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity*, p. 41.

**thinkingly** (thing'king-li), *adv.* With thought or reflection; consciously; deliberately.

**thinly** (thin'li), *adv.* [*< thin<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] In a thin manner; with little thickness or depth; sparsely; slightly; not substantially.

At the unexpected sight of him [his brother], Elidure, himself also then but *thinly* accompanied, runs to him with open Arms.

*Milton*, Eng. i.

The West is new, vast, and *thinly* peopled.

*D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The characters are *thinly* sketched, the situations at once forced and conventional.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 536.

**thinner** (thin'ér), *n.* [*< thin<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who or that which thins.

**thinness** (thin'nes), *n.* [*< ME. thynnesse, < AS. thynnys, < thynne*, thin: *see thin<sup>1</sup> and -ness*.] The state or property of being thin.

Like those toys

Of glassy bubbles, which the gamesome boys

Stretch to so nice a *thinness* through a quill.

*Donne*, Progress of the Soul, xii.

**thinnyfy** (thin'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thinnyfied*, ppr. *thinnyfying*. [*< thin<sup>1</sup> + -i-fi.*] To make thin. [Rare.]

The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinnyfy* the blood that it thereby obtains the name of spiritual.

*Urquhart*, tr. of Kabeleis, iii. 4.

**thinnyish** (thin'ish), *a.* [*< thin<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Somewhat thin.

**Thinocoridae** (thin-ô-kor'i-do), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Thinocorus + -idae*.] A family of limicoline and somewhat charadriomorphous birds of South America, represented by the genera *Thinocorus* and *Attagis*. Their nearest relatives are the sheathbills, with which they have been combined in the family *Chionidiidae*. The palatal structure is peculiar in the broadly rounded vomer, the form and connections of which recall the egithognathous palate; there are no basipterygoids; the nasals are schizorhinal; superorbital fossae are present; the carotids are two in number; and the ambiens, femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and their accessories are present. In general outward appearance these birds resemble quails or partridges, and they were formerly considered to be gallinaceous rather than limicoline. They nest on the ground, and lay colored eggs. There are two or three species of each of the genera, of southern parts of the continent, extending into the tropics only in elevated regions. The birds have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.

**thinocorine** (thi-nok'ô-rin), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the *Thinocoridae*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 92.

**Thinocorus** (thi-nok'ô-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), also *Tinocorus* (Lesson, 1830), also *Thinocorus* (Agassiz, 1846), also *Thynochorus*, *Thynochorus*; prop. *Thynochorus*, *< Gr. thic (thw-)*, the shore, + *κόρυς*, the crested lark.] The leading genus of *Thinocoridae*; the lark-plovers, as *T. runcivorus*, the gachita, of the



Fig. 1. *Thinocorus* *tingae*. The bird is shown in profile, facing right, with its characteristic crest and long beak.



Lark-plover, *Thinocorus ingae*.

Argentine Republic, Chili, and other southerly parts of the Neotropical region. This singular bird is common on dry open plains, in flocks. On the ground it resembles a quail, but its flight is more like that of a snipe. It nests on the ground, and lays pale stone-gray eggs heavily marked with light and dark chocolate-brown spots. Other species are described, as *T. ingae*, but they are all much alike. The genus is also called *Oxypterus* (or *Oxypterus*) and *Irys*.

**thinolite** (thi-nô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. thic (thw-)*, shore, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pseudomorphous tufa-like deposit of calcium carbonate, crystalline in form. It is found in great quantities on the shores of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at other points within the area of the great Quaternary lake called Lake Lahontan. Its original character is as yet uncertain.

**thin-skinned** (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Ring's vanity was very *thin-skinned*, his selfishness easily wounded.

*Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

2. Having merely a thin superstratum of good soil: said of land. *Halliwel*.

**thin-skinnedness** (thin'skind-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being thin-skinned; oversensitiveness.

This too great susceptibility, or *thin-skinnedness*, as it has been called, is not confined to us.

*L. Cass*, France, its King, etc. (ed. 1841), p. 51.

**thio-acid** (thi-ô-sâ'id), *n.* [*< Gr. θείον*, sulphur, + *E. acid*.] A designation somewhat loosely applied to certain acids derived from others by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, generally but not always in the hydroxyl group.

**thio-arsenic** (thi-ô-âr'se-nik), *a.* [*< Gr. θείον*, sulphur, + *ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic.] Containing sulphur and arsenic: applied only to certain arsenic acids (see below). — **Thio-arsenic acid**, an arsenic acid in which sulphur may be regarded as substituted for oxygen. There are three of these acids, not known in the free state, but having well-defined salts. Their formulae are  $H_4As_2S_7$ ,  $H_2AsS_4$ ,  $H_3AsS_4$ .



**thirl**<sup>1</sup> *thirl*, *n.* [*Also thurl*; < ME. *thirl*, *thirrl*, *thirl*, *thyrle*, *thurl*, *thurl*, < AS. *thyrle*, a hole, perforation, < *thyrē*, adj., perforated, pierced, orig. *thyrē* = OHG. *durched*, *durched*, MHG. *durched*, *durkel*, perforated, pierced; with formative -*el*, from the root of AS. *thurh*, etc., thorough, through: see *thorough*, *through*. Hence *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and by transposition *thirl*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.*, and in comp. *noethirl*, *nostril*.] 1. A hole; an opening; a place of entrance, as a door or a window. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch.*]

Thise byeth the viſ gates of the cite of the herte, huerby the dieuel geth in ofte inc the viſ *therles* of the house.

*Agonybite of Inceyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirles*, dores, and wyndows ware stokye that na sone myght enter. *MS. Laws in A. i. 17, f. 241.* (*Hallivell.*)

2. In coal-mining, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thurling*. Stoop and *thirl*. See *stoop*.

**thirl**<sup>2</sup> (*thér*l), *v.* [*Also thirlen*, *thirllen*, *thyrilen*, *therlen*, *thurlen*, *thorlen*, < AS. *thyrlian*, *thirl-ian*, *thyrclian*, *bore*, < *thyrē*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* (cf. *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, a transposed form.)] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; bore; perforate; drill.

Thenn *thurled* thay ather thik side *thurg*, bi the rybbe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte To hem that henge hym hye and hus herte *therlede*. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower. *Ammanius Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

3. Figuratively, to penetrate; pierce, as with some keen emotion; especially, to wound.

So harde haeches [aches] of loue here hert hadde *thirled* That ther nas gle vnder God that hire glad mist. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 826.

The fond desire that we in glorie set Both *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap. *Mir for Mays*, p. 495. (*Nares.*)

4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

There was ae sang, among the rest; . . . It *thirld* the heart-strings thro' the breast. *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a hole, as by piercing or boring.

So *thirleth* with the poynt of remembrance The sword of sorowe. *Chaucer*, *Anelida* and *Arceite*, l. 211.

Schalke they schotte thughe schrenkande maylez, Thughe breyns browdene brestez they *thirlede*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1858.

2. To vibrate; quiver; tingle; thrill.

Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star (When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car. . .). *Marlowe and Chapman*, *Hero and Leander*, l. 108.

And then he speaks with sic a taking art, His words they *thirle* like music thro' my heart. *Ramsay*, *Gentle Shepherd*, l. 2 (song 5).

3. In coal-mining, to cut away the last web of coal separating two headings or other workings. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.*]

**thirl**<sup>2</sup> (*thér*l), *v. t.* [*For \*therl*, a transposed form of *thirl*<sup>2</sup>, *threl*, a var. of *thrall*, *v.*] To thrall, bind, or subject; especially, to bind or restrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise: as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See *thirlage*. [*Scotch.*]

The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kinross were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxvi.

**thirl**<sup>2</sup> (*thér*l), *n.* [*cf. thirl*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken*.

**thirlable** (*thér*'la-bl), *a.* [*Also thirlable*; < *thirl*<sup>2</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Hallivell*. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

**thirlage** (*thér*'lāj), *n.* [*cf. thirl*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or restricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel*.

**thirled** (*thér*ld), *a.* [*Also thirled*, *thorled*, *thurled*; < *thirl*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*.] Having thirls or openings; specifically, having nostrils.

1. In coal-mining, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thurling*. Stoop and *thirl*. See *stoop*.

**thirl**<sup>2</sup> (*thér*l), *v.* [*Also thirlen*, *thirllen*, *thyrilen*, *therlen*, *thurlen*, *thorlen*, < AS. *thyrlian*, *thirl-ian*, *thyrclian*, *bore*, < *thyrē*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* (cf. *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, a transposed form.)]

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That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte To hem that henge hym hye and hus herte *therlede*. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower. *Ammanius Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

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4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

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The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kinross were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxvi.

**thirl**<sup>2</sup> (*thér*l), *n.* [*cf. thirl*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken*.

**thirlable** (*thér*'la-bl), *a.* [*Also thirlable*; < *thirl*<sup>2</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Hallivell*. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

**thirlage** (*thér*'lāj), *n.* [*cf. thirl*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or restricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel*.

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Thaire eres shorte and sharppe, thaire een steep.

Thaire noses *thorled* wyde and patent be.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. F. S.), p. 133.

**thirling** (thér'ling), *n.* [*Also thurling*; < ME. *thurlunge*, < AS. *thyrhunge*, verbal *n.* of *thyrhian*, perforate: see *thirl*, *v.*] 1. The act of boring or perforating. — 2. In coal-mining, same as *thirl*, 2; in the lead-mines of the north of England, a mark indicating the termination of a set or pitch. *R. Hunt.*

**thirst** (thérst), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thurst*, *thurst*; < ME. *thurst*, *thorst*, *thurst*, also transposed *thorst*, *thorst*, *thurst*, < AS. *thurst*, *thurst* = OS. *thurst* = D. *durst* = MLG. LG. *durst* = OHG. MHG. G. *durst* = Icel. *thursti* = Sw. Dan. *törst* = Goth. *thaursta*, *thurst*; with formative -t (-ti-), from the verb seen in Goth. *thaurstan*, impers., *thirst* (*thaurseith mik*, I thirst; whence also AS. *thyrre* = OS. *thurri* = MD. *dorre*, D. *dur* = OHG. *durri*, MLG. *durri*, G. *dür* = Icel. *thurr* = Sw. *torr* = Dan. *tör* = Goth. *thaurseus*, dry, withered; akin to Goth. *thairstan*, be dry, = L. *torere* (orig. *\*torere*), parch with heat (cf. *terra* (*\*tersa*), dry ground, the earth), = Gr. *τερεσθαι*, become dry (*τερεσθαι*, view, dry up, wipe up, = Skt. *√ tarsh*, thirst; cf. Ir. *tart*, thirst, drought, etc. From the L. source are ult. E. *torrent*, *torrid*, *terra*, *terrene*, *terrestrial*, *interl*, etc.] 1. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat: the uncomfortable sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the uneasiness or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases. Death from thirst, as of persons in a desert, appears to be invariably preceded by acute mania.

Than he commanded him to Presoun, and alle his Treasure aboute him; and so he dyed for Hungre and Thirst. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 230.

Raymounde tho lepte vp his coursere vpon,  
To the fantain and wel of thurst gan to go.

*Rom. of Parleyay* (E. E. F. S.), l. 765.

Among sensations of Organic Life, I may cite *Thirst* as remarkable for the urgency of its pressure upon the will. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 318.

2. Figuratively, an ardent desire for anything; a craving.

Over all the countrie she did raunge  
To seeke young men to quench her flaming thirst.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. vii. 50.

Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,  
And thirst of glory quells the iove of life.

*Addison, The Campaign*.

**thirst** (thérst), *v.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thurst*, *thurst*; < ME. *thirsten*, *thursten*, transposed *thirsten*, < AS. *thirstan* = OS. *thurstian* = D. *dorsten* = MLG. *dorsten* = OHG. *dursten*, MHG. G. *dursten*, *dürsten* = Icel. *thyrsta* = Sw. *törsta* = Dan. *törste*; from the noun; cf. Goth. *thaurstan*, impers., *thirst*: see *thirst*, *n.* Cf. *athirst*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To experience uncomfortable sensations for want of drink; have desire to drink; be dry.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. *Rom.* xii. 20.

2. To have a vehement desire; crave.

My soul thirsteth for God. *Ps.* xlii. 2.

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, i. 11.

He thirsted for all liberal knowledge. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

II. *trans.* To have a thirst for, literally or figuratively; desire ardently; crave: now usually followed by an infinitive as the object.

The eternal God must be prayed to, . . . who also grant them once earnestly to thirst his true doctrine, contained in the sweet and pure fountains of his scriptures. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 283.

That unhappy king, my master, whom  
I so much thirst to see. *Shak., W. T.*, iv. 4. 524.

He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and thirsts his Blood.

*Prior, Solomon*, i.

**thirster** (thérstér), *n.* [*thirst* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which thirsts.

Having seriously pleaded the case with thy heart, and reverently pleaded the case with God, thou hast pleaded thyself from . . . a lover of the world to a thirster after God. *Baxter, Saints' Rest*, iv. 13.

**thirstily** (thérstí-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

From such Fountain he draws, diligently, thirstily. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, ii. 3.

**thirstiness** (thérstí-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Bailey*, 1727.

**thirstle** (thér'sl), *n.* A dialectal form of *throstle*.

**thirstless** (thérst'les), *a.* [*thirst* + -less.] Having no thirst.

Thus as it falls out among men of thirstless minds in their fortunes. *Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions*, p. 302. (*Latham*.)

**thirstlew**, *a.* [ME. *thurstlew*; < *thirst* + *lew* as in *drunklew*.] Thirsty. *Lydgate, Minor Poems*, p. 75.

**thirsty** (thérstí), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thirsty*; < ME. *thursti*, *thresti*, *thristi*, < AS. *thurstig*, *thyrstig* = OFries. *dorstig*, *torstig* = D. *dorstig* = MLG. *dorstich*, LG. *dorstig* = OHG. *durstig*, MHG. *durstec*, G. *durstig* = Sw. Dan. *törstig* (cf. Icel. *thyrstir*), thirsty; as *thirst* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Feeling thirst; suffering for want of drink.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. *Prov.* xxv. 25.

What streams the verdant succory supply,  
And how the thirsty plant drinks rivers dry.

*Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

2. Dry; parched; arid.

The parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water. *Isa.* xxxv. 7.

The word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe alike lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely thirsty. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 298.

3. Vehemently desirous; craving: with *after*, *for*, etc.

To be thirsty after tottering honour. *Shak., Pericles*, iii. 2. 40.

4. Sharp; eager; active.

We've been thirsty  
In our pursuit. *Ford, Fancies*, i. 1.

5. Causing thirst. [Rare.]

Our natures do pursue,  
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,  
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shak., M. for M.*, i. 2. 134.

**Thirsty thorn.** See *thorn*<sup>1</sup>.

**thirteen** (thér'tén'), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *threteen*; < ME. *thrittene*, *threttene*, *threottene*, < AS. *threotýne* = OFries. *threttene* = D. *dertien* = MLG. *druttein*, LG. *dartein* = OHG. *drizeñ*, MHG. *drizehen*, *drizen*, G. *dreizehn* = Icel. *threitan* = Sw. *tretton* = Dan. *tretten* = Goth. *\*threis-taihun* = L. *tredecim* (> It. *tredecì* = Pg. *treze* = Sp. *trece* = F. *treize*) = Gr. *τρεῖςκαὶδέκα* = Skt. *trayāśca*, thirteen; as *three* + *ten*.] I. *a.* Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three. — 2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii. — 3. A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

F. A. M. is doubtless chronologically correct as to the shilling in Ireland having been worth thirteen pence previous to 1825–6, but colloquially it continued to be called a *thirteen* to a considerably later period — so late as 1835 to my knowledge. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 77.

**thirteener** (thér'tén'ér), *n.* [*thirteen* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Same as *thirteen*, 3. [Colloq.]

For it was a shillin' he gave me, glory be to God. No, I never heard it called a *thirteener* before, but mother has. Quoted in *Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor*, I. 484.

2. The thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in *whist*, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

**thirteen-lined** (thér'tén'lind), *a.* Noting the leopard spermophile, or Hood's marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a very common striped and spotted ground-squirrel of North America. The allusion is to the number of stripes (representing the thirteen original States) in the flag of the United States, suggested by the markings of the animal. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

**thirteenth** (thér'tenth'), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the form of *thirteen*; < ME. *threttethe*, also (after Icel.) *threttende*, < AS. *threótéotha* = OFries. *thredtinda* = D. *derdiende* = OHG. *drit-tezēdo*, MHG. *dritzehende*, *drizehende*, G. *dreizehente* = Icel. *threitanði* = Sw. *trettonde* = Dan. *trettede* = Goth. *\*thridjateihunda*; as *thirteen* + -th<sup>2</sup>.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral. — 2. Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided. — *Thirteenth cranial nerve*, the chorda tympani regarded as distinct from the seventh or facial nerve. *Sapolini*.

II. *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided. — 2. In *early Eng.*

*law*, a thirtieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. — 3. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

**thirtieth** (thér'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the mod. form *thirty*; < ME. *thrittithe*, *thrittthe*, *thrittage*, < AS. *thritigotha*, etc.; as *thirty* + -eth<sup>2</sup>.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral. — 2. Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided. — 2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

**thirty** (thér'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *threttly*; < ME. *thirty*, *thrittly*, *thrittly*, *threttly*, *thrittly*, < AS. *thritig*, *thrittig* = OS. *thritig* = OFries. *thritich*, *thritich* = D. *dertig* = MLG. *dortich*, LG. *dortig*, *dörtig* = OHG. *drizug*, MHG. *drizec*, G. *dreissig* = Icel. *thritjau* (cf. also *thritugr*, *thrit-tögr*) = Sw. *trettio* = Dan. *tredive* = Goth. *threis tigjus*; cf. L. *triginta* (> It. *Pg. trenta* = Sp. *treinta* = F. *trente*, > E. *trient*) = Gr. *τριάκοντα*, dial. *τρίκοντα* = Skt. *trīṇcaṭ*, thirty; as *three* + -ty<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* Being three ten, three times ten, or twenty and ten. — *The Thirty Tyrants*. See *tyrant*. — *Thirty years' war*, a series of European wars lasting from 1618 to 1648. They were carried on at first by the Protestants of Bohemia and various Protestant German states against the Catholic League headed by Austria. Afterward Sweden and later France joined the former side, and Spain became allied with the latter.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten. — 2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx.

**thirtyfold** (thér'ti-föld), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. *Mat.* xiii. 8.

**Thirty-nine Articles.** See *article*.

**thirty-one** (thér'ti-wun'), *n.* A game resembling vingt-un, but with a longer reckoning.

He is discarded for a gamester at all games but *one and thirty*. *Earle, Microcosm*. (*Nares*.)

**thirty-second** (thér'ti-sek'ond), *a.* Second in order after the thirtieth.

**thirty-second-note** (thér'ti-sek'ond-nōt), *n.* In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a sixteenth-note; a demisemiquaver. *Thirty-second-note rest*. See *rest*, 1, 8 (b).

**thirtytwo-mo** (thér'ti-tō'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of *32mo*, which stands for XXXII<sup>mo</sup>, a way of writing L. (*in*) *tricesimo secundo*, 'in thirty-second.' So 16mo, 12mo, are read according to the E. numbers.] A leaf from a sheet of paper folded for a book regularly in thirty-two equal parts. Commonly written *32mo*. When the size of the sheet is not specified, the leaf is supposed to be a medium *32mo* of the size 3 by 4½ inches. A book made up of such leaves is called a *32mo*.

**this** (θɪs), *a.* and *pron.*; pl. *these* (θɪz). [*ME. this*, *thys*, older *thes*, pl. *thas*, *thæs*, *thes*, *thos*, *these*, also after Scand. *thir* (Se. *thir*), < AS. *thes*, m., *théos*, f., *this*, n., pl. *thās*, = OS. *\*thesa*, m., *thius*, f., *thit*, n., = OFries. *this*, *thes*, *thius*, *thit* = MD. *dese*, *dise*, *dit*, D. *deez*, *deze*, *dit* = MLG. *desse* = OHG. *diser*, *desēr*, MHG. *diser*, G. *dieser* (*diese*, f., *dieses*, *dies*, neut.) = Icel. *thessi*, *thessi*, *thetta* = Sw. *denne*, *denna*, *detta* = Dan. *denne*, *dette* = Goth. *\*this*, *this*; < *\*tha*, the pronominal base of *the*, *that*, etc., + -s, earlier -se, -si, prob. orig. identical with AS. *se*, etc., the (but by some identified with the impv. (AS. *seō*, OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai*) of the verb *see*). The pl. of this appears in two forms, *these* (< ME. *thes*, *thæs*) and *those* (< ME. *thās*, < AS. *thās*), the latter being now associated with *that*, of which the historical pl. is *tho*, now obs. Hence *thus*.] I. *a.* That is now present or at hand: a demonstrative adjective used to point out with particularity a person or thing that is present in place or in thought. It denotes — (a) Some person or thing that is present or near in place or time, or is nearer in place or time than some other person or thing, or has just been mentioned or referred to, and is therefore opposed to or the correlative of *that*: as, *this city* was founded five hundred years ago, or one hundred years earlier than *that (city)*; *this day*; *this time of night*; *these words*. Of *these* three Greynes sprong a Tree, as the Aungelle seyde that it scholde, and bere a Fruyt thorghe the whiche Fruyt Adam scholde be saved.

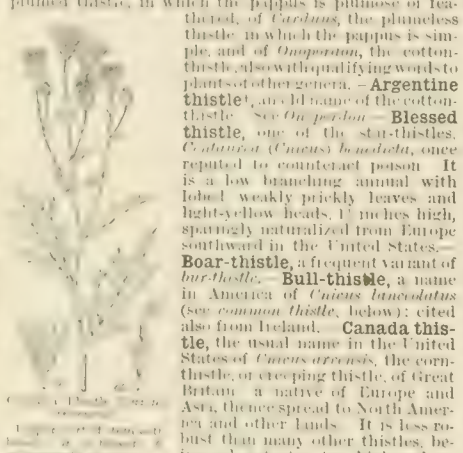
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 12.  
Frote youre visage with this herbe, and youre handes. *Merlin* (E. E. F. S.), i. 76.

In *thys* cite I abode Tewysday, all day and all nyght. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 5.



[illegible]

thickly cylindrical heads with purple, yellow, or white flowers and no rays, and dispersing their seed by the aid of a light globe of pappus. The name applies in general to the members of the genus *Cirsium*, including the former *Geranium*, the common or sheep-thistle, which has the pappus shorter than the head.



ly pinnatifid leaves and numerous small purple-flowered heads. It is one of the very worst of weeds, a account of its deep, and extensively creeping, and sprouting rootstock. — **Carline thistle.** See *Carlina*. — **Common thistle.** It is called, a plant of the genus *Cirsium*; specifically *C. lanceolatus*, the spear-, bar-, or bull thistle. It is a stout branching plant from 2 to 4 feet high, with very prickly decurrent leaves and handsome purple heads — a troublesome weed but without perennial creeping rootstock. **Corn-thistle.** See *Canada thistle*. **Cotton thistle.** See *Cotton thistle*, *Gomphrena*, and *Sedoid thistle* (below). **Creeping thistle.** See *Canada thistle*. **Cursed thistle,** the creeping or *Canada thistle*. — **Distaff-thistle,** a thistle-like plant *Cirsium striatum*, of Europe and Asia, an erect, rigid, caudex by species with large pale yellow heads. — **Dwarf thistle.** Same as *stemless thistle*. — **Fish-bone or herring-bone thistle.** *Cirsium (chamaecrista) Cusabonne*, found on islands off the south coast of France. The name doubtless alludes to the spines, borne in threes on the neck of the leaves. — **Friar's thistle.** Same as *friar's crown*. — **Fuller's-thistle,** the tinsel. — **Globe thistle.** (a) See *globe-thistle*. (b) The artichoke. — **Golden thistle,** a name for yellow-flowered species of the composite genus *Helianthus*, one of which is the Spanish oyst plant. — **Hare's-foot thistle.** — **Hare- or hare's-thistle.** Same as *hare's-foot thistle*. — **Herring-bone thistle.** See *fish-bone thistle*. — **Holy thistle.** Same as *blessed thistle*.

This distilled Cynodon, Echinops, and  
 I mean, *phlegma thistle*.  
*Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.*  
 Horse thistle. The common thistle (see how these  
 names are *lost* in the *scarcely* in *the* *present*.  
 Hundred headed thistle, or hundred thistle, an  
 old name for the *thistle*, so called from  
 the numerous flower heads. *Jersey thistle*, one of the  
 most beautiful of the *thistles*. *Lady's*  
*Our Lady's thistle*. *St. John's wort* and *St. John's*  
*Mexican thistle*, *thistles*  
 full plant with erect spiny  
 leaves with yellow dots and  
 Order of the Thistle in  
 the *Order of the Thistle*.

very old Scottish order which has often been renewed and remodeled, and is still in existence. The devices of the order are, Andrew's cross, saltire, and a thistle-flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges, the armor, etc., etc. The motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit." The ribbon is green. — **Pasture-thistle**, a low stout species, *Cirsium palustre*, with from one to three very large, heads of fairly white, sweet-scented heads, found in the Atlantic United States. **Saffron-thistle**, the flower of which is saffron-colored, so named as blooming about September 1st. — **St. Barnaby's thistle**, the yellow star-thistle, *Leontodon altissimus*, so named as blooming about St. Barnaby's day. — **Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the cotton-thistle, *Oxyphanta arvensis*, though this is not native in Scotland; others, the milk-thistle, *Silybum (Carduus) Marianum*; while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cirsium lanceolatus*. The thistle intended when the emblem came into use is uncertain, owing to the fact that the figures on old coins and in paintings were not meant to be botanically exact. See cuts above and under *Onopordon*. — **Spear-thistle**, the common thistle, *Cirsium lanceolatum*, so called from its lance-shaped leaves. — **Stemless thistle**, a European thistle, *Cirsium acule*, having a tuft of prickly spreading leaves and a few larkspur purple heads, scarcely rising above the ground. Also *duroii* thistle and locally *pod thistle*. — **Swamp-thistle**, a tall species, *Cirsium montanum*, with single or few deep-purple heads on the branches, found in damp soil in the eastern United States. — **Swine-thistle**. Same as *saw-thistle*. — **Syrian thistle**, *Cirsium (Xanthoxis) syriacum*, of the Mediterranean region. — It is a plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with milky veined leaves, the heads, one to three, on short axillary branches, each head embraced by a rigid pinnatifid spiny pointed bract. **Tall thistle**, a common species of the United States east of the Mississippi, *Cirsium altissimum*, a branching plant sometimes 10 feet high, the leaves covered with close white wool beneath, the flowers light-purple. — **Virgin Mary's thistle**. Same as *milk-thistle*. — **Way-thistle**, the Canada thistle. — **Wetted thistle**, an Old World species, *Carduus acanthoides*, resembling the musk-thistle. — **Wolves'- or wolf's-thistle**, *Cardus acule*. — **Woolly-headed thistle**. Same as *friser-crown*. — **Yellow thistle**, *Cirsium horridulum*, of the Atlantic United States, a stout plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with very spiny leaves and pale-yellow or purple heads. (See also *bur-thistle*, *bedchamber-thistle*, *marsh-bell-thistle*, *marsh-thistle*, *milk-thistle*, *musk-thistle*, *pine-thistle*, *pod-thistle*, *saw-thistle*, *star-thistle*, *torch-thistle*.)

**Thistle-bird** (this 'l-bērd), *n.* The American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*, or another thistle-finch (which see).

Among the occasional visitors to the yard were two American goldfinches, or *thistle-birds*.


*The Atlantic*, LXVI. 260.  
**Thistle-butterfly** (this'1-but er- fli), *n.* The painted-lady, *Tanessa* or *Pyrauis cardui*, a cosmopolitan butterfly whose larva feeds on the thistle. See cut under *painted-lady*.

**Whistle-cock** (this'1-kok), *n.* The common corn-hunting, *Emberiza hortulana*. See cut under *bunting*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Whistle-cropper** (this'l-krop'er), *n.* The domestic ass; a donkey.

**thistle-crown** (this'1-kroun), *n.* [So named from the thistle on the coin.] An English gold coin of the reign of James I., current 1604-11, weighing about 30 grains, and worth 4*s.* or 4*s.* 4*q**d.* (about \$1 or \$1.10).

**thistle-digger** (thiz'1-dig'ér), *n.* A form of spade with a narrow, forked blade, with which the root of a thistle can be cut below the crown. A projection from the back of the blade serves as a fulcrum, by the aid of which the severed plant can be pried up.



Obverse.

Thistle-down  
(this '1-down),  
The Pappus  
of the thistle,  
by which the  
achenia are  
borne by the  
wind to great  
distances. See  
under  
Thistle.



Reverse  
Thistle-dollar.—British Museum.  
(Size of the original.)



As a *thistle-down* in th' ayre doth lie,  
So vainly shalt thou too and fro be tost.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 634.*

First loves were apt to float away from memory as *thistle-downs* upon a summer breeze.  
*The Century, XL, 681.*

**thistle-finch** (this'1-finch), *n.* One of several different fringilline birds which feed to a notable extent on the seeds of the thistle and various related composites. This name, or an equivalent, is traceable to the *avastides* of Aristotle (compare the extract given under *thistlewarp* below), and covers numerous species of linnet, siskins, goldfinches, etc., of similar habits and of closely related subgeneric groups, for the explanation of which see *spinus*. Also *thistle-bird*, and formerly *thistlewarp*.

Carduelis, a linnet, a *thistlefinch*.

*Nomenclator (1585), p. 157. (Halliwell.)*

### thistle-merk

(this'1-merk), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, issued in 1601 by James VI. It weighed 104.7 grains troy, and was worth 13s. 4d. Scotch (134d. English) at the time of issue.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Thistle-merk of James VI.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

### thistle-plume

(this'1-plüm), *n.* A plume-moth, *Pterophorus carduicarytus*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads. [U. S.]

### thistle-tube

(this'1-tüb), *n.* In chemical glassware, a funnel-tube in which the flaring part of the funnel is connected with a bulb of considerably larger diameter, from the bottom of which a tube extends downward, thus presenting a profile strikingly similar to the stalk of a thistle and its composite flower (whence the name).

**thistlewarp** (this'1-wärp), *n.* [*< thistle + warp*. Cf. *goldwarp*.] The goldfinch or siskin; a thistle-finch.

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,  
Which we call *Thistle-warps*, that near no seas  
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,  
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify  
The hardness of their first life in the last.

*Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi. 277.*

### thistly

(this'li), *a.* [*< thistle + -ly*.] 1. Consisting of or abounding in thistles.

The land, once lean,  
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,  
Exults to see its *thistly* curse repeal'd.

*Camper, Task, vi. 768.*

The ground is *thistly*, and not pleasurable to bare feet.

*Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 218.*

2. Resembling a thistle or some attribute of a thistle; prickly.

The rough Hedg-hog . . .  
On's *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.

*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.*

A beautiful Maltese [cat] with great yellow eyes, fur as soft as velvet, and silvery paws as lovely to look at as they were *thistly* to touch.

*R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 48.*

### thiswise

(this'wiz), *adv.* [*< this + -wise*.] In this manner; thus.

Which text may *thiswise* be understood: that, as that sin shall be punished with everlasting damnation in the life to come, even so shall it not escape vengeance here.

*Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 24.*

### thithent

*adv.* See *thethen*.

**thither** (THITH'ér), *adv.* [*< ME. thider, thyder, thydur, thuder, thuder, thudur, thudore, < AS. thider, thyder = Icel. thadhra, thither; cf. Goth. thathrô, thence, then; < \*tha, the prenominal base of the, that, etc., + -der, a compar. suffix seen also in hither, whither, after, yonder, etc. Cf. Skt. tatra, there, thither.*] 1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

Whan the kourher com *thith[er]* he koured lowe  
To bi-hold in at the hole whi his hound berkyd.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.*

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vii. 34.

2. To that point, degree, or result; to that end.

This wrestler shall clear all: nothing remains but that I kille the boy *thither*. *Shak., As you Like it, l. 1. 179.*

**Hither and thither.** See *hither*.

**thither** (THITH'ér), *a.* [*< thither, adv.*] Being in that place or direction; hence, further;

more remote; opposite: opposed to *hither*. [Rare.]

They crossed from Broadway to the noisome street by the ferry, and in a little while had taken their places in the train on the *thither* side of the water.

*Hewells, Their Wedding Journey, ii.*

**thither** (THITH'ér), *v. i.* [*< thither, adv.*] To go thither. [Rare.]—To *hither* and *thither*. See *hither*.

**thitherto** (THITH'ér-tô'), *adv.* [*< thither + to*.] To that place or point; so far. [Rare.]

The workmen's petitions also laid particular stress on the point that by the *thitherto* prevailing laws the journeymen lawfully educated for their trade had acquired a right similar to property.

*English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxcii.*

**thitherward** (THITH'ér-wärd), *adv.* [*< ME. thuderward, thuderward, thyderward, thudward, < AS. thiderward, < thider, thither, + -ward, E. -ward.*] Toward that place, point, or side; in that direction.

When thou goys in the gate, go not to faste,  
Ne hyderward ne *thuderward* thi hede thou caste.

*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 46.*

Long he wander'd, till at last a gleam  
Of dawning light turn'd *thitherward* in haste  
His travell'd steps. *Milton, P. L., iii. 500.*

**thitherwards** (THITH'ér-wärdz), *adv.* [*< ME. thuderwards, < AS. thiderwardes, < thiderward + adv. gen. -es.*] Same as *thitherward*.

**thitling** (THIT'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hamlet.

Cities, boroughs, baronies, hundreds, towns, villages, *thitlings*. *Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish, xviii.*

**thitsee** (thit'sē), *n.* See *thetsee*.

**thitto**, *n.* See *Sandoricum*.

**thivel** (thiv'1), *n.* Same as *thible*.

**Thlaspi** (thlas'pi), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *thlaspi*, < Gr. θλάσπι, *thlaspis*, a kind of cress the seed of which was crushed and used as a condiment, < θλάω, *crush, bruise*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Thlaspidæ*. It is characterized by equal petals, stamens without appendages, and a sessile emarginate pod with laterally compressed winged or keeled valves, and two or more seeds in each cell. There are about 30 species, natives chiefly of northern regions, both temperate and arctic. They are usually smooth annuals, sometimes perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves, the stem-leaves with an auricled clasping base, and the racemed flowers either white, pink, or pale-purple. For *T. arvense* of Europe, see *penny-cress*, and cuts under *accumbent* and *pod*.

**Thlaspidæ** (thlas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Thlaspi* (*Thlaspid-*) + *-æ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, characterized by a silicle compressed contrary to the usually narrow partition, and by straight accumbent cotyledons. It includes 16 genera, of which *Thlaspi* (the type), *Iberis* (the candytuft), and *Teesdalia* are the most important.

**thlipsencephalus** (thlip-sen-sef'ē-lus), *n.*; *pl. thlipsencephali* (-li). [NL. < Gr. θλίψω, *pressure* (see *thlipsis*), + ἐγκέφαλος, *brain*.] In *teratol.*, a monster the upper part of whose skull is absent, as a result of abnormal intracranial pressure during fetal life.

**thlipsis** (thlip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θλίψω, *pressure, compression*, < θλίβω, *press, distress*.] In *med.*, compression of vessels, especially constriction by an external cause; oppression.

**thol** (THŌ), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. tho, tha, < AS. thā, then; as a relative, when; < \*tha, the prenominal base seen in the, that, etc.*] 1. *adv.* Then; thereupon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tho redde he me how Sampson losse his heres.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.*

Athen. He will enforce, if you resist his suit.

*Ida. What tho? Greene, James IV., ii.*

II. *conj.* When.

Tho he was of nyne hundred yer and thritti old,  
His strengthe faylede of his limes.

*Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 21.*

**tho** (THŌ), *def. art. and pron.* [*< ME. the, tha, < AS. thā, pl. of se (the), seô, thæt, the def. art.: see the*.] 1. *def. art.* The (in plural); those.

Out of the gospel he *tho* wordes caughte.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 498.*

II. *pron.* Those; they.

Been ther none other maner resemblances  
That ye may likne youre parables to,  
But if a sely wyf be on of *tho*?

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 370.*

**tho', tho** (THŌ), *conj.* A common abbreviated spelling of *though*.

**thoelt**, *n.* An old spelling of *thole*.<sup>2</sup>

**thoft** (THŌf), *conj.* [*< ME. thof, thofe; a dial. form of though, the orig. guttural gh (h) changing to f, as also in dwarf, and as pronounced in rough, trough, etc.*] *Though*.

But yet deight not the Duke, *thof* hym dere tholit  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8669.

There is not a soul of them all, *thof* he might not care  
a brass penny for you before, who will not fill a bumper to  
your health now. *J. Baillie.*

**thoft** (thoft), *n.* [Either a mod. var. of *thought*, itself a var. of the earlier *thoft*, or representing the earlier *thoft* unaltered, < ME. \**thoft*, < AS. *thofte* (= Icel. *thofta* = Sw. *toft* = Dan. *tofte*), a rowing-bench; hence *gethofta*, a companion, orig. a companion on a rowing-bench ('thoft-fellow'); cf. ME. fem. *thuften*, *thuhten*, a handmaid.] A rowing-bench: used in the compound *thoft-fellow*. [Prov. Eng.]

**thoft** (thoft), *n.* A dialectal form of *thought*.<sup>1</sup>  
**thoft-fellow** (thoft'fel'wō), *n.* [*< thoft* + *fellow*.] A fellow-oarsman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**tholance** (thō'lans), *n.* [*< thole* + *-ance*.] Sufferance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**thole** (thōl), *v.*; *pret. and pp. tholed*, *ppr. tholing*. [*< ME. tholen, tholien, < AS. tholian = OS. tholean, tholon = OFries. tholia = OHG. dolēn, MHG. doln = Icel. thola = Sw. tåla = Dan. taale = Goth. thulan, suffer; akin to Gr. τλῆναι, suffer (τλήμων, miserable, πολὺτλας, much-suffering, τολμᾶν, risk, suffer, etc.), L. tolerare, endure, tollere, bear, lift, raise (pp. *latus* for \**latus*, *pret. tuli*, used to supply the *pret.* and *pp. of ferre*, bear). Cf. *tolerate*, etc. Hence AS. *gethyld* = D. *geduld* = OHG. *dult*, MHG. *dult*, G. *ge-duld*, endurance, patience; D. *dulden* = OHG. *dultan*, MHG. *dulten*, G. *dulden*, suffer.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bear; undergo; sustain; put up with; stand.*

Thei prechen that penaunce is profitable to the soule,  
And what myschief and maledie Cryst for man *tholed*.

*Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 76.*

We've done nae ill, we'll *thole* nae wrang.  
*Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).*

Thou goest about a-sighing and a-moaning in a way  
that I can't stand or *thole*. *Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xvi.*

2. To experience; feel; suffer.

God, that *tholed* passion,  
The holde, sire, longe alieu.  
*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.*

So muche wo as I have with you *tholed*.

*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 243.*

The long reign of utter wretchedness, the nineteen winters  
which England had *tholed* for her sins.  
*E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 219.*

3. To tolerate; permit; allow.

I salue hys commandement holde, gif Criste wil me *thole*!  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4151.*

Trewly he is on-lyue,  
That *tholed* the Jewes his flesh to riffe,  
He lete vs fele his woundes fyue,  
Oure lord verry.

*York Plays, p. 453.*

4. To admit of; afford.

He gaed to his gude wife  
Wi' a' the speed that he cou'd *thole*.  
*Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 3).*

5. To give freely. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To endure grief, pain, misfortune, etc.; suffer.

Manne on molde, be meke to me,  
And haue thy maker in thi mynde,  
And thyne howe I haue *thold* for the,  
With perles paynes for to be pynd.

*York Plays, p. 372.*

2. To be patient or tolerant; bear (with); be indulgent.

Thenne he thulged with hir threpe, & *tholed* hir to speke,  
& ho bere on hym the belt, & bede hit hym swythe,  
& he granted.

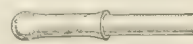
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1859.*

3. To wait; stay; remain. *Jamieson; Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**thole** (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thole* (= Icel. *thol*); < *thole*, *v.*] Patience; endurance; tolerance.

For ic am god, gelus and strong,  
Min wreche is hard, min *thole* is long.  
*Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3496.*

**thole** (thōl), *n.* [Also *thowl*, *thowel*, and formerly *thoel*; early mod. E. *tholle*; < ME. *thol*, *tholle*, < AS. *thol* (glossed *scalimus*) = MD. *dol*, *dolle*, D. *dol* = LG. *dolle*, a thole, = Icel. *thollr*, a wooden peg, the thole of a boat, a pin, = Dan. *tol*, a thole, pin, stopper; cf. Icel. *thollr*, also *tholl* (*thall*), = Norw. *toll*, *tall*, a fir-tree, = Sw. *tall*, dial. *tål*, a pine-tree.] 1. A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat, or in a similar position, to act as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. The oar is sometimes secured to the thole by a loop of cordage; but more frequently there are two pins between which the oar plays, in which case the thole is properly the pin against which the oar presses when the stroke is made. It is common, however,



Thole.







vertebra which bears functional ribs; entering into the formation of the thorax, specifically noting such vertebrae (all vertebrae being dorsal in one sense). (e) Pertaining to the head and thorax of some animals; cephalothoracic: as, *thoracic* limbs or appendages; the *thoracic* girdle (that is, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, of a vertebrate); pectoral in position, as the ventral fins of some fishes. (f) Pertaining to the front and sides of the thorax or to the breast; pectoral: as, the mammary glands of man are *thoracic*. (g) Done or effected by means of the thorax: as, *thoracic* respiration. (h) Affecting the thorax or its organs: as, *thoracic* diseases, symptoms, or remedies.

2. Having a thorax (of this or that kind); belonging to the *Thoracica*: as, the *thoracic* cirripeds.—3. Having the ventral fins thoracic in position; belonging to the *Thoracici*: as, a *thoracic* fish.—**Thoracic angles**, the corners of the thorax, or of the prothorax in insects with wing-covers. **Thoracic aorta**, that section of the aorta which traverses the cavity of the thorax. It extends from the origin of the vessel to its passage through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, where it becomes the abdominal aorta. The term is also restricted to the straight or descending part of the aorta (excluding the arch). In this sense the thoracic aorta begins where the arch ends, about opposite the fifth thoracic vertebra. The branches of the thoracic aorta are the pericardial, bronchial (the nutrient vessels of the lungs), esophageal, postmediastinal, and the usually ten pairs of intercostals. See cuts under *diaphragm* and *thorax*. **Thoracic artery**, one of several branches given off by the axillary artery in the second and third sections of its course, and distributed chiefly to the pectoral muscles and adjacent soft tissues. Four such vessels are named in man as the *superior*, *acromial*, *long*, and *axillary*. They are also called *suprathoracic*, *acromioclavicular* or *thoracoclavicular*, *longithoracic*, and *axillothoracic*.—**Thoracic axis**, the common trunk of the acromioclavicular and superior thoracic arteries, when these are given off together.—**Thoracic duct**. See *duct*, and cut under *diaphragm*.—**Thoracic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Thoracic girdle**, the pectoral girdle, or scapular arch. See cuts under *epileura*, *anosternum*, and *sternum*.—**Thoracic grooving**, the longitudinal depressions along the sternum on either side in rachitic or pigeon-breasted children.—**Thoracic index**, the ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax.—**Thoracic limbs**, the fore limbs of a vertebrate; the arms of a man, fore legs of a quadruped, wings of a bird, pectoral fins of a fish; the appendages of the scapular arch, or shoulder-girdle; in invertebrates, the appendages proper to the thorax, generally the ambulatory and chelate, as distinguished from abdominal appendages, mouth-parts, etc. See cut under *Araneida*.—**Thoracic nerves**. (a) *Anterior thoracic*, two branches, the external and internal, arising from the outer and inner cords of the brachial plexus and distributed to the pectoral muscles. (b) *Posterior thoracic*, a branch from the upper two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, passing on the side of the chest to be distributed to the serratus magnus. Also called *long thoracic*, and *external respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Thoracic parietes**, the walls of the chest; especially, the movable front and sides of the chest, whose bony basis is the ribs and sternum.—**Thoracic region**. (a) The extent or superficies of the thorax as a part of the body; some part of the thoracic walls, with reference to groups of muscles which lie upon them: as, the anterior or lateral *thoracic region*. (b) Especially, one of the several parts

an order, consisting of the ordinary sessile and pedunculated cirripeds, or barnacles and acorn-shells, in which the abdomen is rudimentary and there are six thoracic segments with as many pairs of cirrose limbs. See *Cirripedia*, *Lepas*, *Balanus*.

**thoracicabdominal**, **thoracicacromial**, *a.* Same as *thoracicabdominal*, *thoracacromial*.

**Thoracici** (thō-ras'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of \**thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] In *ichth.*, the third one of four Linnean orders of fishes (the others being *Apodes*, *Jugulares*, *Abdominales*), characterized by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are placed beneath the pectorals. By Cuvier and others the term has been recognized with various limitations, but it is no longer used in classifying fishes, though the adjective *thoracic* remains as a descriptive term in its original sense.

**thoracico-acromialis** (thō-ras'i-kō-a-kro-mi-ā'lis), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracico-acromialis* (-lēz). [NL., < \**thoracicus*, *thoracic*, + *acromialis*, *acromial*.] The acromioclavicular artery, a branch of the axillary, given off just above the pectoralis minor, and dividing into three sets of branches.

**thoracicohumeral** (thō-ras'i-kō-hū-me-ral), *a.* [NL., < \**thoracicus*, *thoracic*, + *humeralis*, *humeral*.] Pertaining to the thorax and the humerus, or to the chest and the upper arm.

**thoracicohumeralis** (thō-ras'i-kō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracicohumeralis* (-lēz). [NL.: see *thoracicohumeral*.] An artery, a branch of the thoracic-acromialis, which descends upon the arm with the cephalic vein in the interval between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles.

**thoraciform** (thō-ras'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *forma*, *form*.] In *entom.*, noting the mesonotum when it is very large and forms the main part of the upper surface of the thorax, as in *Diptera* and most *Hymenoptera*.

**thoracipod** (thō-ras'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *ποῦς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having thoracic limbs differentiated as ambulatory legs, as a crab or lobster; belonging to the *Thoracipoda*; malacostracous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thoracipoda*; a crustacean which walks on specialized thoracic limbs (pereopods); a malacostracous.

**Thoracipoda** (thō-ra-sip'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thoracipod*.] In some systems, a subclass or superorder of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Malacostraca*; the higher series of crustaceans, contrasted with the entomostracans or *Gnathopoda*. The name refers to the fact that the seven anterior or cephalic segments being specialized for sensation and nutrition, the next or thoracic segments distinctively subserve locomotion. The name is proposed as a substitute for *Malacostraca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

**thoracipodous** (thō-ra-sip'ō-dus), *a.* [L. *thoracipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *thoracipod*.

**thoracispinal** (thō-ras-i-spī-nal), *a.* [L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *spina*, *spine*: see *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the thoracic section of the spinal column: as, a *thoracispinal* nerve. *Concs. Brit.*, 1887.

**thoracodidymus** (thō-rā-kō-dīd'i-mus), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *διδυμος*, *double*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster the two bodies of which are joined at the thorax.

**thoracogastrodidymus** (thō-rā-kō-gas-trō-dīd'i-mus), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *γαστήρ*, *stomach*, + *διδυμος*, *double*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with united thoraxes and abdomen.

**thoracometer** (thō-ra-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *μέτρον*, *measure*.] An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement of any point in the thorax.

**thoracopagus** (thō-ra-kop'a-gus), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *παῖς*, *that which is firmly set*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the thoraxes.

**thoracoplasty** (thō-rā-kō-plas-tī), *n.* [L. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *πλάσσειν*, *put in a certain form*.] Removal of a section of one or more ribs for the cure of a fistula of the chest-wall following empyema.

**Thoracostraca** (thō-ra-kos'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *στρακόν*, *a shell*.] In some systems, a division of malacostracous crustaceans, including the podophthalmous or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters: nearly conterminous with *Podophthalma*.

**thoracostracous** (thō-ra-kos'trā-kus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Thoracostraca*.

**thoracotheca** (thō-rā-kō-thē-kā), *n.*; *pl.* *thoracothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *θήκη*, *a case*.] In *entom.*, the trunk-case of a pupa, or that part of the integument which covers the thorax. Also *cytotheca*.

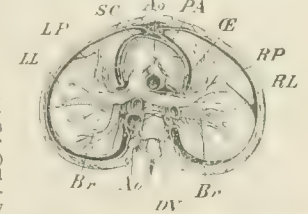
**thoracotomy** (thō-ra-kot'ō-mī), *n.* [L. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), the thorax, + *τομή*, *cut*, *incision*.] In *surg.*, the operation of free incision through the thoracic walls. Compare *thoracenteresis*.

**thorah**, *n.* See *torah*.

**thoral** (thō'ral), *a.* [Prop. *toral*, < L. *torus*, ML. erroneously *thorus*, a cushion, couch, bed: see *torus*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed; nuptial; specifically, in *palmistry*, noting the line or mark of Venus on the hand.

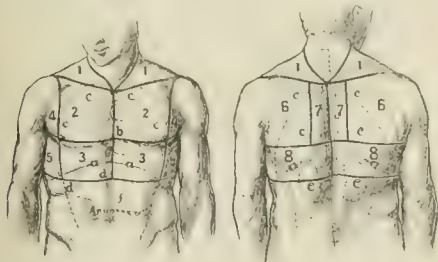
**thorax** (thō'raks), *n.*; *pl.* *thoraces* (thō-rā'sēz). [L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), a breastplate, also the part of the body covered by the breastplate, the thorax.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a part of the trunk between the head or neck and the abdomen or tail, in any way distinguished, as by containing the heart and lungs, by being inclosed with large ribs, or by bearing certain limbs not borne elsewhere. The name is applied both to the walls and to the cavity of this part of the body, but not to the contents of the cavity, and properly not to the thoracic appendages. In all vertebrates the thorax represents several of the segments or somites of the body succeeding the cervical and succeeded by the abdominal or pelvic segments. It is generally defined by the elongation of several ribs and the connection of some or most of these with a breast-bone, the thoracic skeleton thus forming a bony cage or frame which contains and defends the principal organs of circulation and respiration. In invertebrates, however, the thorax is defined upon other considerations. (a) In man and all mammals the thorax is sharply marked off from the rest of the trunk by the lack of developed cervical and lumbar ribs, and its cavity is completely shut off from that of the abdomen by the diaphragm. The human thorax is of conical figure, somewhat like the frustum of a cone, narrowed above, broad below, of greater width than depth, and in cross-section somewhat cardiform or heart-shaped, from the intrusion of the backbone. Its truncated apex presents to the neck; its concave base is formed by the diaphragm. The cavity is divided into a pair of large pleural cavities, right and left, for the lungs, and a third submedian pericardial cavity for the heart. Where the opposite pleural cavities do not quite meet and fit, both before and behind, is an interpleural space, the anterior and posterior mediastinal cavity, or premediastinum and post-mediastinum. Besides the heart and lungs and their respective serous sacs (pericardium and pleura), the thorax contains many other structures, as the thoracic duct and thoracic aorta, many branches of the latter, etc. The thorax of other mammals differs from that of man chiefly in size, shape, degree of movability, etc., but not in actual structure or office. (b) In birds the thorax is relatively very capacious and expansive. The sternum is of enormous size; long ribs frequently extend into the sacral region, and others, shorter, into the cervical region, so that the thorax encroaches in both directions. Its cavity is not shut off from that of the abdomen by any diaphragm. The ribs have a movable joint between their vertebral and sternal parts, contributing to the expansibility of the chest. Most of the abdominal as well as proper thoracic viscera are actually inclosed by the thoracic walls. See cut under *epileura*. (c) In those reptiles and batrachians which have breast-bones a thorax is distinguished much as it is in higher vertebrates. In serpents, which have no sternum, and whose ribs extend from head to tail, there is no distinction between thorax and abdomen; and the case is similar with turtles. In a few reptiles the thorax develops wing-like parachutes serving for a kind of flight. (d) In fishes a thorax, or a thoracicabdominal region, is usually well marked by long ribs from a postanal solid and fleshy part of the body, but there is no distinction of thoracic and abdominal cavities. The thorax may bear the pectoral fins, or these and the ventrals, or neither.

2. In *entom.*, that part of the body which is situated between the head and the abdomen, and in adult insects alone bears the wings and legs, when there are any. In the typical or hexapod insects the thorax is almost always a well-marked region, distinguished from the head in front and from the abdomen behind by bearing the only locomotory appendages which these insects possess in the adult state—namely, one or two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The thorax typically consists of three segments or somites of the body, one to each pair of legs, respectively named, from before backward, the *prothorax*, the *mesothorax*, and the *metathorax*, or sometimes the *prethorax*, *medithorax*, and



Cross-section of Human Chest viewed from above, showing heart, lungs, and great vessels in place. Each lung is invested with pleura and the heart with pericardium; the dark borders around the lungs and heart are cavities of pleura and of pericardium; the interval between pleural cavities of opposite sides is the mediastinum; the anterior mediastinum is entirely black; the middle is occupied by the heart, the posterior by the esophagus, etc.

RL, right lung; LL, left lung; RP and LP, two pulmonary veins; PA, pulmonary artery branching to each lung; Ao, ascending part of arch of aorta; Ao, descending aorta (intervening arch of aorta cut away); the line from Ao rests upon heart; SC, superior vena cava; IV, inferior vena cava; Br, right and left bronchi, cut end of each presenting; E, esophagus collapsed; DV, body of a thoracic or dorsal vertebra.



Thoracic Regions, bounded by thick black lines.

1, 1, right and left humeral; 2, 2, right and left subclavian; 3, 3, right and left mammary; 4, 4, right and left axillary; 5, 5, right and left subaxillary or lateral; 6, 6, right and left scapular; 7, 7, right and left interscapular; 8, 8, right and left superior dorsal or subscapular. The viscera of the thorax are indicated by dotted lines: a, diaphragm; b, heart; c, lungs; d, liver; e, kidneys; f, stomach.

into which the surface of the human thorax is divided or mapped out by certain imaginary lines, which to some extent denote the situation of the contained viscera, and thus serve for medical and surgical purposes. These regions, unlike some of the corresponding abdominal regions, are all in pairs (right and left), in one nomenclature known as the *humeral*, *subclavian*, *mammary*, *axillary*, *scapular*, *interscapular*, and *subscapular*.—**Thoracic region of the spine**, that portion of the spine which is composed of thoracic vertebrae. Also called *dorsal region*.

**Thoracic shield**, one of the three plates covering the thoracic rings in insect larvae.—**Thoracic vertebra**, any vertebra which bears a developed rib entering into the formation of a thorax. Also called *dorsal vertebra*.—**Thoracic viscera**, the viscera contained within the cavity of the thorax—namely, the heart, lungs, thymus, a section of the esophagus, thoracic duct, thoracic aorta, caval veins, and other large vessels.—**Transverse thoracic furrow**, in many *Diptera*, "a suture crossing the mesothorax and ending on each side a little before the base of the wing: its presence or absence, and form, are important characters in classification" (*Osten Sacken*).

II. *n.* 1. A thoracic structure; especially, a thoracic artery or nerve, or a rib-bearing dorsal vertebra.—2. A thoracic fish.

**Thoracica** (thō-ras'i-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of \**thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] The principal group of the *Cirripedia*, by some recognized as



a thorny shrubs or trees, [Rare.]

**thorn**<sup>1</sup> *thorn*, *v. t.* [*thorn*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To prick or pierce with or as with a thorn. [Rare.]

I am the only rose of all the stock that never *thorned* him.

Tennyson, Harold, I. 1.

2. To fasten with a thorn.

Sometimes the Plane, sometimes the Vine they shear,  
Choosing their fairest tresses here and there;  
And with their sundry locks, *thorn'd* each to other,  
Their tender limbs they hide from Cynthia's Brother.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

**thorn**<sup>2</sup> *thorn*, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] Supplied *v. t.*

Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a',  
An' see ye be weell *thorn*.

*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

**thorn**<sup>3</sup>, *v. t.* [*thorn*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] To be supplied (*t*).

When they had eaten and well drunken,

And a' had *thorn'd* me;

The bride's father he took the cup,

For to serve out the wine.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Mairie* (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

**thorn-apple** (*thörn'ap'l*), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Datura*, chiefly *D. Stramonium*. The name refers to the large spiny capsule. See *stramonium*.—2. A fruit of some species of *Crataegus* or *thorn-tree*; a haw; also, the tree itself.

**thornback** (*thörn'bak*), *n.* [*thorn*<sup>1</sup> + *back*, *l.*]

*thornbak*, *thornbak*, [*thörn*<sup>1</sup> + *back*, *l.*]

1. A kind of ray or skate, *Raja clavata*,

common on the British coasts, distinguished by the short and strong spines which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows about 2 feet long, and is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, etc. Many are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent. The female is in Scotland called *maiden-skate*.

The spreading ray, the *thornback* thin and flat.

*J. Dennis* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

2. The common British spider-crab, *Maia squinado*. Sometimes called *king-crab*. See *cut under Maia*.

**thornback-ray** (*thörn'bak-rä*), *n.* Same as *thornback*, 1.

**thornbill** (*thörn'bil*), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphocoryn*: a book-name. These notable hummers are large (averaging over four inches long), with broad forked tail, the gorget pendent like a beard, and specially short sharp bill (whence both the generic and vernacular names). Six species are described, one of the best-known being *R. heteropogon*. They range from the Colombian States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms: *Chalcostigma*, *Lampopogon*, and *Eupogon*.

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It is about 8 inches long, brown varied with black, white, and chestnut, and noted for the great size of the nest which it builds of twigs and thorns, in bushes. It is a well-known Argentine type, a sort of large synallaxine bird with short wings, stout feet, and sharp tail-feathers.

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The wood is hard and close-grained, and is used as the hawthorn, useful for turnery and even for wood-engraving. Several acacias and various other plants receive the name. See *hawthorn*, and specific articles below.

The rose also had hawthorn freshness.  
That cometh out of the *thorne* wude.

*Orlando* (Vernon, I. 444 (Morris and Skeat, I. 183)).

All about the *thorn* will blow  
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.

*Penman* (Two Voices).

4. In *wood*, some sharp process, horn, or spine. See *prick*, 4.—5. In *caten*, one of certain geometrical figures; an English book name. The little thorn is *Epina adenaria*; the early thorn is *Sorbus diocoria*.—6. In *huck-making*, a small pointed projection used to decorate the cord-net, etc. Compare *spine*, 5.—7. The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ*, equivalent to *th*; also, the corresponding character in Icelandic.

The English letter *thorn* *þ* survived and continued in use as late as the 14th century, when it was transformed to *y*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 160.

A thorn in the flesh or side, a source of constant annoyance.

There was given to me a *thorn* (or stake, R. V., margin) in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 2 Cor. xii. 7.

**Buffalo-thorn**, *Acacia latifolia*, of India, a low tree with an umbrella-like top when old, and bearing long pinnules. **Christ's thorn**. See *Christ-thorn*, *Palm-tree*, and *red-bell tree*. In Germany the holly is said to be the Christ's thorn. **Cockspur-thorn**, the American *Crataegus coccinea*, also called *Newcastle thorn*. It reaches the height of 30 feet, is of a table-like growth, and has dark shining leaves, and thorns 4 inches long. It is planted for ornament in Europe, being perhaps the best American species for the purpose, as it is also for hedging. **Egyptian thorn**, *Acacia Arabica* (*A. vera*), one of the gum-bearing trees. **Elephant-thorn**, *Acacia tomentosa*.

**Evergreen thorn**, the pyracanth, *Crataegus Pyracantha*, of southern Europe. It is a favorite in culture for its luxuriant evergreen foliage and abundant orange-scarlet fruit. Being of a spreading and trailing habit, it is in England often trained upon walls. **Glastonbury thorn**, a variety of *Lawsonia Crataegus Pyracantha* var. *pyracantha*, which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it was believed that the original tree was the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where, according to tradition, he became the founder of the celebrated abbey. **Jerusalem thorn**. See *Parkinsonia*.—**Jews' thorn**. Same as *Christ's thorn.—**Karoo thorn**, the *Acacia drepanolobium*, of southern Africa, *Acacia drepanolobium*, a tree with very sharp spines from 1 inch to 3 inches long. **Lily thorn**, a plant of the West Indian rubaceous genus *Catesbaea*, particularly *C. spinosa* with large yellow nodding flowers, and *C. parviflora* with small white flowers. These plants are spiny in the axils of the leaves. **Newcastle thorn**. See *Cockspur-thorn*, above.—**Parsley-leaved thorn**, the parsley-haw, *Crataegus apiculata*.—**Pyracanth thorn**, *Crataegus Pyracantha*.—**Pear-thorn**. Same as *pyracanth thorn*.—**Sallow-thorn**. See *Hippophae*.*

**Scarlet fruited thorn**, the scarlet fruited haw, *Crataegus coccinea*, a small tree common northward in North America, with finely cut-toothed leaves and small scarlet, barely edible haws. **Scorpion-thorn**, *scorpion's thorn*.

**September thorn**. See *Sep-*

**Silkworm-thorn**, a small Chinese tree, *Cul-*

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**thorn-broom** (thörn'bröm), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus*.

**thorn-bush** (thörn'büşh), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

The lantern is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush. *Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 263.*

**thorn-devil** (thörn'dev'l), *n.* A certain spiny lizard, *Moloch horridus*.



Thorn devil *M. horridus*.

**thorned** (thörn'd), *a.* [*< thorn¹ + -ed².*] Bearing thorns; thorny.

Silvery-green with thorned vegetation, sprawling lobes of the prickly pear. *The Atlantic, LXV. 267.*

**thornen** (thörn'nen), *a.* [*< ME. thornen, thernen, < AS. thyrnen (= OFries. thornen = OHG. durnin), of thorn, < thorn, thorn: see thorn¹ and -en².*] Made of thorns.

**thorn-headed** (thörn'hed'ed), *a.* Acanthocephalous: as, the thorn-headed worms (the members of the order *Acanthocephala*). See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

**thornhog** (thörn'hog), *n.* [*ME., < thorn¹ + hog¹.*] A hedgehog. *Apocrite of Iucyl, p. 66.*

**thorn-hopper** (thörn'hop'er), *n.* A tree-hopper, *Thelia crategi*, which lives on the thorn and other rosaceous trees.

**thorn-house** (thörn'hous), *n.* A salt-evaporating house in which the brine is caused to trickle down over piles of brush or thorns, in order to give greater exposure for evaporation.

**thornless** (thörn'les), *a.* [*< thorn¹ + -less.*] Free from thorns.

Youth's gay prime and thornless paths.  
*Coleridge, Sonnet to Bowles.*

Thy great  
Forefathers of the thornless garden, there  
Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve.  
*Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 3.*

**thorn-oyster** (thörn'oïs'tër), *n.* A thorny bivalve of the family *Spondylidae*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**thornstone** (thörn'stön), *n.* In the manufacture of salt, a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, and some chlorides, which accumulates in the thorns of a thorn-house.

**thorn-swine** (thörn'swîn), *n.* A porcupine.  
**thorn-tail** (thörn'täl), *n.* [*< thorn¹ + tail¹.*] A humming-bird of the genus *Gouldia*, having long sharp tail-feathers (whence the genus is also called *Prymnacantha*). The one with the most spine-like rectrices is *G. popelairiei*, 4½ inches long, the male of a shining grass-green color, varied in some places with red, steel-blue, black, and white. It inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

**thorn-tailed** (thörn'täld), *a.* In *herpet.*, having spinose scales on the tail: specific in the phrase *thorn-tailed agamas*. See *Uromastix*.

**thorny** (thörn'ni), *a.* [*< ME. thorny = D. doornig = MHG. dornic, G. dornig; as thorn¹ + -y¹.*] The AS. form is *thornih* = (*i. dornicht*). 1. Abounding in or covered with thorns; producing thorns; prickly; spiny.

The steep and thorny way to heaven.  
*Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 48.*

And the thorny balls, each three in one,  
The chestnuts throw on our path.  
*Browning, By the Fireside.*

2. Characteristic of or resembling a thorn; sharp; irritating; painful.

The sharp thorny points  
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII, ii. 4. 224.*

A sharp thorny-toothed satirical rascal.  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.*

3. In *zool.*, spinous; prickly; echinate.—**Thorny lobster**, the spiny lobster. See cut under *Palinurus*.—**Thorny oyster**. Same as *thorn-oyster*. = *Syn. 1.* Spinose, spinous, briery, sharp.

**thorogummite** (thö-rö-gum'it), *n.* [*< thorium + gummite.*] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull yellowish-brown color, and containing silica and the oxides of uranium, thorium, and the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. It is somewhat related to gummite, but is distinguished by containing thorium. It occurs with gadolinite and other rare minerals in Llano county, Texas.

**thorough** (thur'ö), *prep. and adv.* [Early mod. E. also *thorow*; often written briefly *thoro*: *< ME. thoroug, thorou, thorug, thoruh, thorn, thow, thorz, thorugh, thurug, thurah, thourh, thorough, thourh, thourh, thourh, thour, < AS. thurh, rarely and chiefly in comp. thyrh, thorch, ONorth. therh = OS. thurh, thuru = OFries. thrach, trach, Fries. troch, also dor = MD. deur, door, D. door = MHG. durch, dor = OHG. duruh, dhoruh, durih, MHG. durch, dur, G. durch = Goth. thairh, thorough, through; orig., as the AS. (ONorth.) and Goth. forms indicate, with radical *e* (AS. *therh*, *> theorch*, *> thurh*); prob. orig. neut. acc. ('going through') of the adj. appearing in OHG. *derh*, 'pierced,' whence also ult. AS. dim. *thyrel* ('thyrel') (= OHG. *durhil, durhil, etc.*), pierced, as a noun, *thyrel*, a hole (see *thirl¹*, *n.*), and Goth. *thairko*, a hole (see *thirl¹*, and cf. *thurrock*); perhaps ult. connected with AS. *thringan*, etc., press, crowd (press through); see *thring*, *throng¹*. Hence, by transposition, *through¹*, the common modern form, differentiated from *thorough* as *prep. and adv.* For the form *thorough*, *< AS. thurh, cf. borough¹, < AS. burh, and furrow, < AS. furh.*] 1. *prep.* Through. See *through¹*, a later form of *thorough*, now the exclusive form as a preposition and adverb.*

He that wol thorghe Turkeye, he gothe toward the Cytee of Nyke, and passethe thorghe the zate of Chienetout.  
*Manderüle, Travels, p. 21.*

When that dede was don deliuerli & sone  
Gode lawes thurth his lond leliu he sette.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5475.*

And thus we Sayed thorow the Gulf of Seynt Elene, other-  
wise callyd the Gulf of Satalie, And com a long the Costes  
of Turkey, And ther we saw the Mowntaynes of Mace-  
donye.  
*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.*

Over hill, over dale,  
Thorough bush, thorough brier,  
Over park, over pale,  
Thorough wood, thorough tree.  
*Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 3. 5.*

II. *adv.* Through: as, thoroughgoing. See *through¹*, *adv.*

**thorough** (thur'ö), *a.* [*< thorough, adv.*] 1. Going through; through, in a literal sense: a form now occurring only in dialectal use or in certain phrases and compounds. See *through¹*, *a.*

Let all three sides be a double house, without thorough  
lights on the sides.  
*Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).*

2. Going through, as to the end or bottom of anything; thoroughgoing. Hence—(a) Penetrating; searching; sharp; keen.

The intuitive decision of a bright  
And thorough-edged intellect to part  
Error from crime.  
*Tennyson, Isabel.*

(b) Leaving nothing undone; slighting nothing; not superficial.

To be a thorough translator, he must be a thorough poet.  
*Dryden, Translation.*

(c) Fully executed; having no deficiencies; hence, complete in all respects; unqualified; perfect.

Me seemes the Irish Horse-boyes or Cuilles . . . in the  
thorough reformation of that realme . . . should be cutt  
of.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Dark night.  
Strike a full silence, do a thorow right  
To this great chorus.  
*Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, 1.*

A thorough discussion of the evils and dangers of all  
paper money, by whomsoever issued.  
*The Nation, XXI. 112.*

(d) Earnest; ardent. [Rare.]

She's taen him in her arms twa,  
And gien him kisses thorough.  
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

**Thorough framing**, the framing of doors and windows.

—**Thorough stress**. See *stress¹*. **Toll thorough**. See *toll¹*.

**thorough** (thur'ö), *n.* [*< thorough, a. or adv.*]

1. That which goes through. Specifically—(a) A thoroughfare; a passage; a channel.

If any man would alter the natural course of any water  
to run a contrary way, . . . the alteration must be from  
the head, by making other *thoroughs* and devices.  
*J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 303. (Davies.)*

(b) A furrow between two ridges. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

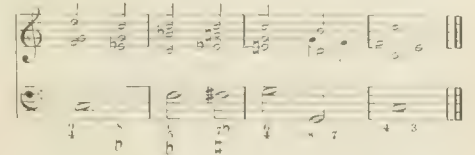
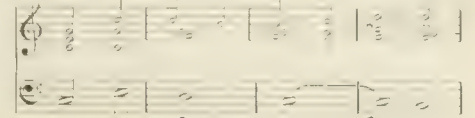
(c) Same as *perpend¹*.

2. In *Brit. hist.*, in the reign of Charles I., the policy of Strafford and Laud of conducting or carrying through ('thorough') the administration of public affairs without regard to obstacles. Hence the word is associated with their system of tyranny.

The dark, gloomy countenance, the full, heavy eye, which  
meet us in Strafford's portrait, are the best commentary  
on his policy of *Thorough*.  
*J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 509.*

**thorough-bass** (thur'ö-bäs), *n.* 1. In *music*, a figured bass, or basso continuo—that is, a bass voice-part written out in full throughout an entire piece, and accompanied by numerals which

indicate stenographically the successive chords of the harmony.—2. A system of stenographic marks, especially numerals, thus used with a bass for the purpose of indicating the harmony.—3. The science or art of harmonic composition in general: so called because of the prevalence of such stenographic systems: a loose usage. The ordinary system of thorough-bass, that of numerals, appears first in a publication of Richard Dering in 1597, and its earliest systematic presentation was by Viadana in 1612. In this system numerals are used to indicate the intervals between each tone of the given bass and the constituent tones of the chord to which it belongs so far as is necessary for clearness. If the bass tone is the root of a triad, no numeral is used, unless, perhaps, in an opening chord, to mark the desired position of the soprano, or where a previous chord might occasion ambiguity. The first inversion of a triad is indicated either



by 7; or simply by 6; the second inversion by 6. A seventh-chord is marked by 7; its first inversion by 7; or by 6; its second inversion by 6; or by 5; and its third inversion by 5; or simply 4. A chord of the ninth is marked 9, etc. A suspension is indicated by a numeral corresponding to its interval from the bass, followed usually by a careful noting of the interval of the resolution. In two successive chords having tones in common that are held over from one to the other in the same voices, the numerals required to indicate them in the first chord are given, and are followed in the second by dashes to mark their continuance. Every chromatic deviation from the original tonality is indicated. If the deviation occurs in a tone a third above the bass, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is generally used alone; but if it affects a tone already indicated by a numeral, the accidental required is prefixed to the numeral, except that, in place of a ♯ thus prefixed, it is customary to use a dash drawn through the numeral itself (as 8 or 4). A passage that is to be performed without chords—that is, in unison or in octaves—is marked *tasto solo*, or *t. s.* It is practically possible to indicate in these ways every element in the most complicated harmonic writing, so that an entire accompaniment may be presented on a single staff. The interpretation of such a score requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of part-writing. In consequence of the wide-spread use of this system, the first inversion of a triad is often colloquially called a *six-chord*, the second inversion a *six-four chord*, etc.

**thorough-bolt** (thur'o-bölt), *n.* In *mech.*, a bolt that passes through a hole and is secured in place by a nut screwed upon its projecting end: distinguished from a *tap-bolt*.

**thoroughbore**, *v. t.* [*ME. thoroboren (= OHG. durhporon, MHG. durchboru, G. durchbohren); < thorough + bore¹.*] To bore through; perforate. *R. Manning, Hist. of England (ed. Furnivall), l. 16184.*

**thorough-brace** (thur'ö-bräs), *n.* A strong band of leather extending from the front C-spring to the back one, and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

**thorough-braced** (thur'ö-bräst), *a.* Provided with or supported by thorough-braces.

The old-fashioned thorough-braced wagon.  
*S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 19.*

**thoroughbred** (thur'ö bred), *a. and n.* [*Also thoroughbred: < thorough + bred.*] 1. *a. 1.* Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood. See II.

Many young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatter-dashed to the knee.  
*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.*

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing: sometimes applied colloquially to persons.—3. Thoroughgoing; thorough.

Your *thoroughbred* casuist is apt to be very little of a Christian.  
*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.*

Cushing, scarce a man in years,  
But a sailor thoroughbred.  
*The Century, XXXVIII. 730.*

II. *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race; strictly, and as noting horses, a race-horse all of whose ancestors for a given number of generations (seven in England, five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.







the usage of the Friends) familiarity, wrath, scorn, contempt, etc.

She was never heard so much as to *thou* any in anger.  
*Stubbs, Christal Glasse* (New Shak. Soc.), p. 198.

Tam't him with the license of ink: if *thou* *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 48.*

**II. intrans.** To use *thou, thee, thy, and thine* in discourse, as do the Friends.

**though** (THO), *conj. and adv.* [Also written briefly *tho'*, *tho*; < ME. *though, thougha, thogh, thogh, thoh, thow, thoo, tho, thuch, thuz, than, thath, theg, thei, theig, etc.*, < AS. *thauh, theh* = OS. *thoh* = OFries. *thūch* = D. *doch* = MLG. *doch* = OHG. *dōh, dōh, MHG. doch, G. doch* = Icel. *tho* = Sw. *dock* = Dan. *dog* = Goth. *thauh*, *thouh* (the Goth. form indicating a formation < \**tha*, pronominal base of *that*, etc., + *-ah*, an enclitic particle).] **I. conj.** 1. Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; albeit; while; followed by a clause, usually indicative, either completely or elliptically expressed, and not-  
ing a recognized fact.

*Thy* the asse spae, frigtide he (Balaam) nozt.  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3978.

*Tha*: Arther the hende kyng at herte hade wonder, He let no schilblamit be sene.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 467.

This child, *th* hit were gung, wel hit understod, For seli child is sone i-lered thet he wole be god.  
*Life of Thomas Becket*, p. 8. (Halliwell.)

He's young and handsome, *though* he be my brother.  
*Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady*, iii. 2.

Her plans, *though* vast, were never visionary.  
*Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella*, ii. 16.

**2. Conceding or allowing that; however true it be that; even were it the case that; even if: followed by a subjunctive clause noting a mere possibility or supposition.**

I perfourmed the penance the preest me enioyned, And am ful sori for my synnes, and so I shal ceter.  
When I thinke there-on, *thei*re I were a pope.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 609.

We . . . charge noht his chatering, *though* he chide ever.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1981.

Nay, take all.  
*Though* 'twere my exhibition to a royal  
For one whole year.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

What would it avail us to have a hireling Clergy, *though* never so learned? *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

**3. Hence, without concessive force, in the case that; if: commonly used in the expression as *though*.**

And schalle be youre Deffence in all aduerssite,  
As *though* that y were daily in youre sight.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded.  
*Gen. xl. 10.*

O, how can Love's eye be true,  
That is so vex'd with watching and with tears?  
No marvel, then, *though* I mistake my view.  
*Shak., Sonnets, cxlviii.*

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,  
As *tho'* it were the beauty of her soul.  
*Tennyson, Pellens and Ettarre.*

**4. Nevertheless; however; still; but: followed by a clause restricting or modifying preceding statements.**

Lecherie . . . is on of the zeuten dyadliche zennes, *tho'* ther by zome bronches thet ne byeth naht dyadlich zenne.  
*Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Glad shall I be if I meet with no more such brunts; *though* I fear we are not got beyond all danger.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

**As *though*.** See def. 3.—**Though** *that*, *though*.

*Though* that my death were adjunct to my act,  
By heaven, I would do it. *Shak., K. John*, iii. 3. 57.

**What *though*** (elliptically for *what though the fact or case is so*), what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, etc.) care about that?

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though*? yet I live like a poor gentleman born. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, i. 1. 286.

=**Syn.** *Although, Though, etc.* (See *although*.) **While, Though.** See *while*.

**II. adv.** Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that.

Would Katharine had never seen him *though*!  
*Shak., T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 26.

I' faith, Sneeer, *though*, I am afraid we were a little too severe on Sir Fretful.  
*Sheridan, The Critic*, i. 1.

**though-all** (THO'äl), *conj.* [ME. *though al, thof al, etc.*; < *though* + *all*. Cf. *although*.] **Although.**

I am but a symple knave,  
*Thof* I come of curtayse kynne.  
*York Plays*, p. 121.

Nowe loke on me, my lordre dere,  
*Thof* all I put me noht in pres.  
*York Plays*, p. 122.

**thoughtless** (THO'les), *conj.* [ME. *thoughtles*; < *thought* + *-less* as in *unless*.] **Nevertheless; still; however.**

*Thagles* the wone is kuesaduol, and may wel wende to zenne dyadlich.  
*Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

**thought**<sup>1</sup> (thät), *n.* [< ME. *thought, thought, thoht, thoht, thugt, thoght*, < AS. *gethoht*, also *threht, getheht* = OS. *gethoht*, f., thinking, belief, = D. *gedachte* = OHG. *gahat, MHG. dacht, f.*, thought, OHG. *gedāht* (cf. OHG. *anadacht, MHG. anadacht, G. andacht*, attention, devotion (= Goth. *andathahs*, attention), f., *bedacht*, deliberation) = Icel. *thotti, thottir*, thought; = Goth. *thohthas*, thought (the above forms being more or less confused); with formative -t or -tu, < AS. *thancan* (pret. *thōhte*), etc., think; see *think*.] **1. The act or the product of thinking.** Psychologically considered, thought has two elements—one a series of phenomena of consciousness during an interval of time in which there is no noticeable interruption of the current of association by outward reactions (peripheral sensations and muscular efforts); the other a more or less definite acquisition to the stock of mental possessions, namely, a notion, which may repeatedly present itself and be recognized as identical. The former of these elements is the act of thinking as it appears to consciousness; the latter is the lasting effect produced upon the mind, likewise considered from the point of view of consciousness. (a) In the most concrete sense, a single step in a process of thinking; a notion; a reflection.

"They are never alone," said I, "that are accompanied with noble thoughts."  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

Truth shall nurse her,  
Holy and heavenly thoughts still counsel her.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII.*, v. 5. 30.

Some to Conceit alone their taste confine,  
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line.  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, l. 290.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.  
*Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.*

(b) The condition or state of a person during such mental action.

Horn sat upon the grunde,  
In *thugte* he was ibunde.  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere,  
Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in *thought*.  
*Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

(c) A synonym of *cognition* in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that *thought*, as above described, embraces every cognitive process except sensation, which is a mode of consciousness more allied to volition than to other kinds of cognition.

Feeling, *thought*, and action are to a certain extent opposed or mutually exclusive states of mind.  
*J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 657.

(d) The objective element of the intellectual product.

*Thought* always proceeds from the less to the more determinate, and, in doing so, it cannot determine any object positively without determining it negatively, or determine it negatively without determining it positively.

*E. Caird, Philos. of Kant*, p. 313.

*Thought* is, in every case, the cognition of an object, which really, actually, existentially out of *thought*, is ideally, intellectually, intelligibly within it; and just because within in the latter sense, is it known as actually without in the former. *Mind*, No. 35, July, 1884.

(e) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

*Thought* proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as the act of knowing or judging things by means of concepts.

*Dean Mansel, Prolegomena to Logic*, p. 22.

(f) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

Without entering upon the speculations of the Nominalists and the Realists, we must admit that, in the process of ratiocination, properly called *thought*, the mind acts only by words. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, i.

(g) A concept, considered as something which, under the influence of experience and mental action, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that (1) in the life of an individual, and (2) in history; as, the gradual development of Greek *thought*.

(h) The subjective element of intellectual activity; thinking.

By the word *thought* I understand all that which so takes place in us that we of ourselves are immediately conscious of it. *Descartes, Prin. of Philos.* (tr. by Veitch), i. § 9.

(i) The understanding; intellect.

For our instruction, to impart  
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 82.

What never was seen or heard of may yet be conceived; nor is anything beyond the power of *thought* except what implies an absolute contradiction.

*Hume, Inquiry concerning Human Understanding*, ii.

**2. An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with of: as, I have some *thought* of going to Europe.**

They have not only *thoughts* of repentance, but general purposes of doing the acts of it at one time or other.

*Stillinger, Sermons*, II. iii.

The sun was very low when we came to this place, and we had some *thoughts* of staying there all night; but the people gave us no great encouragement.

*Pooveke, Description of the East*, II. i. 106.

**3. pl.** A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

I would not there reside,  
To put my father in impatient *thoughts*  
By being in his eye. *Shak., Othello*, i. 3. 243.

It glads me  
To find your *thoughts* so even.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline*, iii. 1.

**4. Doubt; perplexity.**

When the lordes understood that kynge Arthur was gon and lette his lordes, than thei hadde grete *thought* wherefore it might be; but no wise coude thei devise the cause.  
*Morte d'Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

**5. Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.**

There is another thyng . . .  
Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and *thought*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 579.

In this *thought* and this anguyss was the mayden by the conuersion of Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Take no *thought* [be not anxious, R. V.] for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. *Mat. vi. 25.*

Gonzales was done to death by Gasca. Soto died of *thought* in Florida; and ciuill wars ate vp the rest in Peru. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 871.

**6. A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase *a thought*: as, *a thought* too small.**

Here be they are every way as fair as she, and *a thought* fairer, I trow. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

Though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better. *Swift, Letter*, Aug. 12, 1727.

**Elemental law of thought.** See *Elemental Free thought*. See *free*. - **Objective thought.** See *objective reason*, under *objective*. **Second thoughts**, mature or calmer reflection; after-consideration: as, on second *thoughts*, I will not speak of it.

Is it so true that second *thoughts* are best?  
Not first, and third, which are a ripper first?  
*Tennyson, Sea Dreams.*

**Upon or with a thought**, with the speed of thought; in a twinkling; immediately.

The fit is momentary; *upon a thought*  
He will again be well. *Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 4. 55.

I will be here again, even with *a thought*.  
*Shak., J. C.*, v. 3. 19.

**What is my *thought* like?** a game in which one or more of the players think of a certain object, and the rest, through questions as to what that thought or object is like, try to guess it. = **Syn.** 1. (a) *Feeling*, etc. (see *sensitment*); imagination, supposition.

**thought**<sup>2</sup> (thät). Preterit and past participle of *think*<sup>1</sup>.

**thought**<sup>3</sup> (thät). Preterit of *think*<sup>2</sup>.

**thought**<sup>4</sup> (thät), *n.* [Also *thout*; dial. form of *thof*<sup>1</sup>; in part a corruption of *thear*<sup>1</sup>.] A rower's seat; a thwart. [Prov. Eng.]

The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat.  
*Dict. ap. Moor.* (Halliwell, under *thouts*.)

**thoughted** (thä'ted), *a.* [< *thought*<sup>1</sup> + -ed.] Having thoughts: used chiefly in composition with a qualifying word.

Low-thoughted care. *Milton, Comus*, l. 6.

Those whom passion hath not blinded,  
Subtle-thoughted, myriad-minded.  
*Tennyson, Ode to Memory.*

Shallow-thoughted, and cold-hearted.  
*H. Spencer, Universal Progress*, p. 102.

**thoughten** (thä'tn). An old preterit plural (and irregular past participle) of *think*<sup>1</sup>.

Be you *thoughten*  
That I came with no ill intent.  
*Shak., Pericles*, iv. 6. 115.

**thought-executing** (thät'ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Effective with the swiftness of thought. Compare *upon a thought*, under *thought*<sup>1</sup>.

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,  
Vaunt-couriers to oak-clearing thunderbolts!  
*Shak., Lear*, iii. 2. 4.

**thoughtful** (thät'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *thoughtful, thohtful, thof'tful*; < *thought*<sup>1</sup> + -ful.] **1. Occupied with thought; engaged in or disposed to reflection; contemplative; meditative.**

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind.  
*Dryden, Æneid*, vii. 347.

No circumstance is more characteristic of an educated and *thoughtful* man than that he is ready, from time to time, to review his moral judgements.

*Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 91.

**2. Characterized by or manifesting thought; pertaining to thought; concerned with or dedicated to thought.**

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,  
And steel now glitters in the Muses' shades.  
*Pope, Choruses to Tragedy of Brutus*, i. 7.

Much in vain, my zealous mind  
Would to learned Wisdom's throne  
Dedicate each *thoughtful* hour.  
*Akenside, Odes*, ii. 9.

His coloring (in so far as one can judge of it by reproduction) is pleasing if not perceptibly *thoughtful*.  
*The Nation*, XLVII. 460.

**3. Mindful, as to something specified; heedful; careful: followed by of or an infinitive.**

For this they have been *thoughtful* to invest  
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 5. 73.

*Thoughtful* of thy gain,  
Not of my own. *J. Phillips, Cider*, i. 364.

**4. Showing regard or consideration for others: benevolent; considerate; kindly.**



**thow<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *thaw*.  
**thowel**, *thowl*, *n.* Variants of *thole*<sup>2</sup>.  
**thowless** *thow* less, *a.* [A var. of *thowless*. Cf. *thieless*.] Slack; inactive; lazy. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, finlessness  
 ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.  
*Scott, Old Mortality*, v.

**thowmbet**, *n.* An old spelling of *thumb*<sup>1</sup>.  
**Thracian** (thrā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Thracius*,  
 Thracian, *Thracia*, Thrace, < Gr. Θράκιος, Ionic  
 Θράκιος, *Thracian*, < *Thracian*, Ionic *Thracian*,  
 Thrace, < *Opās*, Ionic *Θράκις*, *Opās*, a Thracian.]  
**I. a.** Of or pertaining to Thrace, a region in  
 southeastern Europe (formerly a Roman province),  
 included between the Balkans and the  
 Aegean and Black Seas.

The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,  
 Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

*Shak., M. N. D.*, v. 1. 49.

**II. n.** An inhabitant or a native of Thrace.  
**thrack<sup>1</sup>** (thrak), *v. t.* [Appar. < ME. \**threken*,  
*threchen*, < AS. *thrycean* (= OHG. *drucken*,  
 MHG. *drucken*, *drucken*, G. *drucken*, etc.), press,  
 oppress.] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is  
 too narrow for any man to come bustling in, thrack'd with  
 great possessions and greater corruptions.

*South, Sermons*, II. vi.

**thragget**, *v. t.* Apparently an error for *shragge*  
 (see *shrag*).

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge*. Succido.

*Hulot, Abecedarium* (1552). (*Nares*.)

**thral<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An old spelling of *thrall*.

**thraldom** (thrāl'dum), *n.* [Also *thralldom*, and  
 formerly *thralldome*; < ME. *thralldom* (= Icel.  
*thralldom* = Sw. *tråldom* = Dan. *trældom*;  
 < *thral* + *-dom*.] The state or character of  
 being a thrall: bondage, literal or figurative;  
 servitude.

Every base affection

Keeps him [man] in slavish (*thralldome* & subjection.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

"Such as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons  
 of God," and not such as live in *thralldom* unto men.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, III. 9.

**thralhood<sup>1</sup>** (thrāl'hūd), *n.* [ME. *thralhod*, *thral-*  
*hede*; < *thral* + *-hood*.] Thralldom.

Thanne is mi *thralhod*.

Iwent in to kniethod.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

**thrall** (thrāl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. thrall, thralle*,  
*thral*, *threile* (pl. *thralles*, *thrales*, *threlles*, *threles*),  
 < late AS. *thræl* (pl. *thrēlas*), < Icel. *thræll* =  
 Sw. *træl* = Dan. *træl*, a thrall, prob. = OHG.  
*dreigil*, *drigil*, *trigil*, *trikil*, a serf, thrall; Teut.  
 form \**thragila* (contracted in Scand.), perhaps  
 orig. 'a runner,' hence an attendant, servant; <  
 AS. *threagian* (= Goth. *thragjan*), run, < *thrag*,  
*thrah*, a running, course; cf. Gr. *τροχίος*, a  
 small bird said to be attendant on the croc-  
 odile, < *τροχος*, a running, < *τροχεω*, run (see  
*trochil*, *trochus*, etc.). The notion that *thrall*  
 is connected with *thrill*, as if meaning orig.  
 'thrilled'—i. e. 'one whose ears have been  
 thrilled or drilled in token of servitude'—is  
 ridiculous in theory and erroneous in fact.  
 The AS. *thræl*, thrall, cannot be derived from  
*thyrchan*, *thyrchan*, thirl (see *thirl*<sup>1</sup>, *thrill*<sup>1</sup>), and if  
 it were so derived, it could not mean 'thrilled,'  
 or 'a thrilled man.' **I. n.** 1. A slave; a serf;  
 a bondman; a captive.

And se thi sone that in seruage

For mannis soule was made a *thralle*.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

In a dungeon deepe huge numbers lay  
 Of caytive wretched *thralls*, that wayled night and day.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, I. v. 45.

The actual slave, the *thrall*, the *thow*, is found every-  
 where (in early Britain). The class is formed and recruited  
 in two ways. The captive taken in war accepts slavery as  
 a lighter doom than death; the freeman who is guilty of  
 certain crimes is degraded to the state of slavery by sen-  
 tence of law. In either case the servile condition of the  
 parent is inherited by his children.

*E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 274.

The *thrall* in person may be free in soul.

*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette*.

**2.** One who is a slave to some desire, appe-  
 tite, spell, or other influence; one who is in  
 moral bondage.

Hi ne byeth [they are not] *threlles* ne to gold, ne to zeluer,  
 ne to hare caroyne [their flesh], ne to the guodes of fortune.

*Ayenbite of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

The slaves of drink and *thralls* of sleep.

*Shak., Macbeth*, III. 6. 13.

**3.** Thralldom, literal or figurative; bondage;  
 slavery; subjection.

The chafed Horse, such *thrall* ill-suffering,

Begins to snuff, and snort, and leap, and fling.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Handy-Crafts*.

thousand (thou'zand), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. thou-*

*thousand*, < AS. *thūsand* = OS.

*thūsand*, < OHG. *thūsant*, < Icel. *thús-*

*ant*, < ME. *thūsant*, < Icel. *thús-*

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thoughtlessly (thāt'lessi), *a.* [A thoughtless]

thoughtlessness (thāt'lessness), *a.* [A thoughtless]

thought-reader (thāt'reder), *a.* A reader

thought-sick (thāt'sik), *a.* [A thought-sick]

thoughtsome (thāt'sum), *a.* [A thoughtful]

thoughtsomeness (thāt'sumness), *a.* [A thoughtful]

thought-transfer (thāt'trans'fēr), *a.* [A thought-transfer]

thought-transference (thāt'trans'fēr-ens), *a.* [A thought-transference]

thought-transfere (thāt'trans'fēr-ens), *a.* [A thought-transfere]

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thought-transfere (thāt'trans'fēr-ens), *a.* [A thought-transfere]



Now soon they reach Newcastle jail,  
And to the prison-er thus they call:  
"Sleeps thou, wakes thou, Jack o' the Side,  
Or is thou wearied o' thy thrall?"

*Jack o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).  
I saw pale kings and princes too;  
They cried—"La Belle Dame sans Merci  
Hath thee in thrall!"  
*Knots, La Belle Dame sans Merci.*

4. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

The dairy *thralls* I might ha' wrote my name on 'em,  
when I come downstairs after my illness  
*George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. (Davies.)*

II. a. 1. Enslaved; bond; subjugated.

Ther liberte loste, ther contre made *thrall*  
With that fers geant huge and comorous,  
Horrible, myghty, strong, and ogulous.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4065.*

So the Philistines, the better to keep the Jews *thrall* and  
in subjection, utterly bereaved them of all manner weapon  
and artillery, and left them naked.

*Bp. Jewel, Works, II. 672.*

2. Figuratively, subject; enthralled.

Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde  
The feend that yow wolde make *theale* and bonde.  
*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 362.*

He cometh not of gentle blood  
That to his coyne is *thrall*.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.*

We govern nature in opinions, but we are *thrall* unto  
her in necessity. *Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).*

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

*thrall* (thrāl), *v. t.* [*< ME. thrallen; < < thrall, n.*]

1. To deprive of liberty; enslave.

For more precyous Catelle ne gretter Ransoun ne  
myghte he put for us than his bleessed Body, his precyous  
Blood, and his holy Lyf, that he *thrall'd* for us.

*Manderüle, Travels, p. 2.*

My husband's brother had my son  
*Thrall'd* in his castle, and hath starved him dead.  
*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

2. Figuratively, to put in subjection to some  
power or influence; enthrall.

Love, which that so soone kan  
The freedom of youre hertes to him *thrall*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, l. 235.*

Not all thy manacles  
Could fetter so my heeles, as this one word  
Hath *thrall'd* my heart.

*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.*

*thraller* (thrāl'ēr), *n.* [*< thrall + -er*]. One  
who thralls. *Encyc. Dict.*

*thrall'sst* (thrāl's), *n.* [*ME., < thrall + -ess*].  
A bondswoman. [Rare.]

There [in Egypt] thou shalt be sold to thin enemies, into  
thrallis and *thrall'ssis*. *Wyclif, Deut. xxviii. 68.*

*thrallful* (thrāl'fūl), *a.* [*< thrall + -ful*]. En-  
thrall'd; slavish.

Also the Lord accepted Iob, and staid  
His *Thrall*-full State.

*Sylvestre, Job Triumphant, iv.*

*thrangl* (thrang), *n.* A Scotch (and Middle  
English) form of *throngl*.

*thrang*<sup>2</sup> (thrang), *a. and adv.* [A Scotch (and  
ME.) form of *throng*<sup>2</sup>.] Crowded; much occu-  
pied; busy; intimate; thick.

Two dogs that were na *thrang* at hame  
Forgather'd ance upon a time. *Burns, Two Dogs.*

It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic  
a *thrang* day as this. *Scott, Old Mortality, iv.*

*thranite* (thrā'nīt), *n.* [= *F. thranite*, < Gr.  
*θρανίτης*, a rower of the topmost bench (in a  
trireme), < *θρανός*, bench, framework, esp. the  
topmost of the three tiers of benches in a tri-  
reme.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the rowers on the  
uppermost tier in a trireme. Compare *zeugite*  
and *thalamite*.

*thranitic* (thrā-nīt'ik), *a.* [*< thranite + -ic*].  
Of or pertaining to a thranite. *Encyc. Brit.*,  
XXI. 807.

*thrap* (thrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrapped*, ppr.  
*thraping*. [Perhaps a dial form of *frap*. Cf.  
dial. *troth* for *trough* (trōf). The converse  
change is more common: *fill*<sup>2</sup> for *thill*.] *Naut.*,  
to bind on; fasten about: same as *frap*, 2.

The hull was so damaged that it had for some time been  
secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it.  
*Southey, Nelson, iii., an. 1795.*

*thrapple* (thrap'l), *n.* Same as *thropole*.

*thrash*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* See *thresh*<sup>1</sup>.

*thrash*<sup>2</sup>, *thresh*<sup>2</sup> (thrash, thresh), *n.* [A var.  
of *thrush*<sup>3</sup> for *rush*<sup>1</sup>, as *rash*<sup>6</sup> for *rush*<sup>1</sup>.] A  
rush. [Scotch.]

They were twa bonnie lasses,  
Wha' biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,  
An' theekit it o'er wi' *thrash*.

*Bessie Bell and Mary Gray* (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

*thrashel*, *n.* See *threshel*.

*thrasher*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *thresher*<sup>1</sup>.

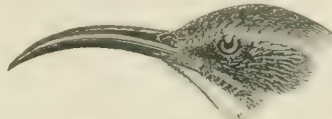
*thrasher*<sup>2</sup> (thrash'ēr), *n.* [Also *thresher*; a var.  
of *thrasher* (appar. simulating *thrasher*<sup>1</sup>, *thresh-*

*er*<sup>1</sup>); see *thrasher*.] A kind of thristle or thrush;  
specifically, in the United States, a thrush-  
like bird of the genus *Harporhynchus*, of which  
there are numerous species, related to the  
mocking-bird, and less nearly to the birds com-  
monly called thrushes. The best-known, and the  
only one found in the greater part of the United States,  
is *H. rufus*, the brown thrush or brown thrasher, also



Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*).

called *sandy mocking-bird* from its color and shape and  
power of mimicry, in which latter respect it approaches  
the true mocker, *Mimus polyglottus*. Its proper song,  
heard only from the male and in the breeding-season, is  
loud, rich, skiffily modulated, and well sustained. This  
bird is very common in shrubbery and undergrowth, es-  
pecially southward. It is bright rufous above, nearly  
uniform; below whitish shaded with pale flaxen-brown or  
cinnamon, and heavily marked with chains of dark-brown  
streaks, the throat immaculate, with a necklace of oval  
spots. The length is about 11 inches, the extent only 13 or  
14, as the tail is long and the wings are short. It builds  
in a bush, occasionally on the ground, a bulky nest of  
twigs, leaves, bark-strips, and rootlets, and lays from four  
to six eggs, whitish or greenish, profusely speckled with  
brown, about an inch long and 1 inch broad. A similar  
but darker-colored thrasher is *H. longirostris* of Texas.  
In New Mexico, Arizona, and California there are several  
others, showing great variation in the length and curva-  
ture of the bill, and quite different in color from the com-  
mon thrasher. Such are the curve-billed, *H. curvirostris*;  
the bow-billed, *H. c. palmeri*; the Arizona, *H. bendirei*;  
the St. Lucas, *H. cinereus* of Lower California; the Cali-



Head of California Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*),  
two thirds natural size.

fornia, *H. redivivus*; the Yuma, *H. lecontei*; and the cris-  
sal, *H. crissalis*—all found over the Mexican border.

She sings round after dark, like a *thrasher*.

*S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.*

**Blue thrasher**, the Bahaman *Mimocichla plumbea*, a sort  
of thrush of a plumbeous color with black throat and red  
feet.—**Sage thrasher**. See *sage-thrasher*, and cut under  
*Oreoscoptes*.

**thrasher-shark, thrasher-whale**. See *thresh-  
er-shark*, etc.

**thrashing, thrashing-floor**, etc. See *thresh-  
ing*, etc.

**thrashle**, *n.* See *threshel*.

**thrasonical** (thrā-sōn'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< Thraso(n)-*,  
the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's  
"Eunuchus," < Gr. *θρασις*, bold, spirited; see  
*dare*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Given to bragging; boasting; vain-  
glorious. *Bacon*.—2. Proceeding from or ex-  
hibiting ostentation; ostentatious; boasting.

There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two  
rams and Cesar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and  
overcame." *Shak.*, As you like it, v. 2. 34.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute  
and licentious living? his . . . vain-glorious and *Thrasoni-  
cal* braving? *G. Harvey, Four Letters.*

**thrasonically** (thrā-sōn'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a *thra-  
sonical* manner; boastingly.

To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte.

*Johnson* (under *rodomontade*).

**thrustet**. A Middle English preterit of *thrust*<sup>1</sup>.  
**Thrasyaëtus** (thras-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Coues,  
1884), after earlier *Thrasactos* (G. R. Gray, 1837),  
*Thrasactes* (G. R. Gray, 1844); < Gr. *θρασις*, bold,  
+ *αἰών*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or di-  
urnal birds of prey, including the great crested  
eagle or harpy of South America, *T. harpyia*, one  
of the largest and most powerful of its tribe.  
See cut under *Harpyia*.

**thratch** (thrach), *v. i.* [Perhaps an assimilated  
form of *thrack*.] To gasp convulsively, as one  
in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

If I but grip you by the collar,  
I'll gar you gape and glour, and gollar,  
An' *thratch* an' *thrash* for want of breath.  
*Beattie, John o' Arnha'. (Jamieson.)*

**thratch** (thrach), *n.* [*< thratch, v.*] The op-  
pressed and violent respiration of one in the  
agonies of death. [Scotch.]

**thraive, threave** (thrāv, thrēv), *n.* [*< ME.  
thraive, threave, thraife, < Icel. thrafi = Dan. trave  
= Sw. dial. trave, a number of sheaves (cf. Sw.  
trave, a pile of wood), perhaps orig. a handful  
(cf. L. manipulus, a sheaf, lit. 'a handful': see  
maniple), < Icel. thrafi, grasp. Cf. Icel. thref, a  
loft where corn is stored.*] 1. A sheaf; a hand-  
ful.

[Enter Bassiolo with Servants, with rushes.]

Come, strew this room afresh; . . . lay me 'em thus,  
In fine, smooth *threaves*; look you, sir, thus in *threaves*.  
*Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.*

His belt was made of myrtle leaves

Plaited in small curious *threaves*.

*Sir J. Mennis* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 19).

Specifically—2. Twenty-four sheaves of grain  
set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks  
of twelve sheaves each.

As I have thought a *thraive* of this three piles,

In what wode thei woxen and where that thei growed.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 55.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;  
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!  
A daimen icker in a *thraive*  
'S a sma' request.

*Burns, To a Mouse.*

3. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefi-  
nite number; a considerable number.

He sends forth *threaves* of ballads to the sale.

*Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 55.*

His jolly friends, who hither come

In *threaves* to frolic with him, and make cheer.

*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.*

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

**thraw**<sup>1</sup> (thrā), *v.* [A Sc. (and ME.) form of  
*thrawl*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *trans.* 1. To twist; hence, to  
wrench; wrest; distort.

Ye'll *thraw* my head aff my hause-bane,  
And throw me in the sea.

*Young Redin* (Child's Ballads, III. 15).

He is bowed in the back,

He's *thrawn* in the knee.

*Lord Salton and Auchanachie* (Child's Ballads, II. 166).

2. To cross; thwart; frustrate.

When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,  
Conform to gospel law, man,  
Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,  
They did his measures *thraw*, man.

*Burns, The American War.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To twist or writhe, as in  
agony; wriggle; squirm.

And at the dead hour o' the night,

The corpse began to *thraw*.

*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

The empty boat *thraw'd* i' the wind,  
Against the postern tied.

*D. G. Rossetti, Stratton Water.*

2. To cast; warp.—3. To be perverse or ob-  
stinate; act perversely. [Scotch in all uses.]

**thraw**<sup>1</sup> (thrā), *n.* [A Sc. form of *thrawl*<sup>1</sup>.] A  
twist; a wrench.

In Borrowstounness he resides with disgrace,

Till his neck stand in need of a *thraw*.

*Battle of Sheriff Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

To rin after spuilzie, de'il be wi' me if I do not give your  
craig a *thraw*. *Scott, Waverley, xlviii.*

**Heads and thraws**, lying side by side, the feet of the  
one by the head of the other.

**thraw**<sup>2</sup> (thrā), *n. and v.* A Scotch form of  
*thrawl*<sup>2</sup> for *thrawl*<sup>1</sup>.—In the dead *thraw*, in the death-  
throes; in the last agonies; the phrase is also applied to  
any object regarded as neither dead nor alive, neither hot  
nor cold. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.*

**thraw**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Scotch form of *thrawl*<sup>3</sup>.

**thraward, thrawart** (thrā'wārd, -wārt), *a.*  
[Appar. < *thraw*<sup>1</sup> + -ard (mixed with *fwaward*,  
*froward* (?)).] Cross-grained; perverse; stub-  
born; tough; also, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a  
*thrawart* job I hae had wi' her first and last.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.*

**thraw-crook** (thrā'krūk), *n.* See *throw-crook*, 1.  
**thrawn** (thrān), *p. a.* [A Sc. form of *thrawn*;  
cf. *thrawl*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Twisted; wrenched; distort-  
ed; sprained; as, a *thrawn* stick; a *thrawn* foot.  
—2. Cross-grained; perverse; contrary or con-  
tradictory.

"Of what are you made?" "Dirt" was the answer uni-  
formly given. "Wull ye never learn to say dust, ye *thrawn*  
deevil?" *Dr. J. Brown, Marjorie Fleming.*

**thread** (thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thred*;  
also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid*;  
< ME. *threed*, *thred*, *threde*, < AS. *thrād* = OFries.  
*thred* = MD. *drad*, D. *drad* = OHG. MHG.  
*drāt*, G. *draht*, thread, wire, = Icel. *thráðhr* =  
Sw. *tråd* = Dan. *tråd* = Goth. *\*thrēths* (not re-  
corded), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted' (cf.  
*twist*, *twine*, thread); with formative -d, < AS.  
*thrawan*, etc., twist, turn; see *thrawl*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A







thers: specifically noting swallows of the genus *Uromitus*, as *U. filiferus*. Also *wire-tailed*.

**thread-the-needle**, *n.* See *thread-needle*.

**thread-waxer** (thred'wak sēr), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a trough containing shoemakers' wax, which is kept hot by a lamp. It is attached to a sewing-machine, and the thread is caused to pass through it. *E. H. Knight*.

**thread-winder** (thred'win'dēr), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

**threadworm** (thred'wērm), *n.* A small roundworm or nematode; a hairworm or gordian; a filaria, or Guinea worm; especially, a pinworm; one of the small worms infesting the rectum, particularly of children, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*. These resemble bits of sewing-thread less than an inch long. See cuts under *Nematodea* and *Oxyuris*.

**thready** (thred'i), *a.* [*< thread + -y-*]. 1. Resembling or consisting of thread in sense 1, 2, or 5.

I climb with bounding feet the craggy steeps,  
Peak-lifted, gazing down the cloven deeps,  
Where mighty rivers shrink to *thready* rills.  
*R. H. Stoddard, The Castle in the Air.*

2. Containing thread; covered with thread.  
From hand to hand  
The *thready* shuttle glides. *Dyer, Fleece*, iii.

3. Like thread in length and slenderness; finely stringy; filamentous; fibrillar; finely fibrous.—**Thready pulse**. See *pulse* 1.

**threap, threep** (thrēp), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *threpe*; < ME. *threpen*, *threpen*, < AS. *thredþian*, *reprovo*, *rebuke*, *afflict*.] **I. trans.** 1. To contradict.

Thou wilt not *threap* me, this whinyard has gard many better men to lope than thou. *Greene, James IV.*, Int.

2. To aver or affirm with pertinacious repetition; continue to assert with contrary obstinacy, as in reply to persistent denial: as, to *threap* a thing down one's throat.

Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness  
They on my face have *threaped*.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche*, v. 227.

3. To insist on.  
He *threappit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.  
*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, xiv.

4. To cry out; complain; contend; maintain.  
Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgotten theym.  
*Ep. Fisher, Sermons*. (*Latham*.)

5. To call; term.  
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*.  
*Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 273.

**II. intrans.** 1. To indulge in mutual recrimination or contradiction; contend; quarrel; bandy words; dispute.

Thei thaste hym full thrally, than was ther no *threpyng*,  
Thus with dole was that dere vn-to dede dyght,  
His bak and his body was bolned for betyng,  
Itt was, I saie the for soth, a sorowfull sight.  
*York Plays*, p. 430.

It's not for a man with a woman to *threep*.  
*Take Thine old Cloak about Thee*.

2. To fight; battle.  
Than thretty dayes throlly thei *threppit* in feld,  
And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit!  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8362.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]  
**threap, threep** (thrēp), *n.* [*< ME. threpe, threpe*; < *threap, v.*] 1†. Contest; attack.

What! thinke ye so throlly this *threpe* for to leue?  
Heyue vp your hertes, henttes your armys;  
Wackyns vp your willes, as worthy men shuld.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9850.

2†. Contradiction.—3. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

You would show more patience, and perhaps more prudence, if you sought not to overwork me by shrewd words and sharp *threaps* of Scripture.

*T. Cromwell*, quoted in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church* [of Eng., vii.]

He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle*.

4. A superstitious idea or notion; a fret.

They'll . . . hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme over prayers, and ballants, and charms, . . . rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld *threep* o' theirs. *Scott, Guy Mannering*, xlv.

To keep one's *threap*, to stick pertinaciously or obstinately to one's averments or assertions. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor*, xxvii.

**threasure**, *n.* An obsolete form of *treasure*. *Spenser*.

**threat** (thret), *n.* [*< ME. thret, threte, thraet, thrat, threat*, < AS. *threāt*, a crowd, troop, pressure, trouble, calamity, threat (= Icel. *thraut*, trouble, labor), < *threótan* (pret. *threāt*, pp. *throten*), urge, afflict, vex, in comp. *ā-threótan*, im-

pers., vex, = D. *ver-drieten*, vex, = OHG. *\*driozan*, in comp. *bi-driozan* (MHG. *bedriessen*), *ir-driozan* (MHG. *er-driessen*), MHG. *ver-driezen*, G. *ver-driessen*, impers., vex, annoy, = Icel. *thrjóta*, impers., fail, = Dan. *fortryde*, vex, repent, = Goth. *\*thriutan*, in *us-thriutan* (= AS. *ā-threótan*), trouble, vex, = L. *trudere*, push, shove, crowd, thrust out, press, urge (> *trudis*, a pole to push with), = OBulg. *truzda*, vex, plague (*trudā*, trouble). From the same verb or its compounds are the nouns Icel. *throt*, want, MHG. *urdruz*, *urdrütze*, vexation, *verdruz*, G. *verdruss* (= Dan. *fortræd*), vexation, trouble. Hence *threat*, *v.*, *threaten*. Cf. *thrust* 1. From the L. verb are ult. E. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*, etc., *trusion*, *extrusion*, etc.] 1†. Crowd; press; pressure.

The *threat* was the mare. *Layamon*, l. 9791.

2†. Vexation; torment.  
Then *thrat* moste I thole, & vnthok to mede.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 55.

3. A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or a determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.  
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 66.

'Tis certain that the *threat* is sometimes more formidable than the stroke, and 'tis possible that the beholders suffer more keenly than the victims. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

4. In *law*, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to preclude that free voluntary action which is necessary to assent. = *Syn.* 3. See *menace*, *v. t.*

**threat** (thret), *v.* [*< ME. threten*, < AS. *thredþian*, press, oppress, repress, correct, threaten (= MD. *droten*, threaten), < *thredit*, pressure: see *threat*, *n.* Cf. *threaten*.] **I. trans.** 1. To press; urge; compel.

Fele thryuande thonkkez he *thrat* hom to haue.  
*Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1980.

2. To threaten.  
Every day this wal they wolde *threte*.  
*Chaucer, Good Women*, l. 754.

**II. intrans.** To use threats; act or speak menacingly; threaten.

K. Phi. Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy.  
K. John. No more than he that *threats*.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 347.

'Twere wrong with Rome, when Catiline and thou  
Do *threat*, if Cato feared. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, iii. 1.  
[Obsolete or archaic in all senses.]

**threaten** (thret'n), *v.* [*< ME. thretnen*; < *threat + -en*]. **I. intrans.** 1. To use threats or menaces; have a menacing aspect.

An eye like Mars, to *threaten* and command.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 57.

2. To give indication of menace, or of impending danger or mischief; become overcast, as the sky.

I have long waited to answer your kind letter of August 20th, in hopes of having something satisfactory to write to you; but I have waited in vain, for every day our political horizon blackens and *threatens* more and more.  
*T. A. Mann* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 437).

**II. trans.** 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or of bringing evil on; use threats toward; menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces: with *with* before the evil threatened.

This letter he early bid me give his father,  
And *threaten'd* me with death, going in the vault,  
If I departed not and left him there.  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, v. 3. 276.

*Threaten* your enemies,  
And prove a valiant tongue-man.  
*Ford, Lady's Trial*, iii. 3.

2. To charge or enjoin solemnly or with menace.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 17.

3. To be a menace or source of danger to.

He *threatens* many that hath injured one. *B. Jonson*.

4. To give ominous indication of; presage; portend: as, the clouds *threaten* rain or a storm.

Batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,  
*Threatening* destruction. *Addison, The Campaign*.

The feeling of the blow of a stick or the sight of a *threatened* blow will change the course of action which a dog would otherwise have pursued.  
*Mivart, Nature and Thought*, p. 210.

5. To announce or hold out as a penalty or punishment: often followed by an infinitive clause.

My master . . . hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty if I tell. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iii. 3. 30.

He [a janizary] *threatened* to detain us, but at last permitted us to go on, and we staid that night at a large convent near. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. i. 251.

*Threatening* torments unendurable,  
If any harm through treachery befall.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 152..

= *Syn.* 4. *Menace, Threaten* (see *menace*), forebode, foreshadow.

**threatener** (thret'nēr), *n.* [*< threaten + -er*]. One who threatens; one who indulges in threats or menaces.

Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow  
Of bragging horror. *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 1. 49.

**threatening** (thret'ning), *n.* [*< ME. thretninge*; verbal *n.* of *threaten*, *v.*] The act of one who threatens; a threat; a menace; a menacing.

They constrain him not with *threatenings* to dissemble his mind, and shew countenance contrary to his thought.  
*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

**threatening** (thret'ning), *p. a.* 1. Indicating or containing a threat or menace.

The *threatening* alliance between Science and the Revolution is not really directed in favor of atheism nor against theology. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion*, p. 41.

2. Indicating some impending evil; specifically, indicating rain or snow.—**Threatening letters**, in *law*: (a) Letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (b) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (c) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (d) Letters threatening to kill a person. The precise definition of what facts constitute a penal offense in this respect varies much with the law in different jurisdictions. = *Syn.* 1. *Menacing*, *minatory*.

**threateningly** (thret'ning-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

**threatful** (thret'fūl), *a.* [*< threat + -ful*]. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. [Rare.]

He his *threatful* speare  
Gan fewer, and against her fiercely ran.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. vi. 10.

**threatfully** (thret'fūl-i), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood*.

**threating†** (thret'ing), *n.* [*< ME. threting, thretting*, < AS. *thredting*, verbal *n.* of *threatian*, threat: see *threat*, *v.*] Threatening; threats.

Of al his *thretting* rekke nat a myte.  
*Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 145.

**threatless** (thret'les), *a.* [*< threat + -less*]. Without threats; not threatening.

*Threat-less* their brows, and without braves their voice.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Capitaines*.

**threave**, *n.* See *thrive*.

**three** (thrē), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. thre, threo, thrie, thri*, < AS. *threō*, *thriō*, *thri*, *thry* = OS. *thrie*, *thria*, *threa* = OFries. *thre*, *thria*, *thriu* = D. *drie* = MLG. *drē*, LG. *dre* = OHG. *drī*, *drie*, *drio*, *driu*, MHG. *drī*, *driu*, G. *drei* = Icel. *thrir*, *thryr*, *thry* = Sw. *Dan. tre* = Goth. *\*threis*, *m.*, *\*thrijos*, *f.*, *thrija*, neut. = W. *tri* = Ir. Gael. *tri* = L. *tres*, *m.* and *f.*, *tria*, neut. (> It. *tre* = Sp. *Pg. tres* = OF. *treis*, *trois*, F. *trois*) = Gr. *τρεῖς*, *m.* and *f.*, *τρία*, neut. = Lith. *trys* = OBulg. *triye*, etc. = Skt. *tri*, three. As with the other fundamental numerals, the root is unknown. Hence *thrie* 2, *thrice*, *third* 1, and the first element in *thirteen* and *thirty*.] **I. a.** Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

And there ben Gees alle rede, *thre* sithes more gret than oure here: and they han the Hed, the Necke, and the Brest alle blak. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 291.

I offer thee *three* things. *2 Sam. xxiv. 12.*

**Axis of similitude of three circles**. See *axis* 1.—**Bashaw of three tails**. See *bashaw*. **Geometry of three dimensions**. See *geometry*.—**Law of the three stages**, in the philosophy of Comte, the assumption that the development of the human mind, in the history of the race and of the individual, passes through three stages: the *theological*, in which events are explained by supernatural agencies; the *metaphysical*, in which abstract causes are substituted for the supernatural; and the *positive*, in which the search for causes is dropped, and the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena.—**Problem of three bodies**, the problem to ascertain the movements of three particles attracting one another according to the law of gravitation. The problem has been only approximately solved in certain special cases.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point, sine of three planes**. See *sine* 2.—**Song of the Three Holy Children**. See *song* 1.—**The Three Chapters**. (a) An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris. (b) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.—**The three F's**, the three demands of the Irish Land League—namely, *free sale*, *fixity of tenure*, and *fair rent*.—**The three L's**. See *L*.—







threshold; dial. also throschel, thrishfold, Se.  
threswart, threshwort; formerly also trestle  
(Florio), by confusion with *trestle*, var. *thres-*  
*tle*, a frame; < ME. *\*threshold*, *threshwold*,  
*thrëshewold*, *theswold*, *theswolde*, *threawold*,  
*throawold*, *thriswald*, *threswald*, *threshefold*,  
*thressfold*, *theicshfold*, < AS. *\*threscöld*, *thres-*  
*cöld*, *thresewald*, *thresewald*, *threscswald*, *thres-*  
*wald*, *throscwald*, *threwald*, *threscwold*, *threr-*  
*wold*, *therzold* = MLG. *dreskelef*, LG. *drüssel* =  
OHG. *driseüfli*, *drisgüfli*, *triseüfli*, *driscürit*,  
*trischeübe*, *dresenfle*, *trischüril*, MHG. *drischü-*  
*rel*, *druschüpbel*, *durchbüfel*, G. dial. *drischünfel*,  
*drischibel*, *drischüvel*, *trüschlühel*, *drissufel* =  
Icel. *threskjöldr*, *thresköldr* (with numerous vari-







## 3†. To hurl.

Our well-tride Nymphs like wild Kids climb'd those hills,  
And thrall'd their arrowie Iavelus after him.  
*Heywood, Pelopoea and Alopec (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 301).*

**II. intrans.** 1. To penetrate or permeate; pass, run, or stir with sudden permeating inflow; move quivering or so as to cause a sort of shivering sensation.

His mightie shield  
Upon his manly arme he soonest addrest,  
And at him fierly flew, with courage fild,  
And eger greedinesse through every member thrild.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 6.*

A faint cold fear thrills through my veins,  
That almost freezes up the heat of life.  
*Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 15.*

2. To be agitated or moved by or as by the permeating inflow of some subtle feeling or influence; quiver; shiver.

To seek sweet safety out  
In vaults and prisons, and to thrill and shake.  
*Shak., K. John, v. 2. 143.*

Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period thrills with the purest appreciation of whatever is brave and beautiful in human nature.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 123.*

3. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement; vibrate; throb, as a voice.

He hadna weel been out o' the stable,  
And on his saddle set,  
Till four-and-twenty broad arrows  
Were thrilling in his heart.  
*Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 297).*

That last cypress tree,  
Green at the gate, which thrilled as we came out.  
*Mrs. Browning.*

All Nature with thy parting thrills,  
Like branches after birds new-fallen.  
*Lowell, To the Muse.*

**thrill<sup>1</sup>** (thrill), *n.* [In def. 1, < ME. *thril*, a transposed form of *thril*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *thrill<sup>1</sup>, v.* for *thril<sup>1</sup>, v.* In the later senses, directly < *thrill<sup>1</sup>, v.* 1†. A hole; specifically, a breathing-hole; a nostril. Compare *nastril* (*nase-thrill*).

With thrilles nocht thrat but thriftily made,  
Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as him well semyt.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S., I. 3045).*

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the thrill or breathing-place is in the midst.  
*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383. (Latham.)*

2. A subtle permeating influx of emotion or sensation; a feeling that permeates the whole system with subtle, irresistible force: as, a thrill of horror.

A thrill of pity for the patient, and of gratitude for his services, which exaggerated, in her eyes, his good mien and handsome features.  
*Scott, Quentin Durward, xv.*

The least motion which they made,  
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.  
*Wordsworth.*

And I wait, with a thrill in every vein,  
For the coming of the hurricane!  
*Bryant, The Hurricane.*

3. In *med.*, a peculiar tremor felt, in certain conditions of the respiratory or circulatory organs, upon applying the hand to the body; fremitus.—4. A throb; a beat or pulsation.

Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill  
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?  
*Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.*

The electric nerve, whose instantaneous thrill  
Makes next-door gossips of the antipodes.  
*Lowell, Agassiz, i. 1.*

5. A tale or book the hearing or perusal of which sends a thrill or sensation of pleasure, pity, or excitement through one; a sensational story. [Slang, Eng.]

That it should have been called by a name which rather reminds one of the sensational title of a shilling thrill seems to us a matter to be regretted.  
*Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 382.*

**Hydatid thrill**, a vibration felt upon percussion of a hydatid tumor.—**Purring thrill**. See *purr*.

**thrill<sup>2</sup>** (thrill), *v. i.* [A var. of *thrill<sup>3</sup>*, simulating *thrill<sup>1</sup>*.] To warble; trill. [Rare.]

The solemn harp's melodious warblings thrill.  
*Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ix. 783.*

**thrill<sup>2</sup>** (thrill), *n.* [See *thrill<sup>2</sup>, v.*] A warbling; a trill.

Deafening the swallow's twitter, came a thrill  
Of trumpets.  
*Keats, Lamia, ii.*

Carolling to her spinet with its thin metallic thrills.  
*O. W. Holmes, Opening of the Piano.*

The starts and thrills  
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.  
*R. W. Gilder, The Poet's Fame.*

**thrillant<sup>1</sup>** (thrill'ant), *a.* [Irreg. < *thrill<sup>1</sup>* + *-ant*.] Piercing; thrilling.

The knight his thrillant spear againe assayd.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.*

**thrilling<sup>1</sup>** (thrill'ing), *p. a.* 1†. Piercing; penetrating.

The pitteous mayden, carefull, comfortlesse,  
Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cryes.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 6.*

2. That thrills or stirs with subtle permeating emotion or sensation, as of pleasure, pain, horror, wonder, or the like: as, a thrilling adventure; a thrilling experience.

Hard by is the place where the Italian lost his head; but the Italian was openly in the ranks of the insurgents; so, though the thought is a little thrilling, our present travellers feel no real danger for their heads.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 263.*

**thrilling<sup>2</sup>** (thrill'ing), *n.* [ < three (thri-) + *-ling<sup>1</sup>*, after *twilling*. Cf. *trilling*.] In *crystal*, a compound or twin crystal consisting of three united crystals. See *twin*.

**thrillingly** (thrill'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

**thrillingness** (thrill'ing-nes), *n.* Thrilling character or quality.

**Thrinax** (thri'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1788), from the leaves; < Gr. *θρίαξ*, a trident, also *τριπὰς*, < *τρίς*, thrice, + *ἀκμή*, point.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a minute six-cleft cup-shaped perianth, awl-shaped filaments, introrse anthers, and a one-celled ovary. It includes 9 species, natives chiefly of the West Indies. They are low or medium-sized palms, with solitary or clustered thornless trunks, marked below with annular scars, and above clad with a very regular network of fibers remaining from the sheathing petioles. They bear terminal roundish leaves with many two-cleft induplicate segments, an erect ligule, and smooth slender petiole. The flowers are bisexual, and borne on long spadices with numerous spathes, and slender panicle branchlets. The small thin-shelled pea-shaped fruit contains a single roundish seed furrowed with sinuate channels. The species are known in general as *thatch-palms* in Jamaica. Two species occur in Florida: *T. parviflora*, the taller, usually a small and very slender tree, becomes stemless in the pine-barrens in the variety *Garberi*; the other, *T. argentea*, the broom-palm of the Isthmus of Panama, is sometimes known in conservatories as *chip-hat palm*, owing both names to the uses of its leaves. See also *silk-top* and *silver-top palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

**thring<sup>1</sup>** (thring), *v.* [ < ME. *thringen*, *thryngen* (pret. *thrang*, *throng*, pp. *throngen*, *throngen*), < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*, pp. *thringen*), thrust, press, = OS. *thringan* = D. *dringen* = MLG. *dringen*, press, = OHG. *dringan*, MHG. *dringen*, press together, plait, weave, G. *dringen*, *drängen*, press, etc., = Icel. *thringva*, *thryngva*, *threyngva* = Sw. *tränga* = Dan. *trænge* = Goth. *threihan* (for \**thrinhen*), press, urge, trouble. Hence ult. *throng<sup>1</sup>*. From the same ult. verb are also MHG. *driehen*, an embroidering-needle, > *driehen*, embroider; and perhaps E. *thorough*, *through<sup>1</sup>*, and hence *thril<sup>1</sup>*, *thrill<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. trans.** To thrust; push; press.

Whanne thou were in thraldom throng,  
And turmentid with many a lewe.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.*

Who strengths the poor, and pridful men down thrings,  
And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.  
*T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.*

**II. intrans.** To press; push; force one's way.

Thruh the bodi ful neythe the hert  
That gode swerd thruc him thrang.  
*Gy of Warwike, p. 51. (Halliwell.)*

Mars . . . ne rested never stille,  
But throng now her, now ther, among hem bothe.  
*Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 55.*

**thrip** (thrip), *n.* [An abbr. of *thrippence*, a pronunciation of *three-pence*.] A threepenny piece. [Colloq.]

He was not above any transaction, however small, that promised to bring him a dime where he had invested a thrip.  
*J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.*

**Thripidae** (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thrips* + *-idae*.] The sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (which see for characters). It was formerly considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. Also called *Thripsidae*. See cut under *Thrips*.

**thripplet**, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To labor hard.

Manie spend more at one of these wakesses than in all the whole year besides. This makes many a one to thripplet & pinch, to runne into debte and danger, and finallye brings many a one to vttter ruine and decay.  
*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 153.*

**Thrips** (thrips), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *thrips*, < Gr. *θρίψ*, a woodworm.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Thripidae* or *Thripsidae*. The body is smooth and glabrous; the female has a four-valved decurved ovipositor. The species are numerous and wide-spread. *T. striatus* destroys onions in the United States.

2. [*i. c.*] (a) Any member of this genus or family, as *Phlaothrips phyllopera*, which is said to feed on the leaf-gall form of the vine-pest. See cut in next column. (b) Among grape-growers, erroneously, any one of the leaf-hoppers of the



A Thrips *palustris phyllopera*. Line shows natural size. More enlarged wings at side, showing fringes.

homopterous family *Jassidæ*, which feed on the grape. *Erythroneura vitis* is the common grape-vine thrips, so-called, of the eastern United States. See cut under *Erythroneura*.

**Thripsidae** (thrip'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Thrips* + *-idae*.] Same as *Thripidae*.

**thrisle**, **thrissel** (thris'l), *n.* Dialectal forms of *thistle*.

**thrist<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *thrust<sup>1</sup>*.

**thrist<sup>2</sup>** (thrist), *n. and v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thrust*.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine  
Will die for thrist, and water doth refuse?  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.*

**thristy** (thris'ti), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*. *Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 38.*

**thritteen**, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *thirteen*.

**thrive** (thriv), *v. i.*; pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*), pp. *thriven* (sometimes *thrived*), ppr. *thriving*. [ < ME. *thryven*, *thryeen*, *thryfen* (pret. *thraf*, *thraf*, pp. *thryven*), < Icel. *thryfa*, clutch, grasp, grip, refl. *thryfask*, seize for oneself, thrive, = Norw. *triva*, seize, refl. *trivast*, thrive, = Sw. *trifvas* = Dan. *trives*, refl., thrive.] 1. To prosper; flourish; be fortunate or successful.

Thus he welke in the lande  
With hys darte in his hande;  
Under the wilde wodde wande  
He wexe and wele throve.  
*Percival, l. 212. (Halliwell.)*

If I thrive well, I'll visit thee again.  
*Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 170.*

For ought I see,  
The lowest persons thrive best, and are free  
From punishment for sinne.  
*Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.*

2. To increase in goods and estate; grow rich or richer; keep on increasing one's acquisitions.

"Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride; . . .  
"Late no poore neibore thryue thee biside;  
Alle other mennis counsel loke thou dispise."  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.*

Could fools to keep their own contrive,  
On what, on whom, could gamesters thrive?  
*Gay, Fan and Fortune.*

And so she throve and prosper'd; so three years  
She prosper'd.  
*Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

Let sette hem feete a sonder thries V,  
Or twice X, as best is hem to thrive.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.*

Love thrives not in the heart that shadows dreadeth.  
*Shak., Lucrece, l. 270.*

E'en the oak  
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm.  
*Cowper, Task, i. 378.*

**thriveless** (thriv'les), *a.* [ < *thrive* + *-less*.] Thriftless; unsuccessful; unprofitable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And thou, whose thriveless hands are ever straining  
Earth's fluent breasts into an empty sieve.  
*Quarles, Emblems, i. 12.*

The dull stagnation of a soul content,  
Once foiled, to leave betimes a thriveless quest.  
*Browning, Paracelsus.*

**thriven** (thriv'n), *p. a.* 1. Past participle of *thrive*.—2†. Grown.

Hym watz the nome Noe, as is in-noghe knawen,  
He had thre thryuen sunez & thay thre wyuez.  
*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 298.*

**thrifer** (thri'vēr), *n.* [ < *thrive* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit; one who is frugal and economical. [Rare.]

Pitiful thrifers, in their gazing spent.  
*Shak., Sonnets, ccxv.*

**thriving** (thriv'ing), *p. a.* [ < ME. \**thriveinge*, *thrivand*, *thrivond*; ppr. of *thrive*, *v.*] 1. Prosperous or successful; advancing in well-being or wealth; thrifty; flourishing; increasing; growing: as, a thriving mechanic; a thriving trader; a thriving town.







in comp. *throned*, afflicted: see *throned*, *n.* These forms and senses are more or less confused.] **I. intrans.** To agonize; struggle in extreme pain; be in agony.

**II. trans.** To pain; put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed  
Which throes thee much to yield

Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 231.

**throe<sup>2</sup>, n.** See *throu<sup>3</sup>*.

**throu<sup>1</sup>, adv.** [ME. also *thraly*, *throlche*; < *thral* + *-ly<sup>2</sup>*.] Eagerly; earnestly; heartily; vehemently; impetuously; boldly.

Hertly for that hap to heuene ward he loked,  
& *throlche* thought god man thousand sithes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

Thus Thought and I also *throuly* we eoden  
Disputing on howel day after other,  
And er we weoren war with Wit come we meeten.

Piers Plowman (A), ix. 107.

**thrombi, n.** Plural of *thrombus*.

**thrombo-arteritis** (throm-bō-ār-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thrombōs*, a clot of blood, + NL. *arteritis*.] Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

**thrombolymphangitis** (throm-bō-lim-fan-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thrombōs*, a clot of blood, + NL. *lymphangitis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel with obstruction.

**thrombophlebitis** (throm-bō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thrombōs*, a clot of blood, + NL. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

**thrombosed** (throm'bōst), *a.* [< *thrombosis* + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Affected with thrombosis.

**thrombosis** (throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thrombōs*, a becoming curdled, < *thrombōs*, a lump, clot, curd; see *thrombus*.] The coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel or in the heart during life; the formation or existence of a thrombus. See *thrombus* (*b*).

**thrombotic** (throm-bō'tik), *a.* [< *thrombosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of thrombosis.

**thrombus** (throm'būs), *n.*; pl. *thrombi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *thrombus*, < Gr. *thrombōs*, a lump, clot, curd.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to escape of the blood from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and its coagulation there. (*b*) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

**thronal** (thrō'nal), *a.* [< *throne* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting a throne; of the nature of a throne: as, a bishop's *thronal* chair.

**throne** (thrōn), *n.* [Altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *trone* = D. *tron* = G. *tron* = Sw. *tron* = Dan. *trone*, < OF. *trone*, *throne*, *trone*, *throsne*, F. *trône* = Pr. *tron*, *tro* = Sp. *trono* = Pg. *trono* = It. *trono*, < L. *thronus*, < Gr. *thronos*, a seat, chair, throne, < *thraiv*, set, aor. mid. *thraivasthai*, sit.] 1. A chair of state; a seat occupied by a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage on occasions of state. The throne is now usually a decorated arm-chair, not necessarily of remarkable

Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever. Ps. xlv. 6.

Fond Tyrant, I'll depose thee from thy Throne.

Colley, The Mistress, Usurpation.

Hugh III., the new king, had the advantage of acquiring the throne when he had age and experience to fill it: and he reigned fourteen years.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

**3. pl.** The third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. See *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*.

The mighty regencies  
Of seraphim, and potentates, and thrones,  
In their triple degrees.

Milton, P. L., v. 749.

**Bishop's throne.** See *bishop* and *cathedra*. Speech from the throne. See *speech*.

**throne** (thrōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throned*, ppr. *throning*. [< ME. *thronen*, *troner*; < *throne*, *n.* Cf. *enthroned*, *thronize*.] **I. trans.** 1. To set on a throne; enthrone.

The firste Feste of the Ydole is when he is first put in to hire Temple and throned. Mandeville, Travels, p. 232.

As on the finger of a throned queen  
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.

Shak., Sonnets, xcvi.

**2.** To set as on a throne; set in an exalted position; exalt.

Throned

In the bosom of bliss.

Milton, P. R., iv. 596.

**II. intrans.** To sit on a throne; sit in state as a sovereign. [Rare.]

He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to throne in. Shak., Cor., v. 4. 26.

Every one here is magnificent, but the great Veronese is the most magnificent of all. He swims before you in a silver cloud; he thrones in an eternal morning.

H. James, Jr. Portraits of Places, p. 29.

**throneless** (thrōn'les), *a.* [< *throne* + *-less*.] Without a throne, especially in the sense of having been deprived of a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share

Thy late repentance, long despair,

Thou throneless Homicide?

Byron, Ode to Napoleon.

**throng<sup>1</sup>** (thrōng), *n.* [< ME. *throng*, *thraung*, < AS. *gethrang* = D. *drang* = MHG. *dranc*, G. *drang*, *throng*, crowd, pressure (cf. OHG. *gi-drengi*, MHG. *gedreng*, G. *gedränge*, *thronging*, pressure, *throng*, crowd, tumult), = Icel. *throng*, *throng*, crowd; cf. Sw. *trång* = Dan. *trang*, *throng*, = Goth. *\*thraihns*, crowd, quantity (in *jaiuthraihns*, riches); < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*), press: see *thring*. Cf. *throng<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A crowd or great concourse of people; a multitude, great in proportion to the space it occupies or can occupy.

A thrall thryst in the throng unthruandely clothed,

Ne no festial frok, but fylled with werkkez.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 133.

The throng that follows Caesar at the heels . . .

Will crowd a feeble man almost to death.

Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 34.

Now had the Throng of People stopt the Way.

Congreve, Iliad.

**2.** A great number: as, the heavenly throng.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,

The lowest of your throng. Milton, P. L., iv. 831.

O'er the green a festal throng

Gambols in fantastic trim!

Cunningham, A Landscape, ii. 5.

**3.** A busy period, great press of business, or the time when business is most active: as, the throng of the harvest; he called just in the throng. [Scotch.] = Syn. 1. *Crowd*, etc. See *multitude*. **throng<sup>1</sup>** (thrōng), *v.* [< *throng<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To come (or go) in multitudes; press eagerly in crowds; crowd.

Menelay with his men meuyt in swithe,

Three thousand full thro *thrang* into battell.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 8253.

I have seen the dumb men throng to see him.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 278.

The peasantry . . . *thronging* tranquilly along the green lanes to church.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 88.

**II. trans.** 1. To crowd or press; press unduly upon, as a crowd or multitude of people anxious to view something.

Much people followed him, and thronged him.

Mark v. 24.

That, vnlesse *throngd* to death, thou ne're shalt die;

And therefore neither vnto church nor faire

Nor any publicke meeting darst repaire.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Yet if, said he,

I throng my Darling with this massy store,

'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 25.

**2.** To crowd into; fill as or as with a crowd.

Throng our large temples with the shows of peace,

And not our streets with war! Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 36.

When more and more the people throng

The chairs and thrones of civil power.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

On the thronged quays she watched the ships come in.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 254.

**3†.** To fill or stuff.

A man throng'd up with cold; my veins are chill,

And have no more of life than may suffice

To give my tongue that heat to ask your help.

Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 77.

**throng<sup>2</sup>** (thrōng), *a.* [See also *thrang*; < ME. *\*thrang*, *\*throng*, < Icel. *thróng*, *thraungr*, *thraungr* = Dan. *trang*, narrow, close, tight, crowded, thronged; from the root of *throng<sup>1</sup>*, *thring*.] 1. Thickly crowded or set close together; thronged; crowded.

They have four hospitals, so big, so wide, so ample, and so large that they may seem four little towns, which were devised of that bigness, partly to the intent the sick, be they never so many in number, should not lie too throng or strait, and therefore uneasily and incommodiously.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Lancers are riding as throng . . . as leaves. Scott.

Ay, I'm told 'Tis a throng place now.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 52.

**2.** Much occupied or engaged; busy.

In these times great men, yea and men of justice, are as throng as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. Sanderson's Sermons (1689), p. 113. (Halliwell)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

**throng<sup>3†</sup>.** Preterit of *thring*.

**throngful** (thrōng'fūl), *a.* [< *throng<sup>1</sup>* + *-ful*.] Filled by a throng; crowded; thronged. [Rare.]

The throngful street grew foul with death.

Whittier, The Female Martyr.

**throngly** (thrōng'li), *adv.* [< *throng<sup>2</sup>* + *-ly<sup>2</sup>*.] In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. Dr. H. More, Philosophie Cabbala, ii. § 7. [Obsolete or provincial.]

**thronize<sup>†</sup>** (thrō'niz), *v. t.* [< ME. *tronysen*; by apheresis from *enthronize*.] To enthrone.

By means whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *tronyed* in the sayd month of May. Fabian, Chron., an. 1343.

**thorpet, n.** [ME., < AS. *thrōp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A thorp; a village. Piers Plowman (A), ii. 47.

**thropple** (thropl'), *n.* [Also *thrapple*; prob. a reduction of *throat-boll*, < ME. *throtole*, < AS. *throtoalla*, windpipe: see *throat-boll*.] The throttle or windpipe.

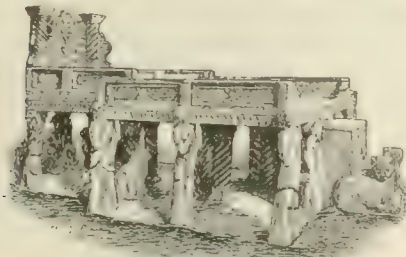
**thropple** (thropl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thropped*, ppr. *thropping*. [< *thropple*, *n.*] To throttle; strangle. [Prov. Eng.]

**Throscidae** (thros'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Throscus* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn beetles, allied to the *Buprestidae*, *Elateridae*, and *Eucnemidae*. It differs from the first in having the ventral segments free, from the second in having the prothorax firmly articulated, and from the third by a different construction of the anterior coxal cavities. The family comprises 6 genera and rather more than 100 species, of which 3 genera and 17 species are found in the United States.

**Throscus** (thros'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *throskein*, leap upon.] A genus of small serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Throscidae*. They have a three-jointed antennal club and tarsal grooves in the metasternum, and resemble click-beetles. Twelve species are known to inhabit North America.

**throsel** (thros'h'el), *n.* A dialectal form of *threshold*.

**throstle** (thros'l), *n.* [The word and its cognates appear in diverse forms: (*a*) *throstle*, dial. also *thrustle*, *thirstle*, early mod. E. *thrustel*, *thrustell*, < ME. *throstle*, *throstel*, *throstelle*, *throstil*, *thrustle*, *thrustele*, in comp. also *thrustel*, *thrustylle*, < AS. *throstle* = MD. *drostel*, *droestel* = MHG. *trostel*, perhaps = ML. *turdela*, *turdella*, *tordela*, *tordella* (for *\*trzdela* ?); cf. (*b*) E. *throssel*, *throssil* (in E. merely another spelling of *throstle* as now pronounced); AS. *throsle* = OS. *throssela*, *throsla* = MD. *drossel*, *drossel*, D. *drossel* = MLG. *drosle*, LG. *\*drossel*, > G. *drossel* = Sw. Dan. *drossel*, prob. assimilated (*st* > *ss*) from the forms of the preceding group, which are prob. dim. of (*c*) Icel. *thröstr* (*throst*) = Sw. *trast* = Norw. *trast*, *tröst* = Dan. *tröst*; whence the dim. (*f*) E. dial. *thrushel* (cf. also *thrusher* and *thrasher*), ME. *\*throschel*, *thrushil*, *thrussil* = OHG. *droscela*, MHG. *droscel*, G. dial. *droscel*, a thrush. If the forms in (*e*)



Oriental Throne. In marble, with gilded carvings, in the palace at Icheran, Persia.

able richness, and seldom of great size, but usually raised on a dais of one or two steps, and covered with an ornamental canopy. Ancient and Oriental thrones are described and represented as very elaborate, made in part of precious materials, or raised very high with different substructures, and supported on figures of beasts or men.

"O, myghty God," quod Pandarus, "in throne."

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1086.

Twelve thrones were designed for them, and a promise made of their enthronization.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

After considerable delay, the King received the Oxford and Cambridge addresses on the throne, which (having only one throne between them) he then abdicated for the Queen to seat herself on and receive them too.

Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

**2.** Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; also, episcopal authority or rank: often with the definite article.







**through-going** (thrō'gō'ing), *n.* [*Cf. thorough-go.*] A scolding; a severe reprimand or reproof. *Scott, Rob Roy*, xiv. [*Scotch.*]

**through-going** (thrō'gō'ing), *a.* [*Also thorough-gawn; cf. thorough-going.*] Thorough-going; active; energetic; stirring; bustling. [*Scotch.*]

She seems to be a plump and peevish little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gawn* for her years.

*Blackwood's Mag.*, VIII. 265.

**through-handling**, *n.* Active management.

The king . . . (but skimming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, p. 177. (*Dresses.*)

**through-lighted** (thrō'hī'ted), *a.* Lighted by windows or other openings placed on opposite sides.

Not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art.

*Sir H. Wotton*, *Elements of Architecture*.

**thoroughly** (thrō'hī), *adv.* [*ME. thoroughly; < through<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>. Cf. thoroughly.*] 1. Completely; wholly; thoroughly.

"Therefore," quod she, "I prae yow feithfully  
That ye will do the pleasure that ye may  
Outo my some, and teche hym *thoroughly*  
That att longth to hym to do or saye."

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 346.

The night, *thoroughly* spent in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, v.

It hath deserved it

*Thoroughly and thoroughly.*

*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, i. 1.

2. Without reserve; thoroughly; carefully; earnestly.

I cannot give you over thus; I most earnestly implore you that you would not defer to consider yourself *thoroughly*.

*N. Ward*, *Simple Cocker*, p. 65.

Truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion.

*Tillotson*.

**through-mortise** (thrō'mōr'tis), *n.* A mortise which passes entirely through the timber in which it is made.

**throughout** (thrō-out'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< through<sup>1</sup> + out. Cf. throughout.*] I. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part; in all respects.

His youth and age,

All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden*.

His conduct *throughout* was equally defective in principle and in sound policy. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 1.

II. *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side of to the other; in every part of.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance *throughout* the whole life of man, than is discipline.

*Milton*, *Church-Government*, i. 1.

*Meer*. The thing is for recovery of drowned land. . . .

*Eng. Throughout* England.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.

The conflict lasted *throughout* the night, with carnage on both sides.

*Irvine*, *Granada*, p. 60.

**throughoutly** (thrō-out'hī), *adv.* [*< ME. throughoutly, thoroughly; < throughout + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] *Throughoutly*; completely.

And so huge a stroke geuyng hym was tho,  
That quite clene the arme share off *throughly*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3075.

If this first worke bee *thoroughly* and *throughoutly* dispatched, as I hope it is, the great Remora is removed.

*N. Ward*, *Simple Cocker*, p. 36.

**through-paced** (thrō'pāst), *a.* *Through-paced*.

**through-stitch** (thrō'stich), *adv.* [*Also thorough-stitch.*] To completion; to the very end.

He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in time go *through-stitch* with the new suit of preferment.

*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, ii. 3.

The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.

*John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares.*)

**through-stone** (thrō'stōn), *n.* [*< through<sup>1</sup> + stone.*] In arch., a boulder or bond-stone; a stone placed across the breadth of a wall, so that one end appears in each face of the wall, as distinguished from a stone of which the greatest length is placed in the direction of the course of the wall; a perpend. Also *through-stone*.

Od, he is not stirring yet, mair than he were a *through-stone*!

*Scott*, *Monastery*, Int. Ep.

**throughly**, *adv.* Same as *throughout*.

**throupet**, *n.* Same as *throepe*.

**throve** (thrōv). Preterit of *thrive*.

**throw**<sup>1</sup> (thrō), *v.*; pret. *threw*, pp. *thrown*, ppr. *throwing*. [*Sc. also throw; < ME. throwen, thraven* (pret. *threw*, pp. *throwen, thraven*), *< AS. thrāwan* (pret. *threōw*, pp. *thrāwen*), turn, twist, = *D. draaijen* = *MLG. dreien*, *dreigen*, *LG. draien*, *dreien*, turn (in a lathe), = *OHG. drāhan*, *drājan*, *MHG. drājen*, *drāen*, *G. drehen*

= *Sw. dreja* = *Dan. dreje* = *Goth. \*thraian* (not recorded), turn. Hence ult. *thread*.] I. *trans.*

1. To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: as, to *throw silk*: sometimes applied in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

The art of spinning and *throwing* silk had been introduced (into England in 1455) by a company of silk women, of what country is not known. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 18.

2. To shape on a potters' wheel. The mass of clay revolves under the hands of the potter, who gives it the desired form. See *thrown ware*, under *throw*.

3†. To fashion by turning on a lathe; turn.—4. To cast; heave; pitch; toss; fling: literally or figuratively: as, to *throw a stone* at a bird.

Sothely the boot in the mydil see was *throwen* with waiwis, forsothe the wynd was contrarie.

*Wyclif*, *Mat.* xiv. 24.

*Throw* physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3. 47.

This day was the sayd Anthonie Gelber sowed in a Chauina filled with stones, and *throwen* into the sea.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

Scurrility! That is he that *throweth* scandals—  
Soweth and *throweth* scandals, as 'twere dirt,  
Even in the face of holiness and devotion.

*Randolph*, *Muses' Looking Glass*, iv. 5.

The contempt he *throws* upon them in another passage is yet more remarkable.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 135.

5. To cast with sudden force or violence; impel violently; hurl; dash: as, the shock *threw* the wall down.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor?

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1. 65.

Each sudden passion *throws* me where it lists,  
And overwhelms all that oppose my will.

*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

6. To fling; floor; give a fall to, as in wrestling; unhorse, as in justing.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs.

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, i. 2. 135.

7. To unseat and bring to the ground.

If a nag is to *throw* me, I say, let him have some blood.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xx.

8. To cast; shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamell'd skin.

*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 255.

9. To spread or put on carelessly or hurriedly: as, to *throw a shawl* over one's shoulders.

I have seen her . . . *throw* her nightgown upon her.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 1. 5.

10. To advance or place quickly, as by some rapid movement.

It would not be possible for Pemberton to attack me with all his troops at one place, and I determined to *throw* my army between his and fight him in detail.

*U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 496.

11. To bring forth; produce, as young; bear; cast: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a sly-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause.

*Darwin*.

Mares that have done much hard work are not the best dams that can be selected, as they are apt to slip their foals, or to *throw* undersized ones.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 188.

12. To make a cast with, as dice; play with, as dice; make (a cast of dice).

Set less than thou *throwest*.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 136.

That great day of expense, in which a man is to *throw* his last cast for an eternity of joys or sorrows.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 533.

13. In card-playing, to lay upon the table; play, as a card.—14. To turn; direct; cast: as, to *throw one's eyes* to the ground.

Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside.

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, iv. 3. 103.

15. To sell, as a race or game; allow another to win unnecessarily or in accordance with previous agreement. *Throw up*, in printing, a direction to enlarge the size of a line of displayed type.—*To throw across*, to construct across: as, to *throw a bridge across a river*.—*To throw a levanti*.—*See levanti* 3.—*To throw a sop to Cerberus*.—*See sop*.—*To throw away*.

(a) To cast from one's hand; put suddenly out of one's hold or possession.

The Duke took out the Knife, and *threw* it away.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I. v. 7.

(b) To part with without compensation; give or spend recklessly; squander; lose by negligence or folly; waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.

*Ottway*, *The Orphan*, i. 1.

She *threw* away her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets.

*Arbutnot*, *Hist. John Bull*.

It is bare justice to Clive to say that proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never *thrown away* upon him.

*Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

(c) To reject; refuse; lose by indifference or neglect: as, to *throw away* a good offer.—*To throw back*. (a) To reflect, as light, etc. (b) To reject; refuse. (c) To cast back, as a slur or an insinuation.—*To throw by*, to cast or lay aside as useless; discard.

It can but shew

Like one of Juno's disguises; and

When things succeed be *thrown by*, or let fall.

*B. Jonson*. (*Johnson.*)

*To throw cold water on*. See *cold*.—*To throw down*. (a) To cast to the ground or other lower position: as, the men *threw down* their tools. See *to throw down the gauntlet*, under *gauntlet* 1.

That with which K. Richard was charged, beside the Wrong done to Leopold in *throwing* down his Colours at Ptolemais, was the Death of Conrade Duke of Tyre.

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 64.

(b) To bring from an erect or exalted to a prostrate position or condition; hence, to overturn; subvert; demolish; destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,

*Throw down* the merit of my better years?

*Addison*, *Cato*, ii. 5.

In January 1740 they had three great shocks of an earthquake immediately after one another, which *threw down* some mosques and several houses.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 195.

*To throw dust in one's eyes*. See *dust* 1. *To throw in*. (a) To cast or place within; insert; inject, as a fluid. (b) To put in or deposit along with another or others: as, he has *thrown in* his fortune with yours.

We cannot *throw in* our lot with revolutionaries and with those who are guilty of treason to the Constitution and to the Empire.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 303.

(c) To interpolate: as, he *threw in* a word now and then. (d) To add without reckoning, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale: as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.—*To throw into shape*, to give form or arrangement to.

It would be well to *throw* his notes and materials into some shape.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xii.

*To throw into the bargain*. Same as *to throw in* (d).

—*To throw light on*, to make clear or intelligible.

Lady Sarah Cowper has left a memorandum respecting her father, Lord Cowper, which *throws light* on this subject.

*J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 141.

*To throw off*. (a) To cast off, away, or aside; divest one's self of hurriedly or carelessly; abandon the use of; free one's self of, as an impediment; get rid of, as a disease: as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise; to *throw off* a cold or a fever.

The free spirit of mankind at length

*Throws* its last fetters off. *Bryant*, *The Ages*.

An eschar was formed, which was soon *thrown off*, leaving a healthy granulating surface.

*J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 46.

(b) To discard; dismiss: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance or a dependent. (c) To do or say in a rapid offhand manner: as, to *throw off* a poem. [*Colloq.*]

Often Addison's most brilliant efforts are built upon a chance hint *thrown off* at random by Steele's hurraying pen.

*A. Dobson*, *Int. to Steele*, p. xxx.

*To throw on*, to put on or don hastily or carelessly: as, he *threw on* his cloak.—*To throw one's self down*, to lie down.—*To throw one's self into*, to engage heartily, earnestly, or vigorously in: as, he *threw himself into* the contest, and did good service.—*To throw one's self on* or *upon*, to cast one's faith or confidence upon; trust or resign one's self to, as for favor or protection; repose upon: as, to *throw one's self* on the mercy of the court.

In time of temptation he not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself upon* God. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, iv. 1.

*To throw open*. (a) To open suddenly or widely.

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin.

The door was *open thrown*.

*Whittier*, *Mary Garvin*.

(b) To give free or unrestricted access to; remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from: as, the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.—*To throw open the door to*. See *door*.—*To throw out*. (a) To cast out; expel; reject or discard.

Admit that Monarchy of itself may be convenient to some Nations; yet to us who have *thrown it out*, receive'd back again, it cannot but prove pernicious.

*Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

(b) To cause to project, or to become prominent; build out: as, to *throw out* a pier or landing-stage, or a wing of a building. (c) To emit: as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (d) To give utterance to; insinuate: as, to *throw out* a hint.

I have *thrown out* words

That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks  
Of guilty men, and he is never mov'd.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

(e) To put off the right track; confuse; embarrass: as, interruption *throws* one out. (f) To leave behind; distance: as, a horse *threw* completely out of the race. (g) To reject; exclude: as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading. (h) In printing, to reject or throw aside, as printed sheets that are imperfect. (i) In base-ball, to put out, as a base-runner, by a ball fielded to one of the players on or near a base. (j) In cricket, to put out (a batsman) when he is out of his ground by a fielder hitting the wicket.—*To throw over*, to desert; abandon; neglect. [*Colloq.*]

They say the Rads are going to *throw us over*.

*Disraeli*, *Coningsby*.

Saddled with a vast number of engagements, any of which (and this made him none the less popular) he was ready to *throw over* at a moment's notice.

*Whyte Melville*, *White Rose*, II. xi.



beat, drum; see *drum* and *trump*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *intrans.*  
1. To play with the fingers on a stringed instru-



ment in an idle, listless, monotonous, or unskilful manner: *strum*.

Sophy, love, take your guitar, and *thrum* in with the boy a little. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xvii.

2. To drum or tap idly on something with the fingers.

I'll not stand all day *thrumming*,  
But quickly shoot my bolt.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, iii. 3.

I sit, my empty glass reversed,  
And *thrumming* on the table.

Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

II. *trans.* 1. To play idly or unskilfully on (some stringed instrument) with the fingers; sound by fingering in a listless or monotonous manner.—2. To drum or tap idly on.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,  
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!

Shenstone, *Colembra*, st. 7.

To *thrum over*, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

*thrum*<sup>2</sup> (*thrum*), *n.* [*< thrum*<sup>2</sup>, *c.*] A monotonous sound, as from the careless or unskilful fingering of a guitar or harp.

As I drew near I heard the tinkle of a triangle and the *thrum* of a harp accompanying a weird chant.

The Century, XXXVII. 253.

*thrum*<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [ME., also *throm*, *thrym*, *< AS. thrum*, power, glory.] 1. A troop.—2. A heap.

*thrumble* (*thrum*<sup>4</sup>), *v.* [*< ME. thrumbelen*, *thromben*, *thromplen*, *stumble*.] I. *intrans.* To stumble.

He *thrumblede* (var. *thrumbled*) at the threshfold.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 408.

II. *trans.* To press close or violently; crowd.

Wicked and leud folke, who gather, *thrumble*, and heape up together all sorts of gaine.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 213.

*thrum-cap* (*thrum*<sup>5</sup>), *n.* Same as *thrum*<sup>1</sup>, 6.

*thrum-eyed* (*thrum*<sup>6</sup>), *a.* In hort., having anthers exerted from the throat like thrums, as the flowers of some polyanthus: contrasted with *pin-eyed* (which see).

*thrummy* (*thrum*<sup>7</sup>), *a.* [*< thrum*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; rough; shaggy: as, a *thrummy* cap.

*thrumwort* (*thrum*<sup>8</sup>), *n.* [*< thrum*<sup>1</sup> + *wort*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The plant love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus*, from its thrum-like flower-spike.—2. Same as *star-fruit*.—Great *thrumwort*, the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago*. [Prov. Eng.]

*thruugt*. Past participle of *thring*.

*thrush*<sup>1</sup> (*thrush*), *n.* [*< ME. thrushe*, *thrusche*, *thryshe*, *< AS. thrysc*, *thrysc*, *thrysc* = OHG. *drosc*, *drosc*, a thrush: see further under *throstle*.] 1. A bird of the family *Turdidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turdus* in a broad sense;



Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

specifically, the *throstle*, *song-thrush*, or *mavis* of Europe, *Turdus musicus*. There are more than a hundred species, nearly all of which have book-names in which *thrush* enters as a qualified term, and the common species of Great Britain and of the United States all have vernacular designations, in which *thrush* does or does not enter. No thrushes in any sense are common to the two countries named. In the former the dark-colored thrushes are called *blackbirds* and *ouzels*. Several true thrushes are figured under *blackbird*, 1, *fieldfare*, *hermit-thrush*, *mistle-thrush*, *ouzel*, *robin*, 2, *veery*, and *wood-thrush*.

2. Some bird not of the thrush family, mistaken for a thrush or compared to a thrush: with a qualifying epithet. Some are shrikes; others are starlings, warblers, etc. See the phrases following, among which few of the names of other than true thrushes are in other than historical use.—*African thrush*, an African starling, *Amydrus* (formerly *Turdus* or *Sturnus*) *morio*, mostly black and orange-chestnut, from 10 to 11 inches long.—*Alice's thrush*, the gray-cheeked thrush: named



Red-winged Thrush (*Turdus rufitorques*).

by Baird in 1858 after Miss Alice Kennicott of Illinois.—*Ant thrush*. See *ant-thrush*.—*Ash-rumped thrush*, *Lalage trit*, a campopline bird of the Malay countries, etc., a great stumbling-block of the early ornithologists.

—*Audubon's thrush*, a variety of the hermit-thrush.—

—*Babbling thrush*. See *babbler*, 2, *Tinididae*, *Brachypodina*, and *Liotrichina*.—*Black-and-scarlet thrush*, *Pericocotus speciosus*, a campopline bird of glossy-black and flaming-red colors, 8 inches long, inhabiting India and China.—

—*Black-cheeked thrush*, *Philepitta jala*, of Madagascar.—

—*Black-crowned thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala pectoralis*.—

—*Black-faced thrush*, a timelike bird of China and Burma, *Prionostictus chinensis*.—

—*Brown Indian thrush*, *Crateropus canorus*.—

—*Brown thrush*, the thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*.—

—*Chinese thrush*, *Trochilopterus canorum*.—

—*Dominican thrush*, *Sturnia sturnina*, an Asiatic starling of wide range.—

—*Doubtful thrush*. See *Seiura*.—

—*Dwarf thrush*. See *Seiura*.—

—*Fly-catching thrush*. (a) Any member of the genus *Myniodes*; a solitary. (b) See *Seiura*.—

—*Fox-colored thrush*, the common thrasher of the United States, *Catherpes*, 1731.—

—*Frivolt thrush*, probably *Pomatorhinus temporalis*, of Australia.—

—*Fruit-thrush*, a bulbul.—

—*Gilded thrush*, a West African glossy starling, *Lamprocorptus purpureus* (or *auratus*).—

—*Gingil thrush*, *Acridotheres ginginianus*, a sturnoid bird of northern and central India; a mina, very near *A. tristis*.—

—*Glossy thrush*, one of the glossy starlings of Africa, *Lamprocorptus* (*Uraeops*) *caudatus*.—

—*Golden-crowned thrush*. See *oven-bird*, 1.—

—*Gray-cheeked thrush*, *Turdus allica*, a common thrush of North America, very near the olive-backed, but lacking the tawny suffusion of the sides of the head.—

—*Gray thrush*, *Crateropus griseus*, of southern India.—

—*Ground thrush*. See *ground-thrush*.—

—*Gutteral thrush*, *Pachycephala gutturalis*.—

—*Harmonic thrush*, *Coluricincla harmonica*, of Australia, 9½ inches long, of a gray, brown, and white coloration, originally described as *Turdus harmonicus*.—

—*Hermit thrush*. See *hermit-thrush*.—

—*Long-billed thrush*. See *Tatara* (with cut).—

—*Long-legged thrush*. See *long-legged*.—

—*Madagascar thrush*, a sturnoid bird, *Hartlaubia madagascariensis*, confined to Madagascar.—

—*Malabar thrush*, *Ptilopus* (usually *Pastor* or *Temenuchus) malabaricus*, a stalling of the Indian peninsula.—

—*Migratory thrush*, the American robin. See *robin*, 2 (with cut).—

—*New York thrush*. See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—

—*Norman thrush*, the mistlethrush (which see, with cut).—

—*Olive-backed thrush*. Same as *oliveback*.—

—*Orange-bellied thrush*, *Spiza pulcher*, one of the glossy starlings, near that one figured in the second cut under *starling* (which see).—

—*Orange-breasted thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala rufiventris*.—

—*Pacific thrush*, *Lalage pacifica*, of the Friendly, Fiji, and Navigator Islands.—

—*Pigeon-thrush*. Same as *songster-thrush*.—

—*Punctated thrush*, *Cinclusoma punctatum*, of Australia.—

—*Red-tailed thrush*, *Coscypha caffra*, also called *Caffrarian warbler*, of southern Africa.—

—*Red-winged thrush*. See *redwing*, 1, and cut above.—

—*Restless thrush*. See *Seiura*.—

—*Rock thrush*. See *rock-thrush*.—

—*Rose-colored thrush*. Same as *rose-starling* (which see, under *starling*).—

—*Rufous-winged thrush*, *Certhia podice*, of Africa.—

—*Russet-backed thrush*, *Turdus ustulatus* of Nuttall, a variety of the olive-backed thrush, or scarcely specifically different, of Oregon.—

—*Shining thrush*, *Lamprocorptus splendidus*, a West African glossy starling.—

—*Short-winged thrush*, *Sphenura brachyptera*, of Australia.—

—*Songster-thrush*. See *shrike*, 2, 2.—

—*Song-thrush*, the *throstle* or *mavis*. See *song-thrush*, and cut above.—

—*Sordid thrush*, *Artamus sordidus*, a swallow-shrike of Australia.—

—*Spectacle-thrush*, *Garrulax or Ictanastes perspicillatus*, of southern China and Siam.—

—*Swainson's thrush*, the oliveback, usually called *Turdus swainsoni*.—

—*Tawny thrush*. See *tawny*.—

—*Thick-billed thrush*. See *Turdus*.—

—*Varied thrush*, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nevada*. This is of about the same size and somewhat the system of coloration of the common American robin, but



Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nevada*).

the under parts are mostly orange-brown instead of chestnut, with a heavy black pectoral band; there is an orange-brown postocular stripe, and the wings are much variegated with this color. The bird is common along the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Mexico, and stragglers have been observed in other parts of the United States, even on the Atlantic coast. The nest is built in bushes, of twigs, grasses, mosses, and lichens; the eggs are pale greenish-blue speckled with dark-brown, and 1.10 × 0.80 inch in size.—

—*Variegated thrush*, a Brazilian cactus-wren, *Campalorhynchus variatus*.—

—*Volatile thrush*. See *Sisura*.—

—*Water thrush*. See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—

—*Whidah thrush*, *Pholidauges leucogaster*, a sturnoid bird of Africa.—

—*White-eared thrush*, the white-eared honey-eater of Australia, *Ptilotis leucotis*.—

—*White-rumped thrush*, *Spiza bicolor*. See second cut under *starling*.—

—*Wilson's thrush*, the veery (which see, with cut).—

—*Wood thrush*. See *wood-thrush* (with cut).—

—*Yellow-bellied thrush*, the regent-bird, formerly *Turdus melinus*, also called *golden-crowned honey-eater* by Latham in 1822. See cut under *regent-bird*.—

—*Yellow-breasted thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Eopsaltria australis*.—

—*Yellow-crowned thrush*. See *Trachycomus*.—

*thrush*<sup>2</sup> (*thrush*), *n.* [= Dan. *tröske* = Sw. dial. *trösk*, Sw. *trösk*, thrush on the tongue; perhaps connected with Dan. *tor* = Sw. *torr* = Icel. *thorr* = AS. *thyrre* = G. *darr*, dry, and with Dan. *torke* = Sw. *torke* = Icel. *thorke*, drought, and so with E. *thirst*: see *thirst*.] 1. A diseased condition of the frog of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge: it is generally ascribed to the irritation of wet and filth.—

2. Parasitic stomatitis, caused by the thrush-fungus. Also called *aphthæ*, *sprue*, *sprue*.

At last, which at last came very speedily, they had reduced him to a total dissolution, by a diabetes and a thrush.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 20.

*Black thrush*, aphthous stomatitis with black sordes.

*thrush*<sup>3</sup> (*thrush*), *n.* See *thrust* and *hobthrust*.

*thrush-babbler* (*thrush*<sup>4</sup>), *n.* Any babbling thrush: same as *babbler*, 2.

The feeble-winged thrush-babblers were wrangling over worms.

P. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 79.

*thrush-blackbird* (*thrush*<sup>5</sup>), *n.* The rusty grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. This bird is not obviously different from some thrushes in form, and in its varying plumages was repeatedly described as different species of the genus *Turdus*. See cut under *rusty*.

*thrushel* (*thrush*<sup>6</sup>), *n.* [See *throstle* (f).] Same as *throstle*. [Prov. Eng.]

*thrasher* (*thrush*<sup>7</sup>), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *thrushel*, with aecom. term. -er. Hence prob., as another var., *thrasher*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] Same as *thrush*<sup>1</sup>; specifically, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*<sup>1</sup>.

*thrush-fungus* (*thrush*<sup>8</sup>), *n.* The fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which produces the disease in man known as *thrush*.

*thrushilt*, *n.* An obsolete form of *thrushel*.

*thrush-lichen* (*thrush*<sup>9</sup>), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltigera aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk as a cure for thrush (whence the name).

*thrush-nightingale* (*thrush*<sup>10</sup>), *n.* See *nightingale*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

*thrush-paste* (*thrush*<sup>11</sup>), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamin, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

*thrush-tit* (*thrush*<sup>12</sup>), *n.* A book-name of those turdoid oscine birds of the Himalayan region,



Thrush tit (*Cochon's tit*).

China, and Java which belong to a genus named *Cochon* by Hodgson in 1836 (changed to *Proserpinia* by him in 1844, and renamed *Xanthogenys* by Cabanis in 1850). These birds are neither thrushes nor tits, and are scattered widely through the ornithological system by various taxonomists. The 3 species are very beautiful. *C. viridis* and *C. purpurea* (each 11 inches long) inhabit parts of the Himalayas and China; *C. azurea* (9 inches) inhabits Java. Their coloration is indicated with some accuracy in their respective specific names.

*thrush*<sup>1</sup> (*thrush*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrush*, ppr. *thrushing*. [*< ME. thrusten*, but usually *thresten*, *thristen*, *< Icel. thrysta*, *thrust*, *press*, *force*, *compel*; ult. connected with *threat*, q. v.] I. *trans.*







gler is *phānsigār*, < *phānsi*, a noose.] 1. A member of a confraternity of professional assassins and robbers formerly infesting India, chiefly in the central and northern provinces. The thugs roamed about the country in bands of from 10 to 100, usually in the disguise of peddlers or pilgrims, gaining the confidence of other travelers, whom they strangled, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, with a handkerchief, an unwound turban, or a noosed cord. The shedding of blood was seldom resorted to. The motive of the thugs was not so much lust of plunder as a certain religious fanaticism. The bodies of their victims were hidden in graves dug with a consecrated pickaxe, and of their spoil one third was devoted to the goddess Kālī, whom they worshiped. About 1830-35 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and thuggeri, as an organized system, is now extinct. Hence—2. A cutthroat; a ruffian; a rough.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI, 249.

**thuggee** (thug'ē), *n.* [Hind. *thugi*, *thugi*, thug-gism, < *thug*, *thug*, thug; see *thug*.] The system of mysterious assassination carried on by the thugs; the profession and practices of the thugs.

Some jackals brought to light the bones of a little child; and the deep grave from which they dug them bore marks of the mystic pickaxe of Thuggee.

*J. W. Palmer*, *The New and the Old*, p. 336.

**thuggeeism** (thug'ē-izm), *n.* [*thuggee* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Cyc. of India*.

**thuggeri** (thug'ēr-i), *n.* [*thug* + *-ery*.] Same as *thuggee*.

**thuggism** (thug'izm), *n.* [*thug* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 806.

**Thule** (thū'le), *n.* [*L. Thule*, *Thyle*, < Gr. *Θούλη*, *Θύλη* (see def.).] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings have been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north—namely, the Orkneys and Shetland—which he embraced under the general name of *Thule*. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the arctic circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of *Ultima* (the Furthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, *Thule*, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of *Thule* and *Ultima Thule* runs through the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,  
Boils round the naked melancholy isles  
Of furthest Thule. *Thomson*, *Autumn*.

This ultimate dim Thule. *Poe*, *Dream-Land*.

**thulite** (thū'lit), *n.* [*Thule* + *-ite*.] In mineral, a rare variety of zoisite, of a peach-blossom color, found in the granite districts of Norway.

**thulium** (thū'li-um), *n.* A supposed element found in the mineral gadolinite. Its properties have not been ascertained, and its existence is doubtful.

**thulwar** (thul'wār), *n.* Same as *tulwar*.

**thumt**, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *thump*, or else an error for *thumt*.] To beat. [Rare.]

For he's such a churl waxen now of late that he be  
Neuer so little angry he thums me out of all cry.  
*The Taming of a Shrew* (facsimile of 1st quarto ed., 1594).

**thumb<sup>1</sup>** (thum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thumbe*, *thoumbe*; < ME. *thoumbe*, *thombe*, older *thoume*, *thoume*; < AS. *thūma* = OFries. *thūma* = D. *tuim* = MLG. *dūme*, *dūm*, LG. *duum* = OHG. *duimo*, MHG. *dūme*, G. *daum*, *daumen* = Sw. *tumme* = Norw. *tune* = Dan. *tomme* = Goth. *thuma*, thumb (cf. AS. *thymel*, E. *thimble* = Icel. *thumall*, the thumb of a glove, *thumal-fingr* = Dan. *tommel-finger*, the thumb); perhaps connected with *L. tumere*, swell (see *tumid*), Gr. *τύλος*, *τύλη*, swelling, wale, buckle, knob, Skt. *tumra*, plump, Zend *tūma*, stout.] 1. The shortest and thickest finger of the human hand; the pollex; the first digit of the hand, on the radial side, next to the index or forefinger. The perfected thumb is the chief characteristic of the human hand as distinguished from that of all other animals. This perfection is seen in the free movements of the member, and its ready applicability to any one of the other digits or to them all together. The extent to which it stands away from the rest indicates the great power and accuracy with which the hand may be used in grasping, as a prehensile organ, as in holding a pen or a knife. Such freedom and versatility are accom-

plished by the peculiar construction of the joint at the base of that metacarpal which supports the thumb. This articulation with the carpal bone called the trapezium is by means of reciprocally saddle-shaped articular surfaces, having the ease and extent of movement of a ball-and-socket or universal joint, though by a different mechanism. It is the only instance of such an articulation in the human body. The metacarpal bone of the thumb also differs from the rest in its mode of ossification, having, like the phalanges, a proximal and not a distal epiphysis—that is, the gristly cap that ossifies separately from the rest of the bone is on the end of the bone next to the wrist. The thumb is also peculiar in having but two joints or phalanges, the other digits having three apices. The thumb is likewise moved by more muscles than those which actuate any other digit. They are a long deep flexor, and three separate long extensors (one for each phalanx and for the metacarpal bone), these four muscles coming to the thumb from high up in the forearm; and also several short muscles confined to the hand, the short flexor, the abductor, the adductor, and the opponens—altogether eight muscles in long and short sets of four each. The short muscles form the thenar eminence, or fleshy ball of the thumb.

Speke closes all thyng, as *thombe* in fiste.

*Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

2. The inner, radial, or first digit of the fore paw of any animal. When there are five digits, the first of these always corresponds to the human thumb; otherwise not.—3. The movable radial digit of a bird's manus or pinion, which bears the packet of feathers called the alula or bastard wing, and which is usually movable apart from the rest of the bones. By some it is supposed to correspond to the human thumb. It is more probably the homologue of the index or forefinger. See *cut under pinion*.

4. The thumb of the foot; the hallux; the inner digit of the foot, called the *great toe* in man. In quadrumanous or four-handed animals, as monkeys, opossums, and some others, it functions as a thumb, stands apart from the other digits, and so converts the hind foot into a grasping member, or "hand." Its condition in man is quite exceptional in comparison with those animals to which he is nearest allied zoologically.

5. The hind toe of a bird (except a three-toed woodpecker); the hallux; when there are two hind toes, the inner one of these (except in trogons). It is functionally a thumb, opposing other digits, and fitting the foot for grasping or perching. It is often absent or very small and functionless. Its length, low insertion, and entire freedom of movement are highly characteristic of the passerine series of birds, and varying conditions of its principal flexor tendon give rise to *monopodinus* and correlated terms.—Ball of the thumb. See def. 1. His fingers are all thumbs. See *finger*.

**Thumb** for the thumb. See *horn*. Rule of thumb. To bite the thumb at. See *bite*. To fash one's thumb. See *fash*.—Under one's thumb, under one's power or influence; quite subservient.

She . . . is obliged to be silent! I have her under my thumb. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. xxviii.

**thumb<sup>1</sup>** (thum), *v. t.* [*thumb<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To handle or perform awkwardly; as, to *thumb* over a tune. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To soil or wear out with much handling; hence, to use, read, or turn over the pages of (as a book).

Shall I thumb Holy Books, confin'd  
With Abigails, forsaken?

*Prior*, *The Female Phaeton*.

Horace and Virgil must be *thumbed* by a boy, as well before he goes to an apprenticeship as to the university. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 173.

3. To turn (one's glass) over the thumb; an old custom when persons were drinking together, intending to show that the glass had been emptied so that the small drop remaining would lie on the thumb-nail without running off. Compare *supercalculum*.—To thumb the hat. See *hat*.

**thumb<sup>2</sup>** (thum), *n.* [Prob. a veterinary corruption of *thum<sup>2</sup>*.] Palpitation of the heart in domestic animals, as the horse, the result of functional or organic disease. See *palpitation*.

**thumb-band** (thum'band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

**thumb-bird** (thum'bērd), *n.* The miller's-thumb, a bird; so called from its tiny size.

**thumb-blue** (thum'blō), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen, etc.

**thumb-cleat** (thum'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and for other purposes.

**thumb-cock** (thum'kok), *n.* A small cock with a thumb-piece, or small cross-handle, adapting it to be turned by the thumb and finger.

**thumbed** (thumd), *a.* [*thumb<sup>1</sup>* + *-ed*.] 1. Having thumbs, as distinguished from other digits.—2. Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

**thumbikin** (thum'i-kin), *n.* Same as *thumbkin*. [Scotch.]

The boot and the *thumbikins* could not extort confessions. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 410.

**thumbkin** (thum'kin), *n.* [Also *thumbkin*, *thumbikin*; < *thumb<sup>1</sup>* + dim. *-kin*.] A thumb-screw,

or set of thumb-screws; the torture by this instrument. See *cut under thumb-screw*. [Scotch.]

Bloody rope, and swift bullet, and trenchant swords, and pain of boots and *thumbkins*.

*Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, x.

**thumb-latch** (thum'lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch in which a lever passing through the door raises the latch. The lever is made to play from the outside by pressing upon the broadened end of it, generally with the thumb. See *cut under latch*.

**thumbless** (thum'les), *a.* [*thumb<sup>1</sup>* + *-less*.] 1. Having no thumbs: as, the thumbless and *thumbless* spider-monkeys. See *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, and *cut under spider-monkey*.—2. Having no hallux, or hind toe, as a bird.—3. Clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

When to a house I come and see

The genius wasteful more than free;

The servants *thumbless*, yet to eat

With lawless tooth the flour of wheat.

*Herriek*, *Leprosie in Houses*.

**thumb-mark** (thum'mark), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

**thumb-nut** (thum'nūt), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

**thumb-pad** (thum'pad), *n.* A pad-like formation over the inner metacarpal bone of some batrachians.

**thumb-piece** (thum'pēs), *n.* 1. A plate-shaped appendage to the handle of a vessel, meant to receive the thumb of the hand that grasps it, and afford a good hold.—2. The disk or button by pressing which a spring is opened. This, in ornamental furniture, snuff-boxes, etc., is often very richly adorned, or made of precious material, as gold, or is sometimes a precious stone mounted in gold.

3. In *needle-manuf.*, a piece of stout leather used to protect the hand in pressing the needle-blanks against a grindstone to form the points.—4. On any piece of mechanism, a projection which is intended to be worked by the thumb.

**thumb-position** (thum'pō-zish'on), *n.* In *violoncello-playing*, a shift in which the thumb of the left hand is used as a temporary nut.

**thumb-pot** (thum'pot), *n.* A very small pot used by florists for starting slips or seedlings.

**thumb-ring** (thum'ring), *n.* 1. A ring designed to be worn upon the thumb: often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

When I was about thy years . . . I could have crept into any alderman's *thumb-ring*.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 365.

Though you presume Satan a subtle thing,

And may have heard he's worn in a *thumb-ring*.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, Prol.

One that is good only in Riches, and wears nothing rich about him, but the Gout, or a *thumb-ring* with his Grand-sirs Sheep-mark or Grannams butter-print on't, to seal Baggs, Acquittances, and Counterpanes.

*Brome*, *Northern Lass*, ii. 1.

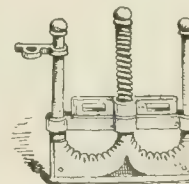
I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumb-rings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.

*Dryden*, *Epistle to the Whigs*.

2. A ring fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword to receive the thumb. Double thumb-rings are sometimes made for fixing the dagger on a staff, or at the end of a lance, to resist cavalry.

**thumb-screw** (thum'skrō), *n.* 1. A screw having a broad head, or a plate projecting from the head, so that it may be turned easily by the finger and thumb.—2.

An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed so as to inflict great agony without danger to life. It consisted of a frame with three uprights or bars, between which the thumbs were passed; a piece sliding on the bars was forced down upon the thumbs by turning a screw.

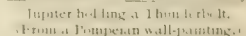


Thumb-screw.

**thumb-stall** (thum'stāl), *n.* 1. A utensil for pushing a needle by the action of the thumb, consisting of a plate or boss with small depressions like those of a thimble. Compare *patm*, 4.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb by a gunner for protection when he closes the vent while the gun is being sponged after firing.—4. A cot worn on the thumb by anglers to prevent blistering from the friction of the line while checking the too swift revolution of the reel.—5. Same as *pounce*, 1.

**thumb-tack** (thum'tak), *n.* A tack with a large flat head, designed to be thrust in by the pressure of the thumb or a finger.







Be yourself, great sir,  
The thunderbolt of war  
Massinger, *Bartholomew*.

Who can omit the Graechi, who declare  
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war?  
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 1159.

5. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt of excommunication.  
Hakewell.

A greater wreck, a deeper fall,  
A shock to one — a thunderbolt to all.  
Byron, *Mazeppa*, i.

6. *pl.* The white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), or the bladder-campion (*Silene Cucubalus*) — the last so named from the slight report made by exploding the inflated calyx. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**thunderbolt** (thun'dér-bôlt), *v. t.* [*< thunderbolt, n.*] To strike with or as with lightning.

This was done so in an instant that the very act did overrun Philoclea's sorrow, sorrow not being able so quickly to thunderbolt her heart through her senses.  
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

**thunderbolt-beetle** (thun'dér-bôlt-bê'tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, which burrows in the sap-wood of the oak and chestnut: so called from the zigzag gray lines, likened to thunderbolts, which cross the dark elytra.

**thunder-bounce** (thun'dér-bouns), *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [Rare.]

When blustering Boreas toseth up the deep,  
And thumps a thunder-bounce.  
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, i. 1.

**thunderburst** (thun'dér-bêrst), *n.* A burst of thunder. *Imp. Dict.*

**thunder-carriage** (thun'dér-kar'āj), *n.* A name given to the conventional representation in early Scandinavian art of a car or chariot in which the god Thor is supposed to ride from place to place. *Worsaae*, *Danish Art*, p. 168.

**thunderclap** (thun'dér-klap), *n.* [*< ME. thunder-clap; < thunder + clap*]. A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Noble arms,  
You ribs for mighty minds, you iron houses,  
Made to defy the thunder-claps of fortune,  
Rust and consuming time must now dwell with ye!  
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, i. 3.

**thunder-cloud** (thun'dér-kloud), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder. Such clouds are of the cumulus or strato-cumulus type, generally appearing in dense, dark, towering masses, with a cirro-stratus overflow. In hilly regions thunder-clouds have been observed entirely within a limit of 1,500 feet above the earth, but in general the base of the cloud is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and its vertical thickness from 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

These Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our *Thunder-clouds* are often observed to do in England.  
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 79.

**thunder-crack** (thun'dér-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the thunder-cracks  
Of tyrants' threats.  
Daniel, *To the Countess of Cumberland*, st. 5.

**thunder-dart** (thun'dér-därt), *n.* A thunderbolt. *Spenser*, *Visions of Bellay*, l. 53.

**thunder-darter** (thun'dér-där'tér), *n.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 3. 11.

**thunder-dint** (thun'dér-dint), *n.* [*ME.*, also *thunderdent*; *< thunder + dint*]. A thunder-clap.

How Caphaneus the proude  
With *thunder-dynt* was slayn, that criede loude.  
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1505.

**thunder-dirt** (thun'dér-dêrt), *n.* The gelatinous volva of *Heodictyon*, especially *I. cibarium*, a gasteromycetous fungus, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. See *Heodictyon*.

**thunder-drop** (thun'dér-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly scattered drops of rain which prelude a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank thro' the silence drear,  
As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea.  
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

**thunderer** (thun'dér-êr), *n.* [*< thunder + -er*]. One who thunders; specifically, with the definite article, Jupiter (called *Jupiter Tonans*).

The faults of kings are by the Thunderer,  
As oft as they offend, to be reveng'd.  
Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, i. 2.

When now the *thund'r'er* on the sea-beat coast  
Had fix'd great Hector and his conqu'ring host.  
Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 1.

**thunder-fish** (thun'dér-fish), *n.* 1. The electric catfish of the Nile, *Malapterurus electricus*, which is capable of giving shocks like the electric eel and electric ray. Also known by its Arabian name *rausch*. See *cut* under *Malapterurus*. — 2. A European cyprinoid, *Misgurnus fossilis*; apparently so called as forced out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, by a thunder-shower. See *misgurn*.

**thunder-fit** (thun'dér-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a *thunder-fit*;  
The helmsman steer'd us through!  
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, i.

**thunder-flower** (thun'dér-flou'ér), *n.* A name of the stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea*), of the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), and of the white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*). *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**thunder-fly** (thun'dér-flî), *n.* A thrips; any member of the *Thripidae*. See *cut* under *Thrips*.

The tiny *thunder-flies* which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes.  
Adams, *Man. Nat. Hist.*, p. 213.

**thunder-gust** (thun'dér-gust), *n.* A thunder-storm. [Rare.]

Until the *thundergust* o'erpass.  
Lovell, *On Planting a Tree at Inverara*.

**thunder-hammer** (thun'dér-ham'êr), *n.* See *thunderbolt*, 3 (a).

**thunder-head** (thun'dér-bed), *n.* One of the round compact swelling cumulus clouds which frequently develop into thunder-clouds. The thunder-head is seen at first, perhaps, on the horizon, of a brilliant whiteness; then, slowly rising, and darkening until only a silver edge is left of its brightness, it becomes a towering mass of black thunder-cloud. [Originally New Eng.]

On either hand a sullen rear of woes,  
Whose garnered lightnings none could guess,  
Filing its *thunder-heads*, and muttering "Cease!"  
Lovell, *Under the Old Elm*, vii. 2.

**thunder-headed** (thun'dér-hêd'ed), *a.* Pertaining to a thunder-head; like a thunder-head: as, *thunder-headed clouds*.

**thunder-house** (thun'dér-hous), *n.* A small model of a house with electric conductors so arranged as to show, when a discharge is passed through them, how a building may be injured by lightning.

**thundering** (thun'dér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thunder, v.*] The report of a discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty  
*thunderings* and hail. *Ex. ix. 28.*

**thundering** (thun'dér-ing), *p. a.* 1. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; loud. — 2. Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous: used as an intensive. [Colloq.]

He goes a *thundering* pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 420.

I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.  
Tom Brown, *Works*, I. 219.

Haint they cut a *thunderin'* swarth?  
Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., i.

**The Thundering Legion.** See *legion*.

**thunderingly** (thun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a thundering manner; with loud noise. — 2. Unusually; extraordinarily; tremendously: as, a *thunderingly* big egg. [Colloq.]

**thunderless** (thun'dér-les), *a.* [*< thunder + -less*]. Unattended by thunder or loud noise.

*Thunderless* lightnings striking under sea.  
Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

When on nights  
Of summer-time the harmless blaze  
Of *thunderless* heat-lightning plays.  
Whittier, *Lines on a Fly-Leaf*.

**thunderlight**, *n.* [*ME. thunderlight; < thunder + light*]. Lightning.

The way of *thunderlight* that is wont to smyten heye  
towres.  
Chaucer, *Boethius*, l. meter 4.

**thunderous** (thun'dér-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thundrous; < thunder + -ous*]. 1. Thunder-producing; betokening thunder; awful.

At Heaven's door  
Look in, and see each blissful Deity,  
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.  
Milton, *Vac. Ex.*, l. 36.

2. Thundering; loud and deep-sounding; making a noise like thunder.

The solid roar  
Of *thunderous* waterfalls and torrents hoarse.  
Keats, *Hyperion*, ii.

**thunderously** (thun'dér-us-li), *adv.* In a thunderous manner; with thunder or a noise like thunder.

Now and then chariots rolled by *thunderously*.  
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 212.

**thunder-peal** (thun'dér-pêl), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.

All the past of Time reveals  
A bridal dawn of *thunder-peals*,  
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.  
Tennyson, *Love Thou Thy Land*.

**thunder-pick** (thun'dér-pik), *n.* A belemnite. [Prov. Eng.]

**thunder-plant** (thun'dér-plant), *n.* The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

**thunder-pump** (thun'dér-pump), *n.* A short violent downpour of rain in connection with a thunder-storm. [Rare.]

The rains are extremely frequent, and, instead of falling in what seem like *thunder-pumps*, they are prolonged, and fall continuously as drizzling rain.

J. C. Brown, *Reboisement in France*, p. 35.

**thunder-pump** (thun'dér-pump), *n.* [*< thunder + pump* for *thump*]. (1. *thunder-pumper* and *pump-thunder*.) Same as *pump-thunder*.

**thunder-pumper** (thun'dér-pum'pêr), *n.* [See *thunder-pump*]. 1. The American bittern; same as *pump-thunder*. — 2. The croaker or sheeps-head, *Haplochromis grunniens*. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

**thunder-rod** (thun'dér-rod), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

**thunder-shoot** (thun'dér-shôt), *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

His [the atheist's] death commonly is most miserable. — Either burnt, as Diogenes; or eaten up with lice, as Pherecydes; or devoured by dogs, as Lucian; or *thunder-shot* and turned to ashes, as Olympus.

Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, V. vi. 9.

**thunder-shower** (thun'dér-shou'êr), *n.* A shower accompanied by thunder and lightning.

**thundersmith** (thun'dér-smith), *n.* A forger of thunder or of thunderbolts; figuratively, a coiner of loud, pretentious words. [Rare.]

That terrible *thundersmith* of terms.  
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

**thunder-snake** (thun'dér-snāk), *n.* 1. See *snake*. — 2. The little worm-snake, *Carpophis* (formerly *Celuta*) *amæna*, common in the United States; apparently so called because forced out of its hole by a heavy shower.

**thunder-stone** (thun'dér-stôn), *n.* 1. Same as *thunderbolt*, 1, 2.

Gui. Fear no more the lightning-flash.  
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 271.

Envy, let pines of Ida rest alone,  
For they will grow spite of *thy thunder-stone*.  
Marston, *Satires*, iv. 164.

2. Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (a) and (c).

Each tube [of Stone] had a small cavity in its Center, from which its parts were projected in form of rays to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd *Thunder-stones*.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 52.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

**thunder-storm** (thun'dér-stôrm), *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurring when the atmosphere is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and has a high relative humidity. Thunder-storms have been conveniently classified into *heat thunder-storms* and *cyclonic thunder-storms*. The former is the type preeminently characteristic of the equatorial regions, where lightning and thunder occur on their grandest and most violent scale. Here the thunder-storm has little or no progressive motion, and its entire history may be followed in the overturning process by which an abnormally hot, humid, unstable condition of the atmosphere becomes stable. In summer similar heat thunder-storms arise locally in temperate latitudes, especially in hilly or mountainous countries. Thunder-storms of the second class are associated with areas of low pressure, and are found most frequently on their southern border, in the quadrant where an unstable atmospheric condition tends to prevail. These thunder-storms have a progressive motion eastward, but their velocity may be quite different from that of the general cyclonic movement with which they are associated. The different isobaric types known as *secondaries* and *V-shaped depressions* give rise to thunder-storms having distinct features, and those accompanying the latter have been specifically designated *line thunder-storms*. In general, the diurnal and annual periods and other characteristics of cyclonic thunder-storms exhibit a wide diversity in different regions, and thereby illustrate the intimate dependence of these storms on the differing cyclonic conditions which characterize different climates. Thus, in Iceland thunder-storms occur only in winter, so that the usual annual periodicity is there reversed.

**thunderstrike** (thun'dér-strîk), *v. t.*; pret. *thunderstruck*, pp. *thunderstruck* or *thunderstricken*, ppr. *thunderstriking*. [*< thunder + strike*; a back-formation from *thunderstruck*]. 1. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning; strike with or as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which *thunderstrike* the walls  
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake.  
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 131.

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible: usually in the past participle.







**thussockt**, *n.* Same as *tussock*.  
**thuswise** (thus'wiz), *adv.* [*thus* + *wise*].  
 In this manner; thus. [*Rare*.]

It is surely better to acquire pieces of historical information *thuswise* than never to acquire them at all.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XX, 113.

**Thuya** (thū'yū), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *thua*, *thū*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, supposed to be a kind of juniper or arbor-vitæ.] A genus of conifers (the arbor-vitæ), of the tribe *Cupressaceæ* and subtribe *Thuyopsidinae*. It is distinguished from *Cupressus*, the cypress, by its smaller, less indurated cones, and usually compound leafy branches. The 4 species are natives of North America and eastern Asia. They are evergreen trees and shrubs with a very characteristic habit, having the flat leaf-like branchlets almost wholly covered by small appressed imbricated leaves, some of which are awl-shaped and slightly spreading; others, on different branchlets, are blunt, scale-like, and adnate. The small ovoid or oblong cone rarely exceeds half an inch in length, and is usually composed of from three to five pairs of coriaceous scales, dry and spreading when ripe, the lowest and uppermost empty, the others bearing two or three seeds each. The typical species, *T. occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ, or white cedar, of



Branch with Cones of American Arbor-vitæ *Thuya occidentalis*.  
 a, the male flower, b, scale of cone, showing the two seeds; c, a seed, ventral view.

the northern United States, forms extensive cedar-swamps from Minnesota to central New York and New Brunswick, and occurs on rocky banks and along the mountains to North Carolina. It is usually a small tree, but is sometimes from 50 to 70 feet high. It is cultivated for lawns and hedges, and yields a valuable light-brown wood, a very aromatic oil, and a tincture used as an emmenagogue. *T. gigantea*, the canoe-cedar, or red cedar, of the West, found chiefly from Alaska to Oregon, is a large tree often from 100 to 135 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. One is said to have measured 22 feet in diameter and 325 in height. The trunk rises often for 100 feet as a columnar shaft free from branches. The trunks were hollowed out by the Indians into canoes. The dull reddish-brown wood—which is light, soft, compact, easily worked, and, as in the other species, slow to decay—is greatly valued for cabinet-work, interior finish, cooperage, etc. The bark yields a fiber which is made into hats, mats, and baskets. In cultivation it is often known by the names of *T. plicata* and *T. Lobbi*, and in Europe as *Libocedrus decurrens*, by an early exchange with the true *Libocedrus*, the incense-cedar of California. The other commonly cultivated species, *T. (Biota) orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, native of eastern Asia, is parent of numerous varieties remarkably different in habit, with bright-green, golden, silvery, or variegated spray, closer and more vertical than in the tree of the Atlantic coast, or drooping, elongated, and slightly cylindrical in the variety *pendula*, the weeping arbor-vitæ. Several other species formerly classed here are now separated, as the genera *Thuyopsis* and *Chamaecyparis*. Compare also *Retinospora*.

**thuyite** (thū'yit), *n.* [*Thuya* + *-ite*]. A fossil plant supposed to belong or be closely related to *Thuya*. Several plants from the Wealden and Jurassic have been described under *Thuyites* as a generic name, in regard to all or most of which there is considerable uncertainty.

**Thuyopsidinae** (thū-yop-si-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Thuyopsis* (-id-) + *-inae*.] A subtribe of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, typified by the genus *Thuyopsis*, and comprising also *Libocedrus* and *Thuya*.

**Thuyopsis** (thū-yop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < *Thuya* + Gr. *opsis*, resemblance.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, type of the subtribe *Thuyopsidinae*. It is characterized by its narrowly two-winged seeds, four or five under each of four to eight fertile scales of the globose cone. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a native of Japan, there known as *akeki*, and planted to shade avenues. It is a tall conical evergreen from 50 to 90 feet high. Its pendulous whorled primary branches bear very numer-

ous two-ranked branchlets wholly covered by opposite leaves imbricated in four ranks, the marginal ranks larger, acute, and slightly spreading, the others appressed, glandular, and shining. It is cultivated in dwarf varieties as a shrub for lawns, under the name of *hatched-leaved arbor-vitæ*.

**thwack** (thwak), *v. t.* [Also dial. *twack*; a var. of *whack*, prob. due in part to confusion with the equiv. *thack*², and in part to a phonetic interchange, *wh* to *thw*-, which occurs in the other direction in *white*², var. of *thwite*, in *whittle*, var. of *thwittle*, in *whart*, var. of *thwart*¹, etc.] 1. To strike with something flat or hard; beat; bang; whack.

He shall not stay,  
 We'll *thwack* him hence with staffs.

Shak., W. T., i. 2. 37.

Take all my cushions down, and *thwack* them soundly,  
 After my feast of millers.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

2†. To ram down; pack.

The letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwack* with loue and kindness.  
*Stanhurst*, Descrip. of Ireland (Holinshed's Chron., i. 42).

**thwack** (thwak), *n.* [*thwack*, *v.*] A sharp blow with something flat or hard; a whack; a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*

Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.

S. Butler, Hudibras, i. ii. 795.

Noble captain, lend me a reasonable *thwack*, for the love of God, with that cane of yours over these poor shoulders.  
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=Syn. See *thump*.

**thwacker** (thwak'ér), *n.* [*thwack* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which thwacks; specifically, a wooden tool used for beating half-dried pantiles into shape. The tiles are then trimmed with a thwacking-knife.

**thwacking** (thwak'ing), *a.* Thumping; tremendous; great. [*Colloq.*]

Sec. Ser. A bonfire, sir?

Sir Ol. A *thwacking* one, I charge you.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 3.

**thwacking-frame** (thwak'ing-frām), *n.* In tile-making, a table with a curved top, on which a half-dried pantile is bent to form by means of blows with a thwacker. *E. H. Knight*.

**thwacking-knife** (thwak'ing-nif), *n.* A knife for trimming pantiles on the thwacking-frame.

**thwaite**¹ (thwāt), *n.* [Also dial. *twait*; < ME. *\*thwaite* (> AF. *twaitte*, < Icel. *thveit*, *f.*, *thveiti*, *n.*, a piece or parcel of land, a paddock (common in local names), also a unit of weight, and a small coin, = Norw. *teit*, *tvet*, *twet*, *twed*, a piece of ground (common in local names), lit. a piece, from the verb seen in AS. *thwitan*, ME. *thwiten*, cut, chop: see *thwite*.] A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the north of England, as in *Bassenthwaite*, *Crossthwaite*, and *Stonethwaite*.

**thwaite**² (thwāt), *n.* Same as *thwaite*¹.

**thwangt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.  
**thwarlet**, *a.* [ME., perhaps connected with *twirl* (D. *dearlen*); otherwise possibly an error for *thwart*, cross: see *thwart*¹, *a.*] Twisted (?); intricate (?): found only in the following passage.

As the dok lasted,

Sythen thrawn wyth a thwong a *thwarle* knot alofte,

Ther mony bellez ful bryst of brende gode rungen.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 194.

**thwart**¹ (thwärt), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. thwert* (as in *over thwert*, *thwert over*, a *thwert*, a *thirt*, *athwart*), < Icel. *thvert*, across (*un-thvert*, across, *athwart*), = Sw. *tvärt*, rudely, = Dan. *tvært*, adv., across, *athwart* (cf. MD. *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars* = G. *zwerch*, across); prop. neut. acc. (with the neut. suffix -i usual in Scand.) of the adj., Icel. *thverr*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær* = AS. *thweorh* (*thweor*-), transverse, perverse, = MD. *\*dwer*, *\*dwar*, *dwars*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars*, adj., = OHG. *dwerah*, *twerh*, MHG. *twersch*, *dwerch*, also *querch*, G. *zwerch* in comp., also without the final guttural, OHG. *twær*, MHG. *twær*, *quer*, G. *quer* = LG. *quer* (> E. *quer*¹), cross, transverse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry (not found in lit. sense 'cross'; cf. E. *cross*¹, 'transverse', also 'angry'); perhaps connected with L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*¹. Connection with AS. *thurh*, Goth. *thairh*, etc., through, is improbable: see *thorough*, *through*¹. Cf. *athwart*.] I. *adv.* From side to side; across; crosswise; transversely; athwart.

Yet, whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,

The tempred steele did not into his braynepen byte.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

The bait was guarded with at least two hundred men, and thirty lying under a great tree (that lay *thwart* as a barricado). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 215.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; athwart.

And laying *thwart* her horse,  
 In loathly wise like to a carrion corse,  
 She bore him fast away.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 43.

Cornelius May and one other going ashore with some goods late in a faire evening, such a sudden gust did arise that drue them *thwart* the River.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 93.

2. Opposite to; over against.

The first of April we weighed anchor in the Downs, and, *thwart* Dover, we found our men in ketches ready to come aboard.

Sir H. Middleton, Voyage, p. 2.

**thwart**¹ (thwärt), *a.* [*< ME. thwert*, < *thwert*, *adv.*; or < Icel. *thvert*, neut. adj., after the *adv.*: see *thwart*¹, *adv.*] The proper mod. form of the adj. would be *\*thwar* (< early ME. *thweor*, < AS. *thweor*-, the reduced form in inflection of *thweorh*) or *\*thwarow*, < AS. *thweorh*.] 1. Lying or extending across or crosswise; cross; transverse.

Those streetes that be *thwart* are faire and large.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

The slant lightning, whose *thwart* flame, driven down,  
 Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine.

Milton, P. L., x. 1075.

2†. Antithetical.

It is observable that Solomon's proverbial says are so many select aphorisms, containing, for the most part, a pair of cross and *thwart* sentences, handled rather by collocation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, i. 216.

3. Perverse; contrary; cross-grained.

His herte tho wurth *thwert*. *Genesis* and *Exodus*, i. 3099.

If she must teem,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live

And be a *thwart* disnutured torment to her!

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 305.

Now he would make that love prevail in the world and become its law; the world, still *thwart* and untoward, foils his purpose, and he dies. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 130.

**thwart**¹ (thwärt), *n.* [*< thwart*¹, *v.*] Opposition; defiance.

A certain discourteous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, ii. 3.

**thwart**¹ (thwärt), *v.* [*< ME. thwerten*; < *thwart*¹, *adv.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or across; cross.

Pericles

Is now again *thwarting* the wayward seas.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 10.

Swift as a shooting star

In autumn *thwarts* the night.

Milton, P. L., iv. 557.

In this passage we frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges *thwarting* our course.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

2†. To put crosswise, or one across another.

All knights-templars make such Saltire Cross with their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iii. 11.

3†. To put in the way; oppose.

'Gainst which the noble sonne of Telamon

Oppos'd himselfe, and *thwarting* his huge shield,

Them battell bad. *Spenser*, Virgil's *Gnat*, i. 514.

4. To cross, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate; baffle.

Third Out. Have you long sojourned there?

Val. Some sixteen months; and longer might have stay'd,

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. i. 22.

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.

South, Sermons.

O *thwart* me not, sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,

Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern.

Cowper, Conversation, i. 91.

"It is no part of the duty of a Christian Prince," added the Abbess, "to *thwart* the wishes of a pious soul."

Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

No injudicious interference from any quarter ever *thwarted* my plans for her [a pupil's] improvement.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

=Syn. 4. Foil, Baffle, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson*.—2. To be in opposition; be contrary or perverse; hence, to quarrel; contend.

*Thwart* not thou with thy fellow.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

[Rare in both senses.]

**thwart**² (thwärt), *n.* [Also dial. *thought*; prob. a var. of *thoft*¹ (as, reversely, *thoft*² is a var. of *thought*¹), a rower's seat, mixed with *thwart*¹, as if lit. a 'crosspiece': see *thoft*¹, *thoft-fellow*.] A seat across a boat on which the oarsman sits. A thwart is usually a special fixture, but a board may be used for the purpose. Some thwarts are contrived to slide backward and forward with the movements of the oarsman, as in light sculls or shells used for rowing exercise or for racing.

Take care of your dress in the mud—one foot on the *thwarts*—sit in the middle—that's it.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.



thymiaterion

**thymiaterion** (thim'ī-a-tē'ri-on, n.; pl. *thymiateria* (-ā)). [*Gr.* *thymiaterion*, a censer, *<* *thymān*, burn as incense, *<* *thūa*, a sacrifice, *<* *theuō*, sacrifice.] A censer, especially one of ancient Greek or Roman times. *Thymiateria* were used in the temple of Diana at Ephesus.



**thymic** (thí'mík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic* vein. — **Thymic asthma**. Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.  
**thymol** (tí'mól), *n.* [*< thyme + -ol.*] The phenol of cymene,  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ , a stearoptene obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. It is a crystalline solid having a powerful odor and a very acid and caustic taste, but its solution sufficiently diluted has the smell of thyme and an agreeable cooling taste. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is powerfully antiseptic in its properties, and is used in medicine as a dressing for unhealthy wounds or sores.

**Thymus**<sup>1</sup> (thí'mus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690). *< L. thymum*, *< Gr. θυμω, θυμός*, thyme: see *thyme*.] A genus of labiate plants, belonging to the tribe *Satureiceae* and subtribe *Menthondeae*; the thyme. It is characterized by axillary or spiked few-flowered verticillasters, a distinctly two-lipped, ten- to thirteen-nerved calyx closed within by hairs, and a slightly two-lipped corolla with four perfect stamens. There are about 40, or as some class them 100 species, nearly all natives of the Mediterranean region, a few in the Canary Islands and Abyssinia, and one or two widely dispersed over the temperate and northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are small shrubby plants, with entire leaves small and nearly alike throughout, or in the spike changed into bracts, the flowers in separate axillary whorls or in loose or compact terminal spikes. The species are known in general as *thyme*. See also *mastic herb*, and cut under *stamen*.

**thymus**<sup>2</sup> (thí'mus), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. θυμός, m.*, a warty excrescence, a glandular substance, the sweetbread: so called because likened to a bunch of thyme, *< θυμω, θυμός*, thyme: see *thyme*.] 1. In *anat.*, a fetal structure, vestigial in the adult, one of the so-called ductless glands, of no known function, situated inside the thorax, behind the breast-bone, near the root of the neck. The thymus of veal and lamb is called *sweetbread*, and more fully *throat* or *neck-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from the pancreas or stomach-sweetbread.  
 2. In *pathol.*, same as *acrothymion*.

**thymy** (tí'mi), *a.* [*< thyme + -y*.] 1. Abounding with thyme; fragrant with thyme.  
 Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise.  
*Tennyson, Love and Death.*

2. Resembling thyme; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of thyme: as, a *thymy* smell.

**Thynnidae** (thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1842), *< Thynnus + -idae*.] 1. In *entom.*, a curious family of hymenopterous insects, occurring in South America and Australasia, and allied to the *Scotiidae*. The female is wingless, and resembles a large ant or some of the wingless *Proctotrupidae*, while the male is usually much larger, fully winged, and very active. The last abdominal joint is furnished with chitinous projections, as in some *Chrysididae*. More than 50 species are known.

2†. In *ichth.*, a family of scombroid fishes; the tunnies. See *Thynnus*, 2.

**Thynnus** (thin'us), *n.* [NL., *< L. thynnus, thynnus*, *< Gr. θύνω*, a tunny: so called from its quick, glancing motions, *< θύνω, θύνω*, dart along. Cf. *tunny*.] 1. In *entom.*, a remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Thynnidae*. The species are Australian. *Fabricius*, 1775.—2†. In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the tunnies. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name was changed by Cuvier in 1829 to *Oreymus*. See cut under *albacore*.

**Thyone** (thí'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] 1. The typical genus of *Thyonidae*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

**Thyonidae** (thí-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Thyone + -idae*.] A family of pedate holothurians, typified by the genus *Thyone*, having suckers scattered over the surface of the body. They are sometimes called *sea-cacti*.

**thyroid** (thí-rē-oid), *a. and n.* Same as *thyroid*.  
**thyreopalatinus** (thí-rē-ō-pal-a-tí'us), *n.*; *pl. thyreopalatini* (-ni). [NL., as *thyreo(id) + palatine*.] Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

**thyropharyngeus** (thí'rē-ō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; *pl. thyropharyngei* (-i). [NL., as *thyreo(id) + pharynx*.] Same as *constrictor pharyngis inferior* (which see, under *constrictor*).

**Thyreus** (thí-rē-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. θυρεός*, a large oblong shield.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidae*. *T. abboti* is the Abbot's sphinx, a dull-chocolate or grayish-brown moth with brown and sulphur-yellow hind wings. Its larva feeds upon the grape-vine, and has two marked colorational forms, one green and one brown. The caudal tubercle is polished black with a yellow annulus, and the venter is yellow with pink spots between the prolegs. See cut under *sphinx*.

**Thyridopteryx** (thir-i-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), *< Gr. θυρίς (θυρεός)*, dim. of *θύρα*, a door, + *πτερυγία*, a wing.] A genus of moths, of the family *Psychidae*. The common bagworm of the United States is the larva of *T. ephemera-formis*. The female is wingless; the male abdomen is robust, and extends for some distance behind the hind wings; and the male antennae are broadly pectinate almost to the

tips. The genus is also represented in Australia. See *Psychidae*, and cut under *bagworm*.

**thyro-aryepiglotticus** (thí'rō-ar-i-ep-i-glōt'í-kus), *n.* [NL., as *thyro(id) + ary(oid) + epiglottis*.] Same as *thyro-arytenoid muscle* (which see, under *thyro-arytenoid*).

**thyro-arytenoid** (thí'rō-ar-i-tē'no'id), *a.* [*< thyro(id) + arytenoid*.] Of or pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.—**Thyro-arytenoid folds or ligaments**, the vocal cords. (a) *Inferior*, a strong elastic band passing on either side from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with thin mucous membrane, and forms the true vocal cord. (b) *Superior*, a delicate fibrous band of elastic tissue on either side, passing from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with mucous membrane, and forms the so-called false vocal cord.—**Thyro-arytenoid muscle**, a broad, flat muscle on either side of the larynx, passing from the angle of the ala of the thyroid cartilage and the cricothyroid membrane, to be inserted into the base and anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is divisible into an inferior or inner portion, adjacent and parallel to the vocal cord, and a superior and outer portion. This muscle, innervated by the inferior laryngeal nerve, relaxes the vocal cord.

**thyro-arytenoideus** (thí-rō-ar'i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *thyro-arytenoid*.] The thyro-arytenoid muscle.—**Thyro-arytenoideus superior**. Same as *arytenoideus*.

**thyro-epiglottic** (thí-rō-ep-i-glōt'ík), *a.* [*< thyro(id) + epiglottis + -ic*.] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottic ligament**, the long and narrow ligament connecting the epiglottis with the angle of the thyroid cartilage, just below the median notch of the latter.

**thyro-epiglottidean** (thí-rō-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [*< thyro(id) + epiglottis (-id-) + -e-an*.] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottidean muscle**, a delicate fasciculus arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, just external to the origin of the thyro-arytenoid muscle, spreading out on the outer surface of the sacculus laryngis, some fibers extending to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, others to the margin of the epiglottis. It is innervated by the inferior laryngeal. Also called *depressor epiglottidis*.

**thyro-epiglottideus** (thí-rō-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; *pl. thyro-epiglottidei* (-i). [NL.: see *thyro-epiglottidean*.] The thyro-epiglottidean muscle (which see, under *thyro-epiglottidean*).

**thyroglossideus** (thí'rō-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; *pl. thyroglossidei* (-i). Same as *thyro-epiglottideus*.

**thyrohyal** (thí-rō-hi'al), *n.* [*< thyro(id) + hy(oid) + -al*.] In *zool. and anat.*, a bone developed in the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo of higher vertebrates, corresponding to the first branchial arch of fishes and amphibians. (a) In man and other mammals, the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See first cut under *skull*. (b) In a bird, sometimes, one of the long horns of the hyoid bone, which curl up behind the skull, and in some woodpeckers even up over the top of the skull to the eye or nostril, consisting each of two pieces properly named *ceratobranchial* and *epibranchial*. The ceratobranchials and epibranchials together are badly called the *thyrohyals*, and in still more popular language the "greater cornua" or "horns" of the hyoid bone.

**thyrohyoid** (thí-rō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*< thyro(id) + hyoid*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**Thyrohyoid arch**, the third postoral visceral arch.—**Thyrohyoid ligament**, a round elastic ligament passing from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremity of the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also called *lateral thyrohyoid ligament*, in distinction from the *thyrohyoid membrane*. See cut under *larynx*.—**Thyrohyoid membrane**. See *membrane*, and cut under *larynx*.—**Thyrohyoid muscle**, a muscle extending from the oblique ridge on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage to the great cornu of the hyoid bone: innervated from the hypoglossal. See cut under *muscle*.—**Thyrohyoid space**, the depressed space between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone in front.

II. *n.* A small muscle of man and some other animals, apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid, arising from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and inserted into the hyoid bone. Its action approximates the parts between which it extends. See cut under *muscle* 1.

**thyroid** (thí'roid), *a. and n.* [Also, and prop., *thyreoid*; *< Gr. θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (*θύρεος θυρεοειδής*, the thyroid cartilage), *< θυρεός*, a large oblong shield (*< θύρα*, door), + *ειδός*, form, shape.] 1. *a.* Shield-shaped. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, noting the largest and principal one of the several cartilages of the larynx, and several associated parts; also, noting the obturator foramen and obturator membrane. (b) In *zool.*, noting shield-shaped color-markings, or birds having a thyroid marking: as, the *thyroid* woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**. See *cornu*.—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland**. See *isthmus*.—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage**. See *oblique*.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland**. See *pyramid*.—**Thyroid artery**, either of two arteries distributed to the region of the thyroid cartilage and thyroid body. (a) *Superior*, a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles and the thyroid body, and giving off the hyoid, sternomastoid, laryngeal, and cricothyroid branches. (b) *Inferior*, a branch

of the thyroid axis, passing beneath the great cervical vessels to be distributed to the lower part of the thyroid body, to the scalenus anticus, longus colli, inferior constrictor, and the infrahyoid muscles, and giving off the ascending cervical, inferior laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal branches.—**Thyroid axis**. See *axis*.—**Thyroid body**, the so-called thyroid gland. See below.—**Thyroid cartilage**, the largest cartilage of the larynx, situated between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage, and composed of two lateral halves, or ala, continuous in front, where they form the projection known as *Adam's apple*. It articulates with the epiglottis and the cricoid and other laryngeal cartilages, and affords attachment to the vocal cords. See cut under *larynx*.—**Thyroid dislocation**, in *surg.*, dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone or femur into the thyroid or obturator foramen.—**Thyroid foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Thyroid ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Thyroid gland**, a large and very vascular body, consisting chiefly of a congeries of blood-vessels, but not provided with a duct or known to furnish any secretion, saddled upon the larynx and upper part of the trachea. Its functions, if it have any, are unknown; it takes no part in respiration, though associated with the windpipe, and is apparently a vestigial organ, or the remains of some undetermined functional homologue of the lowest vertebrates. It is the seat of the disease known as *bronchocele* or *goiter*, becoming sometimes enormously enlarged.—**Thyroid vein**. See *vein*.

II. *n.* 1. The thyroid cartilage.—2. The thyroid gland.—3. A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

**thyroidal** (thí'roi-dəl), *a.* [*< thyroid + -al*.] Same as *thyroid*.

**thyroidal** (thí'roi-dē-al), *a.* [*< thyroid + -e-al*.] Same as *thyroid*.

**thyroidean** (thí'roi-dē-an), *a.* Same as *thyroid*.  
**thyroidectomy** (thí'roi-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< thyroid + Gr. ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a part or the whole of the thyroid gland or of the thyroid cartilage.

**thyrotomy** (thí-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< thyro(id) + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνω, τέμνω*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the thyroid cartilage.

**thyrsē** (thērs), *n.* [= *F. thyrsē*, *< L. thyrsus*, *< Gr. θύρσος*, a stalk, stem: see *thyrsus*.] 1. Same as *thyrsus*, 1.

Wild I am now with heat;  
 O Bacchus! cool thy raies!  
 Or frantick I shall eat  
 Thy thyrsē, and bite the bayes.  
*Herriek, To Live Merrily, and To Trust to God.*

2. In *bot.*, a contracted or ovate panicle, being a mixed or compound form of inflorescence in which the primary ramification is centripetal and the secondary or ultimate is centrifugal. The inflorescence of the horse-chestnut and that of lilac are typical examples. Also *thyrsus* and *cymobotryse*. See cut under *Æsculus*.

3. A small earthenware vessel, of a form resembling that of a pine-cone, especially such a vessel of ancient make.

From their resemblance to pine cones they have been called *thyrses*, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.

R. M. Smith, S. K. Handbook, Persian Art, p. 12.

**thyrsē-flower** (thērs'flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the acanthaceous genus *Thysanacanthus*.

**thyrsi**, *n.* Plural of *thyrsus*.

**thyrsiform** (thēr'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. thyrsus, a thyrsus, + forma, form*.] In *bot.*, resembling or having the form of a thyrsē.

**thyrsoid** (thēr'soid), *a.* [*< Gr. θύρσος*, a stalk, stem, + *ειδός*, form.] In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrsē. Also *cymobotryose*.

**thyrsoidal** (thēr'soi-dəl), *a.* [*< thyrsoid + -al*.] Same as *thyrsoid*.

**thyrsus** (thēr'sus), *n.*; *pl. thyrsi* (-si). [*< L. thyrsus*, *< Gr. θύρσος*, a stalk or stem, the Dionysiac wand.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Dionysus (Bacchus) and his thiasus and votaries. It was a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone and sometimes wrapped round with ivy and vine-branches, and appears in various modifications in ancient representations. The bacchantes carried thyrsi in their hands when they celebrated their orgies. Also *thyrsē*.  
 2. Same as *thyrsē*, 2.

**Thysanocarpus** (this'ā-nō-kar'pus), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1833), so called from the pods which hang like tassels; *< Gr. θύσσανος*, a tassel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Isatideae*. It is characterized by a small one-seeded winged silicle, often with a perforated margin, by accumbent cotyledons, and stamens without appendages. There are about 6 species, natives of California and



Thyrsus. From a relief seen with at Louvre in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.







tarsus, the inner one of the proximal row of tarsal bones on the tibial side of the tarsus, in especial relation with the tibia, as is the astragalus, which is by some supposed to be the tibiale, while others consider that the astragalus, besides representing the tibiale, includes also the bone called *intermedium*. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *tarsus*.

**tibialis** (tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiales* (-lēz). [NL. (se. *musculus*): see *tibial*.] One of several muscles of the crus, or lower leg, and foot, in relation with the tibia. **Tibialis anticus**, a fusiform muscle arising chiefly from the external surface of the shaft of the tibia, and inserted mostly into the internal cuneiform. Also called *anterior tibial muscle* and *hippius*. See cut under *muscle*. **Tibialis posticus**, a muscle arising chiefly from the posterior surface of the tibia and the inner surface of the fibula, and inserted chiefly into the internal cuneiform and scaphoid. Also called *navicularis* and *posterior tibial muscle*. See cut under *muscle*. **Tibialis secundus**, an occasional muscle of man, passing from the back of the tibia to the ligament of the ankle-joint.

**tibicen** (ti-bi'sen), *n.* [L., < *tibia*, a flute, + *cantare*, sing: see *tibia* and *chant*.] In *anc. music*, a flute-player.

**tibicinate** (ti-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tibicinatus*, ppr. *tibicinatus*. [LL. *tibicinatus*, pp. of *tibicare*, play on the flute, < L. *tibicen* (*tibicin*), a flute-player: see *tibicen*.] To play on a flute. [Rare.]

**tibiofascialis** (tib'i-ō-fas-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiofasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < *tibia* + *fascia*, fascia.] A small occasional muscle of man, upon the lower part of the tibia.

**tibiofemoral** (tib'i-ō-fem-ō-rāl), *a.* [ < *tibia* + *femur* (-femor-) + *-al*.] Common to the tibia and the femur; femorotibial.—**Tibiofemoral index**, the ratio of the length of the tibia to that of the femur.

**tibiofibular** (tib'i-ō-fib-ū-lār), *a.* [ < *tibia* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula: as, the *tibiofibular* articulations. Also *tibioperoneal*.

**tibiometatarsal** (tib'i-ō-met-a-tār'sal), *a.* [ < *tibia* + *metatarsus* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus: as, the ankle-joint of a bird is apparently *tibiometatarsal*, but in reality *mediotarsal*.

**tibioperoneal** (tib'i-ō-per-ō-nē'al), *a.* [ < *tibia* + *peroneum* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiofibular*.

**tibiotarsal** (tib'i-ō-tār'sal), *a.* [ < *tibia* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus: as, *tibiotarsal* ligaments.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining or common to the tibia and the tarsus of an insect's leg: as, a *tibiotarsal* brush of hairs. Also *tarsotibial*.

**Tibiotarsal articulation**, the ankle-joint of any mammal: opposed to *mediotarsal* or *tarsotarsal* articulation.—**Tibiotarsal ligaments**, ligaments running from the tibia to the astragalus; an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

**tibiotarsus** (tib'i-ō-tār'sus), *n.*; pl. *tibiotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tibia* + *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the tibia, which in a bird consists of a tibia proper with an epiphysis at its distal end, constituted by the proximal portion of the tarsus, in adult life forming the so-called condyles of the tibia.

An upper tarsal bone, or series of tarsal bones, fuses with the lower end of the tibia, making this leg-bone really a *tibiotarsus*; and similarly, a lower bone or set of tarsal bones fuses with the upper end of the metatarsus, making this bone a *tarsometatarsus*.

**Tibouchina** (tib-ō-kin'-ē), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Tibouchineae* in the order *Melastomaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a hirsute or chaffy calyx; five obovate petals, usually unequal and retuse; ten stamens, equal or nearly so, and with slender equal arcuate anthers opening by a small pore; and a five-celled ovary, wholly or mostly superior, with the summit hairy or bristly. There are 174 species, natives of tropical America, especially of Brazil. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, sometimes climbers, and commonly rough-hairy. They usually bear large, coriaceous, entire, and three- to seven-nerved leaves, and conspicuous violet or purple flowers borne in much-branched, repeatedly three-forked panicles. Many species known as *spider-flowers* (which see) are cultivated for their handsome flowers, often under the former generic names *Pleuroma* and *Lasiandra*. *T. sarmentosa* is the Peruvian glory-bush.

**Tibouchineae** (tib-ō-kin'-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cogniaux, 1888), < *Tibouchina* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Melastomaceae*, including 20 genera, of which *Tibouchina* is the type.

**tic**<sup>1</sup> (tik), *n.* [Formerly *tick* (see *tick*<sup>5</sup>); < F. *tic* (OF. also *tiq*, *tiquet*), a twitching, a disease of horses; esp. in the phrase *tic douloureux*, 'painful twitching', facial neuralgia; cf. *tic*, a vicious habit, = It. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice; origin uncertain.] A habitual spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, especially of the face; twitching; vellication; especially applied to *tic-douloureux*, or facial neuralgia. See *tic-douloureux*.

**tic**<sup>2</sup>, **tic-bird** (tik, tik'bērd), *n.* [Appar. imitative. Cf. *Tocuss*, *tock*, *tok*.] An African beetle-eater or ox-pecker; an ox-bird. See cuts under *Buphaga* and *Tector*.

**tical** (tik'al or tī'kal), *n.* [Also *teecal*, *tecul*; < British Burmese *tikal*, a word of obscure origin, the true Burmese word being *kyat*, and the Siamese word *bat*.] A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth 2s. 1d. (about 50 United States cents).

**tic-douloureux** (tik'dō-lō-rē'), *n.* [F.: *tic*, a twitching; *douloureux*, painful: see *tic*<sup>1</sup> and *dolorous*.] A severe form of facial neuralgia; prosopalgia. It is characterized by a sudden attack of very acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *tic*.

**ticet**<sup>†</sup> (tis), *v. i.* [ < ME. *tisen*, *tyesen*, < OF. *tiser*, entice: see *entice*, of which E. *tic* is in part an aphetic form.] To entice; seduce.

Fro thens-forth she *tyesed* euer Merlin to come speke with hir.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

What strong enchantments *tic* my yielding soul!

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, i. 11.

**ticement**<sup>†</sup> (tis'ment), *n.* [ < *tic* + *-ment*; or by aphesis from *enticement*.] Allurement; enticement; seduction. *Imp. Dict.*

**Tichborne case**. See *case*<sup>1</sup>.

**Tichodroma** (ti-kod'rō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *τεῖχος*, a wall, + *δρομος*, < *δρομαι*, run.] That genus which contains the wall-



Wall creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

creepers, *T. muraria* and others, and gives name to the *Tichodrominae*. See *wall-creeper*.

**tichodrome** (ti'kō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Tichodroma*.

**Tichodrominae** (ti'kō-drō-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tichodroma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidae*, or creepers, represented by the genus *Tichodroma*; the wall-creepers.

**tichorhine** (ti'kō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [ < Gr. *τεῖχος*, wall, + *ῥίς* (-rh-), nose.] 1. *a.* Having an ossified nasal septum: specifying a rhinoceros. See II. Owen, *Paleontology*, p. 366.

II. *n.* A fossil rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the median vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. Owen. **tick**<sup>1</sup> (tik), *v.* [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. \**ticken*, *tikken* = D. *tikken* = LG. *tikken*, > G. *ticken*, touch lightly, pat; prob. a secondary form of MD. *tucken*, *tocken*, etc., touch (whence ult. E. *touch*: see *touch*), or else ult. a secondary form of *take*, or of the form represented by Goth. *tēkan*, touch: see *take*, and cf. *tag*<sup>2</sup>. The word has a diminutive effect, and with ref. to sound is regarded as imitative (cf. *tick-tack*<sup>1</sup>, *tick-tock*). Hence *tick*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *tickle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch or tap something lightly, or with a small sharp sound; tap slightly, as a bird when picking up its food; peck.—2. To emit a slight recurring click, like that of a watch or clock.

On one wall *tick*ed a clock without a case, its weights dangling to the floor.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

At night when the doors are shut,  
And the wood-worm picks,  
And the death-watch ticks.

Browning, *Mesmerism*.

To *tick* and *toyt*, to indulge in playful love-pats, or the like; dally.

Stand not *tick*ing and *toyt*ing at the branches, . . . but strike at the root. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550

Unto her repair,  
Where her flocks are feeding.  
Sit and *tick* and *toyt*.

Till set be the sunne.

England's H-bacon (1614). (Nares.)

II. *trans.* 1. To touch lightly, as in the game of tag or *tig*; tag. [Obsolete or dialectal.]—2. To place a dot on, over, or against; mark with or as with a tick or dot: as, to *tick* one's *i's* in writing; to set a dot against, as in checking off the items in a list or catalogue; check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *tick*ed it off.

Dickens.

3. To note or mark by or as by the regular clicking of a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *tick*ed or noticed the seconds.

Tollet, Note on Shakspear's Winter's Tale. (Latham.)

**tick**<sup>1</sup> (tik), *n.* [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. *tek* = MD. *tick*, D. *tik* = LG. *tikk*, a touch, pat, tick (cf. It. *tecca*, a small spot, < Teut.); from the verb.] 1. A slight touch or tap; a pat. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Play out your play lustily; for indeed *ticks* and dalliances are nothing in earnest.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 309).

Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies  
With unpared weapons at his mother's eyes,  
Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show  
An angry love-tick on his arm or so.

Quarles, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

2. A slight sharp sound, as that made by a light tap upon some hard object; also, a recurring click or beat, as of a watch or clock.—3. The game known in the United Kingdom as *tig*, and in the United States as *tag*. See *tag*<sup>2</sup>.

At Hood-winke, Barley-breake, at *Tick*, or Prison-hase.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 34.

4. A dot or slight mark: as, the *tick* over the letter *i*; the *tick* used in checking off the items in a list or catalogue.—5. A small spot or color-mark on the coat of an animal.—6. A speck; a particle; a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

Faith will confidently . . . assure thee . . . that the least *tick* befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 34.

**Magnetic tick**. See *magnetic*.

**tick**<sup>2</sup> (tik), *n.* [ < ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *teke*, < AS. \**tica* or \**tica* (found once as *ticia*, appar. an error for \**tica*, i. e. \**tica*, or for \**tica*) = MD. *teke*, *teecke*, D. *teekt* = MLG. *teke* = MHG. *zeche*, G. *zecke* (cf. F. *tique* = It. *zecca*, < Teut.), a tick. Cf. Armenian *tiz*, tick.] 1. One of many different kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals, including man. (a) A mite of the family *Ixodidae*, and especially of the genus *Ixodes*; a wood-tick; a dog-tick; a cattle-tick. There are many species, found in the woods and fields, capable of independent existence, but liable to fasten upon dogs, cattle, etc., forming temporary parasites. They bury the head in the skin of the host, and hang there sucking the blood until they swell up enormously, lose their hold, and drop off. They are annoying, but not poisonous or especially dangerous. The cattle-tick is *Ixodes bovis*; the seed-tick is the young form of the same species; the dog-tick is *I. ricinus*. See *Ixodes*, and cut under *Acarida*. (b) A mite of the spurious family *Leptidae*; a harvest-tick, -mite, or -bug. See *harvest-tick* (with cut).

Hence—2. With a qualifying term, a member of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidae*. Those of the genus *Ornithomyia* are bird-ticks; the sheep-tick is *Melophagus ovinus* (see cut under *sheep-tick*); the horse-tick is *Hippobosca equina*. The bat-ticks belong to the related dipterous family *Nycteribidae*.

3. The tick-bean.—Persian tick. See *Persian* and *Argas*.

**tick**<sup>3</sup> (tik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teke*, *tike*; < ME. *teke* = MD. *tijcke*, D. *tijk* = OHG. *ziecha*, MHG. G. *zieche* = Ir. *tiach*, a case, tick, = OIt. *teca*, a case, pod, = OF. *taie*, *taye* (> ME. *teye*, E. dial. *tie*, *tye*: see *tie*<sup>2</sup>), a case, box, coffer, tick, F. *taie*, pillow-case, < L. *theca*, ML. also *teca*, *techa*, Gr. *θήκη*, a case, box, chest, cover, sheath, < *τίθημι* (√ *the*), put, place, = E. *do*: see *do*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *theca*, the L. word in technical use.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, hair, corn-shucks, moss, or other materials conferring softness and elasticity.

Hogsheads, Chests, *Ticks*, and sacks stuffed full of moist earth.

Bakluyt's Voyages, II. 124.

2. Ticking.  
Cotton ticks are plain and twilled in imitation of linen ticks.

Ill. Catalogue of Exhibition, 1851, London.



est palate. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 13*



Secret laughter tickled all my soul.

Tennison, Princess, iv.

3. To take, move, or produce by touching lightly. [Rare.]

Nimble Tom, surnamed the Tup,  
For his pipe without a peer,  
And could tickle Frenchmen up,  
As 'twould joy your heart to hear.

Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots.

And so out o' th' embers he tickled his nuts.

Brown, To R. L. Esquire.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel titillation: as, his foot tickled.—2. To tingle pleasantly; thrill with gratification or amusement.

Who, seeing him, with secret joy therefore  
Did tickle inwardly in everie vaine.

Spenser, Muirpotmos, l. 394.

What opinion will the managing of this affair bring to my wisdom! my invention tickles with apprehension o' t.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

In trifling works of fancy, wits agree  
That nothing tickles like a simile.

Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

3. To have an impatient or uneasy desire to do or to get something; itch; tingle.

The fingers of the Atheniens ticked to aide and succour Harpalus. Uddall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 318.

I am glad the silly man is weak and old;

By heaven, my fingers tickle at his gold.

Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 185).

4. To produce the sensation of titillation, or the slight nervous excitement of a light touch on some sensitive part.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth tickle, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

ticklet (tik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tickle*; < ME. *tickle*, *tikel*, *tikil*; < *tickle*, *v.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*, *a.*] Easily moved; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

This world is now ful *tikel* sickerly.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 242.

For some men be *tickle* of tongue,

And play the blabs by kynd.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

So *ticle* be the termes of mortall state.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 28.

I have set her heart upon as *tickle* a pin as the needle of a dial, that will never let it rest till it be in the right position.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 2.

But these wives, sir, are such *tickle*

Things, not one hardly staid amongst a thousand.

Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

tickler (tik'l), *n.* [< *tickle*, *v.*] A light teasing touch in some sensitive part; a gentle tickling act or action.

I gave her [a child] a little tickler; and verily she began to laugh.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

tickler-brain (tik'l-brân), *n.* One who has a tickle or unsteady brain, as one intoxicated.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good tickle-brain.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

tickler-footed (tik'l-füt'ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever tickler-footed.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

tickler-grass (tik'l-gräs), *n.* The hair-grass or thin-grass, *Agrostis scabra*; also, one of similar grasses, as the old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare*.

ticklenburg (tik'len-bêrg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. Simmonds.

tickleness (tik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *tikelnesse*; < *tickle*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Unsteadiness; instability; uncertainty.

Hord hath hate and clymbyngne *tikelnesse*.

Chaucer, Truth, l. 1. 3.

tickler (tik'lêr), *n.* [< *tickle* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which tickles or pleases.—2. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to understand or answer; a puzzle. [Colloq.]—3. A narrow difficult passage or strait on the coast of Newfoundland.—4. A memorandum-book kept to tickle or refresh the memory; specifically, a book used by bankers, showing, in the order of their maturity, notes and debts receivable by the bank. There is usually a tickler for each month of the year. [Colloq.]

The ticklers, showing in detail debts receivable in the future, those past due, and also the overdrafts, require explanation by the president. Harper's Mag., LXXX. 464.

5. A small bottle containing about half a pint (of spirits), or just enough to "tickle"; also, a dram of whisky or brandy. [Colloq.]

Whiskey was sold and drunk without screens or scruples. It was not usually bought by the drink, but by the tickler.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 388.

It is too cold to work, but it is not too cold to sit on a fence chewing, with a tickler of whisky handy.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 77.

6. A small weapon carried on the person, as a pistol or a knife. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]—7. A strap with which to whip.

—8. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.—9. A large longicorn beetle, *Monohammus titillator*, with extremely long antennæ: so called from the habit it has (in common with most of the *Cerambycidae*) of gently touching now and then the surface on which it walks with the tips of its long antennæ. T. W. Harris.

tickling (tik'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tickle*, *v.*]

1. The act of one who tickles.—2. The sensation produced by the teasing of slight touches on some sensitive part, or the analogous sensation produced on the mind, the imagination, vanity, or the like by the presentation of something pleasing, gratifying, ludicrous, etc.

Delight hath a joy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath only a scornful tickling.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. The act of stirring lightly: said humorously of the soil.

Vegetable-gardens require only a tickling to bear profusely.

The Critic, XV. 192.

ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-ish*.] 1. Easily moved or unbalanced; unsteady; unstable; uncertain; inconstant.

These Words, being considered of by the Judges, seemed to express a ticklish Hold of Loyalty.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 242.

I think our office stands on very ticklish terms, the Parliament likely to sit shortly, and likely to be asked more money, and we be able to give a very bad account of the expence and of what we have done with what they did give before.

Pepys, Diary, II. 364.

We embarked in a little ticklish, incommensurate punt, such as I have seen used on the Thames by worthy citizens bobbing for eels.

B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 148.

2. Dubious; difficult; critical.

Princes had need, in tender matter and ticklish time, to beware what they say.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

The doctor would by no means let him blood, which, nevertheless, some hold might have saved his life; but it is a ticklish point.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 318.

Politics in those days were ticklish subjects to meddle with, even in the most private company.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

Not far from here (Eden Harbour) are the English Narrows, a passage which is a ticklish but interesting piece of navigation.

Lady Brasse, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

3. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy: as, the sole of the foot is very ticklish; a ticklish person.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

He's as ticklish as can be. I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I tickle him.

Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

ticklishly (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness (tik'lish-nes), *n.* Ticklish character or quality. (a) The condition of being easily tickled.

We know by the ticklishness of the soles what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.

G. Cheyne, Essay on Regimen, p. 200. (Latham.)

(b) Unsteady, unstable, or insecure state or character: as, the ticklishness of a seat or of a boat. (c) Difficulty; difficult, perplexing, or critical character or state: as, the ticklishness of some undertaking.

tickly (tik'li), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-y*.] Same as ticklish.

tickseed (tik'sêd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Coreopsis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Coreispermum*, usually named bug-seed.—3. Same as tick-trefoil.

Tickseed sunflower, *Coreopsis trichosperma*, a species with conspicuous golden-yellow rays, found in the eastern and interior United States.

tick-tack (tik'tak), *n.* [Cf. MD. *tick-tacken*, play tick-tack, prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click' LG. *tikk-takken*, touch lightly; a varied reduplication of *tick*, *n.* Cf. *tick-tack*<sup>2</sup> and *tick-tock*.] 1. A pulsating sound like that made by a clock or watch; a ticking.—2. Specifically, the sound of the beating of the heart.

The stethoscope revealed the existence of no difficulty, . . . and the normal tick-tack of the heart beat with healthy precision.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 186.

3. A device employed in playing certain practical jokes, consisting of a small weight so fastened that one at a distance can, by pulling a string, cause the weight to tap against the house or window. [U. S.]

tick-tack<sup>1</sup> (tik'tak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *tick-tack*, *n.*] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

tick-tack<sup>2</sup> (tik'tak), *n.* [= F. *tic-tac* = Pg. *tiquetaque* = Dan. *tiktak*, prob. < MD. \**tick-tack*, D. *tiktak*, tick-tack; prob. so called from the clicking noise made by the pieces, < MD. *tick-tacken*, D. *tiktakken*, play tick-tack; prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click': see *tick-tack*<sup>1</sup>. Hence, by variation, *tick-track*, F. *trictac*.] A complicated kind of backgammon, played both with men and with pegs. Compare *tick-track*, and see the third quotation below.

He'll play

At fayles and tick-tack.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

From hence we went to the Groom Porters, where they were a labouring like so many Anchor Smiths at the Oake, Back Gammon, Tick-Tack, Irish, Basset, and throwing of Mains. Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of (Queen Anne, II. 111.

This is the plain game of tick-tack, which is so called from "touch and take," for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss.

Complete Gamester, p. 113. (Nares.)

tick-tock (tik'tok), *n.* [An imitative reduplication of *tick*, *v.* Cf. *tick*, *v.*] The slow recurrent ticking of a tall clock. [Colloq.]

tick-trefoil (tik'trê'foil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Desmodium*: so named from the trifoliate leaves and the joints of the pods, which are adhesive like ticks. Several species have attracted attention in the southern United States as promising fodder and soiling plants. Also *tickseed*.

tickweed (tik'wêd), *n.* The American penny-royal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

ticky (tik'i), *n.* Same as tacky<sup>2</sup>.

Ticorea (ti-kô-rê-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Cuspariæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short calyx and epipetalous stamens, some of which are sterile, while the others have appendaged anther-cells. There are 3 species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. They are trees or shrubs varying greatly in habit; their leaves or leaflets are pellucid-dotted and entire. The white, scarlet, or yellowish flowers form leafless panicles or cymes, which usually terminate the branchlets. Several species are used medicinally in Brazil, as *T. jasmijniflora*; and the bark of *T. febrifuga*, an intensely bitter astringent, is a native febrifuge.

tipicologna (tik-pô-long'gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous serpent of India and Ceylon: same as cobra-moni.

Ticuna poison (ti-kô-nä poi'zn). An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. Watts's Dict. of Chem.

tid<sup>1</sup> (tid), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form (with shortened vowel) of *tidel*.] Fit or favorable season or condition: as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humor. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould.

The Scotsman.

tid<sup>2</sup> (tid), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tid*.] 1. An udder; a teat. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

tid<sup>3</sup> (tid), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tiddy*, *v.*] Silly; childish. [Prov. Eng.]

tid<sup>4</sup> (tid), *a.* [Appar. a sham word, assumed to exist in *tidbit*, and derived from the same source as that here given to *tiddy*; but *tidbit* is a corruption of *titbit*.] Tender; soft; nice. See the etymology. Imp. Dict.

tid<sup>5</sup>, *adv.* Same as *tid*. Halliwell.

tidal (ti'dal), *a.* [< *tidel* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a tidal river; tidal waters; a tidal basin.

We know that the temperature of comets is increased, chiefly, it has been supposed, by tidal action, as they approach the sun.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 794.

2. Dependent on the tides: as, a tidal steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); tidal trains (that is, trains that run in connection with tidal steamers).

Ascertaining first at what time during every evening of this month the tidal trains from Dover and Folkestone reach the London Bridge terminus.

W. Collins, Armadale, v. 3.

Tidal air, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration. See *residual air*, under *air*<sup>1</sup>.

Asphyxia takes place whenever the proportion of carbonic acid in tidal air reaches ten per cent. (the oxygen being diminished in like proportion).

Tickley and Youmans, Physiol., § 127.

Tidal alarm, a device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a post, to warn vessels of a dangerous locality, as a shoal. E. H. Knight.—Tidal basin, a dock which is filled at high tide. E. H. Knight.—Tidal crack, in arctic regions, a crack or series of cracks in ice along the shore, caused by tidal motion.



7. Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.  
There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.  
*Shak., J. C., IV. 3. 218.*

8. Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

water from flowing back at the ebb.



**tide-gate**<sup>2</sup> (tid'gāt), *n.* [*< tide<sup>1</sup> + gate<sup>2</sup>.*] 1*†*. Tideway; stream.

Some visible apparent tokens remain of a haven, . . . though now it be graveled up, and the stream of *tidy-gate* turned another way.

*Nash, Leuten Stutte (Harl. Misc., VI. 150). (Davies.)*

2. *Naut.*, a narrow place where the tide runs with great velocity.

**tide-harbor** (tid'hār bor), *n.* Same as *tidal harbor* (which see, under *tidal*).

**tide-land** (tid'land), *n.* Such land as is affected by the tide; land which is alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides. **Tide-land spruce.** See *spruce*.

**tideless** (tid'les), *a.* [*< tide<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Without ebb or flow.

There is a considerable fresh water volume debouching into a *tideless* sea or lake.

*Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 306.*

**tide-lock** (tid'lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of double gates, by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide. Also called *guard-lock*.

**tidely**<sup>†</sup> (tid'li), *adv.* [*< ME. tidely, tydely, < AS. tidlice (= D. tijdelijk = G. zeitlich), timely, seasonably, < tidle (= D. tijdelijk = G. zeitlich), timely, seasonable, < tid, time, tide; see tide<sup>1</sup> and -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Seasonably; opportunely; suitably; fitly.

But [he] tok to him *tidely* trewe cunsayl enere.

*William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), I. 5482.*

Item, Sir, if my Maister of the Rolles be not come, I trust to God to com *tidely* i now, as for the traverversys.

*Paston Letters, I. 523.*

2. Cleverly; smartly; bravely.

Than Troiell full *tidely* turnyt into batell,  
With a folke that was fell, furse of assaute.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10270.*

**tide-mark** (tid'märk), *n.* The limit of the flow or of the ebb of the tide.

**tide-marsh** (tid'märsh), *n.* See *marsh*.

**tide-meter** (tid'mē'tēr), *n.* A tide-gage.

**tide-mill** (tid'mil), *n.* 1. A mill supplied with power by means of a water-wheel operated by a fall or current in a tideway or from a tidal basin.—2. A water-pumping station operated by a tide-wheel, used to pump water over a dike. See *tide-wheel*.

**tide-pool** (tid'pöl), *n.* A pool left by the regress of the tide.

**tide-predictor** (tid'prē-dik'tōr), *n.* An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water. In the machine of Ferrel (which is used for the official tide tables of the United States Coast Survey) there is a chain passing over thirty-four pulleys attached eccentrically to half as many revolving axes. Two hands move in an apparently very irregular way over a dial; when these coincide the time of high or low water is read off on the dial, and the height of the water upon a vertical scale with a moving index at the side.

**tide-rips** (tid'rips), *n. pl.* Rough water caused by opposing tides or currents.

**tide-rock** (tid'rok), *n.* A rock alternately covered and uncovered by the tides.

**tide-rode** (tid'röd), *a.* *Naut.*, swinging by the force of the tide when at anchor; riding at anchor with head to tide and not to wind. See *wind-rode*.

**tide-runner** (tid'run'ēr), *n.* A fish whose movements correspond to or are otherwise affected by the tides.

These big fellows [weakfish] are designated as *tidel-runners*.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.*

**tides-man** (tidz'man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide.—2. A tidewater.

**tide-table** (tid'tā'bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

**tidewater** (tid'wā'tēr), *n.* One of a class of custom-house officers whose business it is to await the arrival of ships, and to see that while in port the customs regulations as to the landing and shipping of goods are observed, and the revenue laws are not violated.

If he misses a pair of colours, or a *tidewater's* place, he has no remedy but the highway.

*Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).*

The father of the Custom-House—the patriarch not only of this little squad of officials, but I am bold to say, of the respectable body of *tidewater*s all over the United States—was a certain permanent Inspector.

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 17.*

**tide-water** (tid'wā'tēr), *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide.—**Tide-water region**, the low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about 100 miles.

**tide-wave** (tid'wāv), *n.* A tidal wave (which see, under *tidal*).

**tideway** (tid'wa), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

Now and then great budgerows crossed our path, or lay anchored in the *tideway*.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 125.*

**tide-wheel** (tid'hwel), *n.* A water-wheel operated by a head of water from a tidal basin, or working as a current-wheel in a tideway or sluice.

**tidif**, *n.* See *tidy<sup>2</sup>*.

**tidily** (ti'di-li), *adv.* [*< tidy<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] Neatly; with simplicity and suitability: as, a *tidily* dressed girl.

**tidiness** (ti'di-nes), *n.* [*< tidy<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] The quality of being tidy; neatness: as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, etc.

The open country is more pleasing than the small villages, which have not the *tidiness* of the New England small villages.

*Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII. 258.*

**tidig** (ti'ding), *n.* [*< (a) ME. tidig, tydinge, tideng, tithinge, < AS. \*tidung = D. tijding = MLG. tidung = MHG. zitung, G. zeitung (cf. Sw. tidning), news, information; verbal n. of AS. tidan, etc., happen: see tide<sup>1</sup>, v. (b) Mixed with ME. tidinde, tithende, tithinde, < leel. tidhindi = Dan. tidende, lit. things happening, pl. ppr. of \*tidha = AS. tidan, happen: see tide<sup>1</sup>.*] The announcement of an event or occurrence not previously made known; a piece of news; hence, in the plural, news; information; in telligence: now always used in the plural.

Thus saugh I fals and soth compained  
Togedre fleo for o *tidig*ing.

*Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 2109.*

Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people.

*Luke ii. 10.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*.

*Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 57.*

[The plural form *tidings* is sometimes used as a singular. Compare *news*.

The *tidings* comes that they are all arrived.

*Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 115.]*

= *Syn. Intelligence, etc. See news.*

**tidig-well** (ti'ding-wel), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

There is a *tidig-well*  
That daily ebbs and flows.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 88.*

**tidley** (ti'dli), *n.* [*Cf. tidy<sup>2</sup>, tidy<sup>2</sup>.*] The wren of Europe. *Troglodytes parvulus*. *Montagu.—Tidley goldfinch.* See *goldfinch*.

**tidly**, *adv.* Same as *tidely*.

**tidological** (ti-dō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< tidology + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to tidology: as, *tidological* researches. *Whewell*.

**tidology** (ti-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Irreg. < E. tide<sup>1</sup> + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

I have ventured to employ the term *tidology*, having been much engaged in tidal researches.

*Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences (ed. 1840), I. p. lxxiii.*

**tidy**<sup>1</sup> (ti'di), *a. and n.* [*< ME. tidy, tydy, tidi (= D. tidig = MLG. tidich, timely, = OHG. MHG. zitiig, G. zeitig, seasonable, timely, = Sw. tidig = Dan. tidig, timely); < tide<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. *a.* 1*†*. Seasonable; opportune; favorable; fit; suitable.

Gret merthe to the messengers Meliors than made,  
For the tidy tidings that tigtly were seide.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1338.*

If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,  
Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.

*Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 22.*

2*†*. Brave; smart; skilful; fine; good.

Than Troilus full *tidy*, & *tidy* Eneas,  
Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7410.*

Thanne worth Trewe-tonge, a *tidy* man that tene me neuere.

*Piers Plowman (B), iii. 320.*

3. Appropriate or suitable as regards order, arrangement, occasion, circumstances, or the like; becomingly or neatly arrayed or arranged; kept in good order; neat; trim: as, a *tidy* dress; a *tidy* and well-furnished apartment.

To see it all so *tidy*, not even a pair of boots thrown about, or a tie flung on the table, made their hearts die within them.

*Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.*

4. Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly: as, a *tidy* person.—5. Moderately or fairly large, great, or important; considerable; respectable; pretty: as, a *tidy* sum of money. [*Obsolete or colloq.*]

At that touched there to a *tidy* erldome,  
To the kowherd & his wif the king gaf that time.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5384.*

May be after a *tidy* day's work I shall come home with 18. in my pocket.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.*

6. Satisfactory; comfortable; fairly good or well: as, How are you to-day? *Tidy*. [*Slang.*]

II. *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). 1. A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.—2. A pinafore or apron. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**tidy**<sup>1</sup> (ti'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tidied*, ppr. *tidying*. [*< tidy<sup>1</sup>, a.*] 1. *trans.* To make neat; put in good order: often followed by *up*: as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [*Colloq.*]

She found the widow with her house-place *tidied up* after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.*

II. *intrans.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, etc., in good or proper order: often with *up*. [*Colloq.*]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. Ma and Africa, together, upset the whole house.

*Dickens, Bleak House, xxx.*

**tidy**<sup>2</sup> (ti'di), *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). [*Early mod. E. also tydie; also dial. tidy, q. v.; < ME. tidif, tydif, tidife; origin unknown: see tidif. Cf. tidy<sup>2</sup> (and tidley); the termination is appar. OF.*] A small singing bird, perhaps the wren.

Tho that hadde doon unkyndenesse—  
As doth the *tydif*, for new-fangelnesse.

*Chaucer, Good Women, I. 154.*

And of those chaunting fowls, the Goldfinch not behind,  
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,  
The *Tydie* for her notes as delicate as they.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 79.*

**tidytips** (ti'di-tips), *n.* A Californian composite plant, *Layia (Calliandra) platyglossa*: a showy plant with bright-yellow rays, frequently cultivated as a half-hardy annual.

**tie**<sup>1</sup> (ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tied*, ppr. *tying*. [*Early mod. E. also tye; dial. also tee; < ME. tien, tyen, teien, teizen, tigen, < AS. tigan, \*tigan, \*tegan, \*tigan, cited also as \*tegean, bind, tie, a secondary form of the verb teon (pret. teah, pl. tigon, pp. togen), draw, pull: see tee<sup>1</sup>, tow<sup>1</sup>.*] In some uses the verb is directly from the noun: see *tie<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To attach or make fast by a band, ribbon, cord, or the like drawn together and knotted; bind.

Ther-with thei drough thener swerdes oute and wente toward the river that ran vnder the gardin, where thei hadde a barge *i-tyed* where-in thei were come in to the gardin.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.*

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tyght*,  
With which he drew him forth, even in his own despyght.

*Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.*

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck.

*Prov. vi. 20, 21.*

2. To fasten by looping or knotting: as, to *tie* a ribbon on one's arm; hence, to fasten as if tied.

What boots it thee  
To shew the rusted buckle that did *tie*  
The garter of thy greatest grandsire's knee?

*Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 12.*

He *tied* the ends into the nautical slip-knot, and pronounced the thing complete.

*Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 163.*

3. To fasten by tightening and knotting the strings of: as, to *tie* a shoe or a bonnet.

Drawer, *tie* my shoe, prithee; the new knot, as thou seest this.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 2.*

4. To form by looping and interlacing; knit: as, to *tie* a knot.

Again the hawthorn shall supply  
The garlands you delight to *tie*.

*Scott, Marmion, i. Int.*

5. To bind or unite securely; specifically, to unite in marriage (colloq. in this use).

And doe they not knowe that a Tragedie is *tied* to the lawes of Poesie, and not of Historie?

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*.

*Fairfax.*

I heartily desire this courtesy,  
And would not be denied, to wait upon you.  
This day, to see you *tied*, then no more trouble you.

*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.*

6. To bind, restrict, limit, or confine; hold or restrain, as by authority or moral influence.

Herewith hir swelling sobbes  
Did *tie* hir tong from talke.

*Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).*

I see you are *tied* to no particular employment.

*Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.*

Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately all days of my life? they may as soon *tie* an Englishman to live so.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.*

7. In *building*, to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See *tie<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 5.—8. In *music*, to unite or bind, as







more or less intermixed with rock, which are made up into adobes or bricks before being treated in the furnace: in Mexico, generally, any inferior pulverulent ores. [New Almaden quicksilver-mines.]

**tiers-argent** (tyâr-z'âr-zhoñ'), *n.* [F., < *tiers*, third, + *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] An alloy consisting of silver with two thirds its weight of aluminium, brought into some use in France as being not less handsome than silver and more durable, at half its price.

**tier-saw** (têr'sâ), *n.* A hard, stiff saw used by bricklayers for cutting curved faces upon bricks in building arches, domes, round brick pillars, etc.

**tiers état** (tyâr-z'â-tâ'), [F.: *tiers* (< L. *tertius*), third (see *terce*); *état* (< L. *status*), state, condition, estate: see *stat*.] See *third estate*, under *estate*.

**tier-shot** (têr'shot), *n.* Grape-shot arranged in tiers with circular disks between them.

**tie-strap** (ti'strap), *n.* A strap for tying an animal, having a buckle on one end to fasten it to the ring of a bit, etc.; a halter.

**tie-tie** (ti'ti), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the small pieces of cord fastened to a hammock, and used sometimes to secure it in a roll instead of a hammock-lashing.

**tie-up** (ti'up), *n.* [< *tie up*, under *tie*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A strike among street-car or railway men, or others, in which the horses are tied up or traffic is otherwise suspended. [U. S.]

In the event of a *tie-up*, or strike, these street boxes would be used as they now are. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX, 32.

**tie-wig** (ti'wig), *n.* A wig having the hair behind gathered and tied by a ribbon. Compare *queue* and *pigtail*.

My uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and the *tie-wig*, kept his rank with my father.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 25.

**tiff**<sup>1</sup> (tif), *v. t.* [< ME. *tiffen*, *tifen*, < OF. *tiffer*, *tifer*, also *attiffer*, *atifer*, F. *attifer*, dress, adorn; cf. D. *tippen*, clip the points or ends of the hair (cf. F. *attifet*, ornament of the head): see *tip*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To dress; deck; array.

Whan sche in that tyre was *tiffed* as sche schold,  
Melioris in here merthe to hire maiden seide.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 172.

**tiff**<sup>1</sup> (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Set: attitude.

Did you mark the bean *tiff* of his wig, what a deal of pains he took to toss it back, when the very weight thereof was like to draw him from his seat?

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 144.]

**tiff**<sup>2</sup> (tif), *v.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *tift*<sup>1</sup>, but ult. < Norw. *tefa*, sniff, smell, = Icel. *thefa*, sniff; cf. Norw. *tev*, *tär*, *tör*, a drawing in of the breath, the wind or scent of an animal, = Sw. dial. *tär* = Dan. dial. *tær*, smell, scent, = Icel. *thefr*, smell. Hence *tiff*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, *tiffing*, *tif-fin*. Cf. *tift*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. trans.** To sip; drink.

He *tiff*'d his punch, and went to rest.

*W. Combe*, *Dr. Syntax's Tours*, I. 5.

**II. intrans.** To lunch. [Anglo-Indian.]

**tiff**<sup>2</sup> (tif), *n.* [A reduction of *tift*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, or from the related *tift*: see *tift*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Cf. *tift*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. also *tip*<sup>3</sup>.] **1.** A draught of liquor; a "drop": as, a *tiff* of brandy.

What say you to a glass of white wine, or a *tiff* of punch, by way of whet?

*Fieldding*, *Amelia*, viii. 10.

Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch with great solemnity.

*Scott*, *Guy Rannering*, xi.

**2.** Thin or small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

That too shall quickly follow, if  
It can be rais'd from strong or *tiff*.

*Brome*, Answer to his University Friend.

**tiff**<sup>3</sup> (tif), *v. i.* [Prob. orig. 'sniff' in anger, and so ult. identical with *tiff*<sup>2</sup>, < Norw. *tefa* = Icel. *thefa*, sniff: see *tiff*<sup>2</sup>.] To be in a pet; be peevish or quarrelsome.

Poor Mincing *tift* and *tift* all the Morning.

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, ii. 4.

She *tiff*'d at Tim, she ran from Ralph.

*Lauder*, *New Style*.

**tiff**<sup>3</sup> (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

My lord and I have had another little — *tiff*, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel.

*Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. xxiv.

**tiffany** (tif'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tifany*, *tifeny*, *tifanay*; prob., like the surname *Tiffany* (< ME. *Tiffany*, *Tyffanie*, etc., ML. *Tiffania*, *Teffania*, *Thifania*, etc., a common fem. name), a reduction of *theophany* (ML. *theophania*, *thefania*, etc.), equiv. to *epiphany*, with ref. to the feast of Epiphany, the church fes-

tival also called *Twelfth Day*, concluding the Christmas holidays. The name as applied to a silk would thus mean 'Epiphany silk,' i. e. holiday silk; cf. *Easter bonnet*, i. e. spring bonnet; cf. also *tawdry*, applied orig. to lace sold at a fair held on the festival of St. Audrey.] **I. n.**; pl. *tiffanies* (-niz). **1.** A kind of thin silk; gauze.

The Knights appeared first, as consecrated persons, all in veils like to copes, of silver *tiffany*, gathered, and falling a large compass about them.

*Beaumont*, *Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*.

Let her have velvets, *tiffanies*, jewels, pearls.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, i. 1.

A vestal veil on her head of *tiffany*, striped with silver.

*Chapman*, *Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

Do we not describe

Some goddesses in a cloud of *tiffanie*?

*Herrick*, *A Nuptial Song*.

**2.** A kind of gauze muslin, resembling silk gauze.

How much shall I measure you of this *tiffany*, Matty?

*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I. 6.

**3.** A portable flour-sieve made of *tiffany*. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**II. a.** Made of *tiffany*, or thin silk: as, a *tiffany* cloak; hence, transparent.

Enter four Cupids from each side of the boscage, attired in flame-coloured taffeta close to their body, like naked boys, with bows, arrows, and wings of gold, chaplets of flowers on their heads, hoodwinked with *tiffany* scarfs. *Beaumont*, *Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*.

The wit that I took up in Paul's in a *tiffany* cloak without a hatband; now I have put him into a doublet of satin.

*Shirley*, *Witty Fair One*, ii. 1.

*Tiffany* Natures are so easily imposed upon.

*Mrs. Centlivre*, *Beau's Duel*, ii. 3.

**tiffing**, **tiffin** (tif'ing, tif'in), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tiff*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] **1.** A sipping; a drinking. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A luncheon; lunch; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; in India, a characteristic repast of curried dishes, chutney, and fruit. [Anglo-Indian, usually in the provincial form *tiffin*.]

Let's have it for *tiffin*; very cool and nice this hot weather.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, iv.

After a pleasant chat we proceeded to the Hongkong hotel for *tiffin*. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xxi.

**tiffish** (tif'ish), *a.* [< *tiff*<sup>3</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

**tift**<sup>1</sup> (tift), *n.* [Perhaps < Norw. *tæft*, drawing the breath, wind or scent of an animal; cf. *tev*, drawing the breath; < *tefa*, sniff, breathe: see *tiff*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** A sniff; whiff; breath.

Four and twenty siller bells

Wer a' tyed till his mane,

And yae tift o' the norland wind,

They tinkled aye by ane.

*Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

**2.** A draught of liquor: same as *tiff*<sup>2</sup>, **1.** *Hallucell*.

**tift**<sup>2</sup> (tift), *v. i.* [Cf. *tiff*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*, and *tift*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Same as *tiff*<sup>3</sup>.

We *tifted* a little going to church, and fairly quarrelled before the bells had done ringing.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, i. 2.

**tift**<sup>2</sup> (tift), *n.* [< *tift*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Cf. *tiff*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] Same as *tiff*<sup>3</sup>. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church.

*Blackwood's Mag.*

**tig**<sup>1</sup> (tig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tigged*, ppr. *tigging*. [A dial. var. of *tick*<sup>1</sup>.] To touch lightly with the hand, as in the game of tag or tig; give a light stroke or tap to. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**tig**<sup>1</sup> (tig), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tick*<sup>1</sup>.] **1.** A light touch, such as is given in the game of tag or tig; a tap; a slight stroke.

Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, "Ower many maisters—ower many maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*."

*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxvii.

**2.** Same as *tag*<sup>2</sup>.

On the outskirts of the crowd, some of the town's children . . . profanely playing *tigg*.

*R. L. Stevenson*, *Education of an Engineer*.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

**tig**<sup>2</sup> (tig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

**Tiga** (ti'gä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1836).] A genus of Asiatic woodpeckers with only three toes on each foot, also called *Chrysonotus* and *Chloropicoides*. The inner hind toe, or hallux, is absent (as in *Picoides*). The genus is wide-ranging on the continent

and many of the islands. The type is *T. javanensis* (formerly *Picus tija* and usually *T. tridactyla*), ranging from Java, etc., to the Malay peninsula and Bengal; *T. shorei* and *T. everetti* are the other species. The first-named is a handsome woodpecker, 10 inches long, with golden-greenish back, black tail, crimson occipital crest, pale-buffy sides of the head and neck striped with black, and the under parts rayed and barred with black on a light ground.

**tigarea** (tig-a-ré'ä), *n.* [Guiana.] The red creeper, *Tetracera Tigarea*.

**tige** (têzh), *n.* [< F. *tige*, a stalk, stem, pipe, < L. *tibia*, a pipe: see *tibia*.] **1.** A stem or stalk; also, the shaft of a column, from the base-moldings to the capital.—**2.** In some firearms, a pin at the base of the breech, designed to expand the base of the ball.—**3.** In a center-fire cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

**tige-arm** (têzh'ärm), *n.* A muzzle-loading small arm having a steel tige screwed into the center of the breech-pin, upon which the bullet drops and is then forced into the grooves by sharp blows from the ramrod. The powder-charge is placed in the annulus around the tige.

**tigella** (ti-jel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige*, a stalk, stem: see *tige*.] Same as *tigelle*.

**tigellate** (ti-j'e-lät), *a.* [< NL. \**tigellatus*, < *tigella*, a tigella: see *tigella*.] In bot., having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

**tigelle** (ti-jel'), *n.* [< F. *tigelle*: see *tigella*.] In bot., the young embryonic axis or primitive stem which bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle. By some, however, the name has been applied to the plumule.

**tigellus** (ti-jel'us), *n.*; pl. *tigelli* (-i). [NL., m., equiv. to *tigella*, f.: see *tigella*.] In bot., same as *tigelle*.

**tiger** (ti'gër), *n.* [Formerly also *tyger*, *tigre*, *tygre*; < ME. *tigre*, *tygre*, < OF. *tigre*, *tygre*, F. *tigre* = Sp. It. *tigre*, m., *tigra*, f., = Pg. *tigre*, m., = D. *tijger* = G. Dan. Sw. *tiger* = Bohem. *tigr* = Pol. *tygrys* = Russ. *tigrû*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. *τίγρις*, a tiger; appar. a foreign word, perhaps < OPers. (Zend) \**tighri*, a tiger, a supposed particular use (in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon his prey) of *tighri*, \**tigra*, Pers. *tir*, an arrow (cf. Skt. *tivra*, *tir*, Hind. *tir*, an arrow), < *tighra*, sharp, < √ *stig*, Skt. √ *tij*, sharp: see *stick*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. L. *Tigris*, < Gr. *Τίγρις*, < OPers. *Tigra*, Pers. *Tir*, the river Tigris, lit. 'the river Arrow,' so called from its swiftness.] **1.** A feline quadruped, *Felis tigris* or *Tigris regalis*, one of



Royal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).







packed or put together as to be impermeable or impervious to air, gas, rain, water, etc.: as, a water-tight tank; an air-tight vessel. (b) Staunch; strong; firmly built or made.

'Tis known my father hath no less  
Than three great argosies; besides two gallies,  
And twelve tight galleys. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 384

Some tight vessel that holds out against wind and water.  
*Bp. Hall*, Naomi and Ruth.

Hence—2. Trim; tidy; neat.

How the tight lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,  
And looks on thumbles with desiring eyes.  
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 77.

O, 'tis a snug little island!  
A right little, tight little island!  
*Doddin*, The Snug Little Island.

A tight, likely wench she was, too.  
*H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

3. Expert; handy; skilful; adroit; capable.

My queen's a squire  
More tight at this than thou.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 4. 15.

And so the house is haunted, is it? It will take a tighter  
workman than I am to keep the spirits out of the seven  
gables.  
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

4. Close; firm; as, a tight grasp; a tight knot.—  
5. Close-fitting; especially, fitting too closely  
because too small, narrow, or the like: as, a  
tight shoe; a tight coat.

A man will always be more looked at whose dress flut-  
ters in the air than he whose dress sits tight upon him.  
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter  
[Landor].

A wedding-ring growing always tighter as I grow fatter  
and older.  
*Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxv.

6. Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimo-  
nious: as, a man tight in his dealings. [Colloq.]  
—7. Tense; taut; strained or stretched so as  
to leave no slack: as, a tight rope.

Nor would he loose the reins, nor could he hold 'em tight.  
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Tom has eaten kidney and pigeon pie, and imbibed cof-  
fee, till his little skin is as tight as a drum.  
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

8. Produced by or requiring great straining or  
exertion; severe: as, to get through by a tight  
pull; specifically, in *med.*, noting a cough ac-  
companied with a painful sense of constriction,  
and without expectoration; racking; hacking.  
[Colloq.]—9. Scarce; not easily obtained or  
obtainable, because held firmly or tied up in  
some way: applied to money; hence, straitened  
for want of money: as, a tight money-market.  
[Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in  
the City;—money was tight; . . . but of that financial  
sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise af-  
ter a period of crash and bankruptcy Calcutt could make  
nothing.  
*Lever*, Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxi.

I've known the City now for more than ten years, Mr.  
Crosbie, and I never knew money to be so tight as it is at  
this moment.  
*Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlii.

10. Under the influence of strong drink; in-  
toxicated; tipsy; "full." [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; . . . not even what Mr. Cutbill  
calls tight. *Lever*, Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxiv.

How she cried out half her sight,  
When you staggered by next night,  
Twice as dirty as a serpent, and a hundred times as tight.  
*W. Carleton*, Johnny Rich.

11. Noting the condition of the cutting edge  
of a saw as condensed by hammering. Also  
*small*.—In a tight box. See *box*.—Tight cooper.  
See *cooper*.—Tight rope, a tensely stretched rope on  
which an acrobat performs dexterous feats at a greater or  
less height from the ground.

A damned uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may  
break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a posture-  
master on the tight-rope.  
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiii.

tight<sup>1</sup> (tīt), v. t. [*<* ME. *tighen* = Sw. *täta* =  
Dan. *tætte*, make tight; from the adj.] To make  
tight; tighten. [Obsolete or colloq.]

tight<sup>2</sup> (tīt), adv. See *tite*.

tight<sup>3</sup>. An old preterit of *tie*.

tighen (tītn), v. [*<* ME. *\*tighnen* (= Sw. *tät-  
na*); as *tight* + *-en*.] I. *trans.* To make tight;  
draw tighter; straiten; make more close in any  
manner; constrict.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they  
waited the last signal to tighten the fatal cord.

*Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Old Woman.  
[Latham.]

II. *intrans.* To become tight; be drawn  
tighter.

Her fingers tightened round his own,  
And a sound like a tender moan  
Parted her lips.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 112.

tightener (tīt'nēr), n. [*<* Also *tighner*; *<* *tighen* +  
*-er*.] 1. One who or that which tightens, or  
that which is used for tightening; specifically,  
in *anat.*, a tensor.

This wheel . . . was driven by a four-inch belt, a  
tightener pulley being so used as to prevent all slip and to  
maintain the maximum speed.

*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 201.

2. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

At one house, known as "Rodway's Coffee-house," a man  
can have a meal for 1d.—a mug of hot coffee and two  
slices of bread and butter, while for two-pence what is  
elegantly termed a tightener—that is to say, a most plen-  
tiful repast—may be obtained.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 70.

tightening-pulley (tīt'ning-pū'lē), n. A pul-  
ley which rests against a band to tighten it,  
and thus increase its frictional adhesion to the  
working pulleys over which it runs. *E. H.  
Knight*.

tighter (tīt'tēr), n. [*<* *tight* + *-er*.] Same as  
*tightener*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Julius Caesar and Pompey were boat-wrights and tighters  
of ships.  
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies*).

tightly<sup>1</sup> (tīt'tī), adv. [*<* *tight* + *-ly*.] In  
a tight manner; closely; firmly; compactly;  
neatly; well.

When we have cozened 'em most tightly, thou shalt steal  
away the innkeeper's daughter.

*Fletcher* (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury came down buttoned up tight-  
ly in a black frock coat, carrying a light gray overcoat over  
his arm.  
*T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 126.

tightly<sup>2</sup>, adv. See *titily*.

tightner (tīt'nēr), n. Same as *tightener*.

tightness (tīt'nes), n. The character or qual-  
ity of being tight, in any sense of that word.

tights (tīts), n. pl. Garments clinging closely  
to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended  
either to display the form or to facilitate move-  
ment, or both, as in the case of dancers, acro-  
bats, or gymnasts.

A fat man in black tights, and cloudy Berlins.  
*Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, iv.

And I shall be in tights, and dance a breakdown.  
*W. Black*, In Silk Attire, xxxvi.

tigress (tī'gres), n. [*<* F. *tigresse*; as *tiger* +  
*-ess*.] A female tiger.

tigretier (tē-gre-tiā'), n. [F.] In Abyssinia, a  
disease resembling the dancing mania.

Tigridia (tī-grid'i-ā), n. [NL. (Ker, 1805), so  
called from the spotted flowers; *<* L. *tigris*, a  
tiger; see *tiger*.] A genus of monocotyledonous  
plants, of the order *Iridæ* and tribe *Morææ*.  
It is characterized by flowers with free-spreading  
segments, the three inner ones much smaller, obtuse,  
and undulate, and two-parted style-branches with awl-shaped  
lobes. The species are natives of Mexico, Central Amer-  
ica, Peru, and Chili. They are bulbous plants with a few  
narrow or plicate leaves and one or two terminal spathes,  
prized for their few singular but evanescent flowers. See  
*tiger flower*.

tigrine (tī'grin), a. [*<* L. *tigrinus*, *<* *tigris*, a tiger;  
see *tiger*.] Like a tiger in coloration: noting  
various striped or spotted animals, often trans-  
lating the specific technical word *tigrinus* or  
*tigrina*. Also *tigerine*.

Tigris (tī'gris), n. [NL., *<* L. *tigris*, a tiger;  
see *tiger*.] 1. A genus of *Felidæ*, or section  
of *Felis*, based on the tiger, as *T. regalis*.—2.  
An obsolete constellation where *Vulpecula*  
now is, first found in the planisphere of  
Bartsch, 1624, and recognized for more than  
a century following.

tigrish (tī'grish), a. Same as *tigerish*.

Tigrisoma (tī-gri-sō'mā), n. [NL. (Swainson,  
1827), *<* Gr. *τίγρις*, tiger, + *σώμα*, body.] A ge-



Tiger lark. *Tigrisoma a. a. a.*

nus of bitterns, of the family *Ardeidæ* and sub-  
family *Botaurinæ*, having the plumage closely  
and profusely variegated; the tiger-bitterns.

tig-tag (tīg'tag), n. [*<* *tig* + *tag*.] Same as  
*tag*.

tike<sup>1</sup> (tik), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of  
*tye*.

tike<sup>2</sup> (tik), n. [*<* Also *tyke*; *<* ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *<* *teel*.  
*til* = Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A cur-dog; hence, in  
contempt, a low, snarling fellow.

Heve downe hertly zone heythene tykes!

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

Avant, you curs! . . .  
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,  
Or bobtail tike or trundle-tail.

*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Sacrifice this *tyke* in her sight, . . . which being done,  
one of your soldiers may dip his foul shirt in his blood.

*Peete*, Edward I.

Oh, let us not, like snarling tykes,  
In wrangling be divided.

*Burns*, The Dumfries Volunteers.

tike<sup>3</sup> (tik), n. [*<* ME. *tike*; perhaps a particu-  
lar use of *tike*.] A countryman or clown; a  
boor; a churl; a fellow.

Now aren thei lowe cheorles,  
As wide as the worlde is wonyeth ther none  
Bote vnder tribut and tallage as tikes and cheorles.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 57.

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with all  
safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gild-  
ing their Palms for the good Services they do him.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,  
[II. 220].

tikel, v. and a. An obsolete spelling of *tickle*.  
tikoor, tikul (tī-kōr', tī'kul), n. [E. Ind.] An  
East Indian tree, *Garcinia pedunculata*, of the  
order *Guttiferæ*, 60 feet in height, bearing a  
large yellow fleshy fruit, the seeds invested  
with a succulent aril. The fruit is of a pleas-  
ant acid flavor, and is of similar use to limes  
and lemons.

tikor (tī'kōr), n. [Hind. *tikhur*, Beng. *tikhura*.]  
A starch manufactured from the tubers of an  
East Indian plant, *Curcuma angustifolia*, form-  
ing the chief arrowroot of India. See *Curcu-  
ma*, 2.

tikul, n. See *tikoor*.

tikus (tī'kus), n. [Native name.] An animal  
of the genus *Gymnura*, as *G. rafflesi*, native of  
the Moluccas and Sumatra; the bulau.

til<sup>1</sup>, prep. An old spelling of *til*.

til<sup>2</sup> (til), n. [*<* Hind. *til*, *<* Skt. *tila*, the seed  
of *sesamum*, also the plant itself.] The sesame,  
or its seed. Also *teel*.

tilbury (tīl'bē-ri, n.; pl. *tilburies* (-riz)). [So  
called after one *Tilbury*, a London coachmaker,  
at the beginning of the 19th century.] A gig  
or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

The Regent drives in the Park every day in a *tilbury*,  
with his groom sitting by his side.

*Greville*, Memoirs, June 7, 1818.

tildt, v. t. See *teld*, *tilt*.

tilde (tīl'de), n. [Sp. *tilde* (= OF. *tile*, *tiltre*),  
an accent, mark, tittle, a more vernacular form  
of *título*, a title; see *tilde*, *tille*.] A diacritic  
mark (˜) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to  
indicate that it is sounded as a palatal *n*, or  
very nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as in *señor*,  
pronounced *sayñor'*, *cañon*, pronounced *kā-  
nyon'*, and hence in English written *canyon*.  
This sound is represented in Portuguese by *nh*, in Italian  
and French by *gn*. The mark ˜, also written as a straight  
dash, like the macron, ˉ, was originally a small *n*, *n̄*,  
representing *nn*, as in *anno* for *annu*, from Latin *annus*.  
The mark was much used for *n* or *m* in medieval manu-  
scripts, and hence in early printed books, being put above  
the preceding letter to save space: thus, *mānētū* for  
*monumentum*. The tilde is also used in the Roman nota-  
tion of Oriental and other languages; thus, *ñ* for the  
Sanskrit palatal nasal. It is sometimes used by analogy  
over *t* to indicate *t* followed by *y* (Spanish and French *ty*,  
Portuguese *th*, Italian *gh*).

Tilden Act. See *act*.

tile<sup>1</sup> (tīl), n. [Formerly also *tyle*; *<* ME. *tile*,  
*tyle*, *tyll*, *tyll*, *tygel*, *tezele*, *<* AS. *tygel*, *tygcle* =  
D. *teghel*, *tegel* = OHG. *ziagal*, MHG. *ziegel*, G.  
*ziegel* = Sw. *tegel* = Dan. *tegl* = F. *tuile* = Sp.  
*teja* = Pg. *telha* = It. *tegghia*, *tegola*, *<* L. *tegula*,  
usually in the pl. *tegulae*, tiles, roof-tiles, a  
tiled roof, *<* *tegere*, cover, roof; see *thatch*.] 1.  
A thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for cov-  
ering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lin-  
ing furnaces and ovens, constructing drains,  
etc., and variously compounded and shaped ac-  
cording to the use in view. In ancient times roof-  
ing-tiles cut from marble were often used upon important  
buildings, carved in the form of those in pottery. The  
best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and  
the process is similar to that of brickmaking. Roofing-  
tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pantiles*, the  
former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as  
to overlap and carry off any rain they receive. See *cut*  
under *pantile*.

And from on high,

Where Masons mount the Ladder, Fragments fly;  
Mortar and crumbled Lime in Show'rs descend,  
And o'er thy Head destructive Tiles impend.

*Gay*, Trivia, ii. 270.







from the borers which infest the wood of other species. Six species are natives of China, Manchuria, and Japan, and four are American: one, *T. Mexicana*, occurs in Mexico, and three are found in the eastern United States. Of these, *T. Americana*, the basswood, extends from New



Flowering Branch of Linden (*Tilia Americana*).  
a, flower; b, fruit.

Brunswick and the Assiniboine to Georgia and Texas, and often reaches 4 feet in diameter and 60 or sometimes 130 feet in height. Its wood, known as *whitewood*, or sometimes, from a faint reddish tinge, as *red basswood*, is much used for soft woodwork, and especially as a source of paper-pulp, and of packing-material for furniture. The other American species, *T. pubescens* and *T. heterophylla*, are principally southern, and produce a globose fruit. The latter species, known as *bee tree*, *white basswood*, or *wahoo*, is much admired for the beauty of its leaves, whitened and silvery underneath. Its young branches are fed to cattle in winter.

**Tiliaceæ** (til-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of LL. *tiliaceus*, of linden-wood, pertaining to the linden, < *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the linden family, of the cohort *Malvales*. It is distinguished from the other orders, *Malvaceæ* and *Sterculiaceæ*, by the two-celled anthers, and usually free stamens with pendulous ovules. There are about 470 species, belonging to 51 genera, classed in 7 tribes, of which *Bracteolonia*, *Grewia*, *Tilia*, *Apocia*, *Prockia*, *Slonania*, and *Elaeocarpus* are the types. Their leaves are usually alternate, undivided, and furnished with twin stipules. They bear axillary or terminal flowers, often in small cymes, which are sometimes disposed in ample corymbs or panicles. The order is numerous in the tropics, where they are often weedy herbs, or are shrubs or trees with handsome, usually white or pink flowers. A few genera are timber-trees of north or south temperate regions. They have a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and yield a remarkably tough fiber, used to make fishing-nets, bags, mats, etc. Some produce edible berries, as *Aristotelia*, *Grewia*, and *Elaeocarpus*. Some are used for dyeing or tanning; and the fruits of several are employed as astringents. See cuts under *jute* and *Tilia*.

**tiliaceous** (til-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the order *Tiliaceæ*.

**Tiliææ** (ti-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tilia* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with distinct sepals, and colored petals inserted closely around the stamens. It includes 14 genera, among which the chief are *Tilia* (the type), *Sparmannia*, *Corchorus*, and *Muntingia*.

**tilier<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tiler<sup>1</sup>*.

**tiling** (tī'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tile<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The operation of covering or roofing with tiles. —2. An assemblage of tiles, as on a roof; tiles collectively or in general.

They went upon the housetop, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch into the midst before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

**Asphalt tiling.** See *asphalt*.

**til<sup>1</sup>** (til), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tylle*, *tylle*; < ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, earlier *tülen*, \**tylen*, *tylien*, *tylien*, *tylien*, *tylien*, *tylien*, *tylien*, *tylien*, < AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, exert oneself for, strive for, aim at, labor, cultivate, till (land), = OS. *tilian*, get, obtain, = OFries. *tilia*, get, beget, cultivate, till (land), = MD. *telen*, till (land), *D. telen*, raise, cultivate, breed, = OLG. *tilōn*, exert oneself, strive, hasten, attempt, till (land), MLG. *telen*, *teilen*, *tellen*, get, beget, till (land), = OHG. *zilon*, *zilen*, exert oneself, strive for, attempt, MHG. *zilen*, *zilen*, strive for, aim at, aim, G. *zielen*, aim, = Goth. *tilōn*, in comp. and *tilōn*, hold to, accommodate oneself to, *ga-tilōn*, obtain, attain, *ga-gatilon*, fit together (the senses in the diff. languages being various and involved); orig. 'make fit' (hence 'prepare, work, adapt to use, cultivate, till'), from the adj. seen in AS. *til*, fit, good, excellent, profitable (> *tela*, *teala*, well), = OFries. *til*, good, = Goth. *til*, also *gatils*, fit, good, convenient (an adj. prob. concerned also in E. *tall<sup>1</sup>*, good, excellent), and in the noun, AS. *til*, goodness, = OHG. MHG. *zil*, G. *ziel*, aim, goal, limit, = Icel. \**til*, in secon-

dary weak form *tili* or *tili*, scope; prob. related to OHG. *zila*, MHG. *zile*, G. *zeile*, a line, row. MHG. also a street; prob., with formative *-l*, from the *√ ti* seen also in *tide* and *time* ('fit time', 'opportunity', hence 'fixed time,' etc.); see *tide<sup>1</sup>*, *time<sup>1</sup>*. Hence ult. *til<sup>2</sup>*, *prep.* Cf. *toil<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To exert one's self for; labor for; procure by exertion; earn; gain; obtain; get.

Adam! haue this luke howe ye thyneke,  
And *till* with alle thi meete and drynke for enen-more.  
York Plays, p. 31.

2. To attain; reach; extend.

The Roote of the tree him thought *tillde*  
A-down to helle grounde.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

3. To labor on; work; cultivate: as, to *till* the soil.

Treuthe herde telle her-of, and to Peres he sent,  
To taken his tyme and *tulyen* the erthe.  
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 2.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden,  
to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.  
Earth it self decays, too often *till'd*.  
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4. To set; prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,  
Nor neatly dresse a spring,  
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*.  
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

5. To prop up. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**til<sup>2</sup>** (til), *prep.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *til* (as also in *until*); < ME. *til*, *till*, *tyl*, *tylle*, *tylle*; < ONorth. *til* (not found in AS. proper), < Icel. *til* = Sw. *till* = Dan. *til*, *till*, to: a very common preposition, taking the place in Scand. of *to* as used in E. and the other Teut. tongues; prob. orig. acc. of a noun otherwise lost (as nouns used as adverbs, prepositions, or other particles tend to become; cf. *aye<sup>1</sup>*, *if*, *down<sup>2</sup>*, *prep.*) in Scand., except as preserved in the secondary weak form Icel. *tili*, *tili*, scope, the noun thus used expressing aim, direction, purpose (or possibly continuous course, with something of the sense of the prob. related OHG. *zila*, line ?): see *til<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* See also *until*, in which the origin can be more clearly observed.] I. *prep.* 1. To; unto: expressing motion to a place or person. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The fynghes that free beo to folden and to clycchen  
By-to-kneht sothliche the sone that sente was *tyl* erthe.  
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 121.

Lean'd her breast up-*till* a thorn.  
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 382.

And *till* the kirk she wadna gae,  
Nor *till* [till it] she wadna ride,  
Till four-and-twenty men she gat her before,  
And twenty on ilka side.

Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 329).

Young Redin's *till* the huntin gane,  
Wi' thirty lords and three.

Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

For a King to gang an outlaw *till*,  
Is beneath his state and his dignity.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

2. Up to; down to; as far as: expressing distance, extent, or degree. [Archaic or provincial.]

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour  
Even *till* a Lethed dullness. Shak., A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

3. To; unto: expressing action directed to or having regard to a person.—4. To; unto: expressing change or result. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thus she maketh Absolon here ape,  
And al his earnest turneth *till* a jape.  
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 204.

He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishopric.  
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 40. (Davies.)

5. To the time of; until: as, I waited *till* five o'clock.

He put his men in order, and maintain'd the fight *till* Evening.  
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

**Till int**, into.

When he came *till* the castell in,  
His dearest awa was gane.  
Rosmer Hafnand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

**Till into**, unto; up (or down) to.

I with al good conscience haue lyued before God *till* into this day.  
Wyclif, Acts xxiii. 1.

**Till now.** See *now*.—**Till then.** See *then*.—**Till to**, until.

It was sett for trespassing *till* to the seed come.  
Wyclif, Gal. iii. 19.

**II. conj.** To the time that; to the time when; until.

By wissynge of this wenche I wrougt, here wordes were so swete,  
*Tyl* I forgat gouthes, and zarn in to elde.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 59.

I sall the socoure for certayne,  
*Tille* alle thi care awey be kaste.  
York Plays, p. 44.

He . . . said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

Stand still; he cannot see us  
*Till* I please.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

**til<sup>3</sup>** (til), *v.* [< ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, *tullen* (also *tollen*, > E. *tol<sup>2</sup>*), pull, allure, < AS. \**tilian*, in comp. \**fortillan*, spelled *for-tyllan*, lead astray, deceive (occurring only once), = OFries. *tilla* = MD. D. *tillen* = LG. *tillen*, lift, move from its place, = Sw. dial. *tille*, take up (*tille på sig*, take upon oneself, lay hold of; other connections uncertain. Hence *tiller<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *tol<sup>2</sup>*.] I. *trans.* To draw; pull; hence, to entice; allure.

Then went Mary & Joseph also,  
With cherishing that spae him to,  
To the scole him for-to *tille*.

Cursor Mundi (ed. Morris), l. 12175.

To *tille* this yong man to foli.  
Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 113.

**II. intrans.** To draw; stretch; reach.

As muche place as myd a thong ich mai aboute *tille*.  
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearn), p. 115.

**til<sup>3</sup>** (til), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyll*; < *til<sup>3</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A drawer; a tray, as of a trunk or box. Also called *tiller*.

[Closets; and in them many a chest; . . .  
In those chests, boxes; in each box, a *till*.  
G. Herbert, The Temple, Confession.

Specifically—2. A money-drawer; a drawer under or in a shop-counter, in which money is kept.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. Swift.

It [the dust] treasured itself up, too, in the half-open *till*, where there still lingered a base sixpence.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In printing: (a) In earlier forms of hand printing-presses, a crosspiece extending between the main uprights of the frame, and serving to guide and steady the hose or sleeve, which contained the spindle and screws. Also called *shelf*. (b) One of the spaces or cells between the ribbed projections of the platen of a hand-press.

**til<sup>4</sup>** (til), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *geol.*, a stiff clay containing boulders of all sizes up to several tons in weight, and these often smoothed and striated by glacial action. The word first became current among geologists, with this meaning, in Scotland, but it is now occasionally used elsewhere. Also called *badder-clay*.

**tiltable** (til'a-bl), *a.* [< *til<sup>1</sup>* + *-able*.] Capable of being tilted; arable; fit for the plow.

The *tiltable* fields are in some places so hilly that the oxen can hardly take free footing.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

**Tillææ** (ti-lē'æ), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after M. *Tilli* (died 1740), an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five petals, nearly or quite free, and equaling or surpassing the calyx, as many stamens, and free carpels. There are about 26 species, diminutive cosmopolitan plants, often smooth and slightly fleshy aquatic. They bear opposite entire leaves, and minute axillary white or reddish flowers. See *pygmy-weed* for the principal American species. *T. muscosa* occurs on moist heaths and sands from England to northern Africa.

**tillage** (til'aj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllage*; < *til<sup>1</sup>* + *-age*.] The operation, practice, or art of tilling land, or preparing it for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

First Cain is born, to *tillage* all addicted;  
Then Able, most to keeping flocks affected.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Handy-Crafts.

**Statutes of Tillage.** In *Eng. hist.*, several statutes for the encouragement of tillage, especially of the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

**tillage-rake** (til'aj-rāk), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an ordinary agricultural rake, or the head of one: usually the teeth or points are more curved than in the actual implement.

**till-alarm** (til'a-lärm'), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a drawer, as a money-drawer or till, is opened.

**Tillandsia** (ti-land'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1727), named after Tillands, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, the pineapple family, type of the tribe *Tillandsiæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free petals and stamens, and by numerous linear seeds produced at the base into a long stalk appendaged with threads resembling pappus. There are about 220 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They are polymorphous plants, usually epiphytic, sometimes growing on rocks, but rarely in the soil. They bear narrow entire leaves, and are



pendent stems, clothing the branches of trees, and forming a dense, tangled mass of southern forests, extending far westward and north to the humid swamps of Virginia. This species bears two-ranked, bowl-shaped recurved leaves and short solitary green flowers, and is variously known as *Platystachya latifolia*, etc. (See *black moss* and *long moss*.) It is used for decoration in the natural state, and is gathered in large quantities for upholsterers, for whose use it is steeped in water or buried in earth till the outer part is rotted off, leaving a coarse, tough fiber used for stuffing mattresses. The leaves of *T. utriculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies, are dilated at the base into large cavities, often containing a pint of clear water, eagerly sought by wayfarers. Several species are occasionally cultivated as greenhouse epiphytes.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The long hairy *tillandsia*, like an old man's beard, three or four feet long, hung down from the topmost branches.

*Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.*

**tillart**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tiller*².

**tiller**¹ (til'ér), *n.* [*< ME. tilier, tylyere (= MLG. teler; < til + -er.)*] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

I am a verri vyne and my fadir is an erthe-tiller.  
*Wyclif, John xv. 1.*

The *tillers* of the field. *Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.*  
And was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground.  
*Gen. iv. 2.*

**tiller**² (til'ér), *n.* [Formerly also *tillar, tyller, telar; < til + -er.*] 1. A drawer in a table, chest, or counter; a till.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find  
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd.  
*Drayton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 384.*

2. A bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement. Specially (a) The handle of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself.

If the shooter use the strength of his bowe within his owne *tiller*, he shal neuer be therwith grieved or made more feble.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 27.*

Balestra, a crosse-bowe, a stone-bowe, a *tillar*, a little piller, an engine of war to batter wals.  
*Florio (1598).*

A crossbowe or a longbowe in a *Tiller*.  
*Barwick, Weapons of Fire, p. ii.*

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*.  
*Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.*

(b) *Naut.*, the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering. See *cut under rudder*. (c) The handle of a spade. (d) The handle of a pit-saw, especially the upper one, having a cross-head. *Wright, Scut under pit-saw.*

**tiller**³ (til'ér), *n.* [*< ME. "telger, < AS. telgor, a branch, bough, twig, shoot; cf. telpe = D. telj = L. telpe = G. dial. telpe, a branch, bough, twig; cf. Icel. tel for "telj", willow-twig; Sw. telning, a young shoot or twig.*] A shoot of a plant which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

**tiller**⁴ (til'ér), *v. i.* [*< tiller³, n.*] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; stool: said of a plant; as, wheat or rye *tilters*, or spreads by *tillering*. Also *tillom*.

To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to *tiller*.  
*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xii.*

**tiller-chain** (til'ér-chän), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the chains leading from the tiller-head to the wheel, by which a vessel is steered.

**tiller-head** (til'ér-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or -chain is attached.

**tiller-rope** (til'ér-rope), *n.* *Naut.*: as A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain. [In small vessels, a rope leading from the tiller-head to each side of the deck, to assist in steering in rough weather.]

**tillet**¹ (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teylet-stone*; < OF. *tilet*, the linden-tree, < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree; see *linden, tel.*] The linden: in the compound *tillet-tree*.

**tillet**² (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllet*; perhaps a var. of *toilet*.] A piece of coarse material used as a wrapper or covering.

Item: A scarlet cloke faced with gray with the *tillet*.  
*Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey (1499) (Archæologia, N. S. 1. 327).*

**Tilletia** (ti-lé'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1854).] A genus of ustilaginous fungi; the stinking smut, characterized by having the teleutospores simple, produced separately as outgrowths from the gelatinized mycelium, and when mature pulverulent. *T. tritici* is the well-known stinking smut of cereals. See *smut*, 3, and *bunt*⁴, 1.

**tillet-tree** (til'et-trä), *n.* [Formerly also *teylet-tree*; < *tillet*¹ + *tree*.] The linden.

They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.  
*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 2. (Davies.)*

**tilley-seed**, *n.* See *tilly-seed*.

**tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie** (til'i-val'i, -wal'i), *interj.* Same as *tilly-eally*. [Scotch.]

**till-lock** (til'lok), *n.* A lock especially adapted for tills or money-drawers.

**tillman** (til'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tilman*; < ME. *tilman*; < *til*¹ + *man*.] A man who tills the earth: a husbandman.

Now every grayne almost hath floures swete,  
Untouched now the *Tilman* lete hem growe.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.*

**tillodont** (til'ō-dont), *a. and n.* I. A. Of or pertaining to the *Tillodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tillodontia*.

**Tillodontia** (til'ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλλων*, pluck, tear, + *ὄδων* (*ōdōn*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable group of fossil perissodactyl animals from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America, represented by generalized or synthetic types which seem to combine some characters of ungulates, rodents, and carnivores. As an order it is represented by the family *Tillodontidae*. Also *Tillodontia*.

**Tillodontidae** (til'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tillodontia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct mammals, representing the *Tillodontia*.

**Tillotheriidae** (til'ō-thē-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Tillotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Tillotherium*.

**Tillotherium** (til'ō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1873), < Gr. *τίλλειν*, pluck, tear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of Eocene American mammals, referred to the *Tillodontia*: probably the same as *Anchippodus*. *T. fodiens* had a skeleton resembling that of carnivores; the skull like that of a bear; molars as in ungulates; rodent-like incisors; the femur with three trochanters; the feet plantigrade, with five clawed digits; and scaphoid and lunar carpal distinct.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**tillo** (til'ō), *v. i.* A corruption of *tiller*³.

**tills** (tilz), *n. pl.* [Shortened from *lentils*, on the ground that *Lent* "agreeth not with the matter."] The lentil. [Old prov. Eng.]

**tilt** (tilt). Tilt (or to) it. See *tilt*², *prep.*, 1. [Scotch.]

**tilly** (til'i), *a.* [*< tilt*¹ + *-y*.] Having the character of tilt or boulder-clay: as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

**tilly-fally**, *interj.* See *tilly-vally*.

**tilly-seed** (til'i-sēd), *n.* [Also *tilley-seed*; < *tilly* (< NL. *Tigilium*?) + *seed*.] The seed of a tree formerly distinguished as *Croton Pavana*, but found to be not different from *C. Tigilium*, whose seeds yield croton-oil.

**tilly-vally** (til'i-val'i), *interj.* [Also (Sc.) *tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie*, and formerly *tilly-fally*; origin obscure.] An interjection, equivalent to nonsense! bosh!

Sh! this wife used to say afterwards *Tillie vallie, tillie vallie*, what will you do, Mr. More?—will you sit and make gossings in the ashes? *Sir T. More's Utopia, Int., p. xv.*

*Tilly fally*, Sir John, ne'er tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 90.*

**tilmus** (til'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλμος*, a pulling, tearing (of the hair), < *τίλλειν*, pluck, pull, tear.] In *med.*, floccillation, or picking of bedclothes. See *flow-barton*.

**til-oil** (til'oil), *n.* Same as *teel-oil*. See *oil* and *sesame*.

**til-seed** (til'sēd), *n.* The seed of the til or sesame.

**tilsent, tilson**, *n.* Same as *tinsel*².

**tilt**¹ (tilt), *v.* [*< ME. titen, tytlen, tulten, < AS. "tyltan* (by mutation from *\*tealtian*) = OHG *\*zelten*, amble (in deriv. *zeltari*, MHG. G. *zelter*, an ambler, a horse that ambles), = Icel. *tölt*, amble, = Sw. *tulta*, waddle; from the adj. seen in AS. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable, tottering. Cf. D. *tel-ganger* for *\*tell-ganger*, an ambler; MHG. *zelt*, G. dial. *zelt*, pace, amble; Icel. *\*tölt*, pace, amble, in *höf-tölt*, lit. 'hoof-tilt'; root unknown. Connection with *tilt*³, 'draw' or 'lift', is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1. To totter; tumble; fall; be overthrown.

Whon he com in-to the lond leuee thou for sothe,  
Feole temples ther-inne *tulten* to the eorthe.  
*Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.*

2. To move unsteadily; toss.  
The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew.  
*Pope, Odyssey, iv. 797.*

The long green lances of the corn  
Are *tilting* in the winds of morn.  
*Whittier, The Summons.*

3. To heel over; lean forward, back, or to one side; assume a sloping position or direction.

I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat.  
*Faraday, Mental Education.*

4. To charge with the lance; join in a tilting contest, or tilt; make rushing thrusts in or as in combat or the tourney; rush with poised weapon; fight; contend; rush.

Our Glass is heer a bright and glist'ring shield;  
Our Satten, steel: the Musick of the Field  
Doth rattle like the Thunders dreadfull roar;  
Death *tilteth* heer.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vacation.*

Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast.  
*Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 183.*

We'll frisk in our shell; . . .  
Now Mortals that hear  
How we *Tilt* and Carrier  
Will wonder with fear.  
*Buckingham, Echearsal, v. 1.*

I'm too discreet  
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 70.*

5. To rush; charge; burst into a place. [*Colloq.*]

The small young lady *tilted* into the buttery after my grandmother, with the flushed cheeks and triumphant air of a victor.  
*H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, xx.*

To *tilt* at the ring. See *ring*.

II. *trans.* 1. To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; raise one end of: as, to *tilt* a barrel or cask in order to facilitate the emptying of it; to *tilt* a table.

A favourite game with Shelley was to put Polly on a table and *tilt* it up, letting the little girl slide its full length.  
*E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 123.*

They spent a good deal of time, also, asleep in their accustomed corners, with their chairs *tilted* back against the wall.  
*B Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 15.*

2. To raise or hold poised in preparation for attack.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance.  
*J. Philips, Cider, ii. 603.*

3. To attack with a lance or spear in the exercise called the tilt.—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt: as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—*Tilted steel*. Same as *shear-steel*.—To *tilt* up, in *geol.*, to turn up or cause to incline, and, as this word is more generally used, at a somewhat steep angle.

**tilt**¹ (tilt), *n.* [*< tilt*¹, *v.* Cf. E. dial. *tolt*, a blow against a beam or the like.] 1. A sloping position; inclination forward, backward, or to one side: as, the *tilt* of a cask; to give a thing a *tilt*.

A gentleman of large proportions, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side.  
*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.*

2. A thrust. [*Rare.*]

Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.  
*Addison, Freeholder, No. 10.*

3. An exercise consisting in charging with the spear, sharp or blunted, whether against an antagonist or against a mark, such as the quintain. During the middle ages citizens tilted on horseback, and also in boats, which were moved rapidly against one another, so that the defeated tilter was thrown into the water.

There shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen . . . to runne at Ringe, *Tille*, Townney, and cowse of the fiede.  
*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.*

See at the Southern Isles the tides at tilt to run.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 219.*

The *tilt* was now opened, and certain masqued knights appeared in the course.  
*J. DIsraeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 224.*



4. *pl.* The dregs of beer or ale; washings of beer-barrels.

Musty, unsavory or unwholesome *tilts*, or dregs of beer and ale. *S. Douell, Taxes in England, IV. 99.*

#### 5. A tilt-hammer.

The hammering under the heavy *tilt* condenses the metal, and causes the dross and scale to fly off.

*W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 221.*

6. A mechanical device for fishing through an opening in the ice. A simple tilt is a lath or narrow board with a hole bored through one end, through which a round stick is run, both ends of the board resting on the sides of the hole in the ice. The line is attached to the short end of the lath, and when a fish is hooked his weight tips up the larger end, thus indicating that he is caught. An improved tilt consists of an upright with an arm over which the line passes down into the water. When a fish bites, the line is cast off, and the arm falls and automatically hoists a little flag on the upright as a signal. There are many other modifications of the same device. Also called *tilter*, *tilt-up*, and *tip-up*.

7. A pier, built of brush and stone, on which fishermen unload and dress their fish. [*Newfoundland.*]—**Full tilt**, at full speed and with direct thrust; without wavering; direct and with full force; as, to run *full tilt* against something.

The beast . . . comes *full tilt* at the Canoe.

*Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.*

Full tilt against their foes,  
Where thickest fell the blows,  
And war cries mingling rose,  
"St. George!" "St. Denys!"

*R. H. Stoddard, Ballad of Crecy.*

**tilt<sup>2</sup>** (tilt), *n.* [An altered form of ME. *teit*, itself altered, prob. by the influence of the Dan. *teit* = Sw. *teit*, from *teit*, < AS. *teit*, *geiteld* = MD. *teide* = LG. *teit* = OHG. *MHG. zelt* (more commonly *gizelt*), G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *teit* (with final -t, after G. f), a tent; hence, from Teut. (Goth. f), Sp. Pg. *toldo*, a tent; from the verb shown in AS. *\*tel-dan* (in comp. *beteldan*), cover (> OF. *taudir*, cover, > *taudis*, a hut). The noun *tilt*, for *teit*, may have been influenced in part by association with *tilt<sup>1</sup>*, as if lit. 'a sloping cover.'] A covering of some thin and flexible stuff, as a tent-awning; especially, in modern use, the cloth cover of a wagon.

Being on shore, wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 34.*

These pleasure barges were more or less ornate, and varied from the ordinary boat with a *tilt* of canvas or green boughs to very elaborately carved and gilded ones.

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 148.*

**tilt<sup>2</sup>** (tilt), *v. t.* [*< tilt<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To furnish with an awning or *tilt*, as a wagon or a boat.

**tilt<sup>3</sup>** (tilt), *n.* [Prob. short for *tilt-up, 2.*] The North American stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*. See *cut* under *stilt*. *J. E. De Kay, 1842.*

**tilt-boat** (tilt'bôt), *n.* A boat having a *tilt* or awning.

Where the Ships, Hoys, Barks, *Tiltboats*, Barges, and Wherries do usually attend to carry Passengers and Goods.

*John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).*

Your wife is a *tilt-boat*; any man or woman may go in her for money; she's a coney catcher.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.*

**tilter** (til'tér), *n.* [*< tilt<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who or that which tilts, inclines, or gives a slope to something; a contrivance for tilting a cask, a cannon, or other object.

The *tilter*, which takes the place of carrier or lifter in other guns, is constructed of one piece, and is pivoted in line with the magazine tube. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 230.*

2. One who tilts, or joins in a tilting-match.

While he was in England, he was a great *Tilter*.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.*

A fine hobby-horse, to make your son a *tilter*? a drum, to make him a soldier?

*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.*

3. A forger who uses a tilt-hammer.—4. In *fishing*, same as *tilt<sup>1</sup>, 6.*

**tilth** (tilth), *n.* [*< ME. tilthe, < AS. tilth, tilling, crop, < tilian, till: see tilt<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The act of tilling; plowing, sowing, and the round of agricultural operations; tillage; cultivation.

One high steeple, where the Arabians after they have ended their *tilth* lay up their instruments of husbandry, none daring to steal his neighbours' tools, in reuerence of a Saint of theirs, there buried.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 615.*

Far and wide stretches a landscape rich with *tilth* and husbandry, boon Nature paying back to men tenfold for all their easy toil. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 200.*

2. The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop; as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage; ground.

Botte Treuthe schal techen ow his teeme for to dryue,  
Bothe to sownen and to setten and sauen his *tilthe*.

*Pierre Plowman (A), vii. 123.*

Strew silently the fruitful seed,  
As softly o'er the *tilth* ye tread.

*Beaut, Song of the Sower.*

#### 4. Crop; produce.

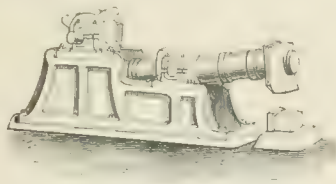
Sent the sonne to saue a cursed mannes *tilth*.

*Pierre Plowman (B), XIX. 430.*

5. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade in cultivation; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

The *tilth*, or depth of the ploughing, rarely exceeded six inches, and oftener was less. *N. S. Shaler, Kentucky, p. 55.*

**tilt-hammer** (tilt'ham'ér), *n.* In *mech.*, a power machine-tool for hammering, forging, etc. It is a development from the trip-hammer, and, though for large work it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, and for light work by drop-presses and drop-hammers, it is still used in shovel-making and other light forging. It



Tilt-hammer.

consists essentially of a lever of the first or third order, and is operated by a cam-wheel or eccentric, the hammer being placed at the end of the longer arm of the lever. One type, known as the *cushioned hammer*, is fitted with rubber cushions to prevent jarring and noise. See *trip-hammer*.

**tilting-fillet** (til'ting-fil'et), *n.* See *fillet*.

**tilting-gauntlet** (til'ting-gänt'let), *n.* A variety of gauntlet which could be secured firmly with a hook, so that the hand could not be opened nor the lance struck from its grasp. Compare *main-de-fer*.

**tilting-helmet** (til'ting-hel'met), *n.* A heavy helmet used for the just from the time when



Tilting helmet, 16th century.

this sport was no longer pursued in the arms of war. In the fifteenth century these helmets were so large that the head could move freely within them, their whole weight coming upon the gorgerin.

The *lumière*, or slit for vision, was in such a position that when the knight had couched his lance and stooped forward for the course he could see the helmet of his adversary, but when seated in the saddle he could not see before him, but only upward; the air-opening of this helmet was on the right side, as the

blow of the lance came on the left. In the sixteenth century the helmets were still heavier.

**tilting-lance** (til'ting-läns), *n.* A lance used in the just or tilt which often differed from the war-lance, especially in the head (see *coronal, n., 2*). It was also furnished more generally than the war-lance with the roundel, and with the bur to secure the grasp of the hand, and was frequently decorated with painting and gilding. Some tilting-lances have been preserved which from their extreme lightness are evidently hollow, and representations in manuscripts show some of so great a diameter that they must have been built up as with staves; but these perhaps were used only for the quintain and similar sports. Compare *rest<sup>1</sup>, n., 6 (a), couch<sup>1</sup>, n. t., 8, charge, 19*. See *cuts* under *morrie* and *quintain*.

**tilting-shield** (til'ting-shëld), *n.* See *shield*.

**tilting-spear** (til'ting-spër), *n.* 1. Same as *tilting-lance*.—2. In *her.*, the representation of a tilting-lance used as a bearing, the shaft being much shortened, and the coronal, bur, vamplate, etc., exaggerated in size.

**tilting-target** (til'ting-tär'get), *n.* The shield of the fifteenth century, used especially at

justs, rounded convexly from side to side and concavely from top to bottom, so that the thrust of the lance would glance off sidewise. These targets were often of great breadth proportionally and curved into nearly a semicircle; they were sometimes covered with thin plates of horn, secured to wood, the surface of that material being especially calculated to cause the coronal to glance.

**tilt-mill** (tilt'mil), *n.* 1.

The machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.—2. The building in which a tilt-hammer is operated.

**til-tree** (til'tré), *n.* [*< L. tilia: see teil.*] The linden, chiefly *Tilia Europæa*.—Canary Island *til-tree*, *Ocotea (Oreodaphne) foetens*, noted for its ill-smelling wood. Also *tile, tile-tree*.

**tilt-up** (tilt'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt<sup>1</sup>, 6*.—2. In *ornith.*, a fiddler or teetertail. See *cut* under *Tringoides*.

**tilture** (til'tür), *n.* [Irreg. *< tilt<sup>1</sup> + -ture*, appar. in imitation of *culture*.] Husbandry; cultivation; *tilth*.

Good *tilth* brings seeds,

*tilt ture* weeds.

*Tusser, Husbandry, March's Abstract.*

**tilt-yard** (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting, differing from the lists in being permanent. The outer court of a castle was often used as the tilt-yard.

When Solymán overthrew King Lewis of Hungarie, he carried away three Images of cunning worke in Brasse, representing Hercules with his Club, Apollo with his Harpe, Diana with her Bow and Quiver, and placed them in the *tiltyard* at Constantinople.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.*

Squiring to *tilt-yards*, play-houses, pageants, and all such public places. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.*

**tilwood** (til'wüd), *n.* [*< til- (as in til-tree) + wood<sup>1</sup>.*] The timber of the Canary Island *til-tree*. See *til-tree*.

**tilyet, tilyert.** Middle English forms of *tilt<sup>1</sup>, tiller<sup>1</sup>.*

**timal** (ti'mäl), *n.* The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Also *timal*.

**Timalia, Timalidä** (ti-mä'li-ä, ti-mäl'ü-dë). See *Timalia, Timalidä*.

**timariot** (ti-mä'ri-ot), *n.* [*< Turk. timär, < Pers. timär, care, attendance on the sick, etc., also a military fief in the former feudal system of Turkey.*] One of a body of Turkish feudal militia.

His *Timariots*, which hold land in Fee, to maintaine so many horse men in his seruice.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 291.*

**timbal** (tim'bäl), *n.* [Also *timbu<sup>1</sup>, tymbal*; < F. *timbale* = Sp. *timbal* = Pg. *timbal, timbale*, < It. *timballo*, var. of *taballo* (= Sp. *atabal* = Pg. *atabal, atabale*, < Ar. *tabl*, with art. *at-tabl*, a drum, timbal. Cf. *atabal*.] A kettledrum.

**timbale** (täi-bal'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a confection of pastry with various fillings: so called from the French name of the mold it takes its shape from.

**timber<sup>1</sup>** (tim'bér), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *timmer*; < ME. *timber, tymbre, tymbre*, < AS. *timber*, stuff or material to build with, = OS. *timbar* = OFries. *timber*, a building, = D. *timmer*, a room, = MLG. *timber, timmer* = OHG. *zimbar, MHG. zimbar*, wood to build with, timber-work, structure, dwelling, room, G. *zimmer*, room, chamber (*zimmerholz*, timber, *zimmermann*, carpenter), = Icel. *timbr* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *tömmér* = Goth. *\*timrs* (in the deriv. *timrjan*, build, *timrja*, builder), timber; orig. material (of wood) to build with; akin to L. *domus* = Gr. *δῶμος* = Skt. *dama* = Obulg. *domū*, house (lit. a building of wood); from the verb seen in Gr. *δῆμιν*, build: see *dome<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. n. 1.** Wood suitable for building houses or ships, or for use in carpentry, joinery, etc.; trees cut down and squared or capable of being squared and cut into beams, rafters, planks, boards, etc.

Of this pyece off *tymbre* made the Iewes the crosse of oure lord.

*Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.*

Ye've taken the *timber* out of my ain wood,

And burnt my ain dear jewel!

*Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 341).*

2. Growing trees, yielding wood suitable for constructive uses; trees generally; woods. See *timber-tree*.

The old ash, the oak, and other *timber* shewed no signs of winter.

*Gray, Letters, I. 247.*

3. In *British law*, the kind of tree which a tenant for life may not cut; in general, oak, ash, and elm of the age of twenty years and upward, unless so old as not to have a reasonable quantity of useful wood in them, the limit being, according to some authorities, enough to make a good post. Local customs include also (a) some other trees, such as beech or hornbeam, and (b) trees of less or greater age or tested by girth instead of age.

4. Stuff; material.

They are the fittest *timber* to make great politics of.

*Bacon, Goodness (ed. 1887).*

5. A single piece of wood, either suitable for use in some construction or already in such use; a beam, either by itself or forming a member of any structure: as, the *timbers* of a house or of a bridge.—6. *Naut.*, one of the curving pieces of wood branching upward from the keel of a vessel, forming the ribs.—7. The wooden part of something, as the beam or handle of a spear.

He bowed on his horse necke, and the *tymbr* of the speres fly in peeces.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 541.*

8. The stocks. [Rare.]

The squire . . . gives me over to the beadle, who claps me here in the *timber*.

*D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Christopher Snub, I.*



timber. That piece of cedar,  
That fine well timbered gallant.  
[*De Jure, Volpone*, IV, 2.

2. Made of or furnished with timber or timbers:  
as, a well-timbered house; well-timbered land.  
About a hundred yards from the Port on the Bay by the  
sea there is a low timbered house, where the Governor  
abides all the day time. *Dampier, Voyages*, II, i. 172.

3†. Made like timber; massive, as heavy tim-  
ber.  
His timbered bones all broken rudely rumbled.  
[*Spenser, F. Q.*, V, ii. 50.

From toppe to toe yee might her see,  
Timbered and tall as cedar tree.  
[*Puttenham, Partheniades*, vii.

timbered<sup>2</sup>, timbred (tim'bêrd), *a.* [*< timber<sup>3</sup>*  
+ *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] In *her.*, ensigned by a helmet or other  
head-piece set upon it: said of the escutcheon.  
timberer (tim'bêr-er), *n.* Same as *timberman*.  
timber-frame (tim'bêr-frâm), *n.* Same as *gang-  
saw*. [*L. H. Knight*.]

timber-grouse (tim'bêr-grouz), *n.* Any grouse  
of wood-loving habits, as the ruffed grouse, the  
pine-grouse, or the spruce-partridge. [*U. S.*]

timber-head (tim'bêr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the top  
end of a timber, rising above the deck, and  
serving for belaying ropes, etc.: otherwise  
called *keel-head*.  
timber-hitch (tim'bêr-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the end  
of a rope taken round a spar, led under and  
over the standing part, and passed two or three  
turns round its own part, making a jamming  
eye. See *hitch*.  
timbering (tim'bêr-ing), *n.* Timber-work; tim-  
bers collectively: as, the timbering of a mine.  
timber-line (tim'bêr-lin), *n.* The elevation  
above the sea-level at which timber ceases to  
grow. It differs in different climates.  
timberling (tim'bêr-ling), *n.* [*< timber<sup>1</sup>* +  
*-ling<sup>1</sup>*.] A small timber-tree. [*Local*.]

timber-lode (tim'bêr-lôd), *n.* In *law*, formerly,  
a service by which tenants were to carry tim-  
ber felled from the woods to the lord's house.  
timberman (tim'bêr-man), *n.*; pl. *timbermen*  
(-men). 1. In *mining*, one who attends to pre-  
paring and setting the timbering used for sup-  
porting the levels and shafts in a mine, or for  
any other purpose connected with the under-  
ground work.

The timberman who sets up the props has usually no  
special tool except his axe, which weighs from 4½ to 5½  
pounds; on one side of the head there is a cutting edge  
which is not quite parallel to the handle, and on the other  
side a poll which is used for driving up props.  
[*Callon, Lectures on Mining* (tr. by Le Neve Foster and  
[Galloway], I, 231.

2. In *entom.*, a European longicorn beetle, *Acan-  
thocinus* or *Aspionus adilis*.

timber-merchant (tim'bêr-mêr'chant), *n.* A  
dealer in timber.  
timber-scribe (tim'bêr-skrib), *n.* A metal tool  
or pointed instrument for marking timber; a  
race-knife.  
timber-sow† (tim'bêr-sou), *n.* A sow-bug or  
wood-louse. See *Oniscus*. [*Bacon*.]

timber-tree (tim'bêr-trê), *n.* A tree suitable  
for timber. Many timber-trees of great value are af-  
forded by the *Coniferae*, as various kinds of pine, spruce, fir,  
cypress, cedar, the redwood, etc. Still more numerous, and  
distributed through many families, are the dicotyledonous  
timber-trees, including numerous oaks, eucalypts, ashes,  
elms, teak, mahogany, greenheart, chestnut, walnut, tulip,  
etc. Among monocotyledons, the palms afford some tim-  
ber, but almost no other family, unless the bamboo-wood  
can be so called.

timber-wolf (tim'bêr-wôlf), *n.* The ordinary  
large gray or brindled wolf of western parts of  
North America, *Canis lupus occidentalis*. Though  
by no means confined to wooded regions, this wolf is so  
named in antithesis to *prairie-wolf* (the coyote). [*Western*  
U. S.]

timber-work (tim'bêr-wêrk), *n.* Work formed  
of timbers.  
timber-worm (tim'bêr-wêrm), *n.* 1†. A wood-  
worm or timber-sow; a sow-bug.

What, o what is it  
That makes yee, like vile timber-worms, to wear  
The poasts sustaining you?  
[*Davies, Sir T. Overbury*, p. 16. (*Davies*).]

2. The larva of any insect injurious to timber.  
See *timber-beetle*.  
timber-yard (tim'bêr-yârd), *n.* A yard or place  
where timber is deposited or sold; a wood- or  
timber-yard.  
timbesteret, *n.* See *tumbester*.  
timbournet (tim-bô-rên'), *n.* [Also *timburine*;  
cf. *tambourine*, *timbre<sup>2</sup>*.] A tambourine. [*B. Jon-  
son*, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2.

timbre†, *n.* An old spelling of *timber<sup>1</sup>*, *timber<sup>2</sup>*,  
*timbre<sup>3</sup>*.  
timbre†, *n.* [*< ME. timbre*, *< OF. timbre*, *tym-  
bre*, a drum, *< L. tympanum*, a drum: see *tym-*

pan, tympanum. Cf. *timbrêl* and *timbre<sup>3</sup>*.] A  
tambourine; a timbrel.

The *timbres* up ful sotilly  
They caste. [*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 772.

timbre†, *r. i.* To play the timbrel.  
Blowing off bugles and bemes aloft,  
Trympling of tabers and tymbring soft.  
[*Roband, Mss. Lausd.* 388, l. 381. (*Hallwells*).]

timbre<sup>3</sup> (tim'bêr or tai'br), *n.* [*< F. timbre*,  
timbre, a drum: see *timbre<sup>2</sup>*.] In *acoustics*, that  
characteristic quality of sounds produced from  
some particular source, as from an instrument  
or a voice, by which they are distinguished from  
sounds from other sources, as from other instru-  
ments or other voices; quality; tone-color. As an  
essential characteristic of all sounds, timbre is coordinate  
with pitch and force. It is physically dependent on the  
form of the vibrations by which the sound is produced—  
a simple vibration producing a simple and comparatively  
characterless sound, and a complex vibration producing a  
sound of decided individuality. Complex vibrations are  
due to the conjunction at once of two or more simple vi-  
brations, so that complex tones are really composed of two  
or more partial tones or harmonics. Not only do instru-  
ments and voices have a peculiar timbre by which they  
may be recognized, but their timbre may be varied consid-  
erably by varying the method of sound-production.

timbred (tim'bêrd), *a.* See *timbered*.  
timbrêl (tim'brel), *n.* [A dim. of *ME. timbre*  
(see *timbre<sup>2</sup>*), prob. suggested by *Sp. tamboril*  
(= *It. tamburello*), dim. of *tambor*, etc., a tam-  
bor: see *tambor*. Cf. *timbourine*, *timburine*, for  
*tambourine*.] Same as *tambourine*. See also  
*tabor<sup>1</sup>*.

And Miriam . . . took a timbrêl in her hand; and all the  
women went out after her with timbrêls and with dances.  
[*Ex. xv. 20.*

timbrêl (tim'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *timbrêled*,  
*timbrêlled*, ppr. *timbrêling*, *timbrêlling*. [*< tim-  
brêl*, *n.*] To sing to the sound of the timbrêl.  
[Rare.]

In vain with timbrêl'd anthems dark  
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worship ark.  
[*Milton, Nativity*, l. 219.

timbrology (tim-brol'ô-jî), *n.* [*< F. timbre*,  
postage-stamp, + *-ology*.] The science or study  
of postage-stamps. [*Encyc. Diet.*

timbul, *n.* Same as *timbal*.  
timburinet, *n.* Same as *timbourine*.  
time<sup>1</sup> (tim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyme*; *<*  
*ME. time*, *tyme*, *< AS. tîma*, time, season, = *Icel.*  
*tîmi*, time, season, = *Norw. time*, time, an hour,  
= *Sw. timme*, an hour, = *Dan. time*, an hour, a  
lesson; with formative suffix *-ma*, from the *√ ti*  
seen in *tide*: see *tidel*, and cf. *till<sup>1</sup>*.] Not con-  
nected with *L. tempus*, time: see *tense<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The  
system of those relations which any event has  
to any other as past, present, or future. This  
relationship is realistically conceived as a sort of self-sus-  
taining entity, or object of contemplation. It may be con-  
ceived as a stream flowing through the field of the present  
and is often so described: as, the stream of time; the  
course of time, etc. This notion, however, is a confused  
one. According to Leibnitz, time is the confused appre-  
hension of a system of relations; but, looking at the mat-  
ter too much from the mathematical point of view, he  
failed to notice that time is not a general idea, but is con-  
tracted to the individual system of relations of the events  
that actually do happen. According to Kant, time (like  
space) is the form of an intuition; this apprehension of it  
corrected Leibnitz's oversight, but at the same time lost  
the truth contained in Leibnitz's view. Time is personi-  
fied as an old man, bald-headed but having a forelock, and  
carrying a scythe and an hour-glass.

Be wyse, ready, and well aduysed,  
For tyme tryeth thy troth.  
[*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

By a rule as plain as the plain bald of father Time  
himself. [*Shak., C. of E.*, ii. 2. 71.

We found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion: we saw  
many and spent much time in chasing them, but could  
not kill any. [*Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, II, 175.

Time is duration set out by measures.  
[*Locke, Human Understanding*, II, xiv. 17.

Absolute, true, and mathematical Time is conceived by  
Newton as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the  
speed or slowness of the motions of material things. It  
is also called Duration.  
[*Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion*, art. xvii.

2. A part of time considered as distinct from  
other parts: a period; a space of time: as, a  
short time; a long time; too little time was al-  
lowed; hence, season; particular period: as,  
summer-time; springtime.

Then aftur with-inne a shorte tyme.  
[*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

About questions therefore concerning days and times  
our manner is not to stand at bay with the Church of God  
demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should be rather  
kept than the memory of Daniel.  
[*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

An illustrious scholar once told me that, in the first lec-  
ture he ever delivered, he spoke but half his allotted time,  
and felt as if he had told all he knew.  
[*O. W. Holmes, Professor*, i.



3. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts, whether past, present, or future, and particularly as characterized by the occurrence of some event or series of events; especially, the period in which some notable person, or the person under consideration, lived or was active; age; epoch: as, the *time* of the flood, of Abraham, or of Moses: often in the plural: as, the *times* of the Pharaohs.

Also he saith for certayn that in his *time* he had a frend that was auncient & old, which recounted for trowth that in his dayes he hadd seen many tymes such thynghes.

Rom. of Partenay.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show . . . the very age and body of the *time* his form and pressure.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 27.

The same *times* that are most renowned for arms are likewise most admired for learning.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Was it [the Christian religion] not then remarkable in its first *times* for justice, sincerity, contempt of riches, and a kind of generous honesty?

Stillington, Sermons, I. iii.

From 1813 to 1815 . . . the island was under English rule, and the *time* of English rule was looked on as a *time* of freedom, compared with French rule before or with Austrian rule both before and after.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

4. Appointed, allotted, or customary period of years, months, days, hours, etc. Specifically—(a) Allotted span; the present life as distinct from the life to come, or from eternity; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. Fuller.

(b) The space of time needed or occupied in the completion of some course; the interval that elapses between the beginning and the end of something: as, the *time* between New York and Queenstown is now about six days; the race finished at noon: *time*, three hours and seven minutes. (c) The period of gestation; also, the natural termination of that period.

Now Elisabeth's full *time* came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. Luke i. 57.

(d) The period of an apprenticeship, or of some similarly definite engagement: as, the boy served his *time* with A. B.; to be out of one's *time* (that is, to cease being an apprentice, to be a journeyman). [Colloq.]

The apprentice might wear his cap in his master's presence during the last year of his *time*.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 82.

(e) A term of imprisonment: as, to do *time* in the penitentiary. [Colloq.]

5. Available or disposable part or period of duration; leisure; sufficiency or convenience of time; hence, opportunity: as, to give one *time* to finish his remark; to have no *time* for such things; to ask for *time*.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time*.

Ihan. ii. 16.

I like this place,

And willingly would waste my *time* in it.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 95.

Shun. Why, he's of years, though he have little beard.

P. sen. His beard has *time* to grow.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Sir Oliver S. Moses shall give me farther instructions as we go together.

Sir Peter. You will not have much *time*, for your nephew lives hard by.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

6. A suitable or appropriate point or part of time; fitting season: as, a *time* for everything; a *time* to weep and a *time* to laugh.

Now is *time*, zif it lyke zou, for to telle zou of the Marches and Iles, and diverse Bestes, and of diverse folk beyond these Marches.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 142.

Signior, this is no *time* for you to flatter,

Or me to fool in. Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

7. Particular or definite point of time; precise hour or moment: as, the *time* of day; what is the *time*? choose your own *time*.

Att that *time* owt of the prese thei were,

To rest them self a season to endure,

Ther echo to other told his aventur.

Generides (E. E. T. S.), I. 2595.

Well, he is gone; he knoweth his fare by this *time*.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1.

Good sister, when you see your own *time*, will you return home?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I shall cut your Throat some *time* or other. Petulant, about that Business.

Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. An appointed, fixed, or inevitable point or moment of time; especially, the hour of one's departure or death.

His *time* was come; he ran his race.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

9. A mode of occupying time; also, what occurs in a particular time.

I'm thinking (and it almost makes me mad)

How sweet a *time* those heathen ladies had. . . .

Cupid was chief of all the deities.

And love was all the fashion in the skies.

Dryden, Epil. to Amphitryon, or the Two Sosias.

10. The state of things at a particular point of time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural: as, hard *times*.

Good men, by their government and example, make happy *times*, in every degree and state.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

They [the Jews] can satisfy themselves unto *times*, and to whatsoever may advance their profit.

Sandys, Traavailes, p. 114.

The *times* are dull with us. The assemblies are in their recess.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 453.

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name Living to *time*.

Shak., Cor., v. 3. 127.

12. Reckoning, or method of reckoning, the lapse or course of time: with a qualifying word: as, standard *time*; mean *time*; solar or sidereal *time*.—13. Recurrent instance or occasion: as, many a *time* has he stood there; hence, a repeated item or sum; a single addition or involution in reckoning; repetition: as, four *times* four (four repetitions of four).

The good wifj taught hir dougtr

Ful manye a *time* & ofte

A ful good woman to be.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

There were we beaten three *times* a weeke with a horse taylor.

E. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Many a *time* and oft

In the Rialto you have rated me

About my moneys and my usances.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 107.

14. Tune; measure.

I have prepar'd

Choice music near her cabinet, and compos'd

Some few lines, set unto a solemn *time*,

In the praise of imprisonment.

Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 2.

I must fit all these *times*, or there's no music.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

15. In music: (a) Same as *rhythm*: as, duple *time*; triple *time*; common *time*. (b) Same as *duration*, especially in metrical relations: as, to hold a tone its full *time*. (c) Same as *tempo*: as, to sing a song in quick *time*. (d) The general movement of a form of composition or of a particular piece, involving its rhythm, its general metrical structure, and its characteristic tempo.—16. In pros., relative duration of utterance as measuring metrical composition; a unit of rhythmic measurement, or a group or succession of such units, applicable to or expressed in language. In modern or accental poetry the relative time of utterance of successive syllables is not recognized metrically. Every syllable may be considered as quantitatively common or indifferent in time, the only difference taken into account being that of stress or accent (ictus), and the number of syllables alone introducing the idea of measurement. In ancient prosody a unit of time is assumed (varying in actual duration according to the tempo), called the *primary* or *least* (minimum) *time* (*χρόνος πρῶτος, ελάχιστος*), also *semeion* or *moræ*, or, specifically, a *time*. A *time* composed of two, three, etc., primary times (*semeia*) is called a *disemic*, *trisemic*, etc., *time*. Such times collectively are *compound times*, as opposed to the primary time as a *simple time*. As expressed in language, a simple or compound time is a *syllable*, a simple time being regularly represented by a short syllable, a compound time by a (disemic, trisemic, etc.) long, usually disemic. A *time* which can be measured in terms of the unit is a *rational time*; one which cannot be so measured, an *irrational time*. A compound time in a poetic text may correspond to several simple times in the accompanying music or orchesis, and vice versa. Similarly a simple or compound time in the rhythm may be unrepresented by a syllable or syllables in the text, and is then called an *empty time*, or *pause*. Times combine into *pedal semeia* (thesis and arsis), feet, and cola, all of which are called *pedal times*. These are measured in terms of the primary time, but not periods, etc.

17. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its alleged organ is situated on either side of eventuality. This gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general, supposed to be essential to music and versification. See *phrenology*.

18. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See *unity*.

19. In *fencing*, a division of a movement. Thus, the lunge may be analyzed into three times—(1) straightening the sword arm; (2) carrying the sword-point forward by advancing the right foot; (3) returning foot and hand to the correct position on guard.—*Absolute time*. See *absolute*.—*Against time*. See *against*.—*A good time*. (a) A favorable time or opportunity. (b) A pleasant or enjoyable period or experience: also *a fine time*: often used ironically. [Colloq.]—*A high time*. See *high*.—*Apparent time*, the measure of the day by the apparent position of the sun: it has had different varieties, but as now spoken of by astronomers it is determined by apparent noon, or the instant of passage of the center of the sun over the meridian.—*Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—*At the same time*. See *same*.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.

The Spirit of the Lord began to move him at *times*.

Judges xiii. 25.

Before *time*, formerly; aforesaid. See *beforetime*.

If he haue not be maire *byfore time*, then he to come withoute any cloke, in his skarlet gounne.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

Behind the times, behind *time*. See *behind*.—*Civil time*, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, etc.—*Close time*. See *close-time*.—*Cockshut time*. See *cockshut*.—*Common time*. (a) *Milit.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, distinguished from *quick time*, which is faster by about twenty steps a minute. (b) *In music*. See *common*.—*Compound time*. See *compound measure*, under *compound*.—*Equation of time*. See *equation*.—*Equinoctial time*, the mean longitude of the sun according to Delambre's tables, converted into time at the rate of 360° to the tropical year. This system was invented by Sir John F. W. Herschel.

—*From time to time*, occasionally.—*Greenwich time*, time as reckoned from the instant of the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich near London, England, hence usually called the *first meridian*. Greenwich time is the time most widely used by mariners in computing latitude and longitude.—*Hard times*, a period of diminished production, falling prices, hesitation or unwillingness to engage in new business enterprises, and declining faith in the prosperity and soundness of old ones.

Our greatest benefactors . . . must now turn beggars like myself; and so, *times* are very hard, sir.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

High *time*, full *time*, a limit of time which is not to be exceeded.

It is *high time* to wake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

In good *time*. (a) At the right moment; in good season; hence, fortunately; happily; luckily.

In good *time*, here comes the noble duke.

Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 45.

Lear. I gave you all—

Reg. And in good *time* you gave it.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 253.

My distresses are so many that I can't afford to part with my spirits; but I shall be rich and splenetic, all in good *time*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

(b) Well and good; just so; very well.

"There," saith he, "even at this day are shewed the ruins of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." In very good *time*, no doubt!

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vi. 27. (Davies.)

In the nick of *time*. See *nick*, 2.—In *time*. (a) In good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late.

Good king, look to 't in *time*;

She'll hamper thee. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 147.

(b) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually.

In the *time* the rod

Becomes more mock'd than fear'd.

Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 26.

Local *time*, time at any place as determined by the passage of the mean sun (or first point of Aries for sidereal time) over the meridian of that place. Owing to the adoption of Greenwich mean time by British railways, of Paris time by French railways, of some central time in certain other countries, and of standard time by the railways of the United States and Canada, and their general adoption in business centers, local time is now seldom kept in those countries.—*Mean time*. See *mean*.—*Merry time*. See *merry*.—*Nautical time*. Same as *astronomical time*, except that the date of the day agrees with the civil or ordinary time for the morning hours, while with astronomical time the date is in the afternoon hours the same as in civil time.—*Old time*, or *old times*, time gone by; a date or period long passed.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of *old time*, which was before us.

Ecc. i. 10.

Out of *time*, or out of due *time*, unseasonably.

The Ninevites rebuked not Jonah that he lacked discretion, or that he spake out of *time*.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

One born out of due *time*.

1 Cor. xv. 8.

Physiological, psychophysical, quadruple, quintuple, relative *time*. See the adjectives.—*Railway time*, the standard of time reckoning adopted by railways in making up their time-tables.—*Retardation of mean solar time*. See *retardation*.—*Sextuple time*. See *sextuple*.—*Sidereal time*. See *sidereal*.—*Solar time*. Same as *apparent time*.—*Standard time*, a uniform system of time reckoning adopted in 1883 by the principal railways of the United States and Canada, and since then by most of the large cities and towns of both countries. By this system the continent is divided into four sections, each extending over 15 degrees of longitude (15 degrees of longitude making a difference in time of exactly one hour), the time prevailing in each section being that of its central meridian—that is, the time of the 75th meridian (called *eastern time*) prevails in the first section; the time of the 90th meridian (called *central time*) prevails in the next section; the time of the 105th meridian (called *mountain time*) prevails in the third section; and the time of the 120th meridian (called *Pacific time*) prevails in the fourth and most westerly section. In this way it is noon at the same moment in all places in the eastern section (that is, from 7½ degrees east of the 75th meridian to 7½ degrees west of it), while in the central section it is 11 o'clock, in the mountain section 10 o'clock, and in the Pacific section 9 o'clock. The nearer a place is to its central meridian the smaller is the discrepancy between its *standard* and its *local time*.—*Term time*. See *term*, 6 (b).—*That time*, then.

Gaffray that *time*, enbrasing shild and targe,

By malice and wreth his spere faste he shoke,

His course spored, no fentise on hym toke.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4212.

The fullness of *time*. See *fullness*.—*The last times*. See *last*.—*The time compass*. See *compass*.—*Time about*, alternately.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough.







**timely** (tīm'li), *adv.* [*< ME. timeliche; < timely, a.*] 1. Early; soon.

He did command me to call *timely* on him.

*Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 51.*

2. In good time; opportunely.

These, when their black crimes they went about,  
First *timely* charmed their useless conscience out.

*Dryden, Astraea Redux, i. 190.*

You have rebuk'd me *timely*, and most friendly.

*Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.*

The next Imposture may not be so *timely* detected.

*Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.*

3†. Leisurely.

**timely-parted** (tīm'li-pär'ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. [*Rare.*]

Of late I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,

Of ashly semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless; . . .

But see, his face is black and full of blood, . . .

It cannot be but he was murder'd here.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.*

**timenog**, *n.* Same as *timenoguy*.

**timenoguy** (ti-men'ō-gī), *n.* [Also *timenog*; origin obscure. The form *timenoguy* appar. simulates *guy*.] *Naut.*, a rope stretched from one place to another to prevent gear from getting foul; especially, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock.

**timeous, timeously.** See *timous, timously.*

**timepiece** (tīm'pēs), *n.* Any machine or apparatus by which the progress of time is recorded, as a clepsydra or a time-candle; in ordinary use, a watch or clock.

**time-pleaser** (tīm'plē'zēr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions of the time, whatever they may be.

Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them

*Time-pleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness.

*Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 45.*

**timer** (tīm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or measures and records time; a timekeeper.

To make a record in this country requires the presence of three *timers* or measurers, and two of these must agree, or the intermediate one of the three be taken as the correct one.

*The Century, XL. 205.*

2. A form of stop-watch for recording or indicating short intervals of time. It shows not actual time, but only relative time, as the time between the beginning and the end of a race, of a trial of speed, etc.

**timerroust, timersomet,** *a.* See *timorous, timorsome.*

**time-sense** (tīm'sens), *n.* The sense or perception of time and time-relations.

All psychophysic experiments, especially those requiring comparison and those upon the *time-sense* and the like, involve memory.

*W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 603.*

**time-server** (tīm'sēr'ver), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons; now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who panders to the ruling power.

No government has ever been, or ever can be, wherein *time-servers* and blockheads will not be uppermost.

*Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.*

=Syn. See definitions of *temporizer* and *trimmer*.

**time-serving** (tīm'sēr'ving), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually, an obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

By impudence and *time-serving* let them climb up to advancement in despite of virtue.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.*

Trimming and *time-serving* . . . are but two words for the same thing.

*South.*

**time-serving** (tīm'sēr'ving), *a.* Characterized by an obsequious or too ready compliance with the times, and especially with the will or humors of those in authority; obsequious; truckling.

**time-servingness** (tīm'sēr'ving-nes), *n.* The state or character of being time-serving. *Roger North.*

**time-sight** (tīm'sīt), *n.* *Naut.*, an observation of the altitude of any heavenly body for the purpose of deducing the time and consequently the longitude.

**time-signal** (tīm'sig'nal), *n.* A signal operated from an observatory to indicate the time of day to persons at distant points.

**time-signature** (tīm'sig'nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

**time-table** (tīm'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A tabular statement or scheme, showing the time when certain things are to take place or be attended: as, a school *time-table*, showing the hours for study

in each class, etc.—2. Specifically—(a) A printed table showing the times at which trains on a line of railway arrive at and depart from the various stations. (b) A collection of such tables for the railway passenger traffic of an entire country, or of a district of country of greater or less extent. Also called *railway- or railroad-guide*. [*Eng.*]—3. In *musical notation*, a table of notes arranged so as to show their relative duration or time-value. Such tables were especially used in connection with the complicated metrical experiments of the early mensural music of the middle ages; but the modern system of notes is frequently exhibited in tabular form. See *note* 1, 13.—**Time-table chart**, a chart used for determining the times at which trains reach the various stations on a line of railway. The distances of the stations are laid down to scale, and, at right angles to this, divisions of time for 24 hours. Thus, if a train is to leave A at 10 A. M. and reach B at 6 P. M., a line drawn from 10 at A to 6 at B will cut the cross lines so as to show the times at intermediate stations.

**time-thrust** (tīm'thrust), *n.* [*Tr. F. coup de temps.*] In *fencing*, a thrust made while the opponent draws his breath just before moving his hand to attack, or while his blade is beginning to stir. This is a very delicate thrust, and must be executed with the nicest judgment, neither too soon nor too late, but just "in time." In the time-thrust the foot is generally moved forward in a lunge; in the stop-thrust (which see)—made after the opponent has begun to lunge—the foot is usually at rest.

**time-value** (tīm'val'ū), *n.* In *musical notation*, the relative duration indicated by a note. See *note* 1, *rhythm*, and *meter* 2.

**time-work** (tīm'wērk), *n.* Labor paid for by the day or the hour, in opposition to *piece-work*, or labor paid for by the amount produced.

**timid** (tīm'id), *a.* [*< F. timide = Sp. tímido = Pg. It. timido, < L. timidus, full of fear, fearful, timid, < timere, fear.*] Fearful; easily alarmed; timorous; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.

*Thomson, Autumn, l. 401.*

A *timid* creature, lax of knee and hip,

Whom small disturbance whitens round the lip.

*O. W. Holmes, The Moral Bully.*

**timidity** (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. timidité = It. timidity, < L. timiditas (-t), fearfulness, timidity, < timidus, fearful, timid: see timid.*] The character of being timid, or easily frightened or daunted; cowardice; fearfulness; timorousness; shyness.

This proceedeth from nothing else but extreme folly and *timidity* of heart. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 234.*

"Vigilius," wrote Margaret to Philip, "is so much afraid of being cut to pieces that his *timidity* has become incredible."

*Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 574.*

=Syn. See *bashfulness*.

**timidly** (tīm'id-li), *adv.* In a timid or apprehensive manner; without boldness.

**timidness** (tīm'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

**timidous†** (tīm'i-dus), *a.* [*< L. timidus, timid: see timid.*] Timid.

His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 31. (Davies.)*

**timing** (tīm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *time* 1, *v.*] In the design and construction of machinery, the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine so that its operations will follow in a given order to produce a given result, as in the movement of the needle, shuttle, and feed of a sewing-machine in consecutive order.

**timish†** (tīm'ish), *a.* [*< time* 1 + *-ish* 1.] Modish; fashionable.

A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke, hearing the noise this man caused in the town, had a great desire to discourse with him.

*Life of Lodowick Muggleton, 1676 (Harl. Misc., I. 612).*

*(Davies.)*

**timist** (tīm'ist), *n.* [*< time* 1 + *-ist* 1.] 1. In *music*, a performer considered with reference to his power to observe rhythmical and metrical relations. Thus, a violinist may have an accurate sense of intonation, and yet be a poor *timist*. Also *timeist*.

Neither the one [singer] nor the other are, by any means, perfect *timists*. *Goldsmith, Visit to Vauxhall.*

She [the quail] was a perfect *timeist*.

*C. Reade, Never too Late, Ixiv.*

The bystanders joined in the song, an interminable recitative, as usual in the minor key; and as Orientals are admirable *timists*, it sounded like one voice.

*R. F. Eurlon, El-Medinah, p. 449.*

2†. One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience than feare, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtiers servants servant.

*Sir T. Overbury, Characters, a Timist.*

**timmen** (tīm'en), *n.* [A var. of (or error for?) *tammin, tamin.*] Same as *tamin*, 1.

The inward man struggled and plunged amidst the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*.

*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, Ixxiii.*

**timmer.** A dialectal form of *timber* 1, *timber* 2.

**timocracy** (ti-mok'rā-si), *n.* [= *F. timocratie, < Gr. τιμοκρατία*, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property; also, fancifully, in Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; *< τιμή*, honor, worth, dignity, office, + *κρατεῖν*, govern.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. The word has also been used for a government in which the ruling class, composed of the noblest and most honorable citizens, struggle for preeminence among themselves.

An innovation of great extent and importance was the so-called *timocracy*, according to which a certain amount of means was a necessary qualification for a share in the offices of state. *Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 142.*

**timocratic** (tim-ō-kra'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. τιμοκρατικός*, pertaining to or favoring timocracy, *< τιμοκρατία*, timocracy: see *timocracy*.] Of or pertaining to timocracy.

**timon†** (tīm'on), *n.* [*< ME. temon, < OF. timon, temon, F. timon, a pole, staff, the handle of a rudder, the rudder, = Pr. timo = Sp. timon = Pg. timão = It. timone, < L. temo(n-), a beam, pole.*] The helm or rudder of a boat.

Tourneyng with such ye violence yt with the jumpe and stroke of ye falle of ye galye to the rok the sterne, called the *temon*, sterre and flew from the hokes.

*Sir R. Gyllyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.*

**timoneer†** (tīm-mō-nēr'), *n.* [*< F. timonier = Sp. timonero = Pg. timoneiro, temoneiro = It. timoniere, < ML. timonarius, \*temonarius, a steersman, < L. temo(n-), a beam, pole, > F. timon, etc., helm, rudder: see timon.*] *Naut.*, a helmsman; also, one on the lookout who gives steering-orders to the helmsman.

While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,

The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies.

*Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.*

**Timonist** (tīm'mon-ist), *n.* [*Timon* (see *def.*), *< L. Timon, < Gr. Τιμων, + -ist.*] A misanthrope; literally, one like Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakspeare's play of the same name.

I did it to retire me from the world,

And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.

*Dekker, Satiromastix.*

**Timonize** (tīm'mon-iz), *v. i.;* and pret. and pp. *Timonized*, ppr. *Timonizing*. [*< Timon* (see *Timonist*) + *-ize*.] To play the misanthrope.

I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species. *Gentleman Instructed, p. 306. (Davies.)*

**Timor deer.** See *deer*.

**timorosity†** (tim-ō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tymerositie*; *< ML. \*timorositia (-t-), < timorosus, fearful: see timorous.*] Timorousness.

*Timorositie* is as well when a man feareth suche thinges as be nat to be feared, as also when he feareth thinges to be feared more than nedeth.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 8.*

**timoroso** (tim-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [*It.: see timorous.*] In *music*, *timid*; hesitating: noting passages to be so rendered.

**timorous** (tīm'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *timorous*; *< ME. \*timorous, < OF. \*timorous = Sp. Pg. temeroso = It. timoroso, < ML. timorosus, fearful, < L. timor, fear, < timere, fear: see timid.*] 1. Fearful; timid; shy; shrinking.

They were wont to be very *timorous* and fearful upon the sea, nor to venture upon it but only in the summer time.

*Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.*

Like a *timorous* thief, most fain would steal

What law does vouch mine own.

*Shak., All's Well, ii. 5. 86.*

2. Betokening or proceeding from lack of boldness or courage; characterized by fear; weakly hesitant: as, *timorous* doubts.

Rod. Here is her father's house; I'll call aloud.

Iago. Do, with like *timorous* accent and dire yell

As when . . . the fire

Is spied in populous cities. *Shak., Othello, i. 1. 75.*

Against all *timorous* counsels he [Lincoln] had the courage to seize the moment.

*Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.*

**timorously** (tīm'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness or confidence.

**timorousness** (tīm'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being timorous; timidity; want of courage.

*Timorousness* is called caution, rashness is called quickness of spirit, covetousness is frugality.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.*

**timorsome** (tīm'or-sum), *a.* [Also *timoursum, timersome, timersome*; an accom. form of *timorous*, as if *< L. timor, fear* (see *timorous*), + *-some*.] Easily frightened; timid. *Scott, Pirate, xviii. [Scotch.]*



**tinchel, tinchill** (tin'chel, tin'chil), *n.* [*Gael. Ir. timchioll*, circuit, compass; as *adv. and prep., around, about.*] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a



great space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,  
As their *Tinchel* crows the game!

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 17.

**tinclad** (tin'klad), *n.* [A humorous name, after *ironclad*: < *tin* + *clad*.] In the civil war in the United States, a gunboat protected by very light plating of metal, used on the western rivers. [Colloq.]

He [Eads] converted . . . seven transports into what were called *tinclads*, or musket-proof gunboats.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 263.

**tingkt** (tingkt), *v. t.* [*L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*, *v.*] To tinge or tint, as with color; hence, figuratively, to imbue. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I will but . . . *tingt* you the tip,  
The very tip o' your nose.

B. Jonson, *Fortunate Isles*.

Some bencher, *tincted* with humanity.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ded.

**tinct** (tingkt), *a.* [*L. tinctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Tinged.

The blew in black, the greene in gray is *tinct*.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

**tingkt** (tingkt), *n.* [*L. tinctus*, dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*, *v.*, *tinge*. Cf. *taint*, *v.*, doublets of *tinct*.] 1. Tint; tinge; coloring; hue. [Obsolete or poetical.]

All the devices blazon'd on the shield  
In their own *tinct*.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. A tincture; an essence; specifically, the grand elixir of the alchemists.

Plutus himself,

That knows the *tinct* and multiplying medicine.

Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. 102.

How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!

Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath  
With his *tinct* gilded thee. Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 5. 37.

**tingction** (tingk'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if *tinctio(n)*, < *tingere*, dye: see *tinge*.] A preparation for dyeing; coloring matter in a state for use; that which imparts color. [Recent.]

It also colors somewhat under the same application of the *tingction*.  
*Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1883, p. 117.

**tinctorial** (tingk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*F. tinctorial*, < *L. tinctorius*, < (*LL.*) *tinctor*, a dyer, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *taintor*.] Pertaining or relating to color or dyeing; producing or imparting color.

Alizarin, the chief *tinctorial* principle of madder.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 687.

Alumina cannot be called a *tinctorial* or colour-giving matter. W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-Printing*, p. 142.

**tincturation** (tingk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [*< tincture + -ation*.] The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a substance by solution in a menstruum, especially alcohol or ether. [Rare.]

Odorous substances yield their odours to spirit by *tincturation*—that is, by putting the fragrant material into the spirit, and allowing it to remain there for a period till the alcohol has extracted all the scent. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 537.

**tincture** (tingk'tūr), *n.* [= *F. teinture* = *Sp. Pg. It. tintura*, < *L. tintura*, a dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *tainture*, an older form.] 1. The color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; natural or distinctive coloring; tint; hue; shade of color.

For, deep dy'd in his mighty precious Blood,  
It keeps the pow'r and *tincture* of the food.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iii. 32.

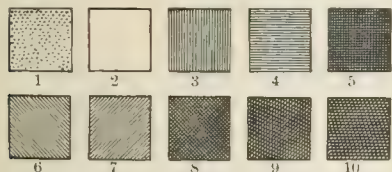
The faded rose each spring receives  
A fresh red *tincture* on her leaves.

Carew, *To A. L.*

Clouds of all *tincture*, rocks and sapphire sky,  
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, ii.

2. In *her.*, one of the metals, colors, or furs used in heraldic achievements. The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver); the colors, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple), san-



Heraldic Tinctures.

1, or; 2, argent; 3, gules; 4, azure; 5, sable; 6, vert; 7, purpure; 8, sanguine or innery; 9, tawny; 10, tawny.

guine or murrey (blood-red), and tenné or tenney (tawny, orange); and the furs, ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent. (See these words, and also *furs*, 7.) Of the colors, the first three are the most common, and the last two are very exceptional.

Sable is considered by some writers as partaking of the nature both of metal and of color. In modern usage (from the sixteenth century), in representations in black and white, as by engraving, argent is indicated by a plain surface, and the other tinctures by conventional arrangements of lines, etc., as in the cut. A law of heraldry seldom violated provides that the tincture of a bearing must be a metal if the field is a color, and vice versa. See *false heraldry*, under *false*.

The first English examples of seals with lines in the engraving to indicate the *tinctures* are said to be on some of those attached to the death warrant of Charles I., 1648-9. *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 52.

3. Something exhibiting or imparting a tint or shade of color; colored or coloring matter; pigment. [Obsolete or rare.]

These waters wash from the rocks such glistening *tinctures* that the ground in some places seemeth as gilded.  
*Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 115.

4. Infused or derived quality or tone; distinctive character as due to some intermixture or influence; imparted tendency or inclination: used of both material and immaterial things; in *alchemy*, etc., a supposed spiritual principle or immaterial substance whose character or quality may be infused into material things, then said to be *tinctured*: as, *tincture* of the "Red Lion."

From what particular mineral they [natural baths] receive *tincture*, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

The *tincture* I early receiv'd from generous and worthy parents, and the education they gave me, disposing . . . me to the love of letters.

Evelyn, *To the Countess of Sunderland*.

Lastly, to walk with God doth increase the love of God in the soul, which is the heavenly *tincture*, and inclineth it to look upward.

Baxter, *Divine Life*, ii. 6.

5. A shade or modicum of a quality or of the distinctive quality of something; a coloring or flavoring; a tinge; a taste; a spice; a smack: as, a *tincture* of garlic in a dish.

A *tincture* of malice in our natures makes us fond of furnishing every bright idea with its reverse.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, viii.

6. A fluid containing the essential principles or elements of some substance diffused through it by solution; specifically, in *med.*, a solution of a vegetable, an animal, or sometimes a mineral substance, in a menstruum of alcohol, sulphuric ether, or spirit of ammonia, prepared by maceration, digestion, or (now most commonly) percolation. Tinctures are also often prepared, especially on the continent of Europe, by the addition of alcohol to the expressed juices of plants. According to the menstruum, tinctures are distinguished as *alcoholic*, *etheral*, and *ammoniated tinctures*; and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines*. Compound tinctures are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the action of the solvent. Simple tinctures are such as contain the essential principles of but one substance in solution.

This little gallipot

Of *tincture*, high rose *tincture*.

B. Jonson, *Fortunate Isles*.

**Bestucheff's nervous tincture**, an ethereal solution of iron chloride, formerly much used in gout and in states of nervous depression. Also called *golden tincture* and *Klaproth's tincture*.—**Bitter tincture**, a composition of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary-root, extracted in alcohol.—**Fleming's tincture**, a strong tincture of aconite.—**Greenough's tincture**, a tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, oxalate of potash, cassia-berries, and cochineal, extracted in alcohol.—**Hatfield's tincture**, a tincture of guaiac and soap.—**Huxham's tincture**, compound tincture of cinchona.—**Mother tincture**, in homeopathic pharmacy, the strong tincture from which the dilutions are made.—**Red tincture**. Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Rymer's cardiac tincture**, tincture of rhubarb and aloes, containing in addition camphor, capsicum, cardamom, and sulphuric acid.—**Stomachic tincture**. (a) Compound tincture of cardamom. (b) Bitter tincture.—**Volatile tincture of bark**, a tincture containing cinchona and aromatic spirit of ammonia.—**Warburg's tincture**, an alcoholic preparation formed of a large number of ingredients, among which are quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, and camphor. It is used as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever and other disorders.—**White tincture**. Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Whytt's tincture**, a compound tincture containing cinchona, gentian, and orange-peel.

**tincture** (tingk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinctured*, ppr. *tincturing*. [*< tincture, n.*] 1. To imbue with color; impart a shade of color to; tinge; tint; stain.

The rest of the Isles are replenished with such like; very rocky, and much *tinctured* stone like Mineral.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 106.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours.

Watts.

Boys with apples, cakes, candy, and rolls of variously *tinctured* lozenges.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvii.

2. To give a peculiar taste, flavor, or character to; imbue; impregnate; season.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil: early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xviii.

His manners . . . are *tinctured* with some strange inconsistencies.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxvi.

3. To taint; corrupt. [Rare.]

And what can be the Meaning of such a Representation, unless it be to *Tincture* the Audience, to extinguish Shame, and make Lewdness a Diversion?

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 5.

**tincture-press** (tingk'tūr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting by compression the active principles of plants, etc. E. H. Knight.

**tind** (tind), *v. t.* and *i.* [(a) Also dial. *teend*, with loss of the final consonant *teend*; *teen*; prop. *tend*, < ME. *tenden*, *teenden*, < AS. *tendan*, in comp. on *tendan*, = Icel. *\*tenda* (in later form *tendra*) = Sw. *tända* = Dan. *tænde* = Goth. *tandjan*, kindle; (b) in another form, prop. *tind*, < ME. *\*tinden*, < AS. *\*tyndan* = OHG. *zunden*, MHG. *zünden*, set on fire (also OHG. *zunden*, MHG. *zunden*, burn, glow); (c) cf. Goth. *tundnan*, take fire, burn: all secondary forms of a strong verb, AS. as if *\*tindan* (pret. *\*tand*, pp. *\*tunden*) = MHG. *zünden* = Goth. *\*tindan*, set on fire. Hence *tinder*.] To set on fire; kindle; light; inflame.

"The candle of lifft thi soule dide *tende*,  
To lighte thee hom," resound dide saye.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Tho a full gret fire thay *tende* made and hade,  
With bushes and wod makyng it full hy.

Rom. of Parleyay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2136.

Part [of the Christmas brand] must be kept wherewith to *teend*.

The Christmas log next yeare.

Herrick, *Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day*.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.

Bp. Sanderson, *Sermons* (1639), p. 56. (Halliwell.)

**tind** (tind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tynd*; < ME. *tind*, *tynd*, < AS. *tind*, a point, prong; = D. *tinne* = MLG. *tinne* = OHG. *zinna*, MHG. *zinne* (cf. MHG. *zint*, G. *zinne*, pinnacle, battlement, = Icel. *tindr*, spike, tooth of rake or harrow, = Sw. *tinne*, tooth of a rake, = Dan. *tinde*, pinnacle, battlement; prob. connected with *tooth* (Goth. *tunthus*, etc.): see *tooth*. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, the mod. form *tind*.] A prong, or something projecting like a prong; an animal's horn; a branch or limb of a tree; a protruding arm.

Therefore thi fruit [Christ] spred hys armes  
On tre that is tized with *tyndes* towe.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

The thydd hownde fygthing he fyndys,  
The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 78. (Halliwell.)

**tindal** (tin'dal), *n.* [*< Malayalam tandal*, Telugu *tandelu*, Marathi *tandēl*, a chief or commander of a body of men.] A native petty officer of lascars, either a corporal or a boatswain. See *lascar*.

The Malays . . . were under the control of a *tindal*—a sort of boatswain, elected from among their own number. J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 17.

**tinder** (tin'dér), *n.* [*< ME. tinder*, *tender*, *tunder*, *tonder*, < AS. *tynder* = MD. *tonder*, *tondel*, *tintel*, D. *tonder*, *tintel* = MLG. LG. *tunder* = OHG. *zunterā*, *zuntrā*, MHG. G. *zunder* (cf. OHG. *zuntil*, MHG. *zündel*, G. *zündel*) = Icel. *tundr*, *tinder* (cf. *tandri*, fire), = Sw. *tunder* = Dan. *tönder*, *tinder*; with formative -er, from the strong verb which is the source of *tind*: see *tind*.] A dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark or sparks; specifically, a preparation or material used for catching the spark from a flint and steel struck together for fire or light. See *spark*, 1. When *tinder* was in general use instead of matches, it consisted commonly of charred linen, which was ignited in a metallic box.

Your conjuring, cozening, and your dozen of trades  
Could not relieve your corps with so much linen  
Would make you *tinder*. B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

I'll go strike a *tinder*, and frame a letter presently.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, iii. 2.

**German tinder**. Same as *amadou*.—Spanish *tinder*, a substance supposed to have been prepared from the pubescence of the flower-heads, leaves, and stems of a species of globe-thistle, *Echinops strigosus*, found in Spain.

**tinder-box** (tin'dér-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which *tinder* is kept ready for use, usually fitted with flint and steel, the steel being often secured to a lifting cover so that the flint, when struck against it, sends sparks upon the *tinder* within.

As wakefull Students, in the Winters night,  
Against the steel glaucing with stony knocks,  
Strike sodain sparks into their *Tinder-box*.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 2.

It has been reserved for this century to substitute the lucifer-match for the *tinder-box*.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 197.

2. By extension, something easily inflammable: as, the house was nothing but a *tinder-box*. [Colloq.]



tinder like (*tin' dər*). *tin' dər*: very  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tinder-crate (*tin' dər krāt*). *tin' dər*:  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tindery (*tin' dər*). *tin' dər*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tine (*tin*). *tin*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

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tine (*tin*). *tin*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tine (*tin*). *tin*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

1. A notable genus of moths, typical of the  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

2. [i. e.] A moth of this genus or some related  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tineal (*tin' ē-əl*). *tin' ē-əl*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tined (*tin'd*). *tin'd*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tine-grass (*tin' grās*). *tin' grās*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tineid (*tin' ē-əd*). *tin' ē-əd*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tineid (*tin' ē-əd*). *tin' ē-əd*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

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tineid (*tin' ē-əd*). *tin' ē-əd*: [*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

freq. *tinittare* (> *F. tinter*), ring, tinkle. Cf.  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Cupide, the king, *tinging* a silver bell.  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, gob-  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

ting<sup>1</sup> (ting), *n.* [*< ting<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A sharp sound, as  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

ting<sup>2</sup> (ting), *n.* Same as *ting<sup>1</sup>.*  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

ting<sup>3</sup> (ting), *n.* See *sycee-silver.*  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

ting-a-ling (ting' a-ling'), *n.* [A varied redup-  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tinge (tinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinged*, ppr.  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingeing. [= *F. teindre* = *Pr. tenger*, *tenher* =  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

2. To qualify the taste or savor of; give a taste,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

3. To modify by intermixture or infusion; vary  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Our city-mansion is the fairest home,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Words . . . serene,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tinge (tinj), *n.* [*< tinge, v.*] 1. A slight or  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Autumn bold,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

Her skin was fair, with a faint tinge, such as the white  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

2. A modifying infusion or intermixture; a  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

The stories [of the common people of Spain] . . . have  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingent (tin' jent), *a.* [*< L. tingen(-t)s*, ppr. of  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingi, tinguy (ting' gi), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingidæ (tin' ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingis (tin' jis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803).] 1.  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingis-fly (tin' jis-flī), *n.* A bug of the family  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingitidæ (tin' jit' i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingitidæ (tin' jit' i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingitidæ (tin' jit' i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

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[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]

tingitidæ (tin' jit' i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood,  
[*Shak., Cor., II, 1, 55.*]



Hawthorn-tingis, *Corythucha arcuata*, one of the *Tingitidæ*, enlarged about ten times.



delicate forms which often attract attention by the enormous numbers in which they collect upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, as well as by their strange structure. The wing covers are very thin, almost transparent, and filled with gauze-like meshes, and, with the sides of the thorax, project widely. Over the head a hood-like process, also full of meshes, often projects: in some forms more simple processes are present, and are modified in different ways. They are all vegetable-feeders, and often damage forest- and shade-trees. The eggs are usually laid along the veins of leaves, and are disguised by a brownish evaduation. There are 2 subfamilies, *Piesminæ* and *Tingitidæ*, with about 55 genera and 110 species, of most parts of the world. *Corythuca* is a genus of striking aspect, best represented in the United States.

**tin-glass** (tin'glās), *n.* 1†. Tin.

This white lead or *tinglass* hath been of long time in estimation, . . . as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron.—This is certain, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*.  
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. Bismuth: so called by glass-makers.

**tin-glaze** (tin'glāz), *n.* A special form of glaze for fine pottery, having an oxid of tin as a basis.

**tingle** (ting'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tingled*, ppr. *tingling*. [Early mod. E. also *tingil*; < ME. *tinglen*; var. of *tinkle*, or freq. of *tingl*: see *tinkle*.]

1. *intrans.* 1. To make a succession of clear ringing sounds; jingle; tinkle. *Levins*.

A confused masse of words, with a *tingling* sound of ryme, barely accompanied with reason.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. To have a prickling or stinging sensation, as with cold; experience a sensation of thrills or slight prickly pains, as from a sudden tremulous excitement of the nerves.

I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii. 11.

Renewing oft his poor attempts to beat  
His *tingling* fingers into gathering heat.

*Crabbe*, Works, II. 5.

Her palms were *tingling* for the touch  
Of other hands, and ever over-much  
Her feet seemed light.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 238.

His arms and fingers . . . *tingled* as if "asleep."

*J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 235.

3. To cause a tingling sensation; act so as to produce a prickling or thrilling effect.

Those last words of Mrs. Goodenough's *tingled* in her ears.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, lix.

Brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would *tingle* along the stock of competing lines.

*The Century*, XXXVIII. 209.

II. *trans.* To cause to tingle; ring; tinkle.

[Rare.]

I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,  
As soon as she's heated my gruel.

*James Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xviii.

**tingle** (ting'gl), *n.* [*< tingle, v.*] 1. A tink or tinkle; a tinkling sound.—2. A tingling sensation; a state of nervous prickling or thrilling.

**tinglish** (ting'glīsh), *a.* [*< tingle + -ish*]. Capable of tingling or thrilling, as with animation. [Rare and affected.]

They pass: for them the panels may thrill,  
The tempers grow alive and *tinglish*.

*Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 29.

**tin-ground** (tin'ground), *n.* Detritus rich enough in tin to be worked with profit; the stanniferous stratum in a stream-works.

**tinguy**, *n.* See *tingi*.

**tinging** (ti'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tinge*, *v.*] Dead-wood used in tining, or repairing a hedge.

*Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tingk**<sup>1</sup> (tingk), *v. i.* [*< ME. tinken*; cf. *W. tincio*, tink, tinkle; imitative, like *ting*. Hence freq. *tinkle*, and *tinker*.] To produce or emit a fine, sharp, jingling sound, as of a small metallic body striking upon a larger one; make a tinkling noise.

A helmeted figure . . . alighted . . . on the floor amidst a shower of splinters and *tingling* glass.

*C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

**tingk**<sup>1</sup> (tingk), *n.* [*< tink*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A tinkling or tinkling sound.

How it chimes, and cries *tink* in the close, divinely!

*B. Jonson*, Epitaph, ii. 2.

**tink**<sup>2†</sup> (tingk), *v. t.* [*< tinker*, taken as 'one who mends,' though it means lit. 'one who makes a tinkling sound.' Cf. *burgle* < *burglar*, *tile*<sup>2</sup> < *tiler*, etc.] To mend as a tinker. *The Worlde and the Childe* (1552).

**tinkal**, *n.* See *tincal*.

**tinkard** (ting'kård), *n.* [A var. of *tinker*, with accom. term. -ard.] A tinker; a vagrant who is by turns a tinker and a beggar.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they termethir boweing in, and in the meane season goeth abroad a begging.

*Fraterlute of Vocabondes* (1575). (Nares.)

**Tinker's-root** (ting'kärz-röt), *n.* See *Tinker's-weed*.

**tinker** (ting'kär), *n.* [*< ME. tinkere*, lit. one who makes a tinkling sound (namely in mending metallic vessels); < *tink*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. equiv. *tinkler* and *tinkard*; cf. also *W. tincerrd*, a tinker.] 1. A mender of household utensils of tin, brass, copper, and iron; one who goes from place to place with tools and appliances for mending kettles, pans, etc. Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, especially by gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage.

How sweet the bells ring now the nuns are dead,  
That sound at other times like *tinkers'* pans!

*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

Another itinerant, who seems to some degree to have rivalled the lower classes of the jugglers, was the *tinker*; and accordingly he is included with them and the minstrels in the act against vagrants established by the authority of Queen Elizabeth.

*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 326.

2. The act of mending, especially metal-work; the doing of the work of a tinker.—3. A botcher; a bungler; an unskilful or clumsy worker; one who makes bungling attempts at making or mending something; also, a "jack of all trades," not necessarily unskilful.—4. An awkward or unskilful effort to do something; a tinkering attempt; a botch; a bungle.

They must speak their mind about it [anything which seems to be going wrong], . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

5. In *ordnance*, a small mortar fixed on a stake, and fired by a trigger and lanyard.—6. A small mackerel, or one about two years old; also, the chub-mackerel. See *tinker mackerel*, under *mackerel*.

Young mackerel or tinkers. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 352.

7. The silversides, a fish. See cut under *silversides*.—8. A stickleback, specifically the ten-spined, *Gasterosteus* (or *Pygosteus*) *pungitius*. [Local, Eng.].—9. The skate. [Prov. Eng.].—10. The razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Uta mania torda*. See cut under *razorbill*. [Labrador and Newfoundland.]

It is known . . . to all fishermen and eggers, as well as to the natives, by the singular name of *tinker*.

*Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 251.

11. A kind of seal. [Newfoundland.]—12. A guillemot. Also *tinkershire*. [Local, Eng.]—*Tinker's damn*. See *damn*, *n.*

**tinker** (ting'kär), *v.* [*< tinker, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To repair or put to rights, as a piece of metal-work.—2. To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman: used in allusion to the imperfect and makeshift character of ordinary work in metals: often with *up*, to patch up.

The Victorian Act has been already *tinkered* several times, and is not likely to last long in its present form.

*Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of a tinker upon metal or the like.—2. To work generally in an experimental or botchy way; occupy one's self with a thing carelessly or in a meddlesome way: as, to *tinker* with the tariff.

I will step round at once and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him.

*R. B. Kimball*, Was he Successful? ii. 7.

**tinkerly** (ting'kär-li), *a.* [*< tinker + -ly*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tinker; like a tinker, or a tinker's work.

Fie! whipping-post, *tinkerly* stuff!

*Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

**tinkershire** (ting'kär-shēr), *n.* The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Also *tinkershue*. [Local, Eng.]

**Tinker's-weed** (ting'kärz-wēd), *n.* The fever-root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*: so named from a Dr. Tinker of New England. It has purgative and emetic properties. Also, erroneously, *Tinkard's-root*.

**tinkle**<sup>1</sup> (ting'kl), *v.*: pret. and pp. *tinkled*, ppr. *tinkling*. [*< ME. \*tinklen, tinklen*: freq. of *tink*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *tingle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or give forth a succession of little clinking sounds; clink or tink repeatedly or continuously.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

1 Cor. xiii. 1.

The water *tinkles* like a distant guitar.

*Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 49.

2. To tingle.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.

*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 94.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to clink or tink; jingle; ring.

The Sexton or Bell-Man goeth about the Streets with a small Bell in his Hand, which he *tinketh*.

*J. Ray*, Select Remains, p. 207.

2. To affect by tinkling sounds; lead or draw by ringing or jingling.

The very kirk evanished, whose small bell *tinkled* the joyous school-boy to worship on sunny Sabbaths.

*Notcs Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3†. To cause to ring or resound.

With clamorous howling

Three place shee *tinkled* *Struthurst*, *Eneid*, iii.

**tinkle**<sup>1</sup> (ting'kl), *n.* [*< tinkle*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A succession of small tinkling or clinking sounds; a soft jingling noise.

The *tinkle* of the thirsty rill. *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

With a ripple of leaves and a *tinkle* of stream

The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise.

*W. E. Henley*, Midsummer Days and Nights.

**tinkle**<sup>2†</sup> (ting'kl), *v. i.* To tinker.

Who *tinkles* then, or personates Tom Tinker?

*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**tinkler** (ting'klér), *n.* [*< tinkle + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A tinker; hence, a vagabond; a craven.

For Huntly and Sinclair, they both play'd the *tinkler*.

*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 161).

2. One who or that which tinkles; in slang use, a small bell.

"Jerk the *tinkler*." These words in plain English conveyed an injunction to ring the bell.

*Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xv.

**tinkling** (ting'kling), *n.* [*< tinkle*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A tinkling noise; the sound of successive tinks or clinks.

The daughters of Zion, . . . mincing as they go, and making a *tinkling* with their feet.

Isa. iii. 16.

That peculiar high inharmonious noise [in music] which we are accustomed to call *tinkling*.

*Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 128.

2. A kind of blackbird, *Quiscalus crassirostris*, common in Jamaica: so called from its notes.

**tin-liquor** (tin'lik'or), *n.* A solution of tin in strong acid, used as a mordant in dyeing.

**tinman** (tin'man), *n.*; pl. *tinmen* (-men). 1. A workman in tin-plate; a maker of tin vessels.

Thirty or forty years ago the *tinman* . . . was recognized as one of the leading and most skilful mechanics.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 398.

2. A dealer in tinware.

Did'st thou never pop

Thy Head into a *Tin-man's* Shop? *Prior*, A Simile.

**tin-mordant** (tin'môr'dant), *n.* Same as *tin-liquor*.

**tinmouth** (tin'mouth), *n.* A fish: same as *crappie*. [Local, U. S.]

**tinned** (tind), *p. a.* 1. Covered, overlaid, or coated with tin: as, *tinned* dishes. [Eng.]

Use *tinned* tacks, as they do not rust.

*Paper-hanger*, p. 30.

2. Packed or preserved in hermetically sealed tins; canned: as, *tinned* milk; *tinned* meats.

We were obliged to lay in a stock of *tinned* provisions.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 467.

**Tinned sheet-iron**, tin-plate.—**Tinned ware**, metal-ware protected by tinning: applied especially to early and decorative work as distinguished from *tinware*.

**tinnet** (tin'en), *a.* [*< ME. tinnen*, < AS. *tinen* = OHG. MHG. *zinn* (cf. G. *zinnern*); as *tin* + -en<sup>2</sup>.] Consisting of tin; made of tin.

Thy *Tinnen* Chariot shod with burning bosses.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**tinner** (tin'ér), *n.* [*< tin* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. One who works in a tin-mine or tin-works.

All *tinners* and labourers in and about the stannaries shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts.

*Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.

2. A tinman or tinsmith.—**Tinner's stove**, a tinman's stove; a portable stove of sheet-metal at which tinmen and plumbers heat their soldering-tools.

**Tinnevelly senna**. See *senna*.

**tinnient** (tin'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. tinnien* (t's, ppr. of *tinnire*, ring: see *tingl*, *tink*).] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound. *Imp. Dict.*

**tinning** (tin'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tin*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of coating metallic surfaces with tin, of making or repairing tinware, or of packing substances in tin cans for preservation.

The protection of copper from rusting by tinning was known as early as the time of Pliny; a similar treatment of sheet-iron was first mentioned by Agricola.

As you see, sir, I work at *tinning*. I put new bottoms into old tin tea-pots, and such like.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 302.

2. The layer or coat of tin thus applied.—3†. Tinware.

If your butter, when it is melted, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan; besides, . . . new *tinning* is very chargeable.

*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).







Nor is there any Motion or the least *tintamar* of Trou- ble in any Part of the Country, which is rare in France.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 19.

**tint-block** (tint'blok), *n.* In printing, a surface of wood or metal prepared for printing typographically the background or ground-tint of a page or an illustration in two or more colors. A ruled tint has faint and close parallel white lines on its surface. A crossed tint has lines crossing one another. A tint with high lights has bits or patches of white cut out in the places where glints of white are needed to give effect to the engraving. Tinted printing-surfaces are often made by engraving by hand or by a ruling-machine. The appearance of flat surfaces of cloth, smooth wood, marble, or grained leather is often produced by pressing the material selected upon a heated plate of soft metal.

**tint-drawing** (tint'dra'ing), *n.* The drawing of objects or surfaces in water-color or a wash of uniform tint, or of varying shades of the same tint, as the subject may require.

**tinter** (tin'tér), *n.* [*< tint + -er*.] 1. A person who tints, or an instrument for tinting.— 2. A slide of plain colored glass, as pink or blue, used with the magic lantern to give moonlight or sunrise effects, or the like, to pictures from plain or uncolored slides.

**tinternell**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tinton*, a kind of dance, the burden of a song, the ting of a bell, *< tinter*, ring: see *ting*.] A certain old dance. *Halliwel.*

**tintiness** (tin'ti-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being tiny.

What painters call *tintiness* when they observe that the brilliancy of local tints severally affects their harmony and the tertiaries are weak. *Athenæum*, No. 3073, p. 377.

**tinting** (tin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tint*, *v.*] In line-engraving, the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading by cutting a series of parallel lines on the plate or block.

**tinnabula**, *n.* Plural of *tinnabulum*.

**tinnabulant** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lant), *a.* [*< L. tinnabulum*, a bell (*< tinnabulum*), + *-ant*.] Same as *tinnabular*. [Rare.]

Frappant and *tinnabulant* appendages (knockers and bells). *H. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, x.

**tinnabular** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. tinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ar*.] Of or relating to bells or their sound.

**tinnabulary** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lä-ri), *a.* Same as *tinnabular*. *Bulwer, Pelham*, xxv. [Rare.]

**tinnabulation** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< L. tinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ation*.] The ringing of a bell or of bells; a sound like that of ringing bells.

The *tinnabulation* that so musically wells

From the bells, . . .

From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

*Poe, The Bells.*

**tinnabulous** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lus), *a.* [*< L. tinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by the ringing of a bell, or the making of bell-like sounds.

I, and many others who suffered much from his [the college porter's] *tinnabulous* propensities, . . . have forgiven him. *De Quincey, Opium Eater*, p. 84.

**tinnabulum** (tin-ti-nab'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *tinnabula* (-lā). [*< L. tinnabulum*, a bell (cf. ML. *tinnuum*, OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell), *< tinnare*, ring, clink, jangle, redupl. of *tinnre*, *tinnre*, ring, tinkle: see *tinnient*, *ting*.] 1. A bell; specifically, a girelot: especially applied to such an object of antique Roman origin.— 2. A rattle formed of small bells or small plates of metal.

**Tinnidæ** (tin-tin'î-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tinnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterotrichous (formerly supposed to be peritrichous) ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Tinnus*. These animals are free-swimming or sedentary, and mostly inhabit a lorica, or indurated sheath, to the bottom or side of which the ovate or pyriform body is attached by a retractile pedicle or filament from the posterior end of the body. The mouth is eccentric, terminal or nearly so, with circular peristome fringed with large ciliate cilia. The general cuticular surface is more or less completely clothed with fine vibratile cilia. Genera besides the type are *Tinnidinium*, *Vasicola*, and *Strombidinopsis*. Usually written *Tinnidæ*.

**Tinnus** (tin-tin'us), *n.* [NL. (Schränk, 1803), *< L. tinnare*, ring: see *tinnabulum*.] The typical genus of *Tinnidæ*, containing free loricate forms adherent by a retractile pedicle. These animals are all marine, and under the microscope display great agility. There are many species, such as *T. inquilinus*.

**tintless** (tint'les), *a.* [*< tint + -less*.] Having no tint; colorless. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette*, xii.

**tintometer** (tin-tom'e-ter), *n.* [*< tint + Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining tints or shades of color by comparison with standard tints or shades. Lovibond's, one of the more recent and improved instruments, consists of a combination of standard colored glasses so

arranged that all side light is cut off. The tint to be determined is compared with the different tints obtained by these combinations until one is found which it matches.

**tint-tool** (tint'töl), *n.* In wood-engraving, an implement used to cut parallel lines on a block, so as to produce a tint. It has a handle like that of the burin, but the blade is thinner at the back, and deeper, and the point-angle is much more acute. See cut under *graver*.

**tinty** (tin'ti), *a.* [*< tint + -y*.] Exhibiting discordant diversity or contrast of tints; inharmoniously tinted or colored, as a painting. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 153.

**tintype** (tin'tip), *n.* A photographic positive taken on a thin plate of japanned iron; a ferrotype.

**tinware** (tin'wār), *n.* Wares of tin; articles, especially vessels for holding liquids, made of tin-plate.

**tin-witts** (tin'wits), *n. pl.* Dressed tin ore containing so much pyrites, arsenic, or other deleterious ingredients that it must be roasted or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, or in a specially contrived calciner, before being passed through the processes of jiggling, tossing, dilluing, etc. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**tin-works** (tin'wérks), *n. sing. and pl.* Works or an establishment for the mining or manufacture of tin, or for the making of tinware.

**tin-worm** (tin'wérn), *n.* A small red worm, round, and having many legs, much like a hog-louse. *Bailey*, 1731.

**tiny** (tí'ni or tin'í), *a.* [Also *teeny* (common in childish use); formerly also *tinny*, *tyny*; early mod. E. and late ME. also *time*, *tyne*; origin uncertain; if the early forms *time*, *tyne* are intended for *tiny*, with which, at any rate, they have merged, the formation is prob. *< time*<sup>2</sup>, var. *teen*<sup>1</sup>, trouble, sorrow, + *-y*, the orig. sense of *tiny* being then 'fretful, peevish'; cf. *peevish*, *teatish*, *tettish*, *a.*, and *pet*, *n.*, also applied esp. to children, and so coming, like *tiny*, to imply smallness of size, an implication derived also in the case of *tiny* from the adj. *little* usually preceding.] Very diminutive; minute; wee. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *little tiny* boy; a *tiny little* piece of something.

*Sec. Pas. Haylle, lytlylle tyne mop! rewarder of mede! . . . Haylle, lytlylle mylk sop! haylle, David sede!*

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 96.

When that I was and a *little tiny* boy,

With hey, ho, the wind and the rain.

*Shak., T. N.*, v. 1. 398 (fol. 1623).

All that heard a *little tiny* page,

By his ladyes coach as he ran.

*Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard* (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

But Annie from her baby's forehead clipt

A *tiny* curl, and gave it. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

**Tiny perches**, the classrooms.

**-tion**. [ME. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-cium*, *< OF. -tion*, *-cion*, *-ciun*, also *-con*, *-son*, *-sun*, F. *-tion*, *-con* = Sp. *-cion* = Pg. *-cão* = It. *-zione* = D. *-tie* = G. *-tion*, *< L. -tio(n)*, a suffix of abstract nouns (many used as concrete), as in *dic-tio(n)*, saying, *< dic-ere*, say, *accusa-tio(n)*, accusation, *< accusa-re*, accuse, *moni-tio(n)*, warning, *< mone-re*, warn, *audi-tio(n)*, hearing, *< audi-re*, hear (see the corresponding E. words).] A suffix occurring in many abstract (and concrete) nouns of Latin origin. It appears, according to the Latin original, either without a preceding vowel, as in *dictio*, *action*, *reception*, etc., or with a preceding vowel, as in *accusatio*, *monitio*, *audition*, etc., the vowel being often, however, radical, as in *station*, *completion*, *ambition*, *motion*, *ablation*, *revolution*, etc. Preceded by *-a-*, the suffix has become a common English formative (see *-ation*). The suffix *-tion* after a radical *s* in the Latin stem appears as *-sion*, as in *mission*, *passion*, etc. In words derived through the Old French it also appears as *-son*, as in *benison*, *malison*, *menison*, *venison*, etc.

**-tious**. [ME. *-tious*, *-cious*, etc., *< OF. -cios*, *-cious*, *-cieur*, *-tieur*, F. *-tueux* = Sp. Pg. *-cioso* = It. *-zioso*, *< L. -tiosus*, being the suffix *-osus* (> E. *-ous*, *-ose*) added to stems in *-t*: see *-ous*. The termination also represents in E. the L. adj. termination *-cius*, *-tius*, in *-i-cius*, *-i-tius*, prop. *-ic-ius*, as in *adventitious*, *adventitious*, *adventitious*.] A termination of many adjectives of Latin origin, some associated with nouns in *-tion*, as *ambitious*, *expeditious*, *disputatious*, etc., associated with *ambition*, *expedition*, *disputation*, etc. (see *-atious*, *-itious*). In some cases the termination is of other origin, as in *adventitious*, *facitious*, *itchitious*, etc. See the etymology, and the words mentioned.

**tip** (tip), *n.* [*< ME. tip*, *tip*, *tippe* (not found in AS.) = MD. D. *tip* = LG. *tippe* = MHG. *zipf* = Sw. *tipp* = Dan. *tip*, tip, end, point; also, in dim. form, MD. *tippel*, *tepel*, D. *tepel*, nipple, = MHG. G. *zipfel*, tip, point; MD. *tipken*, tip,

nipple, D. *tijs* = LG. *tijs*, tip, nipple; appar. a derived form, and generally regarded as a dim., of *top*<sup>1</sup> (cf. *tip-top*); but the phonetic relations present a difficulty. Cf. Icel. *typpi*, a tip, *< toppr*, top: see *top*<sup>1</sup>. Prob. two forms, one related to *top*<sup>1</sup>, and the other related to *tap*<sup>1</sup>, are confused. So the verb *tip*<sup>2</sup> is appar. related to *tap*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The upper extremity or top part of anything that is long and slender, tapering, or thin, especially if more or less pointed or rounded: as, the *tip* of a spire or of a spear; any pointed, tapering, or rounded end or extremity; the outer or exposed termination of anything running to or approximating a point: as, the *tip* of the tongue; the *tips* of the fingers; the *tip* of an arrow (the apex of the arrow-head), of a cigar, or of a pen.

In love, i' faith, to the very *tip* of the nose.

*Shak., T. and C.* iii. 1. 138.

His ears were not quite cut off, only the upper part, his *tip*es were visible.

*Aubrey, Lives* (William Prinno), note.

Clomb above the eastern bar

The horned Moon, with one bright star

Within the nether *tip*.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*, iii.

The *tips* cut off the fingers of her gloves.

*Thackeray, Pendennis*, xxv.

2. A small piece or part attached to or forming the extremity of something; an end-piece, an attached point, a ferrule, or the like: as, the iron or copper *tips* of some shoes; the *tip* of a scabbard; the *tip* of a gas-burner; the *tip* of a stamen (the anther).—3. (a) The upper part of the crown of a hat. (b) The upper part of the lining of a hat.—4. A tool made of paste-board and long fine hair, used by gilders, as to lay the gold upon the edges of a book; also, a piece of wood covered with Canton flannel, used by book-stampers.

The gilding tip is a thin layer of flexible hair held together between two pieces of cardboard, and made of various widths, and the length of hair varies also.

*Gilder's Manual*, p. 37.

5. The separate piece or section of a jointed fishing-rod from the point of which the line runs off the rod through an eye, loop, or ring; a top. A tip made of split bamboo is called a *quarter-section tip*, and by English makers a *rent and glued tip*. The soft inner part of the bamboo is removed, and only the hard, elastic exterior is used.

6. Same as *foothold*, 2.—From *tip* to *tip*, from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other when the wings are expanded; as, the eagle measured 6 feet from *tip* to *tip*.—On the *tip* of one's tongue, just on the point of being spoken. [Colloq.]

It was on the *tip* of the boy's tongue to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.

*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxix.

**tip**<sup>1</sup> (tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [*< ME. tippen*; *< tip*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Perhaps in part related to *tip*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] To form, constitute, or cover the tip of; make or put a tip to; cause to appear as a tip, top, or extremity.

His felawe hadde a staf *tipped* with horn.

*Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, l. 32.

That light, the breaking day, which *tips*

The golden-spined Apocalypse!

*Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits*.

**tip**<sup>2</sup> (tip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [Early mod. E. also *\*tippe*, *type*; *< ME. tippen*, *tipen*, tip, overthrow, *< Sw. tippa*, strike lightly, tap, tip, = LG. *tuppen* = G. *tipfen*, *tipfen*, touch lightly, tap; appar. a secondary form, felt as a dim., of *tap*<sup>2</sup>; but the relation with *tap*<sup>2</sup> is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or hit lightly; tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.

*Swift, Bickerstaff Papers*.

2. To turn from a perpendicular position, as a solid object; cause to lean or slant; tilt; cant: usually implying but slight effort: as, to *tip* a bottle or a cart to discharge its contents; to *tip* a table or a chair.

The red moon *tipped*

Her horns athwart the tide.

*H. P. Spofford, Poems*, p. 98.

3t. To overthrow; overturn.

Type down yonder town.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 506.

4. To throw lightly to another; direct toward; give; communicate: as, to *tip* one a copper. [Slang.]

Tip the Captain one of your broadsides.

*Notes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

"Egad," said Mr. Coverley, "the baronet has a mind to tip us a touch of the heroes this morning!"

*Miss Burney, Evelina*, lxxviii.

5. To give private information to in regard to chances, as in betting or speculation. [Slang.]







Have ye *tippled* drink more fine  
Than mine host's Canary wine?

*Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.*

2. To affect by *tippling*, or frequent drinking; bring under the influence of strong drink; make boozey or drunk.

If the head be well *tippled*, he [Satan] gets in, and makes the eyes wanton, the tongue blasphemous, the hands ready to stab. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 48.*

Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,  
Half *tippled* at a rain-bow feast.

*Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.*

He stole it, indeed, out of his own Bottles, rather than be rob'd of his Liquor. Misers use to *tipple* themselves so. *Brome, Jovial Crew, v.*

**tipple**<sup>3</sup> (tip'pl), *n.* [*< tipple*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Liquor taken in *tippling*; stimulating drink: sometimes used figuratively.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.

*Sir R. L. Estrange.*

Men who never enter a church . . . procure their *tipple* from a circulating library. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 760.*

**tippler**<sup>1</sup> (tip'lér), *n.* [*< tipple*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which *tipples* or turns over; a tumbler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

When they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!" *Halliwel.*

2. Same as *tipper*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**tippler**<sup>2</sup> (tip'lér), *n.* [*< tipple*<sup>3</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who *tipples*; especially, a person who drinks strong liquor habitually without positive drunkenness; a moderate toper.

Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern-hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harman, tr. of Beza, p. 313. (Latham.)*

2†. One who sells *tipple*; the keeper of a tavern or public house; a publican.

They were but *tipplers*, such as keep ale-houses.

*Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), I. 133.*

**tippling-house** (tip'ling-hous), *n.* A dram-shop.

**tippy** (tip'i), *a.* [*< tip*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Liable to *tip*; given to *tippling* or tumbling; wabbling; unsteady. [*Colloq.*]

The *tippy* sea. *Philadelp'ia Times, Jan. 16, 1886.*

2. Characterized by a *tippling* action or movement, as a person; hence, gingerly; smart; fine. [*Colloq.*]

It was not one of your *tippy*, fashionable, silver-slippered kind of conversions, but it was a backwoods conversion. *Peter Cartwright, Fifty Years as Presiding Elder.*

**tipsify** (tip'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipsified*, ppr. *tipsifying*. [*< tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make *tipsy*; fuddle; inebriate. [*Colloq.*]

She was in such a passion of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with salvolatile. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I.*

**tipsily** (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a *tipsy* manner.

**tipsiness** (tip'si-nes), *n.* The state of being *tipsy*; partial intoxication; inebriation.

**tip-sled** (tip'sled), *n.* A sled the box of which is supported on trunnions and on a front post to which it is secured by a hook; a dumping-sled. *E. H. Knight.*

**tipstaff** (tip'stáf), *n.*; pl. *tipstaves* (-stävz). [*Reduced from ME. tipped staf, a spiked or piked staff; cf. pikestaff as related to piked staff.*] 1. A staff tipped or capped with metal; a staff having a crown or cap, formerly the badge of a constable or sheriff's officer.

*Cupid.* What? use the virtue of your snakey *tipstaff* there upon us?

*Mercury.* No, boy, but the smart vigour of my palm about your ears. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.*

2. An officer bearing a *tipstaff*; especially, in England, a sheriff's officer charged with the execution of laws against debtors.

Then commeth the *tipsted-staves* for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than enough. *God Spede the Plough (E. E. T. S.), I. 77.*

A Puritan divine . . . had, while pouring the baptismal water or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. vii.*

**tipster** (tip'stér), *n.* [*< tip*<sup>2</sup> + *-ster*.] A person specially employed in furnishing *tips* or secret information to persons interested, for betting or speculative purposes, in the issue of horse-races, the rise and fall of stocks, etc.; distinguished from a *tout*, who may be in the *tipster's* employment. [*Colloq.*]

The crowd of *touts* and *tipsters* whose advertisements fill up the columns of the sporting press.

*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 346.*

**tip-stock** (tip'stok), *n.* The movable tip or fore end of a gunstock, situated under the barrel or barrels, especially when it is a separate piece, in front of the breech or trigger-guard. A hinged or detachable *tip-stock* is required for breech-loaders which break in the vertical plane. The surface is usu-

ally checkered for the firmer grasp of the shooter's left hand.

**tip-stretcher** (tip'strech-ér), *n.* A machine for stretching hat-bodies.

**tipsy** (tip'si), *a.* [*< tip*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, or *tip*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*, + *-sy* as in *clumsy, flimsy*, etc. Cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *tips*, intoxication, *tipseln*, fuddle with drink; cf. also *tipple*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partially intoxicated; fuddled; boozey.

The riot of the *tipsy* Bacchanals,  
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

*Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 48.*

2. Manifesting or characterized by *tipsiness*; proceeding from or giving rise to inebriation.

Midnight shout, and revelry,  
*Tipsy* dance, and jollity.

*Milton, Comus, l. 104.*

**tipsy-cake** (tip'si-käk), *n.* A kind of cake composed of pastry stuck with almonds, saturated with wine, and served with custard sauce; also, any stale cake similarly treated and served. It is used as a dessert.

**tipsy-key** (tip'si-kē), *n.* A watch-key, invented by Bréguet, having a pair of ratchets which clutch the pipe of the key when turned in the right direction, but slip when it is wrongly turned, so as to prevent any wrenching of the watch-movement. The principle has been applied to the winder in stem-winding watches.

**tip-tilted** (tip'til'ted), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up. [*Rare.*]

Lightly was her slender nose  
*Tip-tilted* like the petal of a flower.

*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

**tiptoe** (tip'tō), *n.* [*< ME. tipto; < tip*<sup>1</sup> + *toe*.]

1. The tip of a toe: used in the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends (balls) of the toes of both feet, literally or figuratively.

He moste winke, so loude he wolde cryen,  
And stonden on his *tiptoon* therwithal.

*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 487.*

Upon his *tiptoes* nicely up he went.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1069.*

O how on *tip-toes* proudly mounts my muse!

Stalking a loftier gait than satires use.

*Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ix. 5.*

2. The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly: in the phrase *on tiptoe* (a *tiptoe*), indicating cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height: also used figuratively.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is named,  
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 42.*

They stoop forward when they should walk upright; they shuffle along a *tip Toe*, curtesy on one Side.

*C. Shadwell, Humours of the Army, II. 1.*

Our enemies, . . . from being in a state of absolute despair, and on the point of evacuating America, are now on *tiptoe*.

*Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.*

She . . . stepped across the room on *tip-toe*, as is the customary gait of elderly women. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.*

**tiptoe** (tip'tō), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tiptoed*, ppr. *tiptoeing*. [*< tiptoe, n.*] To go or move on the tips of the toes, or with a mincing gait, as from caution or eagerness.

Mabell *tiptoed* it to her door.

*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xlv.*

**tiptoe** (tip'tō), *adv.* [*Abbr. of a tiptoe, on tiptoe.*] On *tiptoe*, literally or figuratively.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops.

*Shak., R. and J., III. 5. 10.*

**tiptop** (tip'top'), *n.* and *a.* [*< tip*<sup>1</sup> + *top*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *n.* The extreme top; the highest point in altitude, excellence, etc. [*Colloq.*]

Everything that accomplishes a fine lady is practised to the last perfection. Madam, she herself is at the very *tip* top of it.

*Vanbrugh, Journey to London, III. 1.*

I needn't tell you, Mr. Transome, that it's the apex, which, I take it, means the *tip-top*—and nobody can get higher than that, I think. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.*

II. *a.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

What appeared amiss was ascribed to *tip-top* quality breeding.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.*

**tiptop** (tip'top'), *adv.* [*< tiptop, a.*] In a *tiptop* manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch. [*Colloq.*]

"That suits us *tip-top*, ma'am," said the coxswain.

*The Century, XXXV. 621.*

**Tipula** (tip'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), *< L. tipula, tippula*, a water-spider. Cf. *Tiphia*.] A notable genus of crane-flies, typical of the family *Tipulidæ*. It now includes only those species in

which the discoidal cell of the wings is present and emits two veins, the upper always forked, and in which the antennæ are thirteen-jointed. Over 70 species occur in North America. *T. oleracea* of England, the cabbage-gnat or cabbage crane-fly, often does great damage to cabbages, its larvæ gnawing through the roots. This is one of the insects called in Great Britain *daddy-long-legs* or *father-long-legs* (a name given in the United States to certain phalangids).

**Tipularia** (tip'ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Tipula* + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of fossil crane-flies, found in the lithographic limestone rocks of Bavaria. *T. teyleri* is the only species. *Weyenburgh, 1869.*

—2. [*(Nuttall, 1818)*]

so named from a resemblance of the flower to a crane-fly: see *Tipula*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of the tribe *Epideuræ* and subtribe *Lipariæ*.

It is characterized by flowers with a long slender spur, a lip with the two lateral lobes small and short, a narrow erect column, and four unappendaged and finally slender-stalked pollinia. The 2 species are natives, one of the Himalayas, the other of the United States. They are herbs with large solid bulbs on a short rootstock, producing a solitary ovate leaf and an unbranched elongated scape bearing a loose raceme of small greenish and purple-tinged flowers. *T. discolor* is a rare plant of sandy woods from Vermont and Michigan to Florida: a book-name is *crane-fly orchis*; about

Washington, D. C., it is known as *tallowroot*, from the appearance of the cut bulbs. It resembles the puttyroot in developing its leaf in autumn after flowering, and differs in the smaller size, ovate shape, and purple under surface of the leaf.

**tipularian** (tip'ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tipula* + *-arian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Tipula*; belonging to the *Tipulidæ*, as a crane-fly; tipulary.

II. *n.* A crane-fly, daddy-long-legs, or some similar insect.

**tipulary** (tip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [*< Tipula* + *-ary*.] Same as *tipularian*.

**Tipulidæ** (ti-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), *< Tipula* + *-idæ*.] A large and widespread family of nematocerous dipterous insects, the crane-flies of the United States and the daddy-long-legs of England, including the largest of the *Nematocera*. The legs are extremely long and slender, the thorax bears a V-shaped suture, the wings have numerous veins and a perfect discal cell, and the ovipositor is composed of two pairs of long horny pointed valves, for laying eggs in the ground or other firm substances. The larvæ are footless, gray in color, pointed at one end, and move by means of transverse swellings below the body. They live usually in the earth or in decomposing wood, seldom in the water, and rarely on the leaves of trees. When feeding underground on the roots of plants, they occasionally do great damage to cultivated crops. The species of the anomalous genus *Chionea* are wingless and are found on snow. (See *snow-fly*.) The family is divided into nine or more sections. About 300 species, of 52 genera, have been described from North America.

**tip-up** (tip'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*<sup>1</sup>, 6.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *fiddler*, 4. See *teeter-tail*, and cut under *Tringoides*.

**tip-wagon** (tip'wag'on), *n.* A wagon that can be emptied by *tiping* it; a *tip-cart*.

**tip-worm** (tip'wérn), *n.* The larva of a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia vaccinii*, which works in the terminal buds of the cranberry-vine. [*U. S.*]

**tirade** (ti-rād'), *n.* [*< F. tirade, a passage, a long speech in a play, formerly a pull, draught, shooting, = Fr. Sp. tirada, < It. tirata, a drawing, pulling, < tirare, draw, pull, protract, prolong; see tire*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A long-drawn passage in speech or writing; an uninterrupted sequence of expression or declamation on a single theme, as in poetry, the drama, or conversation.

Sometimes the *tirade* (in the chanson de geste) is completed by a shorter line, and the later chansons are regularly rhymed. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 633.*

2. In specific English use, a long vehement speech; an outpour of vituperation or censure.

Gabriel took the key, without waiting to hear the conclusion of the *tirade*.

*T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.*

3. In *music*, a diatonic run or slide inserted between two tones that are separated by a considerable interval, producing a kind of portamento effect.

**tirailleur** (ti-ra-lyér'), *n.* [*F.* a soldier (shooter) in the skirmish-line, *< tirailleur*, shoot often or irregularly, *< tirer*, draw, shoot: see *tire*<sup>2</sup>.]



1, the inflorescence of *Tipularia discolor*; 2, the fruit, with the leaf, a, a flower, 3, the fruit.







**tiresol** (tîr'sol), *n.* [*< OF. \*tiresol, < tîrer, draw, + sol, sun: see tire<sup>2</sup> and sol<sup>1</sup>.*] A sun-umbrella; a sunshade.

Next to whom cometh the King with a *Tiresol* over his head, to keepe off the Sunne.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 538.*

**tiresome** (tîr'sum), *a.* [*< tire<sup>1</sup> + -some.*] 1. Tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing: as, a *tiresome* journey.

Being of a weak constitution, in an employment precarious and *tiresome*, . . . this new weight of party malice had struck you down.

*Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 11, 1725.*

2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

It would be *tiresome* to detail all the troubles of the Copts under the tyranny of the Mooslims.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 337.*

The bees keep their *tiresome* whine round the resinous firs on the hill.

*Browning, Up at a Villa.*

His generosity to his troops of *tiresome* cousins has been, at all events, without graciousness.

*The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 330.*

= **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Tedious, irksome, etc.* See *wearisome*. — 2. *Dull, humdrum.*

**tiresomely** (tîr'sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

**tiresomeness** (tîr'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

I should grow old with the *Tiresomeness* of living so long in the same place, tho' it were Rome itself.

*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 345.*

**tire-valiant** (tîr'val'yant), *n.* A head-dress for women.

Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance.

*Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 60.*

**tirewoman** (tîr'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *tirewomen* (-wum'en). [*< tire<sup>4</sup> + woman.*] A woman employed to dress, or to attend to the dressing or dresses of, others; a lady's-maid; a female dresser in a theater; a tiring-woman.

The bride next morning came out of her chamber, dressed with all the art and care that Mrs. Toilet, the *tire-woman*, could bestow on her.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 79.*

**tiriakt**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *theriac*.

**tiriba**, *n.* [Braz.] A small Brazilian wedge-tailed parakeet, *Conurus leucotis*, about 9 inches long, of a green color, with red on the head, wings, and tail, and white ear-coverts.

**tiring** (tîr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tire<sup>4</sup>*, *v.*] The act of dressing.

**tiring-house** (tîr'ing-hous), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn-brake our *tiring-house*.

*Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 4.*

I was in the *tiring-house* awhile to see the actors dress.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.*

**tiring-room** (tîr'ing-röm), *n.* A dressing-room.

Come to my *tiring-room*, girl; we must be brave; my lord comes hither to-night.

*Scott, Kenilworth, v.*

In the *tiring-room* close by

The great outer gallery,

With his holy vestments dight,

Stood the new Pope, Theocrite.

*Browning, Boy and Angel.*

**tiring-woman** (tîr'ing-wum'an), *n.* A tire-woman; a female dresser, as in a theater.

Elizabeth [Pepys] was particular in the choice of a *tiring-woman*.

*The Atlantic, LXVI. 750.*

**tirite** (tîr'it), *n.* A reed-like West Indian plant, *Ischnosiphon Arouma*, of the *Zingiberaceæ*.

**tirl** (tîr'l), *v.* [A dial. var. of *tirl* or *thirl*. Cf. *tirl<sup>2</sup>*.] **I.** *Intrans.* 1. To quiver; vibrate; thrill; hence, to change or veer about, as the wind. *Jamieson*. — 2. To produce a rattling or whirring; make a clatter, as by shaking or twirling something. — **To tirl at or on the pin**, to shake the latch of a door by means of a projecting pin of the thumb-piece, and thus make a rattling noise as a signal to those inside that one wishes to enter. Also *to tirl the pin*.

Lang stood she at her true love's door,

And lang *tirl'd* at the pin.

*Fair Annie of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

When they cam to her father's yett [gate],

She *tirl'd* on the pin.

*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 401).

**II. trans.** 1. To twirl; whirl or twist.

O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirl* [in playing an instrument].

*Muse's Threnodie, p. 133. (Jamieson.)*

2. To strip or pluck off quickly.

And off his coat they *tirl'd* be the crown,

And on him keat ane syde clarkly goun.

*Priest's Peltis, S. P. B., I. 30. (Jamieson.)*

When the wind blows loud and *tirls* our strae.

*Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 33.*

3. To strip of something; uncover; unroof; divest, as of covering or raiment.

Suppose then they should *tirl* ye bare,  
And gar ye like  
*Ramsay, Poems, I. 300. (Jamieson.)*

[Scotch in all uses.]

**To tirl the pin.** See *to tirl at the pin*, under **I**.

**tirl** (tîr'l), *n.* [*< tirl<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A twirl or whirl; a vibration, or something vibrating or whirling.

The young swankies on the green

Took round a merrie *tirl*.

*Ramsay, Poems, I. 262. (Jamieson.)*

2. A turn; a try.

She would far rather had a *tirlle*

From an Aquavivæ barrel.

*Cleland, Poems, p. 23. (Jamieson.)*

[Scotch in both uses.]

**tirl** (tîr'l), *n.* [*< tirl<sup>1</sup>, v.*, as a var. of *thirl<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A substitute for a trundle-wheel or lantern-wheel in a mill. It has 12 arms consisting of boards set in an upright wooden shaft about 4 feet long, with an iron spindle which passes up through the nether millstone, and is fastened to and turns the upper one. See *tirl-mill*. [Shetland.]

**tirlie-whirlie** (tîr'li-hwér'li), *n.* and *a.* [*< tirl<sup>1</sup> + whirl<sup>1</sup>, with dim. termination.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A whirlingig, teetotum, or similar toy. — 2. An ornamental combination of irregular or twisting lines.

**II. a.** Intricate; irregular; twisting.

The air's free enough; . . . the monks took care o' that; . . . they had contrived queer *tirlie-whirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade.

*Scott, Antiquary, xxi.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

**tirl-mill** (tîr'l'mil), *n.* A mill in which a tirl is used. [Shetland.]

One of the primitive grinding mills called the "*tirl*" mills of Shetland.

*Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 292.*

**tirma** (tîr'mä), *n.* The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*. *C. Swainson.* [Hebrides.]

**tirnet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *turn*.

**tiroi**, *n.* The more correct spelling of *tyro*.

**tirocinium** (tî-rö-sin'ï-um), *n.* [*< tiro, a raw recruit: see tyro.*] The first service of a soldier; hence, the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate. The word is used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

**tiroire** (F. pron. tî-rwor'), *n.* [F.] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. See *hood*.

**tirolite**, *n.* See *tyrolite*.

**tiron** (tî'ron), *n.* [Also *tyrone*; *< F. \*tiron = Sp. tiron = It. tirone, < L. tiro(n-), recruit, novice: see tyro.*] A tyro.

**Tiron** (tî'ern), *n.* An angle-iron having a flat flange and a web, and in section resembling the letter T. Also written *tee-iron*.

**Tironian** (tî-rö'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Tironianus, of or pertaining to Tiro, < Tiro(n-), Tiro (see def.).*] Of or pertaining to Tiro, the learned freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero. — **Tironian notes**, the stenographic signs or system of signs used by the ancient Romans. This system, though older than Tiro, and probably Greek in origin, was named after him, apparently as the first extensive practitioner of the art of stenography in Rome. In it parts of the ordinary letters, or modifications of these parts, represent the letters. Several of these modifications answered to one consonant, each of them representing the consonant with a different vowel. In addition to this, words were much abbreviated, and in course of time the total outline of a syllable or word so written often became more or less conventionalized. The number of such signs amounted to five thousand or upward. Although involving long training and a considerable strain on the memory, this system seems to have practically answered all the purposes of modern stenography. It was still in familiar use as late as the ninth century. From these Tironian notes (*notæ Tironianæ*) the shorthand-writers were called *notarii* (*notarii*).

**tironism**, *n.* See *tyronism*.

**tirr** (tîr), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *tire<sup>1</sup>*, *< ME. tîren, etc.: see tire<sup>2</sup>, tear<sup>1</sup>.*] To tear; uncover; unroof; strip; pare off with a spade, as sward, or soil from the top of a quarry. [Scotch.]

**tirra-lirra** (tîr'ä-lir'ä), *n.* [An imitative var. of *\*tîrelire* (= LG. *üerlier*), *< OF. tîrelire, tîrelire*, the warbling of a lark, *< tîrelirer* (> LG. *tîerliren*) (= OIt. *tîrelirare*), warble as a lark; a ringing word appar. of imitative intent.] The note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

The lark that *tirra-lirra* chants. *Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 9.*

"*Tirra-lirra*" by the river

Sang Sir Lancelot.

*Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.*

**tirret** (tîr'et), *n.* [Also *tîret*; *< OF. tîret, draft, pull, tug, line, etc., dim. of tire, draft, pull: see tire<sup>3</sup>.*] 1. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, etc. *Hallivell*. — 2. In *her*, a bearing representing the swivel part of a fetter or prisoner's chain: it is sometimes said to represent a pair of handcuffs, and there is confusion between this bearing and *turret*.

**tirrit** (tîr'it), *n.* [Appar. intended as a blunder for *terror*; for the termination, cf. *worrit*.] Terror; affright; a fanciful word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly.

Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these *tirrirs* and frights.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 220.*

**tirrivee, tirrivie** (tîr'ï-vê, -vi), *n.* [Appar. a capricious word, vaguely imitative. Cf. *tervee, terry*.] A fit of passion, especially when extravagantly displayed, as by prancing, stamping, etc.; a tantrum. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

A very weel-meaning good-natured man, . . . and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too . . . when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrives*.

*Scott, Waverley, lxix.*

**tirwhit**, *n.* Same as *tirwit*. *Skinner.*

**tirwit** (tîr'wit), *n.* [Formerly also *tirwhit*; imitative.] The common European lapwing or pewit, *Vanellus cristatus*. See *cut* under *lapwing*.

**tiry** (tîr'ï), *a.* [*< tire<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or to give out from fatigue. [Colloq.]

My horse began to be so *tiry* that he would not stirre one foote.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.*

**'tis** (tiz). A contraction of *it is*, very common in prose speech and writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now chiefly used in poetry. The colloquial contraction of *it is* is *it's*. [In recent times often printed with an intermediate space, *'t is*.]

**tisane** (tî-zän'), *n.* [F.: see *ptisan*.] A decoction with medicinal properties. Compare

*ptisan*. — **Tisane de Champagne**, a quality of champagne wine, lighter and less heady than ordinary champagnes. *Larousse*. — **Tisane de Feltz**, a decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphure of antimony, official in the French Codex. It was formerly reputed to be an excellent antisyphilitic remedy.

**tisar**, *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the fireplace or furnace used to heat the annealing-arch for plate-glass.

**Tischeria** (ti-shë'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), named after Von *Tischer* (1777-1849), a German naturalist.] An important genus of tineid moths, of the family *Lithocolletidae*, of minute size and wide distribution. Their larvæ make large flat mines on the upper side of the leaves of various plants. About 20 species occur in the United States. *T. malifoliella* is a well-known apple-leaf feeder.

**tishew**, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

**Tishri, Tisri** (tish'ri, tiz'ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishri*, *< Chald. shērā*, open, begin.] The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

**tisic, tisical, etc.** Obsolete spellings of *phthisic*, etc.

**Tisiphone** (ti-sif'ō-nē), *n.* [L., *< Gr. Τιςφόνη*, Tisiphone, lit. 'avenger of murder,' *< tînev*, repay, requite, + *phōvos*, murder.] 1. In classical myth., one of the Furies, the others being Alecto and Megera. — 2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a generic name of certain insects and reptiles. *Hübner; Fitzinger*.

**Tissa** (tis'ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of plants, the sand-spurreys, belonging to the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, and also known as *Buda* (Adanson, 1763), *Spergularia* (Persoon, 1805), and *Lepigonum* (Fries, 1817). The names *Tissa* and *Buda* were both first assigned to the genus in the same book and on the same page; and, as priority is considered to attach to *Tissa*, the name first printed on the page, all the others become synonyms. See *Spergularia*.

**tissickt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phthisic*.

**tisso** (tis'ō), *n.* Same as *tesco*.

**tissue** (tish'ō), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. tissue, tishew, tisew, tyssew, tyssu, < OF. tissu, a ribbon, fillet, head-band, or belt of woven stuff, < tissu, m., tissue, f., woven, plaited, interlaced, pp. of \*tistre = Pr. teisser = Sp. tejer = Pg. tecer = It. tessere, < L. texere, weave: see text.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A woven or textile fabric; specifically, in former times, a fine stuff, richly colored or ornamented, and often shot with gold or silver threads, a variety of cloth of gold; now, any light gauzy texture, such as is used for veils, or, more indefinitely, any woven fabric of fine quality: a generic word, the specific sense of which in any use is determinable only by its connection or qualification.

The first thousand, that is of Dukes, of Eries, of Marquises and of Amyralls, alle clothed in Clothes of Gold, with *Tysseux* of grene Silk. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.*

The upper garment of the stately Queen  
Is rich gold *Tissu*, on a ground of green.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.*

His skill in the judgment of rich *tissues* . . . is exceeding.

*J. F. Cooper, Water-Witch, xviii.*



Kronos (Sturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they are taken as types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

Hilb, v.  $M = 7.2 \times 10^4$  ton/ft.



'Tis an old tale; Jove strikes the *Titans* down,  
Not when they act about their mountain piling,  
But when another rock would crown the work.

*Browning, Paracelsus, iv.*

- Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.—
- The sun personified, Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

And *Titan*, tired in the mid-day heat,  
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177.*

- The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the ninth magnitude. See *Saturn*.—
- A genus of beetles. *Matthews.*

**titan<sup>2</sup>** (tī'tan), *n.* [= *F. titane* = *Sp. Pg. It. titano*, < *NL. titanium*: see *titanium*.] 1. A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. Titanium.

**titanate** (tī'tan-āt), *n.* [*titanic* + *-ate*.] A salt of titanate acid.

**Titanesque** (tī-tā-nesk'), *a.* [*Titan*<sup>1</sup> + *-esque*.] Characteristic or suggestive of the Titans, or of the legends concerning them; of Titanic character or quality.

His extraordinary metaphors, and flashes of *Titanesque* humour.  
*Froude, Carlyle (First Forty Years), xx.*

**Titaness** (tī'tan-es), *n.* [*Titan*<sup>1</sup> + *-ess*.] A female Titan; a woman of surpassing size or power.

So likewise did this *Titaness* aspire

Rule and dominion to herself to gain.

*Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 4.*

**Titania** (tī-tā'nī-ä), *n.* [*L. Titania*, poetically applied to Diana (as well as to Latona, Pyrrha, and Circe), fem. of *Titanus*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] 1. The queen of Fairyland, and consort of Oberon.

Oberon. Now, my *Titania*; wake you, my sweet queen.  
*Titania*. My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

*Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 80.*

- A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner, 1816.*

**titanian<sup>1</sup>** (tī-tā'nī-an), *a.* [*L. Titanus*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Same as *titanic<sup>1</sup>*. *Johnson, in Boswell, l. 174.*

**titanian<sup>2</sup>** (tī-tā'nī-an), *a.* [*titanium* + *-an*.] Same as *titanic<sup>2</sup>*.

**titanic<sup>1</sup>** (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [= *F. titanique* = *Sp. Titánico* = *Pg. It. Titánico*, < *L.* as if *\*Titanicus* (for which *Titanicus*), < *Gr. Τίτανικός*, of or pertaining to a Titan or the Titans, < *Τίταν*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, enormous in size, strength, or degree; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast.

**titanic<sup>2</sup>** (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [*titanium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid**, *TiO<sub>2</sub>*, titanium dioxide. When prepared artificially it is a white tasteless powder which assumes a yellow color when gently heated. It is fusible in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is insoluble in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in nature in three forms, as rutile, octahedrite or anatase, and brookite. Also called *titanic acid* or *anhydride*.—**Titanic iron ore**. Same as *ilmenite*.—**Titanic schorl**, a name of rutile.

**titanical** (tī-tan'ī-kal), *a.* [*titanic<sup>1</sup>* + *-al*.] Same as *titanic<sup>1</sup>*. **Titanical stars**, the planets.

**titaniferous** (tī-tā-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. titanium* + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ous*.] Containing titanium: as, *titaniferous iron*.—**Titaniferous cerite**. Same as *tschekkinite*.—**Titaniferous iron ore**, *titaniferous oxide of iron*, *ilmenite*.

**titanite** (tī'tan-īt), *n.* [*titanium* + *-ite*.] An ore of titanium. See *sphene*.

**titanitic** (tī-tā-nit'ik), *a.* [*titanite* + *-ic*.] Same as *titanic<sup>2</sup>*.

**titanium** (tī-tā'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in fanciful allusion to the Titans; < *L. Titan*, < *Gr. Τίταν*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Chemical symbol, *Ti*; atomic weight, 48.1. A metal which is not found native, but as artificially prepared is a dark-gray powder having a decided metallic luster, and resembling iron in appearance. It occurs, in the form of the dioxide, in three different crystalline forms—rutile, brookite, and anatase—and is also found quite frequently in combination with the protoxide of iron, mixed with more or less of the peroxide of the same metal. (See *ilmenite*.) Titanium appears to be a pretty widely distributed element, having been found in many minerals and rocks, as well as in clays and soils resulting from their decomposition, but it nowhere occurs in considerable quantity in any one locality; it has also been detected in meteorites and in the sun. Titanium is very remarkable in its power of combining with nitrogen at a high temperature. Certain copper-colored cubical crystals which are not infrequently found in the "bear" of blast-furnaces, and were supposed by Wollaston to be pure titanium, were shown by Wohler to consist of a cyanonitride of that metal. As titanium enters into the composition of so many iron ores, it is natural that it should have been found in many kinds of pig-iron. Its presence in small quantity does not appear to have an injurious effect. A considerable number of patents have

been taken out for supposed improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in which titanium has played an important part. So-called "titanic steel" was at one time extensively advertised as being of unrivalled excellence; but several chemists of high reputation have declared themselves unable to detect any titanium in it. The chemical relations of titanium are peculiar: in some respects it stands midway between tin and silicon; in other ways it is allied to iron, chromium, and aluminium.

**titanium-green** (tī-tā'ni-um-grēn), *n.* Titanium ferrocyanide, precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide from a solution of titanate chlorid, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt green and other arsenical green pigments. The color, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt green.

**Titanomachy** (tī-tā-nom'a-ki), *n.* [*Gr. Τίτανομαχία*, < *Τίταν*, Titan, + *μαχία*, battle.] The battle or war of the Titans with the gods. *Gladstone, Contemporary Rev., LI. 760.*

**Titanomys** (tī-tan'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (Von Meyer, 1843), < *Gr. Τίταν*, Titan, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of fossil duplicitous rodents, of the family *Lagomidae*, related to the living pikas, but characterized by the single upper and lower premolar, instead of two such teeth.

**Titanotheriidae** (tī-tā'nō-thē-ri'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Titanotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct perissodactyls, based on the genus *Titanotherium*.

**titanotherioid** (tī-tā'nō-thē-ri-oid), *n. and a.* [*titanotherium* + *-oid*.] 1. *n.* A *titanotherium*; or a related mammal. *Nature, XLI. 347.*

II. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Titanotherium*.

**Titanotherium** (tī-tā'nō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Leidy, 1853), < *Gr. Τίταν*, Titan, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**titan-schorl** (tī-tan-shōrl), *n.* Native oxid of titanium.

**tit-babbler** (tit'bab'lēr), *n.* A hill-tit, *Trichostoma rostratum*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. It was originally described by Blyth in 1842 as *Trichostoma rostratum*, and



Tit babbler (*Trichostoma rostratum*).

has since been placed in six other genera, with various specific names. It is 5 inches long, with red eyes, bluish feet, and varied brownish coloration. The name extends to other hill-tits which have improperly been placed in *Trichostoma*, the one here named being the only member of this genus in a proper sense.

**titbit** (tit'bit), *n.* [Also *tidbit*; < *tit*, a bit, morsel, + *bit*.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.—*Syn.* *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit*. See *delicacy*.

**tite<sup>1</sup>** (tit), *adv.* [Also spelled *tight*, and confused with *tight<sup>1</sup>*; also *tith*; < *ME. tite, tyte, tit, tyt*, erroneously *tigt*, also *tid*, < *Ice. tit*, quickly, neut. of *tíðr*, frequent, usual, eager (superl. in the phrase *sem tíðrast*, quickly, immediately). Cf. *tutely*.] Quickly; soon; fast; as, run as *tite* as you can. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Then the troiens full *tyt* tokyn there hertes.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 618.*

As *tite* as thei come him to the sothe for to telle,

Thei sett hem down softly that semly be-fore.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 852.*

And who fyndis hym greued late hym telle *tyte*.

*York Plays, p. 304.*

As *tite<sup>1</sup>* (without a following *as*), quickly; immediately.

I shal telle the *as tite* what this trete hette.

*Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 61.*

**tite<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* An old spelling of *tight<sup>1</sup>*. *Bailey.*

**tite<sup>3</sup>**, *a.* A Middle English form of *tideth*, third person singular present indicative of *tide<sup>1</sup>*.

**titelt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittle<sup>2</sup>*.

**tutely** (tit'li), *adv.* [Also spelled *tightly*, and confused with *tightly<sup>1</sup>*; also *tithly*; < *ME. tithly*, erroneously *tigtly*, also *tidliche*, *tidlike*, < *Ice. tíðuliga*, frequently, < *tíðr*, frequent (neut. *titt*, quickly; see *tite<sup>1</sup>*.] Quickly; soon.

With-out taryng to his tent *tythly* that yode,

And were set all samyn the souerain before.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1094.*

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;

Sail like my pinnacle to these golden shores.

*Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 88.*

**titer, titerer**. Old spellings of *titter<sup>1</sup>*, *titterer*. **tit-for-tat** (tit'fōr-tat'), *n.* See *tit<sup>4</sup>*.

**tith<sup>1</sup>** (tith), *adv.* [A var. of *tite<sup>1</sup>*, < *ME. tit, tud*, quickly; see *tite<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *tite<sup>1</sup>*.

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith*.

*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 4.*

**tithable** (tī'thā-bl), *a. and n.* [Also *titheable*; < *tithe* + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Subject to the payment of tithes, as property; capable of being tithed.

It is not to be expected from the nature of these general commentaries that I should particularly specify what things are *tithable* and what not, the time when, or the manner and proportion in which, tithes are usually due.

*Blackstone, Com., II. iii.*

- Assessable for tithes, or for the payment of any tax to a parish, as a person.

They [Virginians] call all negroes above sixteen years of age *tithable*, be they male or female, and all white men of the same age.

*Beverly, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.*

II. *a.* A person by or for whom tithes or parish taxes were payable.

Their parishes are accounted large or small, in proportion to the number of *tithables* contained in them, and not according to the extent of land. *Beverly, Virginia, iv. ¶ 33.*

**tithe<sup>1</sup>** (tīth), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *tythe*; < *ME. tith, tythe, tethe*, < *AS. teótha* for *\*teónthā*, < *teón, tién, tylene*, ten: see *ten*, *tenth*.] I. *a.* Tenth.

Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.

*Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 19.*

II. *n.* 1. A tenth; the tenth part of anything; hence, any indefinitely small part.

I have searched . . . man by man, boy by boy; . . . the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 66.*

2. A contribution or tax for some public use, either voluntary or enforced, of one tenth of the quantity or of the value of the subject from or on account of which it is paid; hence, any ratable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. The levying of tithes in kind on natural productions or the proceeds of industry was generally practised in ancient times, for both civil and ecclesiastical uses; and this is still the prevalent method of taxation for all purposes in Mohammedan countries. It was established and definitely regulated for the support of religion among the Hebrews; and it was revived for the support of the Christian church by a law of Charlemagne about the beginning of the ninth century, after some previous fluctuating use of it. Ecclesiastical tithes were always more or less oppressive and unequal in their incidence, and they have been generally abolished except in Great Britain, where they are still maintained, mainly in the shape of commuted rent-charges upon land. As there recognized, *tithe* is defined as the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the clergy or priesthood, for their support, and other church purposes. Under the ancient Jewish law, tithes of all produce, including flocks and cattle, were to be given to the Levite, and of this tithe or tenth a tenth was to be given to the priests. In modern ecclesiastical usage, tithes are divided into personal, predial, and mixed: *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and manufacture; *predial*, when issuing directly from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into great and small. *Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood; *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. In England great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* or *rectorial tithes*; and the others are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. (See *altarge*, 2.) In England tithes are now often appropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, etc. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland, the usual form being the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge called the *tithe rent-charge*, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. In regard to tithes in Scotland, see *tend*.

3. A tax assessed by the vestry of a parish.—**Commution of tithes**, in England and Ireland, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. See *Commution of Tithes Act*, under *commutation*.—**Composition of tithes**. Same as *real composition* (b) (which see, under *real*).—**Saladin tithe**, a general tax on movable property and revenues from land levied in France and England in 1188 for the support of the third crusade, organized for the recovery of the Holy Land from the sultan Saladin. See *Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe*, under *ordinance*.—**Titulars of the tithes**. See *titular*.

**tithe<sup>1</sup>** (tīth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tithed*, ppr. *tithing*. [Formerly also *tythe*; < *ME. tithen, tythen, teihen*, < *AS. teóthian*, *tithe*, < *teótha*, *tithe*, *tenth*: see *tite<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To subject to tithes or the payment of a tithe; impose a tithe or tenth of or upon.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase.

*Deut. xxvi. 12.*

- To pay tithes on; give or yield up a tithe of.

Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also *tythable*, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek.

*Spelman, Tythes, xvi.*

- To take or reckon by tenths or tens; take tithe or every tenth of.



(commonly called *degrees*), as doctor of divinity (D. D.), of laws (LL. D.), of philosophy (Ph. D.), or of medicine (M. D.).



master of arts (M. A. or A. M.), etc.: (6) *titles of direct address*, prefixed to names in either speech or writing, as Lord, Lady, Sir, Mister (Mr.), Mistress (Mrs.), Miss, Monsieur (M. or Mons.), Madame (Mme.), Doctor (Dr.), Professor (Prof.), Judge, General, etc. Titles of office are subdivided into *royal or imperial titles* (including those distinctively pertaining to members of sovereign families), *ecclesiastical*, *military*, *natal*, etc. *Titles of honor* are such titles belonging to any of the above classes as denote superior rank or station, or special distinction of any kind. 9. Titular or aristocratic rank; titled nobility or dignity. [Rare.]

Tom never fails of paying his obeisance to every man he sees who has *title* or office to make him conspicuous; . . . *Title* is all he knows of honour, and civility of friendship. Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

10. A grade or degree of fineness; especially, the number of carats by which the fineness of gold is expressed.

Caret . . . is only an imaginary weight; the whole mass is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and as many as there are of these that are of pure gold constitute the *title* of the alloy. F. Voss, Babelots and Curios, p. 58.

Jewellers solder with gold of a lower *title* than the article to be soldered. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 364.

11. A claim; a right; a designated ground of claim; a conferred or acquired warrant; an attributed privilege or franchise.

Therfor a *title* he gan him for to borwe  
Of other sicknesses, lest men of him wende  
That the hote fire of love him brende.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 488.

Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 68.

12. An inherent or established right; a fixed franchise; a just or recognized claim.

Even such an one [an ill prince] hath a *title* to our prayers and thanksgivings. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

I have the same *title* to write on prudence that I have to write on poetry or holiness.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

13. In law: (a) Ownership; as, the *title* was not in the husband, but in his wife; her *title* was subject to encumbrance. (b) The channel through which an owner has acquired his right; the collection of facts from which, by the operation of law, his right arises: as, an abstract of *title* sets forth the chain of instruments, etc., by which the owner became owner. (c) Absolute ownership; the unencumbered fee. In a contract to convey title or to warrant the title, the word is usually understood in this sense, in which it includes the right of property, the right of possession, and actual possession. (d) The instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed. *Title* is more appropriately used of real property; ownership of personal, but also to some extent of real property. Among the older commentators on Roman law it was usual to call *title* (*titulus*) the contract or other legal act which was the remote cause of a person's acquiring property (for example, a contract of sale), while the immediate cause (for example, delivery) was called *modus*. In order to have ownership there had to be a perfect *titulus* and *modus*. This doctrine is alien to the Roman jurists, and is now universally repudiated. 14. Hence, a source or evidence of any right or privilege; that which establishes a claim or an attribution: as, Gray's "Elegy" is his chief *title* to fame; his discharge is his *title* of exemption.—15. Eccles.: (a) Originally, a district in the city of Rome with taxable revenue; hence, a district in that city attached to a parish church; a Roman parish church, as distinguished from a basilica or an oratory. The clergy belonging to these churches received the epithet "cardinal," whence the *title cardinal*.

In the Roman Church parish churches or *titules* seem to have been first instituted in the time of Pope Marcellus (304). Cath. Dict., p. 118. (b) A fixed sphere of work and source of income, required as a condition of ordination. Since the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, it has always been the rule to refuse to admit to ordination any one not appointed to officiate in a particular church. Since the eleventh century a *title* in the present sense has been expressly required. The term has gradually changed its connotation from the idea of locality to that of assured support and of a warrant for orders. The Roman Catholic Church requires as *title* for orders nomination to a benefice sufficient for maintenance, sufficient private income, a guarantee of support from some person or persons, or monastic poverty as entitling to maintenance by the order. In the Church of England a cure of souls, chaplaincy, fellowship, or the like is required, or residence as master of arts with sufficient private means. In the American Episcopal Church engagement with some church, parish, or congregation, with some diocesan or recognized general missionary society, as instructor in some incorporated institution, or as chaplain in the national army or navy is requisite for admission to priest's orders.

The candidates . . . must each have a *title* for orders—that is, a sphere of labour under some clergyman, with a proper stipend for his support—before he can be ordained. A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 86.

16. Same as *title*<sup>2</sup>. Wyclif, Mat. v.—Abstract of *title*. See abstract.—Bastard *title*. See bastard.—Bonitarian *title*. See bonitarian.—Cloud on a *title*, in law, something that renders a holder's title to land or other property doubtful, as the existence of an adverse in-

strument or claim the validity or justice of which is not yet known or adjudicated; an instrument which apparently and on its face is valid, and impairs a person's title to land, but which can be shown to be invalid by proof of extrinsic facts, although its invalidity has not yet been judicially declared, as a fraudulent mortgage or assessment on the land, or a judgment affecting its ownership, founded on a false affidavit of notice to the defendants.—Color of *title*. See color.—Courtesy *title*. See courtesy, and def. 8.—Declaration of Title Act. See declaration.—EQUITABLE *title*. See equitable estate, under estate.—Extension of *title*. See extension.—Good holding *title*. See marketable title.—Half *title*. See half title.—Lucrative *title*, in Spanish Mexican law, title created by donation, devise, or descent. Platt.—Marketable, onerous, passive *title*. See the adjectives.—Pierced for *title*, specially prepared for the title, as leather for a book-cover is which has had an addition between the bands of one or more squares of colored leather, on which the title is put. This is done only on calf, vellum, or sheep.—Progress of *title*. See progress.—Running *title*. See running.—Side *title*, a title placed on the upper cover of a bound book, as when the back is too narrow to admit a line of letters, or when the book so treated is usually to be exposed on a table.—Title by forfeiture, by prescription, by succession. See forfeiture, etc.—Title of entry. See entry, 10 (a).—Title rôle. See rôle.—Unity of *title*, the title of two or more joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons alleged so to be, derived or deduced immediately from one and the same source by one and the same act or fact.—Syn. 7. Designation, etc. See name.

**title** (ti'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [= OF. *tituler* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < LL. *titulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, *n.* Cf. *entitle*, *entitule*, *intitule*.] 1. To call by a title, or by the title of; entitle; name. I understand, by rumours, you've a daughter,  
Which my bold love shall henceforth title cousin.  
Middletown, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

2. To give a right to be entitled; bestow or confer the title or designation of. To these that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame.  
Milton, P. L., xl. 622.

**titled** (ti'tld), *a.* [*< title + -ed*.] Having or bearing a title, especially one which is constantly used, either with the name or instead of it; specifically, bearing a title of nobility; noble.

**title-deed** (ti'tl-dēd), *n.* 1. A deed by virtue of which, or one of several deeds or of a chain of conveyances by virtue of which, a person claims title. The term is commonly used in the plural of the several earlier muniments of title usually delivered over by a grantor on parting with his property to the grantee. 2. That which confers a right or title of any kind; especially, a distinguishing deed or achievement; a ground of consideration, eminence, or fame.

**title-leaf** (ti'tl-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed; a title-page. There was another book at the end of these, in whose *title-leaf* the first of the contents was.  
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 115.

**titleless** (ti'tl-les), *a.* [*< ME. *titelles*; < title + -less*.] 1. Having no title or name. He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,  
Till he had forged himself a name.  
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 13.

2. Devoid of rightful claim or title; unentitled; lawless. Right so bitwixe a *titelles* tiraunt  
And an outlawe, or a theef erraunt,  
The same I seye, ther is no difference.  
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 119.

**title-letter** (ti'tl-lēt'ēr), *n.* The types, collectively, selected for titles. Also *title-type*.

**title-page** (ti'tl-pāj), *n.* The preliminary page of a book, or of a written or printed work of any kind, which contains its full title and particulars as to its authorship, publication, etc.

The Younger Brother, or the Fortunate Cheat, had been much a more proper Name. Now when a Poet can't rig out a *Title Page*, 'tis but a bad sign of his holding out to the Epilogue. Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

**titler** (ti'tlēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar. Simmonds.

**title-sheet** (ti'tl-shēt), *n.* In printing, the first sheet of a book, which usually contains the title, bastard title, and other preliminary matter.

**title-type** (ti'tl-tīp), *n.* Same as *title-letter*.

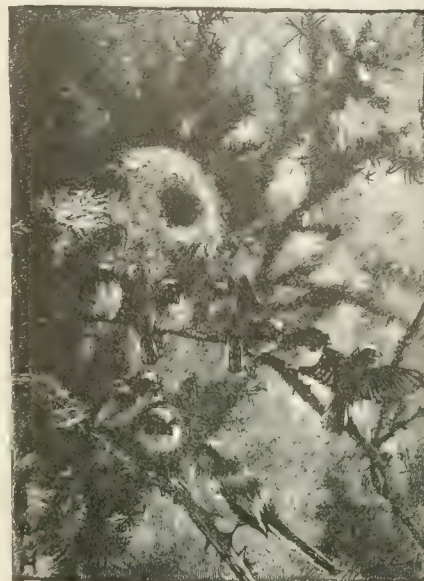
**titlin**, *n.* Same as *titling*. Florio.

**titling**<sup>1</sup> (ti'tling), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *titlin*; < Icel. *titlingr*; as *tit*<sup>2</sup> + *-ling*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Some small bird. Specifically—(a) A titlark or pipit. (b) A tit or titmouse. (c) In Scotland, the hedge-sparrow. 2. A name formerly given in the custom-house to stock-fish. Simmonds.—Cuckoo's *titling*. Same as *cuckoo's sandy* (which see, under *sandy*). (Prov. Eng.) Field-, meadow-, or moor-*titling*, *Anthus pratensis*. (See also *sea-titling*.)

**titling**<sup>2</sup> (ti'tling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *title*, *v.*] In bookbinding, impressing, usually in gold-leaf, on

the back of a book the words selected for the title.

**titmal** (tit'mal), *n.* Same as *timal*.  
**titmouse** (tit'mous), *n.*; pl. usually *titmice* (-mis), properly *titmouses* (-mou-sez). [Early mod. E. also *titmose*, also rarely *tittimouse*; < ME. *titmose*, *titemose*, *tytemose*, *titmase*, and later *tittimouse*; < *tit*<sup>2</sup> + ME. *mose*, < AS. *māse*, a name for several kinds of birds: see *coal-mouse*.] A tit; a tomtit; any bird of the family *Paridae*, and especially of the subfamily *Parinæ*. (See the technical names, and cuts under *chickadee* and



Long-tailed Titmouse (*Aceredula caudata*).

*Parus*.) Those of the genus *Parus* which occur in Great Britain, and hence have popular English names, are the greater titmouse, *P. major*; the coal-tit, *P. ater* (of which the British variety is sometimes called *P. britannicus*); the marsh-tit, *P. palustris*; the blue tit, *P. cæruleus*; and the crested tit, *P. (Lophophanes) cristatus*. The long-tailed titmouse is *Aceredula caudata* or *rosea*. The bearded titmouse is *Panurus* (or *Calamophilus) biarmicus* (sometimes put in another family, *Panuridae*). In the United States are a number of titmice, commonly called *chickadees*, with smooth heads and black caps and throats, as *Parus atricapillus*, etc. There are also several crested ones, forming the genus or subgenus *Lophophanes*, as the peto, or tufted titmouse, *L. bicolor*, the black-crested, *L. atrocristatus*, and others. Titmice which build long pendile nests are called in England *bottle-tits*, and by many provincial names, including *poke-pudding*. Those of the United States which have this habit are the bush-tits of the genus *Psittiparus*. (See cut under *bush-tit*.) Others, of Europe and Africa, form the genus *Agithalus*, as *A. pendulinus*, the penduline titmouse. The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, of the southwestern United States, *Auriparus flaviceps*, also builds a very bulky and elaborate nest of twigs stuffed with feathers. Some of the British



Tufted Titmouse (*Lophophanes bicolor*).

*tits* are called *oxeye*, and others *hickwall*.—Azure titmouse. See *azure tit*, under *tit*.—Bahama titmouse, the gullit of Bahama, *Certhiola bahamensis*.—Greater titmouse, *Parus major*, of Europe. See cut under *Parus*.—New Zealand titmouse, any species of *Certhiparus*; originally, *C. novæ-zealandiæ*. Latham, 1781.—Plain titmouse, *Lophophanes inornatus*, common in the southwestern parts of the United States, having the crest concolor with the back.—Siberian titmouse, *Parus cinctus*.—Toupet titmouse. See *toupet*, 2. Latham.

**titrate** (ti'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titrated*, ppr. *titrating*. [*< F. *titre*, title, standard of fineness (see *title*, n., 10), + -ate*.] To submit to the process of titration.

The whole [mixture] is to be cooled and *titrated* as usual with iodine, using starch as an indicator.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 71.

**titration** (ti-trā'shon), *n.* [*< titrate + -ion*.] In analytical chem., a process for ascertaining







**Tityra** (tit'i-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τίτις*, also *τίτις*, a kind of bird; cf. *τίτις*, *τίτις*, the pheasant.] A genus of cotingine birds of the warmer parts of America, representative of the *Tityrinae*. They are characterized by the unbristled rictus of the strong compressed bill, the slender-smith-shaped second primary of the adult male, and the black and white plumage, which is not very dissimilar in the opposite sexes. Five species range from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, *T. cayana*, *T. brasiliensis*, *T. semijasciata* (or *personata*, which reaches Mexico), *T. inquisitor*, and *T. albobrocae* (whose Mexican variety is *fraseri*). Also called *Parus*, *Erator*, and *Ezetastes*.

**tityre** (tit'i-re), *n.* [Also *tittery*, *tittyrice*; abbr. of *tityre-tu*.] 1. Same as *tityre-tu*.

No news of Navies burnt at seas;  
No noise of late spawn'd *Tittyrices*.

Herrick, A New Year's Gift Sent to Sir Simeon Steward.

## 2. Gin. Bailey, 1731.

Gin . . . sold under the names of double geneva, royal geneva, celestial geneva, *tittery* . . . gained . . . universal applause.

G. Smith, Complete Distiller, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes [in England, IV. 103.

**tityre-tu** (tit'i-re-tü), *n.* [So called in some fanciful allusion to the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: "*Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi*."] One of a band of roisterers or street-ruffians in London in the seventeenth century, similar to the Mohawks, Hawcubites, Hectors, etc. Also spelled *tittery-tu*.

For the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hew'd *tittery-tues*.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

Some of the *Tityre-tu's*, not long after the appearance of this drama (1624), appear to have been brought before the Council, and committed on a suspicion of state delinquency.

Gifford, Note on Dekker and Ford's *Sun's Darling*, i. 1.

**Tityrinae** (tit-i-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tityra* + *-inae*.] One of six subfamilies into which the *Cotingidae* have been divided, typified by the genus *Tityra*, and characterized by the extremely short second primary of the adult males. The tarsi are pycnospidean, and the bill is strong and shrike-like; the plumage is not generally bright, and the sexes as a rule are differently colored. There are 3 genera and about 25 species, two or three of which reach the Mexican border of the United States. The range of the subfamily is nearly coextensive with that of the family.

**Tiu**, *n.* A form of *Tiv*.

**tiver** (tiv'ēr), *n.* [ME. *\*tever* (found in an early manuscript as *teapor*, an error for *\*teafor*), < AS. *teafor*, red, purple.] A kind of ocher which is used for marking sheep in some parts of England.

**tiver** (tiv'ēr), *v. t.* [ME. *\*teveren*, < AS. *teofrian*, *tyfrian*, mark in red or purple, < *teafor*, red, purple; see *tiver*, *n.*] To mark with tiver, as sheep.

**Tivoli yam**. See *yam*.

**tivy** (tiv'i), *adv.* [Appar. imitative of lively pattering motion. Cf. *tantivy*.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or cry.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,

*Tivy*, *tivy*, *tivy*, we mount and we fly.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

**Tiw** (tē'ō), *n.* [See *Tuesday*.] The original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dya* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and *Jove* of the Romans.

**tiza** (tē'zā), *n.* [Peruv.] The mineral ulexite: so called in Peru.

**Tizri**, *n.* See *Tishri*.

**tizwin** (tiz'win), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the Apaches and kindred Indians, an intoxicating distilled liquor similar to the Mexican mescal, said to be made from the yucca or Spanish-bayonet.

**tizzly** (tiz'i), *n.*; *pl.* *tizzies* (-iz). [Corruption of *tester*.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

There's an old 'oman at the lodge, who will show you all that's worth seeing . . . for a *tizzly*.

Bulwer, Cartons, v. 1.

**T-joint** (tē'joint), *n.* A joint made by uniting two pieces rectangularly to each other so as to form a semblance of the letter T.

**Tl**. The chemical symbol of the metal thallium.

**tmema** (tmē'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *tmemata* (-mä-tä). [Gr. *τμήμα*, a part cut off, a segment, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμίν* (perf. *τέτμηκα*), cut: see *tomē*.] A part cut off; a section; a division.

**tmesis** (tmē'sis), *n.* [L. *tmesis*, < Gr. *τμήσις*, a cutting, *tmesis*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμίν*, cut: see *tmema*.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words are inserted between them: as, "of whom be thou ware also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "of whom beware thou also." Also called *diacope*.

**to** (tō), *prep., adv., and conj.* [ME. *to*, < AS. *tō* = OS. *tō*, < OFries. *tō*, < *ti* = MD. *D. toe* = MLG. *tō*, *tu*, *tī*, *Lt.* *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *zau*, *zō*, MHG. *zuo*, *zu*, *G. zu*, *to*; not in Scand., where *tīl* is used (see *till*), or in Goth., where *du* is used (the supposed connection of *du* and *to* is not made out); = OIr. *do* = W. *di*, later *ddi*, W. *i*, as a prefix *dy-* = Corn. *dhi*, *to*; cf. Lith. *da-*, = L. *-do* = Gr. *-de* = Zend *-da*, a demonstrative formative.] 1. *prep.* A word used to express the relation of direction or tendency, with many modified and related senses. 1. In the direction of; unto; toward: indicating direction or motion toward a place, point, goal, state, condition, or position, or toward something to be done or to be treated: opposed to *from*.

From every shires ende  
Of Engeland to Canterbury they wende.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., i. 16.

Be-hold [look] to th' souereyn in the face with they eyene.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Adonis hied him to the chase.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

Me longeth sore to Bernysdale,

I may not be therfro.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thou shalt to the Mall with us.

Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The natural disposition to any particular art, science, profession, or trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth.

Steele, Spectator, No. 157.

The General has fallen to one side in his large chair, whose arms support him from falling to the floor.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 260.

2. As far as: indicating a point or limit reached or to be reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent of continuance, or proceeding, or degree of comprehension, or inclusion.

The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,

And the day ouer-drogh to the derke night.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 10735.

This Tower is easily to be seene to Milan in a cleare day.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

That which most exasperated the Silures was a report of certain words cast out by the Emperor, that he would root them out to the verie name.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Sir Tomkyn, drawing his sword, swore he was hers to the last drop of his blood.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xi.

And ever James was bending low,

To his white jennet's saddlebow.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

He might have cogitated to all eternity without arriving at a result.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 23.

3. For; unto: indicating an actual or supposed limit to movement or action, or denoting destination, design, purpose, or aim: as, the horse is broken to saddle or harness.

The souldiar praparynge hym selfe to the field

Leaues not at home his sworde and his shielde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Wherefore was I to this keen mockery born?

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 123.

They must be dieted, as horses to a race.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

But to nobler sights

Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.

Milton, P. L., xi. 412.

I shall give Tom an eddication an' put him to a business.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

He was born to a large fortune, and had married a lady of the house of Noailles.

The Century, XL. 368.

If the field is planted to some other crop, the young lice mature on the grass-roots.

Amer. Nat., December, 1889, p. 1105.

4. Unto: indicating a result or effect produced; denoting a consequence or end: as, he was flattered to his ruin; it was reported to her shame.

I shall laugh myself to death.

Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 158.

If any man in England should goe aboute . . . to examine yor, life to yor, utter undoinge.

Quoted in H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

I must not leave this fellow; I will torment him to madness.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The moment the master put his horse to speed, his troops scattered in all directions.

Irving, Granada, p. 94.

Then unto them I turned me, and I spake,

And I began: "Thine agonies, Francesca,

Sad and compassionate to weeping make me."

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 117.

5. Upon; besides: denoting addition, contribution, or possession.

His breath and beauty set

Gloss on the rose, smell to the violet.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 936.

I have a thousand faces to deceive.

And, to those, twice as many tongues to flatter.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 2.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage,

Temper to that, and unto all success.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

6. Upon; on: denoting contact, junction, or union.

Lean to no poste whils that ye stande present

Byfore your lorde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

to

Let me unfold thee,  
And hold thee to my heart.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 4. 32.

Then doe they sew a long and black thong to that thick

hide or skin.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 195.

When all night long a cloud clings to the hill.

Tennyson, Geraint.

7. Compared with: denoting comparison, proportion, or measure. Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions: as, three is to twelve as four is to sixteen.

There is no music to a Christian's knell.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

No, there were no man on the earth to Thomas,

If I durst trust him.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Name any one thing that your citizen's wife comes short of to your lady.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

8. Against; over against: denoting opposition, contrast, or antithesis: as, to wager three to one; they engaged hand to hand.

He sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater to the lesse, the equal to his equal, and by such confronting of them together driues out the true ods that is betwixt them.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face.

1 Cor. xiii. 12.

My hat to a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best worthy.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 563.

Tho that they were nine to aue,

They caused [them] take the chase.

Battle of Balrinnies (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,

And steel your heart to such a world of charms?

Addison, Cato, i. 6.

A sharp conflict, hand to hand and man to man, took place on the battlements.

Irving, Granada, p. 54.

9. In accordance, congruity, or harmony with: denoting agreement, adaptation, or adjustment: as, a plan drawn to scale; painted to the life.

Ihesu, thou kan me sone amende;

Thou has me made to th' lyknes.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

And when ye knowe what it is, loke ye, performe it to his plesier.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 58.

His horses and his men

Suited in satin to their master's colours.

Peele, Polyhymnia (ed. Bullen).

Fashion your demeanour to my looks.

Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 33.

Now, Maria, here is a character to your taste.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was a most difficult matter to keep the tunnel to grade.

Sol. Amer., N. S., LXIV. 52.

10. In accompaniment with: as, she sang to his guitar.

They move

In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood

Of flutes and soft recorders.

Milton, P. L., i. 550.

Let us but practise a while; and then you shall see me dance the whole Dance to the Violin.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

11. In the character, quality, or shape of; for; as.

And Floriz he maketh stonde uprigit

And ther he dubbeth him to knight.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

He badde me wite of yow what he shulde haue to rewarde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

He hath a pretty young man to his son, whose name is Civility.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

He took a morsel of early lamb to his dinner.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlix.

12. Regarding; concerning; as to: denoting relation: as, to plead to the charge; to speak to the question.

Where we may leisurely

Each one demand and answer to his part

Perform'd in this wide gap of time.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 153.

It takes away my faith to anything

He shall hereafter speak.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

At these meetings, any of the members of the churches may come, if they please, and speak their minds freely, in the fear of God, to any matter.

Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

[Dr.] To a lady's lounging-chair . . . in ebonized wood . . . 16-16-0

To a gentleman's Etruscan do. do., cabriole legs . . . 17-17-0

Miss Braddon, Hostages of Fortune, p. 115.

13. Denoting application or attention: as, he fell to work.

Sing me now asleep;

Then to your offices, and let me rest.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 7.

They begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

The bride and her party, having arrived at the bridegroom's house, sit down to a repast.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 210.

14. In connection with; appurtenant: denoting attribution, appurtenance, or belonging: as, a cap with a tassel to it.







**toad-eater** (tōd'ē'tēr), *n.* [*< toad + eater.* As with *leaf-eater*, the simple etymology fails to satisfy some writers, and fictions like that quoted from Brewer are invented to explain the word.] 1. A mountebank's boy who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (supposed to be poisonous), in order to give his master an opportunity to show his skill in expelling poison.

Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding of the pack,  
And turn toad-eater to some foreign quack.  
*Tom Brown, Satire on an Ignorant Quack (Works, I. 71).*  
[*N. and Q.*, 3d ser., I. 129.]

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

*Toad-eater.* . . . It is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy's eating toads, in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison; it is built on a supposition . . . that people who are so unhappy as to be in a state of dependence are forced to do the most nauseous things that can be thought on, to please and humour their patrons.  
*Sarah Fielding, Adventures of David Simple (1744).*

I am retired hither like an old summer dwager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and to be scolded.  
*Walpole, Letters, II. 52.*

At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *mi todita* (my factotum). Hence a cringing, officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todita* or toad-eater.  
*Brewer, Phrase and Fable.*

**toad-eating** (tōd'ē'ting), *n.* Servile or sycophantic complaisance; sycophancy.

Without the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the toad-eating, the insensibility to all reproach, he [Boswell] never could have produced so excellent a book.  
*Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.*

**toad-eating** (tōd'ē'ting), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a toad-eater or sycophant; sycophantic.

**toad-fish** (tōd'fīsh), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Batrachus*, especially *B. tæx*; the oyster-fish or sapo, of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts to the West Indies. It is a very ugly fish, of ungainly form, with a thick, heavy head and large mouth, naked skin, no lateral line, three dorsal



Toad fish (*Batrachus tæx*)

spines, and when young a series of tufts or cirri on the back and sides; the lips have fleshy appendages; the color is dusky-olive with irregular black markings both on the body and on the fins.

2. A lophioid fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, so called from its uncouth aspect; the fishing-frog, sea-devil, wide-gab, or angler. See cut under *angler*.—3. A swell-fish, as *Tetrodon turgidus*, the common puffer of the Atlantic coast of the United States, 12 inches long. Also called *swell-toad*.—4. The frog-fish or mouse-fish, *Antennarius* (or *Pterophryne*) *histrio*. *D. S. Jordan.*

**toad-flax** (tōd'flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Linaria*, primarily *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, a showy but pernicious plant, otherwise known as *ranstead* and *butter-and-eggs*. Other noteworthy species are the ivy-leaved toad-flax or Kenilworth ivy, *L. Cymbalaria*, (see *ivy*), and the three-birds toad-flax, *L. triornithophora*, a European plant cultivated for its large purple long-spurred flowers borne in whorls of three, and suggesting little birds. Several others are desirable in gardens, as the dwarf *L. alpina*, alpine toad-flax, and the tall *L. Dalmatica*, with showy sulphur-yellow flowers; the plant, however, is difficult to eradicate. See *cane-creeper*.

**Bastard toad-flax.** (a) In America, a plant of the genus *Conandra*, of the *Santalaceæ*, which consists of 4 species, 3 North American and 1 European, of low herbs or undershrubs, sometimes parasitic on roots. The common American plant is *C. umbellata*, with leaves like those of toad-flax and white flowers in umbel-like clusters. (b) In England, *Thesium Linophyllum*, which has leaves like those of toad-flax.—*Ivy-leaved toad-flax.* See *Def.*

**toad-flower** (tōd'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Stapelia*.

**toadhead** (tōd'hed), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]



The Inflorescence of Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*). a, a flower, longitudinal section; b, the fruit; c, the seed.

**toadish** (tō'dish), *a.* [*< toad + -ish*]. Like a toad.

**toadlet** (tōd'let), *n.* [*< toad + -let*]. A young or small toad. *Calderidge.*

**toad-lily** (tōd'lil'i), *n.* 1. The white water-lily, *Castalia odorata*; an old American name.—2. *Fritillaria Pyrenaica* (*F. nigra*): garden name.—3. The Japanese liliaceous plant *Tricyrtis lirta*; garden name.

**toadling** (tōd'ling), *n.* [*< toad + -ling*]. A little toad; a toadlet. See *toad*, 2.

Your shyness, and slyness, and pretending to know nothing never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a toadling.  
*Johnson, in Mme. D'Arbly's Diary, I. 133.*

**toad-lizard** (tōd'liz'ārd), *n.* A so-called horned frog or toad. See under *toad*.

**toad-orchis** (tōd'ōr'kis), *n.* The West African orchid *Megacentrum Bufo*, the flowers of which resemble small toads and are arranged along the midrib of a green blade. The lip has a rapid spontaneous movement.

**toad-pipe** (tōd'pip), *n.* Any one of various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. Also *toad-pipe*.

**toadrock** (tōd'rok), *n.* Same as *toadstone*<sup>2</sup>.

**toad-rush** (tōd'rush), *n.* See *rush*<sup>1</sup>.

**toad's-cap** (tōdz'kap), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

**toadseye** (tōdz'i), *n.* [*< toad's*, poss. of *toad*, + *eye*]. In mineral, a variety of wood-tin.

**toad's-hat** (tōdz'hat), *n.* [*< ME. todyshatte*; *< toad's + hat*]. Same as *toadstool*.

**toad's-meat** (tōdz'mēt), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

*Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

**toad-snatcher** (tōd'snach'ēr), *n.* The reed-bunting. [Prov. Eng.]

**toad-spit, toad-spittle** (tōd'spit, -spit'l), *n.* The froth or spume secreted by various homopterous insects. Also called *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See *spit-bug* and *spittle-insect*.

**toad-spotted** (tōd'spot'ed), *a.* Thickly stained or spotted, like a toad; hence, covered thickly with blemishes or stains of guilt.

A most toad-spotted traitor.  
*Shak., Lear, v. 3. 138.*

**toadstone**<sup>1</sup> (tōd'stōn), *n.* [*< toad + stone*]. Any one of various natural or artificial objects resembling a toad in form or color, or which were believed to have been formed within the body of that animal, and which for many centuries, and over a large part of Europe, were held in high regard, and preserved with the greatest care. The earliest reference to objects of this kind is that of Pliny, who, under the name of "batrachites," described various stones which were said by him to resemble the frog in color, although he does not speak of their being possessed of any special virtues. This is the only reference to the toadstone to be found in classic authors; but much later on the names "crapodinus" and "bufonites" are found in various learned works written in Latin; while the word "crapaudine" appears in French as early as the fourteenth century, and "krotenstein," "cradenstein," and "krötenstein" not much later in German. Albertus Magnus and others also gave the name of "borax" to a stone supposed by them to be found in the head of the toad. This latter was the most common form of belief in regard to the origin of the toadstone, and it was very generally thought that it was endowed with special virtues if the animal could be made to surrender it voluntarily. Toadstones were preserved at the shrines of saints, worn as amulets, or set in rings, or in other ways treasured by their owners as charms, or antidotes to poison, or as having special therapeutic qualities, or simply as natural curiosities. Some of these objects were bits of rock, or of jasper, or of other semi-precious or perhaps really precious stones, toad-like in color or shape; others were fossils of various kinds, such as brachiopods, fragments of crinoids, teeth of fossil fish, etc.; in regard to many of them, however, no reasonable guess can be made as to their real nature. Shakspeare refers to the toadstone in the lines:

Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.  
(As you Like it, ii. 1. 12-14.)

If he would send his eyes, I would undertake  
To carry 'em to the jeweller; they would off  
For pretty toadstones. *Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.*

**toadstone**<sup>2</sup> (tōd'stōn), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating *toadstone*<sup>1</sup>, of *G. todtes gestein*, lit. 'dead (i. e. unproductive) rock.' In *geol.*, a volcanic rock varying in texture from a soft crumbly ash to a hard close-grained greenstone, several beds of which occur in the magnesian limestone of the lead-mining district of Derbyshire. The toadstone has the position of an interbedded vein, is irregular in thickness, and traversed by numerous veins and faults. It much resembles the so-called whin-sill of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Also called *toadrock*.

**toadstool** (tōd'stōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toadestool*, *toadestool*; *< toad + stool*]. A common name for numerous umbrella-shaped fungi which grow abundantly on decaying vegetable matter. It is usually restricted to the genus *Agaricus*, but also is extended to various allied fungi, and still further, is sometimes applied to almost any fungus that is large enough to attract general attention, such as

*Hydnum*, *Lycoperdon*, *Morchella*, etc. Popularly, the name *toadstool* is applied only to those fungi supposed to be poisonous, as distinguished from *mushrooms*, or edible forms, while as a matter of fact all true toadstools, belonging to the genus *Agaricus* or closely allied genera, are really mushrooms, and may or may not be poisonous. It frequently happens that an edible species is associated with a highly poisonous species, or grows in similar places, and can be distinguished only by a competent authority or by a careful microscopical examination. Also called *toad's-cup*, *toad's-hat*, *toad's-meat*, *trampstool*.

**toady**<sup>1</sup> (tō'di), *a.* [*< toad + -y*]. Ugly and repulsive, like a toad; hateful; beastly. [Rare.]

Vice is of such a toady complexion that she naturally teaches the soul to hate her. *Feltham, Resolves, i. 13.*

**toady**<sup>2</sup> (tō'di), *n.*; pl. *toadies* (-diz). [Said to be shortened from *toad-eater*; but rather an adaptation of *toady*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, to express the meaning of *toad-eater*. *Toad-eater* would hardly be "shortened" to *toady*.] 1. A sycophant; an interested flatterer; a toad-eater.

Young Bull licked him [young Lord Buckram] in a fight of fifty-five minutes. . . . Boys are not all toadies in the morning of life. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, v.*

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Scott. (Imp. Dict.)*  
**toady**<sup>2</sup> (tō'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toadied*, ppr. *toadying*. [*< toady*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; play the toady or sycophant to.

The tutors toadied him. The fellows in hall paid him great clumsy compliments. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, v.*

*II. intrans.* To play the sycophant; fawn; cringe.

What magic wand was it whose touch made the toadying servility of the land start up the real demon that it was?  
*W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 135.*

**toadyish** (tō'di-ish), *a.* [*< toady*<sup>2</sup> + *-ish*]. Having the character of a toady; given to toadyism; toad-eating; boot-licking.

**toadyism** (tō'di-izm), *n.* [*< toady*<sup>2</sup> + *-ism*]. The practices of a toady; sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.*

**to-and-fro** (tō'and-frō'), *a. and n.* [*< to and fro*; see under *fro*]. *I. a.* Forward and backward; alternate: as, *to-and-fro* motion.

*II. n.* 1. A movement or motion forward and backward in alternation.

When the mesmerizer Snow  
With his hand's first sweep  
Put the earth to sleep,  
'Twas a time when the heart could show  
All—how was earth to know,  
'Neath the mute hand's to-and-fro!  
*Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.*

Like some wild creature newly-caught, commenced  
A to-and-fro. *Tennyson, Princess, ii.*

2. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bp. Bale, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 459).*

**Toarcian** (tō-ār'si-an), *n.* [Named from *Thouars*, in western France.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lias which lies between the Liassic, or Middle Lias, and the Bajocian, or lowest division of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is especially well developed in central and southern France, and its subdivisions are characterized chiefly by the presence of certain species of ammonites.

**toast**<sup>1</sup> (tōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toste*; *< ME. toost*, *< OF. toste*, *< ML. tosta*, a toast of bread (cf. *OF. tostee* = *Sp. tostada*, a toast), *< L. tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pp. of *torrere*, parch, toast: see *torrent*.] Bread in slices superficially browned by the fire; a slice of bread so browned.

Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in 't.  
*Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.*

**toast**<sup>1</sup> (tōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toste*; *< ME. tosten*, *< OF. toster* = *Sp. tostar* = *Pg. tostar*, toast (*< tostado*, toasted); from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To brown by the heat of a fire: as, to toast bread or bacon.

'Tis time I were choked with a piece of toasted cheese.  
*Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 147.*

2. To warm thoroughly: as, to toast one's feet. [Colloq.]

Around these fires the more idle of the swarthy fellows squatted, and toasted their bare shins while they spun their wondrous tales. *The Century, XXXVI. 323.*

*II. intrans.* 1. To brown with heat.

There is a whiff of something floating about, suggestive of toasting shingles. *O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.*

2. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

As we tosted by the fire. *W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i.*

**toast**<sup>2</sup> (tōst), *n.* [A particular use of *toast*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, of anecdotal origin, according to the story given in the "Tatler" (No. 24, June 4, 1709). See the second quotation.] 1. A person whose health is drunk, or who is named as the person to whom others are requested to drink; especially, a woman who is the reigning belle of the season, or in



**toast-rack** (tōst'rak), *n.* A contrivance for holding dry toast, each slice being held on edge between slender rings or supports of wire, etc.  
**toast-water** (tōst'wā'tēr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, used as a beverage by invalids.

2. The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various forms, to be smoked, chewed, or used as snuff (see *snuff*). Tobacco-leaves are sometimes gathered singly; more commonly the stalks are cut, and suspended on sticks under shelter for drying, which requires several weeks. The leaves are then stripped and sorted, tied in bundles called *hands*, and "bulked" in compact circular heaps to secure a slight fermentation, which develops the properties valued; they are then packed for the manufacturer, who makes them into cigars.

**tobacco-heart** (tō-bak'ō-härt), *n.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by a rapid and often irregular pulse, due to excessive use of tobacco.



**tobacco-knife** (tō-bak'ō-nif), *n.* A knife for cutting up plug tobacco. It is generally a guillotine-knife, pivoted at one end, and operated by a lever or handle.

**tobacco-man** (tō-bak'ō-man), *n.* A tobaccoconist. The tobacco-men . . . swore with earnest irreverence to vend nothing but the purest Spanish leaf.

*Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. i.*

**tobacconer** (tō-bak'ō-nēr), *n.* [*< tobacco + -n-er.* The *n* is inserted in this word and *tobacconist*, etc., after the analogy of words from the Latin (*Platonist*, etc.).] One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

**tobacconing** (tō-bak'ō-ning), *n.* [*< tobacco + -n-ing.* Cf. *It. tabaccare*, take tobacco (Florio, 1611).] The act or practice of taking tobacco. *Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

**tobacconing** (tō-bak'ō-ning), *a.* Using or smoking tobacco.

Musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and tobaccoconing as freely as if it (the cathedral) had turned ale-house. *Bp. Hall, Hard Measure.*

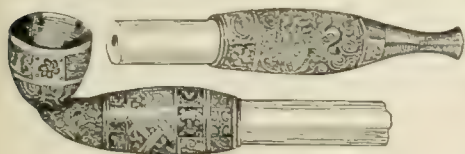
**tobacconist** (tō-bak'ō-nist), *n.* [*< tobacco + -n-ist.*] 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.—2t. A smoker of tobacco.

The best Tobacconist  
That ever held a pipe within his fist.  
*Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.*

What kind of Chimney is't  
Less Sensible than a Tobacconist?  
*Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

**tobacconize** (tō-bak'ō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tobacconized*, ppr. *tobacconizing*. [*< tobacco + -n-ize.*] To impregnate or saturate with tobacco, or with the oil or the fumes of tobacco. *The American, VIII. 73.*

**tobacco-pipe** (tō-bak'ō-pip), *n.* 1. A pipe in which tobacco is smoked.



Japanese Tobacco-pipe.

I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco-pipe.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.*

And in his griezly Gripe  
An over-grown, great, long Tobacco-Pipe.  
*Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

2. Same as *Indian-pipe*. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.* [Local, New Eng.]—*Queen's tobacco-pipe*, a jocular designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and goods (such as tobacco, cigars, and tea) which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is burned.—*Tobacco-pipe clay*. Same as *pipe-clay*.—*Tobacco-pipe fish*, the pipe-fish.

**tobacco-plant** (tō-bak'ō-plant), *n.* See *tobacco*, 1.

**tobacco-pouch** (tō-bak'ō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for a small quantity of tobacco for smoking or chewing, carried about the person.

**tobacco-press** (tō-bak'ō-pres), *n.* 1. A machine for packing granulated tobacco into bags or boxes for commercial purposes.—2. A press for condensing and compacting plug tobacco in tubs or boxes.—3. A machine for pressing booked and wrapped tobacco-leaves flat, so that they will lie compactly when packed. *E. H. Knight.*

**tobacco-root** (tō-bak'ō-rōt), *n.* See *Lewisia*.

**tobacco-stick** (tō-bak'ō-stik), *n.* In *tobacco-curing*, one of a series of sticks on which tobacco-leaves are hung to dry in curing-houses.

**tobacco-stopper** (tō-bak'ō-stop'er), *n.* A contrivance for pressing down the half-burned tobacco in the bowl of a pipe, to prevent the ashes from being scattered and to improve the draft of the pipe. Tobacco-stoppers are used chiefly by the smokers of pipes with large and deep bowls, such as are common in Germany.

**tobacco-stripper** (tō-bak'ō-strip'er), *n.* A person employed in the process of manufacturing tobacco to remove the midrib of the leaf by stripping or tearing.

**tobacco-tongs** (tō-bak'ō-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Iron tongs of light and ornamental design, used by a smoker to take a coal from the hearth to light his pipe. It is a form of lazy-tongs.

**tobacco-wheel** (tō-bak'ō-hwēl), *n.* A machine, resembling the hay-band machine, for twisting dried tobacco-leaves into a rope for convenience of packing. *E. H. Knight.*

**tobacco-worm** (tō-bak'ō-wērm), *n.* The larva of the sphinx-moth *Protoparce carolina*, which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco-



Tobacco-worm *Protoparce carolina*. a, larva; b, moth.

plant in the United States, and often does great damage.

**Tobago cane** (tō-bā'gō kăn). [So called from the island of *Tobago*, in the West Indies.] The slender stem of the palm *Bactris minor*, of the United States of Colombia and the West Indies, sometimes imported into Europe to make walking-sticks.

**to-be** (tō-bē'), *n.* [*< to be*: see *be*'] The future; that which is to come. [Rare.]

Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-Be.  
*Tennyson, Princess, vii.*

**to-beat**, *v. t.* [*< ME. tobeten*; *< AS. tobeatan*, beat severely, *< to- + beatan*, beat: see *to-2* and *beat*'] To beat excessively.

Though that thow shuldirst for thi sothe sawe  
Benal to-beten and to-drawe. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 6126.*

**Tobias-fish** (tō-bī'ās-fish), *n.* Same as *sand-eel*, 1. **tobine**, *n.* [*Cf. G. tobin = D. tabijn*, tabby: see *tabby*, 1. *tabin*.] A stout twilled silk textile employed for women's dresses, and considered very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**toboggan** (tō-bog'an), *n.* [Formerly also *toboggin*, *toboggan*, *tarboggin*; *< Amer. Ind.* given as *otobanask* (Cree), *odabagan*, etc., a sled.] A long narrow sled made of a single thickness (about ½ inch) of wood (commonly birch) curved backward at one end, the curved end being kept in place by leather thongs: originally em-



Toboggans on Toboggan-slide.

ployed by the Indians of Lower Canada to carry loads over the snow, but now used chiefly in the sport of coasting. It is 15 or 16 inches wide, if made of one piece, or wider if two boards are joined together. The sport of tobogganing has been very popular in Canada, and has been introduced to some extent in the United States.

**toboggan** (tō-bog'an), *v. i.* [*< toboggan, n.*] To slide down-hill on a toboggan.

**tobogganer** (tō-bog'an-ēr), *n.* [*< toboggan + -er*'] One who practises sliding on a toboggan.

**tobogganing** (tō-bog'an-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *toboggan, v.*] The sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

**tobogganist** (tō-bog'an-ist), *n.* [*< toboggan + -ist.*] A tobogganer. *The Century, XIV. 525.* [Rare.]

**toboggan-shoot** (tō-bog'an-shōt), *n.* Same as *toboggan-slide*.

**toboggan-slide** (tō-bog'an-slīd), *n.* A steep decline down which tobogganers slide. It is divided longitudinally into a number of different courses to prevent collisions, and is generally provided also with steps along the side for the convenience of the tobogganers when returning. See cut under *toboggan*.

**toboggin**, *n.* See *toboggan*.

**to-bread** (tō'bred), *n.* [*< to<sup>1</sup> + bread*'] An extra loaf added by bakers to every dozen, completing a bakers' dozen. Also called *in-bread*. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.

**tobreak**, *v. t.* [*ME. tobreken*, *< AS. tōbrekan* (= *G. zerbrechen*), *< tō-*, apart, + *brecan*, break: see *to-2* and *break*. Cf. *all, adv.*] To break in pieces; destroy.

To-broken ben the statuts hye in heven  
That creat were eternally to dure.

*Chaucer, Scogan, l. 1.*

A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his scull. *Judges ix. 53.*

**tobrest**, *v.* See *toburst*.

**toburst**, *v.* [*ME. tobresten*, *< AS. toberstan* (= *OS. tobrestan* = *OHG. zerbrestan*, *MHG. zerbreiten*, *G. zerbersten*), burst asunder, *< tō-*, apart, + *berstan*, burst: see *to-2* and *burst*.] *I. trans.* To burst or break in pieces.

Atropos my thred of life to-breste,  
If I be fals. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1546.*

**II. intrans.** To burst apart; break in pieces.

For man may love of possibillite  
A woman so his herte may to-breste,  
And she nought love ageyn, but—if hire leste.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 608.*

**toby** (tō'bi), *n.* [So called from the familiar personal name *Toby*.] A small jug usually representing in its form a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, the angles of which form spouts for pouring out the liquor contained in the vessel: it is frequently used as a mug.

There was also  
a goodly jug  
of well-browned  
clay, fashioned  
into the form of  
an old gentleman.  
. . . "Put  
Toby this way,  
my dear." This  
Toby was the  
brown jug.  
*Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, iv.*



Toby of English Pottery, 18th century

**tocan**, *n.* Same as *toucan*.

**toccata** (tok-kā'tā), *n.* [*It. toccata*, pp. fem. of *toccare* = *Sp. Pg. tocar* = *F. toucher*, touch: see *touch*.] In music, a work for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or organ, originally intended to utilize and display varieties of touch: but the term has been extended so as to include many irregular works, similar to the prelude, the fantasia, and the improvisation. Toccatas were first written early in the seventeenth century, and were then flowing and homophonic in structure. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they have usually been intricately contrapuntal, and calculated to tax the highest virtuosity.

It was Bach, however, who raised the *Toccata* far beyond all previous and later writers. *Grove's Dict. Music, IV. 130.*

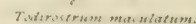
**toccatella**, **toccatina** (tok-kā-tel'lā, -tē'nā), *n.* [*It., dim. of toccata, q. v.*] In music, a short or simple toccata.

**Toccus** (tok'us), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), orig. *Tockus* (Lesson, 1831), also *Tocus* (Reichenbach, 1849), *< African tok*: see *tock*'] A genus of hornbills or *Bucerotidae*, having the culmen compressed, and only elevated into a low, sometimes obsolete, crest. It is the largest genus of the family, with about 12 species. The type is *T. erythrorhynchus*, a bird in which the bill is deep-red and the head and neck are gray with a white supercilious stripe. In others the bill is mainly yellow or black. With two exceptions (*T. ingalensis* of Ceylon and *T. griseus* of Malabar), the species are African.

**tocher** (tōch'ēr), *n.* [*< Ir. tochar*, Gael. *tocharadh*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which



...ranging from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Bolivia. There are at least 15 species, some of ornate coloration. *T. maculatum* is only 3½ inches long.





crafty person. *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxxi. [Scotch.]—2. A bugbear or ghost. *Hallwell*, [Prov. Eng.]

**to-do** (tō'dō'), *n.* [*< to do*, like *ado* *< at do* : see *ado*.] *Ado*; bustle; fuss; commotion. [Colloq.]

"What a to-do is here!" would he say; "I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction."

*Evelyn, Diary*, March 22, 1675.

**todrawt**, *v. t.* [ME. *todrauen*, *todragen*, *< AS. \*tōdragan*, *< tō-*, apart, + *dragan*, draw: see *to-2* and *draw*.] To draw asunder; drag violently.

They as in parteye of hir preye to drawen me crying and debating therayens. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, i. prose 3.

**todriver**, *v. t.* [ME. *todrive*, *< AS. todrifan* (= OFries. *tōdriva* = OHG. *zatrifan*, MHG. *zetrifan*), drive asunder, *< tō-*, apart, + *drifan*, drive: see *to-2* and *drive*.] To drive apart; scatter.

Al his folk with tempest al to-driven.

*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1280.

**tod's-tail** (todz'tāl), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycomodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]

**tod-stove** (tod'stōv), *n.* [*< tod* + *stovel*.] A stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together by rods or bolts in the form of a box. Also called *box-store*.

**Todus** (tō'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766; earlier in Browne, "Hist. Jamaica" (1756), p. 476, and Gesner, 1555), *< L. todus*, some small bird. Cf. *tody*.] The only genus of *Todidae*, with about six species, all West Indian, as *T. viridis*, the common green tody of Jamaica, called by the old writers *green sparrow*, *green humming-bird*, and *tomtit*. See *Todidae*, and cut under *tody*.

**tody** (tō'di), *n.*; pl. *todies* (-diz). [Cf. F. *todier*, NL. *Todus*; *< L. todus*, some small bird.] 1. A bird of the genus *Todus* or family *Todidae*.—2. One of several birds formerly misplaced in the genus *Todus*. They belong to the family *Tyrannidae* and elsewhere. Thus, the royal or king tody is *Muscivora regia*



Green Tody, *Todus viridis*, about two thirds natural size.  
a, Outline of bill from above, slightly reduced.

("Todus" *regius* of Gmelin, 1788): the Javan tody of Latham is a broadbill, *Eurylaimus javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the great-billed tody of Latham is another bird of this family, *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus*.

**toe** (tō), *n.* [*< ME. to*, *too*, pl. *tos*, *toos*, usually *toon*, *< AS. tō* (pl. *tān*, *tan*), contr. of \**tāhe*, in an early gloss *tāhae* = MD. *teen*, D. *teen* = MLG. *tee* = OHG. *zēhā*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *zehe* (G. dial. in various forms: Bav. *zechen*, Swabian *zichen*, Swiss *zebe*, *zeb*, Frankish *zeve*, Thuringian *ziwe*, etc.) = Icel. *tā* = Sw. *tā* = Dan. *taa* (Teut. \**taihōn*, \**taihwōn*, \**taiwōn*), toe; connections unknown. Not connected with L. *digitus*, finger, toe, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe. The Teut. word is applied exclusively to the digits of the foot.] 1. A digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger of the hand: as, the great toe; the little toe; the hind toe of a bird.

The fairest feete that euer freke [person] kende,  
With ton tidily wrought, & tender of hur skinne.  
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

Come, and trip it, as you go,  
On the light fantastick toe.

*Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 34.

2. A digit of either foot, fore or hind, of a quadruped, especially when there are three or more (a large single toe, or a pair of large toes, inclosed in horn, being commonly called *hoof*). No animal has normally more than five toes; most quadrupeds have five, then four, three, two, and one, in decreasing number of instances. No bird has naturally more than four, though some breeds of poultry are regularly five-toed by perpetuation of an original sport comparable to the sexdigitate polydactylism of man; a few have only three; and the African ostrich alone has two. Five toes is the rule in reptiles and batrachians, a lesser number being exceptional among those which have limbs, as lizards, crocodiles, turtles, frogs, newts, etc. In some lizards, as those which scramble over walls and ceilings, the toes

function as suckers by means of adhesive pads (see *gecko*); batrachians which habitually perch on trees are similarly equipped (see *tree-toad*); in a rare case, toes serve as a sort of parachute (see cut under *flying-frog*). In some mammals, as seals, the toes are united in the common integument of the flippers. Three and sometimes four toes are conjoined in web-footed birds. The joints or phalanges of toes are typically and usually three apiece, but this number is often reduced to two or one in the case of lateral toes, as the human great toe. In birds a remarkable rule prevails, that the joints of the toes, from first to fourth toe, run two, three, four, five; the exceptions to this rule are comparatively few. The toes of most animals end in nails or claws, and are often long and movable enough to serve as organs of prehension, like fingers. See cuts under *bird*, *digitigrade*, *Plantigrade*, *bicolligate*, *plantigrade*, *semi-plantigrade*, and *toepad*.

Lyk asur were his [the cock's] legges and his toon.  
*Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 42.

3. The fore part, end, or tip of the hoof of an ungulate, as the horse.—4. The end of a stocking, shoe, or boot which contains or covers the toes: as, square or round toes; a hole in the toe.—5. A piece of iron welded under the front of a horseshoe, opposite the heels, to prevent slipping. See cut under *shoe*.—6. A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

Buttress walls should be placed at intervals, opposite to one another, and strutted apart at their toes by an inverted arch.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 450.

7. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—8. In *mach.*: (a) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (b) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve.

Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *exhaust-toes*. *E. H. Knight*.—Balls of the toes, fleshy and callous pads or protuberances on the under side of the toes of any foot, and especially such formations at the bases of toes. In digitigrade quadrupeds these balls form the whole sole, as explained under that word. In birds they are technically called *tylari*.—From *top* to *toe*. See *top*.—Great toe, the toe on the inner side of the foot, corresponding to the thumb.—Hammer-toe, an affection in which the second phalanx of one or more of the toes is permanently flexed upon the first.—Hind toe, in *ornith.*, the hallux. When there are two hind toes, as in zygodactyl or yoke-toed birds, the inner one is the hallux, or hind toe proper, excepting in trogons, in which the outer one is the hallux. In the three-toed woodpeckers, where the hallux is wanting, the reversed outer toe takes the name and place of *hind toe*.—Little toe, the outermost and smallest toe on the human foot, and the corresponding digit in some other cases, irrespective of its actual relative size.—Toe-and-heel pedal. See *pedal*.—To tread on one's toes. See *tread*.—To turn up one's toes, to die. [Slang.]

**toe** (tō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toed*, ppr. *toeing*. [*< toe*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To touch or reach with the toes.

The rushers [in foot-ball] draw up in line facing each other and *toeing* a line which marks the centre of the field.  
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 124.

2. To furnish or provide a toe to or for; mend the toe of: as, to *toe* a stocking.—To *toe* a nail, to drive a nail obliquely. See *toe-nail*, 2.—To *toe* a seam (*naut.*). See *seam*.—To *toe* the mark. See *mark*.—To *toe* the scratch. See *scratch*.

II. intrans. To place or move the toes, as in walking or dancing.—To *toe* in or out, to turn the toes inward or outward in walking.

**toe-biter** (tō'bī'ter), *n.* A tadpole.

**toe-cap** (tō'kăp), *n.* A cap or tip, of leather, morocco, or patent leather, sometimes of metal, covering the toe of a boot or shoe. Also *toe-piece*.

**toed** (tōd), *a.* [*< toe* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished or provided with a toe or toes: chiefly in composition with a qualifying word: as, long-toed, short-toed, black-toed, five-toed, pigeon-toed.

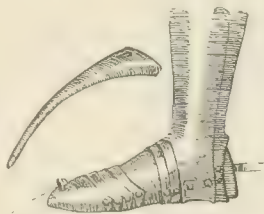
They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet, which were *toed* with scorpions.  
*Howell*, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 39. (Davies.)

2. In *carp.*, noting a brace, strut, or stay when it is secured to a beam, sill, or joist by nails driven obliquely. *E. H. Knight*.

**toe-drop** (tō'drôp), *n.* Inability to raise the foot and toes, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned. Compare *wrist-drop*.  
**toeless** (tō'les), *a.* [*< toe* + *-less*.] Lacking or deprived of a toe or toes.

**toe-nail** (tō'nāl), *n.* 1. A nail

growing on one of the toes of the human foot. See *nail*.—2. A nail driven in obliquely to fasten the end of a board or other piece of timber to the surface of another. *Car-builder's Dict.*



Toe-piece, 18th century.  
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

**toe-piece** (tō'pēs), *n.* 1. In armor, the piece forming the end of the solleret and inclosing the toes; also, the accessory or additional piece forming a long and pointed termination to the solleret. See cut in preceding column.—2. Same as *toe-cap*.

**toe-ring** (tō'ring), *n.* A ring made to wear on one of the toes, as is customary among some peoples that go barefoot or wear sandals.

**toe-tights** (tō'tīts), *n. pl.* In theatrical costume, tights with separate toes like the fingers of a glove.

**toe-weight** (tō'wāt), *n.* A knob of brass or iron screwed into the hoof or fastened to the shoe of a horse, for the purpose of correcting an error of gait in trotting, or of changing a pacing horse into a trotter.

**tofall** (tō'fāl), *n.* [Also *toofall*, misspelled *teefall*, dial. *teefall*; *< ME. tofal* (= D. *toeval* = MLG. *toeval* = MHG. *zuoval*, G. *zufall*; cf. Icel. *tilfalli* = Sw. *tilfälle* = Dan. *tilfælde*; *< to* + *fall*.] 1. Decline; setting; end.

For him in vain, at to-fall of the day,

His babes shall linger at the unclosing gate!

*Collins*, *Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands*.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, and having its roof formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall; a lean-to.

*Tofalle*, schudde. Appendixium, . . . appendix, teges.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 495.

A new tofall for eight kyne.  
*Close Roll*, 16 Hen. VI., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 61.]

**tofana** (tō-fā'nā), *n.* [It.] See *aqua Tofana*, under *aqua*.

**toff** (tof), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dandy; a fop; a swell. *Leland*. [Slang, Eng.]

Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *toffs*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**toffy**, **toffee** (tof'fī), *n.* Same as *taffy*: the usual forms of the word in Great Britain.

**Tofieldia** (tō-fēl'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hudson, 1778), named after Mr. Tofield, an English botanist.]

A genus of lilieaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieæ*. It is characterized by septicidal fruit, nearly sessile flowers, six introrse anthers, and three very short styles. There are about 14 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions, with 1 or 2 species in the Andes. They are erect perennials from a short or creeping rootstock, with linear leaves, all or chiefly radical, and small flowers in a terminal spike. A book-name for the species is *false asphodel*. *T. palustris*, the Scotch asphodel, the only British species, produces short grassy leaves, and little yellowish-green flowers compacted into globular or ovoid heads; it occurs in Canada with whitish flowers. Three other species are natives of the eastern United States, and one other of Oregon.

**toforet** (tō-fōr'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. tofore*, *tofore*, *tofor*, *toforen*, *< AS. tōforan* (= OS. *tōforan* = MLG. *tovoren* = MHG. *zuovorn*, *zuovorn*, G. *zuovorn* = Dan. *tilforn*), before, *< tō*, to, + *foran*, before: see *to* and *fore*.] Cf. *before*, *afore*, *heretofore*.] I. *adv.* Before; formerly.

Whom sure he weend that he some-where tofore had hide.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 7.

God tofore. See *God*.

II. *prep.* Before.

Tofor him goth the loude minstrelcy.  
*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 260.

This notari . . . kneled downe on his knees tofore thim-age of the crucifyxe.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Master Latimer, I say, willed me to stay until his return, which will be not long tofore Easter.

*J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 11.

**toforehand**, *adv.* [*< ME. toforhand*; *< tofore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] Beforehand.

Ich bischop said to-for-hand  
For syzt of the uernacul hath graunt  
xl dayus to pardon,  
And ther-with-al her benisun.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

**toforent**, **tofornt**, *adv.* and *prep.* See *tofore*.

**tofrush**, *v. t.* [ME. *tofrussen*, *tofruschen*; *< to-2* + *frush*.] To break or dash in pieces.

Thai . . . swour that he [the engynour] suld dey, bot he Prowyt on the sow [engine] sic sutellé  
That he to fruschyt [hyr] ilk dele. *Barbour*, *Bruce*, xii. 407.

**toft** (tōft), *n.* [*< Also tuft* (see *tuft*); *< ME. toft* (AL. *toftum*), Icel. *toft*, *toft*, *toft*, *toft*, *toft*, a knoll, a clearing, a cleared space, an inclosed piece of ground, = Norw. *toft*, *tuft* = Sw. *toft*, a clearing, *toft*, the site of a house, = Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; lit. an empty space, Icel. *tōft* (= Sw. *toft*), a neut. of *tōmr* = Sw. *tom*, etc., empty: see *toom*.] 1. A hillock; a slightly elevated and exposed site; open ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As I beo-held in-to the est an-heig to the sonne,  
I sauh a tour on a toft trigely i-maket.

*Piers Plowman* (A), *Prolog*, l. 14.



2. A messuage, a house and homestead. Also a house and garden. The house of Henry de Wrotham, in the parish of St. Andrew, Hants, was called a toft. The house of Wrotham, in the parish of St. Andrew, Hants, was called a toft. The house of Wrotham, in the parish of St. Andrew, Hants, was called a toft. The house of Wrotham, in the parish of St. Andrew, Hants, was called a toft.

3. A toft is a piece of ground, or a messuage, the owner of which is entitled by virtue of it to a messuage in other land in the parish or district.

4. A piece of ground on which a messuage is built, and which, though the messuage is gone to decay, is still called by a name indicating something more than mere land.

**toft** (*tôft*, *n.* [*tôft*]) A grove of trees. *Chaucer*, 1741.

**toftman** (*tôft'man*), *n.*; pl. **toftmen** (-men). [*tôft* + *man*.] The owner or occupier of a toft.

**toftstead** (*tôft'sted*), *n.* Same as *tôft*, 2.

1. The tofts are considerable from the 11th of August to the 11th of November to every burgess or occupier of a toft. *Archæologia*, XLVI. 416.

**togus**, *n.* A variant of *tophus* for *toph*. **tog** (*tôg*), *n.* A Middle English form of *tog*. **tog<sup>2</sup>** (*tôg*), *n.* [A slang term, perhaps < OF. *toga*, *tog*, *n.* *toga*, a robe; see *toga*, *toga*. Hence *tog*, *n.* *togman*, *togman*, and *togger*.] A garment; usually in the plural.

Look at his *togs*—superfine cloth, and the heavy-swell cut! *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xvi.

What did I do but go to church with all my topmost *togs*? And that not from respect alone for the parson. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Maid of Sker*, vii.

**Long tog**, a coat. *Ralph Glossary of Thacker's Jargon*, 1748. **Long togs**, *man's*, shore clothes.

I took to "*long togs*" with me, . . . being dressed like the rest, in white duck trousers, blue jacket, and straw hat. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 131.

**tog<sup>2</sup>** (*tôg*, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *togged*, ppr. *togging*). [*tôg*, *n.*] To dress. [Slang.]

He was *tog'd* gnostically enough. *Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, iv.

Sumptuous young girls you *tog* out so finely. Admiring the diggings so charming and gay. *Chambers's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 368. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**toga** (*tôga*), *n.* [*tôga*, a mantle, lit. a covering, < *togere*, cover; see *tect*, *tegument*. Cf. *toga*.] The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was a loose and flowing mantle or wrap, of irregular form, in which it differed from the kindred Greek garment, the himation, which was rectangular. It was made of wool, or sometimes (under the emperors) of silk, and its usual color was white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm and the right leg; wear it was an exclusive privilege of the Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga praetexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen. The *toga picta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga praetexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen. The *toga picta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen.



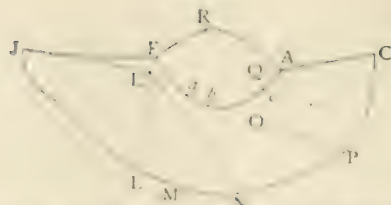
ROMAN. Statue of a man in the toga.

vows. The *toga picta* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of crime, during all their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.

**togged** (*tôg'ed*), *a.* [*tôga* + *-ed*.] Equipped with or clad in a toga.

A couple of *togged* chiefs of recent grand-dukes. *H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 316.

**togated** (*tô-ga-ted*), *a.* [*tôga*, *n.* *togatus*, wearing or entitled to wear the toga (< *toga*, *toga*; see *toga*), + *-ed*.] 1. Dressed in a toga or robe; draped in the classical manner.



1. On a Marble . . . is the Effigies of a Man Togated. *Ashmole*, *Berkshire*, I. 146.

The University, the mother of Togated Peace. *Wood*, *Fasti Oxon.*, II. (*Richardson*.)

Hence—2. Stately; majestic.

What homebred English could ape the high Roman fashion of such *togated* words as

"The multitudinous sea incarnadine"? *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 161.

**toget** (*tôg*), *n.* [ME. *toget* or *toque* (see the first quot.); < OF. *toge*, *toque*, F. *toge* = Sp. Pg. *It. toga*, < L. *toga*, *toga*; see *toga*.] A toga.

Alle with *taghte mene* and *towne in togers* [read *toges*? *taunes*?] *fulle ryches*, *Of saunke* *realle in suyte*, *sexty* [Romaynes] *at ones*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 178.

Why in this woolvish *tog* should I stand here, To bog of Hob and Dick, that do appear. Their needful vouches? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 3. 122.

[The above is a modern reading; in the first folio the reading is *togues*; later folios have *goun*. Compare *toged*.]

**toged** (*tô'ged*), *a.* [*toge* + *-ed*.] Clad in a toga; togated.

The bookish theoretic, Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose As masterly as he. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 1. 25.

[The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued*.]

**togeder**, **togeder**, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *together*.

**togement**, **togman** (*tôg'*, *tôg'man*), *n.* [*tôg* + *man*.] A cloak.

Sometime shall come in some Rogue, some picking knife, a Nimble Prig, . . . and plucketh off as many garments as be ought worth, that he may come by, and worth money, and . . . maketh port sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some be soon ready in the morning, for want of their Casters and *Togmans*.

*Harnan*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 105.

**together** (*tô-geth'ér*), *adv.* [Formerly or dial. also *togeder*, *togider*, *together* (Se. *thegither*); < ME. *togeder*, *togedere*, *togedere*, *togidere*, *togidere*, *togedere*, < AS. *tôgêdere*, *tôgêdere*, *tôgêdore*, *tôgêdore*, < *tô*, to, + *gêdore*, *gêdore*, at once, together; see *gather*. Cf. *together*.] 1. In company; in conjunction; simultaneously.

Mercifully ordain that we may become aged *together*. *Tobit* viii. 7.

The subject of two of them [panels of sculpture] is his [Maximilian's] confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France.

*Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Eohn, I. 535).

*Together* let us beat this ample field. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, I. 9.

The kynges were sette *to-geder* at oon table. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 133.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live *together*. *Shak.*, *Passionate Pilgrim*, I. 157.

3. In the same time; contemporaneously.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet of the age. *Dryden*, *Pref.* to *Fables*.

4. The one with the other; with each other; mutually.

Pilgrimes and palmers plighted hem *together* To seke seynt Iames and seyntes in rome. *Piers Plowman* (B), *Prol.*, I. 46.

When two or more concepts are compared *together* according to their comprehension, they either coincide or they do not. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, xii.

5. In or into combination, junction, or union; so as to unite or blend: as, to sew, knit, pin, bind, or yoke two things *together*.

Kyng David . . . putte theise 2 Names [Jebus and Salem] *to-gidere*, and cleped it Jebusalem. *Manderville*, *Travels*, p. 73.

Whnt therefore God hath joined *together*, let no man put asunder. *Mat.* xix. 6.

I'll manacle thy neck and feet *together*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 461.

The small faction which had been held *together* by the influence and promises of Prince Frederic had been dispersed by his death. *Macaulay*, *Lord Chive*.

6. Without intermission; uninterruptedly; on end.

Can you sit seven hours *together*, and say nothing? *Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, II. 2.

It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hours *together* upon anything. *Addison*, *Lady Orators*.

To consist, get, hang, etc., *together*. See the verbs.—*Together with*, in union, combination, or company with.

This Earth, *together with* the Waters, make one Globe and huge Ball, resting on it selfe. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 48.

He [the Moorish king] had a mighty host of foot-soldiers, *together with* squadrons of cavalry, ready to scour the country. *Irrving*, *Granada*, p. 11.

**togetherst** (*tô-geth'érst*), *adv.* [*ME. togetherst*; < *together* + adverbial gen. -*es*.] Same as *together*.

The next day he assembled all the Captaines of his army *togetherst*. *J. Brende*, *tr.* of *Quintus Curtius*, iv.

**toggett**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *toggle*.

**toggery** (*tôg'ér-i*), *n.* [*< tog<sup>2</sup>* + *-ery*.] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Had a gay cavalier Thought fit to appear In any such *toggery*—then 'twas term'd "gear." *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 291.

This party . . . was not brilliantly composed, except that two of its members were gendarmes in full *toggery*. *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 150.

**toggle** (*tôg'l*), *n.* [Formerly also *togget*, *toggil*; appar. a dim. form, connected with *tug* (ME. *toggen*, *tug*, *n.* *tug*, a pin; see *tug*).] 1. Naut. a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; also, a pin passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.

The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter. *Marryat*, *Frank Mildmay*, viii. (*Davies*.)

2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint: a mechanical device for transmitting force or pressure at a right angle with its direction. See *toggle-joint*, and cut under *stone-breaker*.—**Blubber-toggle**, a blubber-rod (which see, under *job*).

**toggle** (*tôg'l*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toggled*, ppr. *toggling*. [*< toggle*, *n.*] To fix or fasten (itself in something) like a toggle-iron; used reflexively, to stick fast.

A rocket at short range was fired entirely through the body of a whale, and *toggled* itself on the side. *Fisheries of U. S.*, x. II. 254.

**toggle-bolt** (*tôg'l-bôlt*), *n.* See *toggle*, 1.

**toggle-harpoon** (*tôg'l-här-pôn'*), *n.* The common toggle-iron.

**toggle-hole** (*tôg'l-hôl*), *n.* A hole made, as in blubber, for inserting a toggle.

**toggle-iron** (*tôg'l-îr'n*), *n.* The form of whalers' harpoon now in general use, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs; the instrument used in first striking a whale (when explosives are not employed), for fastening it to the whale-boat by means of a tow-line, so that the boat may be hauled up to the whale, and the latter be killed by hand-lancing at close quarters, or by bomb-lancing at longer range.

It consists of a harpoon-shank and socket without any stationary barbed flukes; upon the extreme end of the shank is a blade, working upon the principle of a toggle. This blade has a cutting edge for penetrating the blubber, and a dull back which prevents it from cutting its way out when the line is hauled upon. Also called simply the *iron*.

**toggle-joint** (*tôg'l-jôint*), *n.* In *mech.*, a joint formed of plates or bars hinged together in such manner that when at rest the two parts form a bend called the *knuckle*, an elbow- or knee-joint. It is used by applying power, by means of a screw or a lever, against the knuckle, when the tendency of the two levers or bars to extend exerts a powerful pressure. This device is much used in printing-presses and other presses. See *toggle-press*. See also cuts under *skate* and *stone-breaker*.

**toggle-lanyard** (*tôg'l-lan'yärd*), *n.* See the quotation.

It [the toggle] has a hole near one end, through which a rope is attached, which is termed the *toggle-lanyard*. This lanyard is used in handling or confining the toggle. *C. M. Seemann*, *Marine Mammals*, p. 312.

**toggle-press** (*tôg'l-pres*), *n.* A press in which impression is made by the simultaneous action



Toggle-iron

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Toggle joint



of two knee-shaped levers pressing against each other; a press which acts by a toggle-joint.

**toght**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tant*.  
**togideret**, *adv.* Middle English forms of *together*.

**togidrest**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *together*.

**togmant**, *n.* See *togeman*.

**togor**, *v. t.* [ME. *togon*, < AS. \**togan* (= OHG. *zogan*) (cf. AS. *togangan* = OS. *teganjan*), < *tō*, apart, + *gan*, go: see *to-2* and *go*.] To go different ways; scatter.

Antony is shent, and put him to the flighte,  
And al his folk *to-go*, that best go mighte.  
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 653.

**togrindt**, *v. t.* [ME. *togrinden*; < *to-2* + *grind*.]  
To grind or break to pieces; crush.

Good men for ourte gultes he al *to-grind* to dethe,  
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 62.

Oister shelles drie and alle to grounde  
With harde pitche and with fygges doth the same.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

**togs** (*togz*), *n. pl.* See *tog<sup>2</sup>*.

**togue** (*tōg*), *n.* The Mackinaw or great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristicomer) namaycush*, called *longe* in Vermont. See *cut* under *lake-trout*, 2. [Maine.]

**Togue**.—One of the lake trout found in New England and the adjacent Eastern Provinces. *Togue* are . . . taken with a heavy trout tackle. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

The *togue* or gray trout of Maine and New Brunswick. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 304.

**to-heapt**, *adv.* [ME. *tohepe* = OFries. *tohape*, *tohape*, *tohope*; cf. Sw. *tillhopa* = Dan. *tillhobe*; < *tō* + *heap*.] Together.

If that Love ought lete his brydel go,  
Al that was loveth nsonder sholde lepe,  
And lost were al that Love halt now *to-hepe*.  
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1764.

**tohewt**, *v. t.* [ME. *toheuen*, < AS. *toheowan* (= OFries. *toheawa* = D. *tohouwen* = MLG. *tohouwen* = MHG. *zehouwen*, < *zerhouwen*), cut to pieces, < *tō*, apart, + *heowan*, cut, hew: see *to-2* and *hew*.] To cut or hew heavily; cut to pieces.

His helme *to-heuen* was in twenty places.  
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 633.

How grete pite is it that so feire children shull thus be  
slayn and alle to *heuen* with wronge and grete syme.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

**toho** (*tō-hō'*), *interj.* A call to pointers or setters to halt or stop, as when running upon birds.

**tohu bohu** (*tō'hō bō'hō*). [F. *tohu-bohu*; from the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, translated 'without form' and 'void.'; Chaos.]

It was surely impossible any man's reason should tell him the particular circumstances of the world's creation, as that its material principal was a *tohu* and *bohu*, that it was agitated by the divine spirit, that several portions were form'd at several times, that all was finished in six days space, etc.  
Bp. Parker, Platonick Phil., p. 55.

**toil<sup>1</sup>** (*toil*), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toilen*, *toylein* (Se. *toilge*, *tulge*), appar. < OF. *toiller*, *toillier*, *toouiller*, *teouiller*, *F. touiller*, mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; origin unknown. Cf. *toil<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* The sense 'labor, till' appears to be due in part to association with *till<sup>1</sup>* (ME. *tillen*, *tülen*, *tolen*, *tulien*, etc.), and the form is near to that of MD. *tuylen*, *teulen*, *till*, labor (see *till<sup>1</sup>*); but the AS. verb could not produce an E. form *toil*, and a ME. verb of such general import could hardly be derived from MD. The sense 'pull' may be due in part to association with *till<sup>3</sup>*, *toil<sup>2</sup>*.] **I. trans.** 1. To pull about; tug; drag.

The disputous fiewes nolde not spare  
Til trie [choice] fruit weore tore and *toiled*.  
Holly Rood (ed. Morris), p. 143.

His syre a souter, . . .  
His teeth with *toying* of lether tatered [jagged] as a sawl  
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

2. To harass; weary or exhaust by toil: often used reflexively (whence later, by omission of the reflexive pronoun, the intransitive use): sometimes with *out*.

For some paltry gaine,  
He digs, & delves, & *toils* himselfe with paine.  
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

I am weary and *toiled* with rowing up and down in the  
seas of questions. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 4.

3. To labor; work; till.

Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland*, (Imp. Dict.)

**II. intrans.** 1. To work, especially for a considerable time, and with great or painful fatigue of body or mind; labor.

Master, we have *toiled* all the night, and have taken  
nothing. *Luke* v. 5.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,  
So object, mean, and vile,  
Who begs a brother of the earth  
To give him leave to *toil*.  
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

All things have rest; why should we *toil* alone,  
We only *toil*, who are the first of things?  
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain.

The king of men, by Juno's self inspir'd,  
*Toil'd* through the tents, and all his army fr'd.  
Pope, Iliad, viii. 267.

Slow *toiling* upward from the misty vale,  
I leave the bright enamell'd zones below.

O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

=Syn. 1. To drudge, toil, strive. See the noun.  
**toil<sup>1</sup>** (*toil*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toil*, *toile*, *toyle* (Se. *toilge*, *tulge*, *toyle*, etc.); from the verb.] 1. Confusion; turmoil; uproar; struggle; tussle.

Troilus, in the *toile*, turnyt was of hors,  
Faght vpon fote felly agayne.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6550.

And when these com on ther was so grete *toile* and  
romour of noyse that wonder it was to here, and ther-  
with a roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

2. Harassing labor; labor accompanied with fatigue and pain; exhausting effort.

Pleasure's a *Toil* when constantly pursu'd.  
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Sic as you and I,

Wha drudge and drive through wet and dry,  
W' never ceasing *toil*.  
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

It's been a long *toil* for thee all this way in the heat,  
with thy child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

3. A work accomplished; an achievement.

Behold the boast of Roman pride!  
What now of all your *toils* are known?  
A grassy trench, a broken stone!  
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 5.

=Syn. 2. Labor, Drudgery, etc. (see *work*, *n.*); effort, exertion, pains.

**toil<sup>2</sup>** (*toil*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyl*, *toyle*; < OF. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, also a stalking-horse of cloth, a web (pl. *toiles*, toils, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts). F. *toile*, cloth, linen, sail, pl. *toils*, a net, etc. = Pr. *tela*, *teila* = Sp. *tela* = Pg. *tela*, *tea* = It. *tela*, < L. *tela*, a web, a thing woven, orig. \**telat*, < *teare*, weave: see *text*.] A net, snare, or gin; any web, cord, or thread spread for taking prey.

There his welwoven *toyles* and subtil traines  
He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap.  
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 97.

I long have hunted for thee; and, since now  
Thou art in the *toil*, it is in vain to hope  
Thou ever shalt break out.  
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

The Law of itself [reason] is but like a *Toil* to a wild  
Beast; the more he struggles, the more he is entangled.  
Stillington, Sermons, III. viii.

**toile** (*twol*), *n.* [F.: see *toil<sup>2</sup>*.] Cloth: used in some technical names.—**Toile cirée**, oil-cloth, especially that which is of very fine or rare quality: the French term, often used in English.—**Toile Colbert**, a kind of canvas used for embroidery: same as *cambray*. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Toile d'Alsace**, Compare *toile de Vichy*.—**Toile de religieuse**, Same as *nun's-cloth* or *nun's-veiling*.—**Toile de Vichy**, a linen material used for summer dresses for women, generally having a simple striped pattern. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**toil<sup>3</sup>** (F. pron. *two-lā'*), *n.* [F.: < *toile*, cloth: see *toil<sup>2</sup>*.] In lace-making, the closely worked or mat part of the pattern; hence, the pattern in general, as distinguished from the ground.

**toiler** (*toi'lēr*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toylēr*; < *toil<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] One who toils; one who labors in a wearying or unremitting manner.

I will not pray for those goodies in getting and heaping  
together whereof the *toylers* of the worlde thinke them-  
selves fortunate. *Udall*, On Pet. i.

**toilet, toilette** (*toi'let*, *toi-let'*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toylet*; < OF. *toilette*, a cloth, a bag to E. clothes in, F. *toilette*, a toilet, dressing-tap-  
per, dress, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see *toil<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A cloth, generally of linen.

Toilette, . . . A *Toylet*, the stuffe which Drapers lap  
about their clothes. *Cotgrave*.

Hence—2. A article made of linen or other  
cloth. (a) A cloth to be thrown over the shoulders dur-  
ing shaving or hair-dressing.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber,  
who, after he had cast the linen *toilet* about his shoul-  
ders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your  
Majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.  
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 232. (Latham.)

(b) A cover for a dressing-table, or for the articles set  
upon it. Now called *toilet-cover*.

*Toilet*, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine  
Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in  
a Bed-Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress them-  
selves; a Dressing-cloth.  
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

(c) A bag or cloth case for holding clothing, etc.

Toilette, . . . A *Toylet*, . . . a bag to put night-clothes,  
and buckram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes.  
*Cotgrave*, 1611.  
in.

Hence—3. The articles, collectively, used in  
dressing, as a mirror, bottles, boxes, brushes,  
and combs, set upon the dressing-table; a *toi-  
let-service*.

The greate looking-glasse and *toilet* of beaten and mas-  
sive gold was given by the Queene Mother.  
 *Evelyn*, Diary, June 9, 1662.

And now, unveil'd, the *toilet* stands display'd,  
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.  
Pope, R. of the L., i. 121.

4. A dressing-table furnished with a mirror:  
more commonly called *toilet-table*.

Plays, operas, circles, I no more must view!  
My *toilette*, patches, all the world, adieu!  
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues, vi.

The lieutenant folded his arms, and leaning against the  
*toilet*, sunk into a reverie.  
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 15.

5. The process of dressing; formerly, specif-  
ically, the dressing and powdering of the hair,  
during which women of fashion received callers.  
I'll carry you into Company; Mr. Fainlove, you shall  
introduce him to Mrs. Clermont's *Toilet*.  
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace,  
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.  
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 24.

His best blue suit . . . he wore with becoming cal-  
mness; having, after a little wrangling, effected what was  
always the one point of interest to him in his *toilette*—he  
had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets  
to those actually in wear.  
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

6. The dress and make-up of a person: as, his  
*toilet* was not irreproachable; also, any particu-  
lar costume: as, a *toilet* of white silk: in the  
last sense chiefly used by writers of "fashion  
articles."

Few places could present a more brilliant show of out-  
door *toilettes* than might be seen issuing from Milby church  
at one o'clock. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

There are a great many things involved in a girl's *toilet*  
which you would never think of; the dress is not all, nor  
nearly all. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xv.

7. In *surg.*, the cleansing of the part after an  
operation, especially in the peritoneal cavity.

After the removal of the products of pregnancy the  
*toilet* of the peritoneal cavity may be made by sponges,  
towels, or a running stream of water from an elevated  
fountain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, II. 780.

To make one's *toilet*, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair,  
and otherwise care for the person.

**toilet-cap** (*toi'let-kap*), *n.* A cap worn during  
the *toilet*, perhaps on account of the absence of  
the periwig.

I am to get my Lord a *toilet-cap*, and comb-case of silk,  
to make use of in Holland, for he goes to the Hague.  
*Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 13, 1660.

**toilet-cloth** (*toi'let-kloth*), *n.* The cover for a  
*toilet-table* or dressing-bureau, often embroi-  
dered or of lace.

**toilet-cover** (*toi'let-kuv'ēr*), *n.* A cover for a  
*toilet-table*, formerly often of rich stuffs, em-  
broidery, etc., in later times more commonly  
of washable material decorated with ribbons,  
etc., which can be detached.

**toilet-cup** (*toi'let-kup*), *n.* A large cup or bowl  
used for any purpose connected with the dress-  
ing-table, as to receive small toilet articles of  
any kind. Compare *vide-poche*.

**toileted** (*toi'let-ed*), *a.* [*toilet* + *-ed*.]  
Dressed. [Rare.]

And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent  
with the full-toileted fair.  
Bret Harte, Argonauts (Mr. John Oakhurst), p. 120.

**toilet-glass** (*toi'let-glās*), *n.* A looking-glass  
for use in the dressing-room, especially one set  
upon the *toilet-table*.

**toilet-quilt** (*toi'let-kwilt*), *n.* A cover for the  
*toilet-table* when quilted or piqué, ornamented  
with stitching or the like.

**toilet-service** (*toi'let-sēr vis*), *n.* Same as *toi-  
let-set*.

**toilet-set** (*toi'let-set*), *n.* The utensils collec-  
tively of porcelain, glass, silver, etc., for use  
in making the *toilet*.

**toilet-soap** (*toi'let-sōp*), *n.* Any fine quality of  
soap made in cakes for use in the *toilet*.

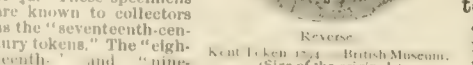
**toilet-sponge** (*toi'let-spunj*), *n.* See *sponge*.  
**toilet-table** (*toi'let tā-bl*), *n.* A dressing-table;  
especially, a table arranged for a lady with the  
appurtenances of the *toilet*, and made some-  
what ornamental, as with lace or ribbons.

When she [the bride] dropped her veil, Burton, who was  
best man on the occasion felt forcibly reminded of the  
lace-covered *toilet-table* in her dressing-room.  
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxx.



**Tokay** (tō-kā'), *n.* [So called from *Tokay* in Upper Hungary.] 1. A rich and heavy wine, somewhat sweet in taste and very aromatic, produced in northern Hungary near the town of Tokay. It bears great age, and is esteemed as a sweet dessert or liqueur wine. — 2. A California wine made up and named in imitation of the above. — 3. A variety of grape. — **Flaming Tokay**, a choice variety of the California Tokay grape.

6. A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It differs from a coin in being worth much less



**ko-pat** (tō-kō-pat'), *n.* A palm, *Livistona*  
*teniusii*, of Assam, whose leaves are used for  
making the umbrella-hats of the natives, for  
betching, etc.



**tola**<sup>1</sup> (tō'la), *n.* [Hind. *tola*, < Skt. *tula*, a balance, < √ *tol*, lift up, weigh: see *talent*<sup>1</sup>, *tolerate*.] The fundamental unit of weight of the empire of India, by law precisely equal to 180 grains troy. It is about half a grain heavier than the old *tola sicca*.

**tola**<sup>2</sup> (tō'la), *n.* [Quichua.] In Peru, a native burial-mound.

The only monuments of this neighborhood that escaped the fury of the conquerors are the *tolas* or mounds *Hassurek*, Four Years among Spanish Americans, p. 318.

**tolai** (tō'li), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian hare, *Lepus tolai*.

**tolash**, *v. t.* [ME. *tolasshen*; < *to-2* + *lash*<sup>1</sup>.] To scourge severely.

Goo ye and bete hym and all *to-lash* hym.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

**tollbooth**, *n.* See *tollbooth*.

**told** (tōld). Preterit and past participle of *tell*<sup>1</sup>.

**tole**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Same as *toll*<sup>2</sup>, *toll*<sup>3</sup>.

**tole**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *toal*<sup>1</sup>.

**Toledo** (tō-lē'dō), *n.* [So called from *Toledo* (< *L. Toletum*), a city in Spain, long famous for manufacturing sword-blades of fine temper.] A sword-blade made, or supposed to be made, at Toledo in Spain, or a sword having such a blade: a Toledo blade or sword. Toledo blades were supposed to be of remarkably fine temper, and are said to have been of extraordinary elasticity.

You sold me a rapier; . . . you said it was a *toledo*.  
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

**toler**, *n.* See *toller*<sup>2</sup>.

**tolerability** (tol'e-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< tolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Tolerableness. Fuller. [Rare.]

**tolerable** (tol'e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *tolerabile*; < OF. *tolerable*, F. *tolérable* = Pr. *tolerabile* = Sp. *tolerable* = Pg. *toleravel* = It. *tolerabile*, < *L. tolerabilis*, that may be endured, < *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city.

Mat. x. 15.

2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable.

That language that in the chambre is *tolerable* in place of iugement or great assembly is nothing commendable.  
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without positive approval or disapproval; passable; mediocre.

The new front towards ye gardens is *tolerable*, were it not drown'd by a tow massie and clonsie pair of stayres of stone.  
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1658.

I only meant her to make a *tolerable* figure, without surpassing any one.  
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, x.

4. In fair health; passably well. [Colloq.]

We're *tolerable*, sir, I thank you.  
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvi.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Endurable, bearable.—3. Indifferent, ordinary, so-so.

**tolerableness** (tol'e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tolerable. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 137.

**tolerably** (tol'e-ra-bli), *adv.* In a tolerable manner, in any sense.

**tolerance** (tol'e-rans), *n.* [Formerly also *tolerancia*; < OF. *tolerance*, F. *tolérance* = Pr. *toleransa* = Sp. Pg. *tolerancia* = It. *toleranza*, < *L. tolerantia*, endurance, < *toleran*(-t)s, enduring, tolerant: see *tolerant*.] 1. The state or character of being tolerant. (a) The power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; endurance: as, *tolerance* of heat or cold.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came into the market-place, and stood naked, quaking, to shew his *tolerance*.  
Bacon, Works, I. 370.

(b) A disposition to be patient and indulgent toward those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging of the opinions or conduct of others.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*.  
Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II, App.

2. The act of tolerating; toleration.

Remember that the responsibility of *tolerance* lies with those who have the wider vision.  
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

3. In *med.*, the power, either congenital or acquired, which an individual has of resistance to the action of a poison. Also *toleration*.—4. In *minting*, same as *allowance*<sup>1</sup>, 7. See also *remedy*, 4. Also *toleration*.

The limit of *tolerance* of the gold dollar being  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain (nearly double the limit of abrasion), the gold dollar will continue current until reduced in weight below 25.55 grains.  
Report Sec. Treasury, 1886, I. 271.

=Syn. 1 (b). Catholicity, liberality.—1 (b) and 2. *Tolerance*, *Toleration*. Generally *tolerance* refers to the spirit,

and *toleration* to the conduct. One may show *toleration* from policy, without really having the spirit of *tolerance*. See *tolerate*.

**tolerant** (tol'e-rant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. tolerant*, F. *tolérant* = Sp. Pg. *tolerante* = It. *tolerante*, < *L. tolerant*(-t)s, ppr. of *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; enduring.

The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions, and *tolerant* towards those of others.  
Macaulay, Milton.

2. In *med.*, able to receive or endure without effect, or without pernicious effect.

The amount required to produce its effect [that of ipecacuanha] varies considerably, children as a rule being more *tolerant* than adults.  
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 210.

II. *n.* One who tolerates; especially, one who is free from bigotry; a tolerationist.

Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant*.  
J. Morley, Voltaire, iii. (Encyc. Dict.)

**tolerantly** (tol'e-rant-li), *adv.* In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

**tolerate** (tol'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tolerated*, ppr. *tolerating*. [Formerly also *tolerate*; < *L. toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* (< *It. tollerare* = Fg. Sp. *tolerar* = Pr. *tollerar* = OF. *tolerer*, F. *tolérer*), endure, tolerate, < √ *tol*, in *tolle*, bear, lift, *tuli*, perf. of *fero*, bear; cf. Gr. *τλήναι*, suffer, Skt. √ *tol*, lift, lift up, weigh, > *tuā*, balance (see *talent*<sup>1</sup>).] 1. To sustain or endure; specifically, in *med.*, to endure or support, as a strain or a drug, without pernicious effect.—2. To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; put up with; endure; refrain from restraining; treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; forbear to judge of or condemn with bigotry and severity: as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

The Gospel commands us to *tolerate* one another, though of various opinions.  
Milton, True Religion.

They would soon see that criminal means once *tolerated* are soon preferred.  
Burke, Rev. in France.

=Syn. 2. Permit, Consent to, etc. (see *allow*<sup>1</sup>); brook, put up with, abide, bear, bear with.

**toleration** (tol'e-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *toleration*; < OF. *toleration*, F. *tolération* = OSP. *toleracion* = It. *tolerazione*, < *L. toleratio*(-n-), < *tolerare*, pp. *toleratus*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1. The act of sustaining or enduring; endurance.

There is also moderation in *toleration* of fortune of every sorte, whiche of Tullie is called *equilibrium*.  
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 14.

2. The act of tolerating; allowance made for what is not wholly approved; forbearance.

The indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.

South.

3. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; also, the liberty granted by the governing power of a state to every individual to hold or publicly teach and defend his religious opinions, and to worship whom, how, and when he pleases, provided that he does not thereby violate the rights of others or infringe laws designed for the protection of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the governing power; the effective recognition by the state of the right which every person has to enjoy the benefit of all the laws and of all social privileges without any regard to difference of religion.

To this succeeded the King's declaration for an universal *toleration*.  
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

*Toleration* is of two kinds: the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration*; and the admitting them without distinction to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration*.  
Paley, Elements of Political Knowledge, x.

4. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of differences of opinion, conduct, or the like; tolerance.—5. In *med.* and *physiol.*, same as *tolerance*, 3.

Military surgery supplies many illustrations of *toleration* of shock and mildness of collapse after severe injuries to the medullary substance of the hemispheres.  
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 328.

6. Same as *tolerance*, 4.

In Germany and in the United States all silver coins, in France and Austria the major silver coins, are of the fineness 900, with a *toleration* of 3 units.  
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 71.

7. A license to gather oysters or operate oyster-beds. The fee is a *toleration* fee. [Brookhaven, Long Island.]—Act of *Toleration*, in *Eng. law*,

the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary (1689), cap. 18, by which Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, on condition of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles, with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc., were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms.—Syn. See *tolerance*.

**tolerationist** (tol'e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< toleration* + *-ist*.] One who advocates toleration.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 552.

**tolerator** (tol'e-rā-tor), *n.* [*< LL. tolerator*, one who endures, < *L. tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] One who tolerates. I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 139.

**tolhouse**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tollhouse*.

**tolibant** (tol'i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

**toling**, *n.* See *tolling*<sup>2</sup>.

**tolipanet**, *n.* Same as *turban*.

**toll**<sup>1</sup> (tōl), *n.* [*< ME. tol, tolle*, < AS. *tol*, *toll* = OS. *tolna* = OFries. *tolne*, *tolene*, *tolen* = D. *tol* = MLG. *toln*, *tolen*, *tollen*, *tolne*, *tolle* = OHG. MHG. *zol*, G. *zoll* = Icel. *tolr* = Sw. *tull* = Dan. *told* (Goth. not recorded), *toll*, duty, custom; orig. \**toln*- (OS. *tolna*, etc.) (*ln* > *ll* by assimilation), lit. 'that which is counted or told,' from a strong pp. of the verb represented by the secondary weak form *tell*, count, etc.: see *tell*, and cf. *tale*<sup>1</sup>, number, etc. Not connected with *LL. telonium*, < Gr. *τελώνιον*, a custom-house, etc. (ML. *toloneum*, *tolonium*, *tolnetum*, etc., *toll*, are perverted forms of *telonium*, appar. simulating *toll*.)] A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some use or privilege or other reasonable consideration.

Therfor gelde ge to alle men dettis, to whom tribut, tribut, to whom *tol*, *tol* (custom, A. V.).

Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7.

Toulouse the riche,

I gif the . . .  
The tolle and the tachmentez, tavernez and other,  
The towne and the tenementez with towrez so hye,  
That towchez to the tempretez, whilles my tyme lastez.  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1568.

The word *toll*, in its earliest use, appears to have signified a franchise enjoyed by lords of manors, and is defined by Glanvill as the liberty of buying and selling in one's own land.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 436.

(a) The payment claimed by the owners of a port for goods landed or shipped there.

Of wine, a *toll* in the strictest sense of the term was taken by the king's officer from every ship having in cargo ten casks or more, on the arrival of the ship at a port in England—viz., one cask from a cargo of ten up to twenty casks, and two casks from a cargo of twenty or more, unless the *toll* formed the subject of a composition in the way of a money payment.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 83.

(b) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break the soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures. (c) A portion of grain retained by a miller as compensation for grinding. (d) A fixed charge made by those concerned in the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, etc., for the passage, as at a toll-gate, of persons, goods, and cattle. (e) A compensation for services rendered, especially for transportation or transmission: as, canal *tolls*, railway *tolls*, and other charges have raised the price of wheat.

As the expense of carriage is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the *toll*, come cheaper to the consumer than they would otherwise have done.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

The estimate for special despatches includes telegraph *tolls* and pay of the correspondents who furnish the news.  
The Century, XL. 260.

**Toll thorough**, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or crossing a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

*Toll thorough* is paid for the use of a highway. In this case, if charged by a private person, some consideration, such as repair of the highway, must be shown, as such a toll is against common right. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 436.

**Toll traverse**, the toll exacted for passage or traffic over private land, bridges, ferries, etc.—*Toll turne*, or *turn toll*, a toll paid at the return of beasts from a fair or market where they were not sold.—*To run toll*, to avoid the payment of toll by running through the toll-gate.—Syn. *Duty*, *Tribute*, etc. See *tax*.

**toll**<sup>1</sup> (tōl), *v.* [*< ME. tollen* = Icel. *tolla* = Sw. *tulla* = Dan. *tolde*, tax, take toll; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To pay toll or tollage, as on a purchase.

As ich leyue for the lawe asketh  
Marchauns for here merchandise in many place to *tollen*.  
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 51.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for this; I'll none of him.  
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 149.

2. To take toll; exact or levy toll; especially, to take a portion of grain as compensation for grinding.

Wel coude he stelen corn and *tollen* thryes.  
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 562.



keeper of a toll-bar.



And now the turnpikes again  
Flow open in short space;  
The toll-men thinking, as before,  
That Gilpin rode a race.

Comper, John Gilpin.

**tol-lol** (tol-lol'), *a.* [Perhaps from *tolerable*.] Tolerably good; pretty fair. [Slang.]  
**tol-lol-ish** (tol-lol-ish'), *a.* Tolerable. [Slang.]

Lord Nelson, too, was pretty well —  
That is, *tol-lol-ish*!  
W. S. Gilbert, *Mystic Seelages*.

**tollon** (tol'on), *n.* Same as *toyon*.

**tolo** (tō'lo), *n.* [African.] The koodoo, *Strap-sicros kudu*, an African antelope. See cut under *koodoo*.

**tolosa-wood** (tō-lō'sā-wūd), *n.* An Australian shrub or tree, *Pittosporum bicolor*.

**tolsester** (tōl-ses'tēr), *n.* [ME. \**tolsester* (ML. *tolsestrum*), < *toll* + *sester*, *sester* (< L. *sestarius*): see *sester*, *sester*.] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Imp. Dict.*

**tolsey** (tōl'si), *n.* [ < *toll* + *-sey* (for *sec2*?).] A tollbooth; also, a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held.

The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants.

Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 239. (Davies.)

**tolt** (tōlt), *n.* [ < ML. *tolta* (OF. *tolte*, etc.), < L. *toltere*, take away: see *toll*.] In old Eng. law, a writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.

**Toltec** (tol'tek), *n.* [Mex.] A member of a race of Mexico which, according to tradition, coming from the north, ruled the country from the seventh to the eleventh century, their power passing later to the Aztecs. The remains of Mexican architecture which have been ascribed to them consist principally of colossal pyramidal structures of adobe bricks—temples and buildings of great size and rude plan corresponding to the needs of a communal state of society. The last, which are elaborately decorated with rude sculpture in high relief, seem to show that the Toltecs were a people of some civilization; and there is reason to believe that they were acquainted with the arts of weaving, pottery, hieroglyphic writing, and perhaps with that of working metals. Their religion is said to have been mild, and their laws just. Their civilization was overlain by that of the Aztecs, who ingrafted on it many bloody religious rites and childish social practices.

**Toltecán** (tol'te-kan), *a.* [ < *Toltec* + *-an*.] Relating to the family of ancient civilized peoples dwelling in Mexico, and in Peru and various parts of South America. *Encyc. Brit.*

**tolter** (tol'tēr), *v. i.* [ < ME. *tolteren*; cf. *totter*.] To struggle; founder. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tolu** (tō-lū or tō'lu), *n.* [Short for *Tolu balsam* or *balsam of Tolu*, so called as being brought from *Tolu*, now *Santiago de Tolu*, in the United States of Colombia. The origin of *Tolu* in this name is not ascertained.] A balsam obtained from incisions through the bark of *Myroxylon Toluifera*, an evergreen tree 60 or 80 feet high, found in the uplands of the United States of Colombia. It is a semi-fluid substance, becoming at length hard and brittle, of properties like those of the balsam of Peru, but less decided. It is somewhat used in medicine, and much more in perfumery, for burning pastilles. More fully named *balsam of tolu*.



Tolu-tree (*Myroxylon Toluifera*).

**toluene** (tol'ū-ēn), *n.*

[ < *tolu* + *-ene*.] Methyl benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>), a hydrocarbon forming a colorless mobile liquid having the odor of benzene, and of specific gravity 0.883 at 32° F. It is soluble to some extent in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, and dissolves iodine, sulphur, and many resins. It is obtained by the dry distillation of tolu and many other resinous bodies, by the action of potash on benzylic alcohol, and by heating toluic acid with lime. Also *toluol*.

**tolugt**, *v. t.* [ME. *toluggen*, *tologgen*; < *to-2* + *lug*.] To pull about.

Ligtliche Lyer lepe away thanne,  
Lorkynge thorw lanes to-lugged of manye.  
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 216.

**toluic** (tō-lū'ik), *a.* [ < *tolu* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from tolu.—**Toluic acid**, an aromatic monobasic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>.CO<sub>2</sub>H), a homologue of benzoic acid. It has three isomeric modifications.

**toluol** (tol'ū-ol), *n.* [ < *tolu* + *-ol*.] Same as *toluene*.

**tolutation** (tol-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [ < LL. *tolut*, in *tolutum*, on a trot, *tolutarius*, trotting (< *toltere*, lift: see *tolerate*), + *-ation*. Cf. *troil*.] A pacing or ambling. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 6.

**tolu-tree** (tō-lū'trē), *n.* The tree yielding tolu. See *tolu*.

**Tolypeutes** (tol-i-pū'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *tolypeutes*, wind off, achieve, < *tolō*, πη, a clue, ball.] A genus of armadillos, of the family *Dasyopodidae*, including the three-banded armadillo or *apar*, *T. trinctus*. Two others are described. See cut under *apar*.

**tolypeutine** (tol-i-pū'tin), *a.* and *n.* [ < *Tolypeutes* + *-ine*.] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to the genus *Tolypeutes*; like an *apar*.

*II. n.* A member of the genus *Tolypeutes*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 50.

**tom** (tom), *n.* [ < ME. *Tomme*, *Thomme*, abbr. of *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. *Θωμάς*, < Heb. *Thoma*, lit. 'twin.' Cf. *Thomas Didymus*, 'Thomas the twin,' the name of one of the apostles.] *1.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A familiar form of the common Christian name *Thomas*. Used, like the name *Jack*, as a generic name for a man or a fellow, implying some degree of slight or contempt: as, a *tom-fool*; *Tom o' Bedlam*.

It happened one time that a *Tom* of Bedlam came up to him, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, saying, "Leap, *Tom*, leap."

Aubrey, *Lives* (Thomas More).

"*Tom Raw*, the Griffin," a name which used to be applied to a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 172.

*2.* Used, like *jack*, attributively or in composition with the name of an animal, a male: as, a *tom-cat*; hence, as a noun, a male; specifically, a male cat.

*Tom* = "male" is commonly used in the neighbourhood of Liphook, Hampshire, when little animals or birds are spoken of. The word frequently stands by itself, as in the question "Is it only the *tom* which sing?" i. e., only the male nightingales and cuckoos; but it also appears in numerous compounds. I have heard *tom-rat*, *tom-rabbit*, *tom-mouse*, *tom-hedgehog*, *tom-ferret*, *tom-weasel*, *tom-robin*, *tom-thrush*, *tom-lark*, *tom-pigeon*, *tom-turkey*. *Tom-cock* is rarely used in referring to the domestic fowl, but such words as *tom-brahma* and *tom-bantam* are quite common. A sparrow, however, is a *jack-sparrow*, and a dog or larger animal is, I believe, never a *tom*.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 109.

Cats in each clime and latitude that dwell,  
Brown, sable, sandy, grey, and tortoiseshell,  
Of titles obsolete, or yet in use,  
*Tom*, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss.

Huddesford, *Monody on Dick*, an Academic Cat, *Salmagundi*, 1791. (Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 350.)

*3t.* The knave of trumps at gleek.

*Tom*, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four: that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamsters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365. (Nares.)

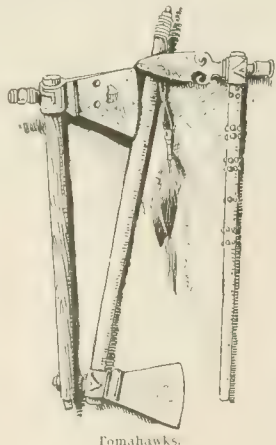
*4.* A close-stool. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—*5.* A machine formerly used in gold-washing, first in the southern Atlantic States, and later in California, where, however, it was soon superseded by the sluice. It is a trough set in an inclined position, about 20 inches wide at the upper and 30 at the lower end, near which for a short distance the wooden bottom is replaced by one of perforated sheet-iron, the holes being about an inch in diameter. Through these holes the finer gravel and sand with the gold pass into a somewhat wider flat box with riffles, on which the precious metal is caught by the help of the current and the necessary amount of stirring with the shovel. The *tom* is something like the "rocker," except that it is longer, and has no rocking motion. Both are very rough and cheap machinery; and most of the stuff originally worked by their aid has been washed over again, and sometimes a great number of times.—**Bottle Tom**, the bottle-tit, a bird.—**Long tom**. (*a*) *Navit*, a long gun as distinguished from a carronade; a large gun, especially when carried amidships on a swivel-carriage, etc., as distinguished from the smaller guns carried in broadside. (*b*) Same as def. 5, above. (*c*) A kind of large pitcher or water-can in use in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Old Tom**. See *old*.—**Tom and Jerry**, a hot, frothy, highly spiced drink, made of eggs, sugar, rum, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, etc.—**Tom Cox's traverse**. See *traverse*.

**tom-t**, *n.* A Middle English form of *toom*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 135.

**tomahawk**

(tom'a-hāk), *n.*

[Formerly also (given as Indian) *tomachack* (Smith), *tama-haac* (Webster), *tamohake* (Stra-



Tomahawks.

chey); of Amer. Ind. origin: Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a tomahawk: explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect—*atomahuk*, knock him down, *otamahaw*, he is knocked down.] *1.* The war-ax of the Indians of North America. The head was sometimes the horn of a deer put through a piece of wood in the form of a pickax, sometimes a long stone sharpened at both ends, used in the same way. After the



Tomahawk with Stone Head.

advent of white traders iron was brought into use for the heads. The tomahawk is also used as a hatchet. (*Capt. John Smith*.) The blunt side of the head is sometimes formed into a pipe-bowl which communicates with a tubular hollow made in the handle, the whole serving as a tobacco-pipe.

It was and is the custom of the Indians to go through the ceremony of burying the tomahawk when they made peace; when they went to war they dug it up again. Hence the phrases "to bury the tomahawk" and "to dig up the tomahawk" are sometimes used by political speakers and writers with reference to the healing up of past disputes or the breaking out of new ones. *Bartlett*.

Then smote the Indian tomahawk

On crashing door and shattering lock.

Whittier, *Pentucket*.

*2.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a hatchet of some fanciful form, supposed to be an Indian tomahawk.—**To bury the tomahawk**. See the quotation from *Bartlett*, above.

**tomahawk** (tom'a-hāk), *v. t.* [ < *tomahawk*, *n.*] To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

I have noticed, within eighteen months, the death of an aged person who was tomahawked by the Canadian savages on their last incursion to the banks of the Connecticut River. *Everett*, *Orations*, I. 385.

**tomalley**, **tomally** (to-mal'i), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *tournardin*, with ref. to the color.] The soft yellowish or greenish hepatic substance or so-called liver of the lobster. As used for food it is also called *sauce*. See *green-gland* (under *gland*) and *hepatopancreas*.

**tomalline** (to-mal'in), *n.* Same as *tomalley*.

**toman**, **tomaun** (tō-mān, -mān'), *n.* [Sometimes also *tomand*; = It. *tomano* (Florio), < Pers. *tōmān*, a coin so called, < Mongol *tōmān*, ten thousand.] A current gold coin of Persia, worth 7s. 2½d. English (about \$1.76).

One of the Khan's followers assured me that his chief would lose at least three thousand *tomans* if his income were this brigandage suppressed. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, xii.

**tomata**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tomato*. *Jefferson*, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 64.

**tomato** (tō-mā'tō or tō-mā'tō), *n.*; pl. *tomatoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *tomata*; = F. *tomate*, < Sp. Pg. *tomate*, < Mex. *tomatl*, a tomato.] The fruit of a garden vegetable, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, native in tropical South America, now widely cultivated for its esculent fruit in temperate as well as tropical lands; also, the plant itself. The stem is ordinarily weak and reclining, much branched, becoming 4 feet long, but in a French variety—the upright or tree tomato—erect, and sustaining its own fruit. The leaves are interruptedly pinnate, and stain green by contact. It has a small yellow flower, the parts of which are often multiplied in cultivation. The fruit is a berry, normally one- or two-celled and small; under culture, often many-celled and complicated in structure as if by the union of several fruits, large and of a depressed-globose form. A simple pear-shaped form exists; and in one very distinct variety, *L. cerasiforme*, the cherry- or currant-tomato, the fruit is scarcely larger than a large currant, and is borne in long racemes. The color is commonly some tint of red, sometimes yellow, in one variety nearly white. The tomato-fruit is of a soft, pulpy texture and peculiar slightly acid flavor. It is nutritious and wholesome, with laxative and antiscorbutic properties. The tomato was introduced into Europe early in the sixteenth century; but its esculent use in northern countries began much later. In the United States it was known only as a curiosity till about 1830. It is often called *love-apple*, a translation of the French *pomme d'amour*, which is a corruption of the former Italian name *pomo dei Mori*, the plant having reached Italy through Morocco. From this name aphrodisiac properties have been ascribed to it.—**Cannibal's tomato**, a Polynesian shrub, *Solanum anthropogorum*, with dark glossy foliage, and berries of the size, shape, and color of small tomatoes. The fruit is sometimes made into a sauce, and the leaves are used as a vegetable, having been formerly considered a requisite of a cannibal feast.—**Cherry- or currant-tomato**. See *def.*

—**Husk-tomato**. Same as *strawberry tomato*.—**Strawberry tomato**. See *strawberry tomato*.—**Tomato catch-up**. See *catch-up*.—**Tomato-fruit worm**, the larva of *Heliothis armigera*, a common and cosmopolitan noctuid moth. It feeds also upon cotton-bolls, the ears of Indian corn, and many other plants. See cut under *Heliothis*.—**Tomato hawk-moth**, the tomato-sphinx.—**Tree-tomato**. (*a*) See *def.* (*b*) See *Euphorbia*.

**tomato-gall** (tō-mā'tō-gāl), *n.* A gall made upon the twigs of the grape-vine in the United States by the gall-midge *Lasioptera vitis*: so



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High tomb, an altar tomb. Ledger tomb, a tomb cov-

tomb (töm), v. t. [*< tomb, n.*] To bury; inter;tombac, tombak (tom'bak), n. [Also *tomback*,tombac, formerly *tombaque*, *ton baka*; = *F. tom-*bater = *Sp. tumbaga* = *Pg. tumbaga*, *tumbaga* =It. *tumbaga*, *tumbaga*, Malay *tumbaga*, *tumbaga*, Javanesetombaga, copper, *Skt. tumbaka*, *tumbaka*, cop-

per.] One of the many names of brass; Prince's

metal; Mannheim gold. Similar and *tombac* are

names indiscriminately applied to varieties of brass

used for mock jewelry. Various analyses of alloys sold

under the name of *tombac* show from 2 to 10 per cent.

of copper and corresponding amounts of zinc. Some

French varieties of *tombac* contain a small percentage of

lead besides the copper and zinc.

The King made him [the General] a feast; the dishes

were of gold, or *Tambayeke* (which is mixed of gold andbrass). *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 549.

tomb-bat (töm'bat), n. A bat of the genus

*Taphozous*; a taphian; so called because the

original species was found in the chambers of

Egyptian pyramids.

tombesteret, n. See *tumbester*.

tomb-house (töm'hous), n. A tomb; a mauso-

leum.

Some years later the unfinished chapel was given by

Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and for long after it was

known as Wolsey's tomb-house. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.tombic (töm'ik), a. [*< tomb + -ic*] Pertaining

to tombs; particularly, noting the view that the Great Pyramid of Egypt was designed

exclusively for sepulture. [Recent.]

The merely *tombic* theory (to use a word coined, I imagine,

by Professor Piazza Smyth, and more convenient per-

haps than defensible)

R. A. Proctor, Great Pyramid, p. 172.

tombless (töm'les), a. [*< tomb + -less*] With-

out a tomb.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,

Tombless, with no remembrance over them.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 2. 229.tomblyt, adv. An old spelling of *toomly*.

tomboc (tom'bock), n. [Javanese.] A weapon

with a long handle or staff, used by the people

of Java and the neighboring islands. It is

sometimes a spear, and sometimes it has a

blade like that of a halberd.

tombola (tom'bō-lä), n. [= *F. tombola*, *< It.**tombola*, a kind of lottery, appar. *< tombolare*,fall, tumble; see *tumble*.] A lottery game

popular in France and in the southern United

States. Fancy articles are offered for prizes; a card

containing several numbers is given to each person, and

all the numbers on the card must be drawn in order to

secure a prize.

A pair of statuettes, a golden tobacco-box, a costly

jewel-casket, or a pair of richly gemmed horse-pistols

... went into the shop-window of the ever-obliging

apothecary, to be disposed of by *tombola*.G. W. Cable, *Grandissimes*, p. 144.tomboy (tom'boy), n. [*< tom + boy*] 1†. A

rude, boisterous boy.

Is all your delite and ioy

In whisking and ramping abroad like a *Tom boy*?Udall, *Roister Doister*, ii. 4.

2. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.

Tumble. To Dance ... hereof we yet call a wench that

skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *Tomboy*.Frost, *Restitution of Deceased Intelligence* (ed. 1628),

p. 234.

The color in her face was warmer as she exclaimed, ...

Just think of me at that age - what a *tomboy* I was!

The Century, N.Y. 1862.

3†. A worthless woman; a strumpet.

To be partner'd

With *tomboys* hired with that self exhibitionWhich your own coiffers yield! *Shak., Cymbeline*, i. 6. 122.

This is thy work, woman, ...

The seeing of your smirking sweetness, you filly,

You tit, you *tomboy*! *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, ii. 1.tombstone (töm'stön), n. [*< tomb + stone*.]

1. A stone placed over a grave, to preserve the

memory of the deceased; a sepulchral monu-

ment.

Make not error

A *tombstone* of your virtues,

whose fair life

Deserves a constellation.

*Beau. and Fl., Thierry and**Theodoret*, iv. 1.

Sometimes endeavoring to

decipher the inscriptions on

the *tombstones* which formed

the pavement beneath my

feet. *Irring, Sketch-Book*, p. 211.Seated on an upright *tomb-*

stone, close to him, was a

strange unearthly figure.

*Dickens, Pickwick*, xxix.2. In *her.*, a bearing

representing a sar-

cophagus or altar-

tomb, usually having a

large Latin cross on

the slab or top.

tom-cat (tom'kat), n.

[*< tom + cat*.] A male

cat, especially a full-

grown male cat.

Sunk from a Lion to a tame

*Tom Cat**Peter Pindar's Prophecy*

[(ed. 1759).]

tomcod (tom'kod), n. [Appar. *< tom + cod*,<sup>2</sup>but said to be corrupted from Amer. Ind. *ta-**caud*, 'plenty-fish.'] 1. The frost-fish, *Micro-**gadus tomcodus* (see *cut* under *Microgadus*);

also, loosely, one of several small fishes like or

mistaken for this one. Also *tommy-cod*.—2.

The jack-fish or rock-fish, a scorpionoid fish,

*Sebastes paucispinis*. [Monterey, California.]—3. The kingfish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. See*cut* under *kingfish*.

Tom-doublet (tom'dub'1), n. A double-dealer.

He is for a single ministry, that he may play the *Tom-**double* under it.*Character of a Sneaker* (1705) (Harl. Misc., II. 355).

[(Davies).]

tome<sup>1</sup> (töm), n. [*< F. tome* = *Sp. Pg. It. tomo*,*< L. tomos*, a part of a book, a volume, tome,*< Gr. τόμος*, a cut, piece, a part of a book, a vol-ume, tome, section, *< τέρω, τέρω, cut*. Fromthis Gr. verb are also *Et. atom*, *atomy*, *tema*,*temesis*, *entoma*, *entomology*, etc., and many wordsending in *-tome* or *-tomy*, as *epitome*, *anatomy*,*lithotomy*, etc. In *fleam*<sup>1</sup> it appears reduced to

a single letter.] A volume forming a part of a

larger work; any volume, especially a ponder-

ous one.

The relation of their Christian Rites belongs to another

*Tome*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 78.

A volume old and brown,

A huge *tome*, bound

In brass and wild-beast's hide.

*Longfellow, Golden Legend*, ii.tome<sup>2</sup>, a. See *toom*.tomelet (töm'let), n. [Dim. of *tome*.] A small

tome or volume.

toment (töm'ent), n. [*< NL. tomentum*, *< L.**tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers, etc.,for cushions, etc.] Same as *tomentum*.

tomentose, tomentous (töm-men'tös, -tus), a.

[= *F. tomenteux* = *Sp. Pg. It. tomentoso*, *< L.**tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers: see*toment*.] 1. In *bot.*, covered with hairs so close

as scarcely to be distinguished; densely pubes-

cent with matted wool or tomentum; coated

with down-like hairs.—2. In *entom.*, clothed

with short inconspicuous hairs interwoven or

matted together.—3. In *anat.*, fleecy; floccu-lent. See *tomentum*, 2.tomentum (töm-men'tum), n. [NL.: see *toment*.]1. In *bot.*, a species of pubescence, consisting

of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close

to the surface.—2. In *anat.*, the flocculent in-

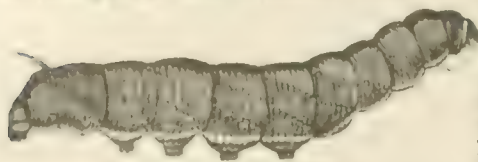
ner surface of the pia mater: more fully called

*tomentum cerebri*.tomfool (tom'fö1'), n. [*< tom + fool*.] 1.

A silly fool; a trifler: also used attributively.

He had resolved to treat these *tomfools* with proper con-

tempt, by paying no more heed to them.

W. Black, *In Far Lochaber*, xiv.

tomato-plant. The dark, spotted sphinx, which feeds on the foliage of the tomato-plant in the United States.

tomaun, v. See *tomaun*.

tom-axe (töm'aks), n. [An accom. form of *tom-*

*axe* (formerly *tomahawk*, etc.).] A tomahawk.

A *tom-axe* dressed as he goes to war may bring company

together, but if he cuts the scolding knife and *tom-axe*

there are more than battles that will never be persuaded

to see him out through a gate. *Johnson, Idler*, No. 49.

tomb (töm), n. [*< ME. tombe, tombe, tumba, < OF.*

*tomba, tombe, F. tomba* = *Pr. tomba* = *Sp. Pg. tumba*

= *It. tumba*, *< LL. tumba* (rare), *< Gr. τῆμος*, a sepulchral mound, barrow, grave,

tomb, also a tombstone; prob. akin to *L. tumulus*, a mound; see *tumulus*.] 1. An excavation

in earth or rock, intended to receive the dead

body of a human being; a grave; also, a cham-

ber or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth,

with walls and a roof, or wholly above ground,

for the reception of the dead, whether plain,

or decorated by means of architecture, sculp-

ture, etc.; a mausoleum; a sarcophagus. See

also *cuts* under *catacomb*, *Lycian*, and *altar-*

*tomb*.

Twenty thousand men

As he bent in a bough, A thought to him

Which is not *tomb* enough, and content

To hide the slain. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 4. 64.

Methinks I see thee ...

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.

*Shak., R. and J.*, iii. 3. 36.

2. A monument erected to preserve the mem-

ory of the dead; any sepulchral structure; a

cenotaph.

In the centre of Acre, that he lying was

As he bent in a bough, A thought to him

Which is not *tomb* enough, and content

To hide the slain. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 4. 64.

I passed to a tomb, a place where lay the effigy of

a knight in complete armor. *Irring, Sketch-Book*, p. 211.

3. Same as *altar early*.

Every altar used for the celebration of mass must, ac-

cording to Roman Catholic rule, contain some authorized

relics. These are inserted into a cavity prepared for their

reception, called "the *tomb*," by the bishop of the diocese,

and sealed up with the episcopal seal.

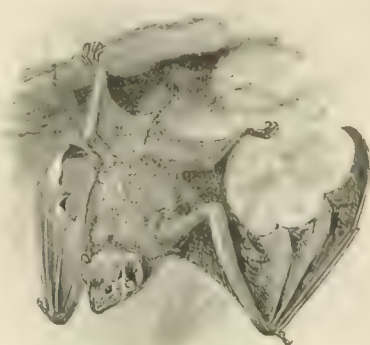
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 357.

4. Figuratively, the end of earthly life; death.

Young Churchill fell as life began to bloom;

And Bradford's trembling Age expects the *Tomb*.

*Prior, Ode to George Villiers*



Tomb-bat, *Taphozous nudiventris*.

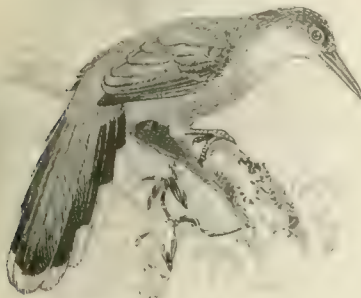


Tomb-house, *Hamlet*, iv. 4. 64.





2. The Jamaican rainbird, *Sayornis carolinensis*. Though this is one of the ground-cuckoos (see *Sayornis*), it is also at home in trees and bushes, where it



Tomfool, *Sayornis carolinensis*.

perches with ease. It is intermediate in some respects between the chaparral-cock and the common rain-crows of the United States, but is much larger than the latter, and, like these, is supposed to foretell rain by its cries. The coloration is mostly a toned gray or drab, but with the breast rufous, and the ample fan-shaped tail framed in black and white.

**tomfool** (tom'fōl'), *v. i.* [*< tomfool, n.*] To act foolishly and triflingly. [Colloq.]

"And leave you to go tomfooling out there again?" asks Rhoda Broughton, *Alas*, xxiv.

**tomfoolery** (tom'fōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*< tomfool + -er-y.*] 1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behavior; nonsense.

"Foolery" was thought of old sufficiently expressive; nothing short of *tomfoolery* will do now.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Archdeacon Hare and W. Landor. 2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

The bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tomfoolery*. Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxvi.

**tomfoolish** (tom'fōl'ish), *a.* [*< tomfool + -ish.*] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery. [Rare.]

A man he is by nature merry, Somewhat *Tomfoolish*, and comical, very. Southey, *Nondescrites*, viii. (Davies.)

**tomfoolishness** (tom'fōl'ish-ness), *n.* Tomfoolery. *The Century*, XXXV. 675. [Rare.]

**tom-hurry** (tom'hur'i), *n.* The common skua. See cut under *skua*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**tomia**, *n.* Plural of *tomium*.

**tomial** (tō'mi-āl), *a.* [*< tomium + -al.*] In or on, cutting, as a part of the bill; of or pertaining to the tomia, or to a tomium: as, the *tomial* edge of the bill; *tomial* serration.

**Tomicus** (tom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1810), *< Gr. τομικός*, of or for cutting, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *to-me*.] A large and wide-spread genus of bark-beetles, of the family *Scolytidae*, having the antennal club large and oval or rounded, the declivity of the elytra deeply concave with acute margin and usually strong teeth, and the tibiae coarsely serrate. About 60 species are known, of which 13 are commonly found under the bark of coniferous trees in the United States. *T. calligraphus* is the fine-writing bark-beetle, so called from the character of its burrows under pine-bark.

**tomin** (tō'min), *n.* [= F. *tomin*, *< Sp. tomin*, a weight of twelve grains, *< Ar. tomin*, an eighth part.] A jewelers' weight of twelve grains.

**tomiparous** (tō-mip'a-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. τομή*, a cutting, a section (*< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *to-me*), + L. *parere*, produce, bring forth.] In bot., producing spores by division.

**tomium** (tō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *tomia* (-i-ā). [NL., *< Gr. τομή*, cutting, sharp, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *to-me*.] In ornith., the cutting edge of a bird's bill; either of the opposing edges of the upper and under mandible, which meet in apposition along the commissure. There are four *tomia*—right and left upper, and right and left lower. The former are the superior or maxillary *tomia*; the latter the inferior or mandibular *tomia*. See cut under *bill*.

**tomjohn** (tom'jōn), *n.* Same as *tomjon*.

**tomkin-post** (tom'kin-pōst), *n.* In a grain-mill, the post supporting the pivot-end of the bridge-tree. E. H. Knight.

**tomling** (tom'ling), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + -ling.*] A male kitten. Southey, *Letters*. (Davies.) [Rare.]

**tomlyt**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *toomly*.

**tommy** (tom'i), *n.*; pl. *tommies*. [Perhaps a particular application of *Tommy*, a familiar dim. of *Tom*: see *tom<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Originally, a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions; especially, goods given to a workman in lieu of wages.

[In this and the next two uses slang, Eng.]

Halliwel sets down the word *tommy*, meaning provisions, as belonging to various dialects. It is now current among the "navy" class. . . . Hence we have the name of an institution righteously absorbed by political economists, the store belonging to an employer where his workmen must take out part of their earnings in kind, especially in *tommy* or food, whence the name of *tommy* shop. Macmillan's *Mag.* (Comp. Dict.)

2. A *tommy-shop*.—3. The system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system.—4. A simple fellow. Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A *tom-cat*. [Colloq.]—6. A small round lever used to tighten round-headed screw-bolts that are perforated for this purpose.—7. The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. See cut under *puffin*. [Local, Eng.]—Soft *tommy*.

(a) Soft and newly baked bread, as opposed to hardtack or sea-biscuit. [Slang.]

It is placed in antithesis to soft and new bread, what English sailors call *soft tommy*.

De Quincy, *Roman Meals*. (Davies.)

Hence—(b) A species of soft solder used in the jewelers' trade. G. E. Gee, *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 137.

**tommy** (tom'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tommied*, ppr. *tommying*. [*< tommy, n.*] To enforce the *tommy* or truck system on; oppress or defraud by the *tommy* system. [Slang, Eng.]

The fact is, we are *tommied* to death.

Disraeli, *Sybil*, iii. 1.

**tommy-noddy** (tom'i-nod'i), *n.* 1. The tadpole-hake, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. Same as *tom-noddy*, 1.

**tommy-shop** (tom'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. [Slang, Eng.]

The employers . . . supplied them [the miners] with food in order that they might spend no money save in the truck-shops or *tommy-shops*.

Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 145.

**tom-noddy** (tom'nod'i), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *tom-norry*; *< tom<sup>1</sup> + noddy*.] 1. The puffin or sea-parrot. Also *tommy-noddy*, and *tom-norry* or *tommy-norie*. See cut under *puffin*. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. A blockhead; a dolt; a dunce; a fool.

**tom-norry** (tom'nor'i), *n.* [Also *tommy-norie*: see *tom-noddy*.] Same as *tom-noddy*, 1. [Scotch.]

**tom-noup** (tom'nōp), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + noup*, var. of *nope*.] The black-headed tomtit, or greater titmouse, *Parus major*. See cut under *Parus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tomobranchia** (tō-mō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. τράχη*, cut (*< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut), + *βράχια*, gills: see *branchia*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora*, or ascidians, distinguished from *Holobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia*.

**to-morn**, *adv.* [ME. *to morwen*, *to morgen*, *to mazen*, etc.: see *to-morrow*, and cf. *morn*, *morrow*.] To-morrow. Chaucer.

**to-morrow**, *tomorrow* (tō-mor'ō), *adv.* and *n.* [*< ME. to morwe*, *to morge*, also *to morwen*, *to morgen* (see *to-morn*), *< AS. tō morgen*, *tō merigen*, *tō merigen*, on the morrow, in the morning; *tō*, to, on; *morgen*, *merigen*, *merigen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow; see *morrow*, *morn*. Cf. *to-day*, *to-night*.] I. *adv.* On the morrow; on the day after the present.

That Mede ys thus ymarred *to-morwe* thou shalt aspice. Piers Plowman (C), iii. 46.

**To-morrow come never**, on a day which will never arrive; never. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ra. . . . He shall have it in a very little Time. Sy. When? *To-morrow come never?* Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 34.

II. *n.* The morrow; the day after the present day.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*. Franklin, *Works*, I. xxii.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day, Live till *to-morrow*, will have pass'd away. Couper, *Needless Alarm*.

[*To-morrow*, whether as adverb or noun, is often used with a noun following, also adverbial: as, *to-morrow morning*.]

I will, by *to-morrow* dinner-time, Send him to answer thee. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 564.]

**tompion<sup>1</sup>** (tom'pi-on), *n.* 1. Same as *tampion*.—

2. The inking-pad of a lithographic printer. Also *tompon*.

**tompion<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [Said to be so called from the maker, Thomas *Tompion*, who died in 1669.]

A watch. Seager.

Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride, A bubble-bow and *tompion* at her side. Pope, *Treatise on the Bathos*.

**Tom-piper** (tom'pī-pēr), *n.* 1. A familiar term for a piper.

So have I seene Tom-piper stand upon our village greene, Backt with the May-pole, while a jocund crew In gentle motion circularly threw Themselves about him. W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] The piper gurnard, *Trigla lyra*, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

**Tom-poker** (tom'pōk'ēr), *n.* [*< Tom<sup>1</sup> + poker<sup>2</sup>*.] A bugbear to frighten children. [Prov. Eng.]

**tompon** (tom'pon), *n.* Same as *tompson<sup>1</sup>*, 2.

**tom-pudding** (tom'pud'ing), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + pudding*.] The little grebe, or dabchick. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

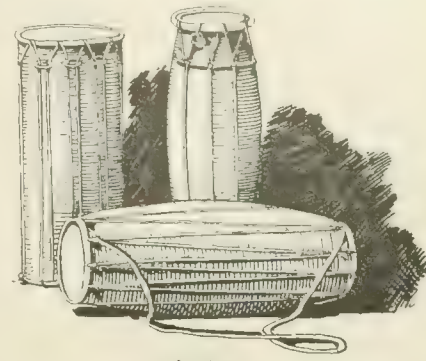
**tomrig** (tom'rig), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + rig<sup>2</sup>*.] A rude, wild girl; a tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady, and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and tomrig.

Drum, On Pope's Rape of the Lock, p. 16. (Latham.)

**tomtit** (tom'tit'), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + tit<sup>2</sup>*.] Some little bird; a tit or titling. Specifically—(a) A titmouse of any kind. See *Parus*. (b) The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. [Irish.] (c) The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.] (d) The green tody of Jamaica, *Todus viridis*. See cut under *bird*. Brown, *Brisson*.

**tom-tom** (tom'tom), *n.* [Also *tom-tam*; Hind. *tamtam*, a drum; an imitative reduplication.]



Tom-toms

1. In India, the drum used by musicians, jugglers, public criers, etc.—2. Same as *gong<sup>2</sup>*, 1.

**tom-tom** (tom'tom), *v. i.* [*< tom-tom, n.*] To beat on a tom-tom. Sala, *Trip to Barbary*, 1866.

**tom-trot** (tom'trot'), *n.* A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together. When it is cooling and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces. Halliwel.

I want toffy; I have been eating *Tom Trot* all day. Disraeli, *Coningsby*, i. 9.

**tom-turkey** (tom'tēr'ki), *n.* [*< tom<sup>1</sup> + turkey*.] A turkey-cock.

I never heard that a *tom-turkey* would set on eggs. H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 64.

**ton<sup>1</sup>** (tun), *n.* [A form of *tun*, phonetically archaic, retained in designations of measure prob. by reason of its use in statutes, where the F. and ML. forms are usually favored: see *tun<sup>1</sup>*.]

1t. A cask; hence, a measure of capacity used for wine. See *tun<sup>1</sup>*, 1.—2. A measure of capacity: used (a) for timber, 40 feet of oak or ash timber, sometimes 48 or 50 feet of hewn; (b) for flour, 8 sacks or 10 barrels; (c) for potatoes, 10 to 36 bushels; (d) for wheat, 20 bushels; (e) for earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard, sometimes 23 cubic feet; (f) for grindstones, 15 cubic feet; (g) for Portland stone, 16 cubic feet; (h) for salt, 42 bushels; (i) for lime, 40 bushels; (j) for coke, 28 bushels; (k) for the carrying capacity of a ship, 40 cubic feet (this is what is called the *actual tonnage*: see *tonnage*).

Here arrived yesterday a Dutch ship of 200 tons, with 250 tons of salt, sent by Mr. Onge from Lisbon. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 430.

3. A measure of weight, equal to 20 hundred-weight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (the long ton), or in the United States to 2,000 pounds (the short ton).—Register ton. See *tonnage*, 2.

**ton<sup>2</sup>** (ton), *n.* [*< F. ton*, tone: see *tone<sup>1</sup>*.] Hence *tonish*. The prevailing mode; high fashion; style; air of fashion. See *bon-ton*.

All that one likes is *ton*, and all that one hates is bore. Mrs. Hannah Cochrane, *Who's the Duke?* i. 3.

Nature . . . made you, . . . and it then made something very lovely; and if you would suffer us of quality to give you the *ton*, you would be absolutely divine. Colman, *Jealous Wife*, ii.

As praying's the *ton* of your fashion; A prayer from the muse you well may excuse. Burns, *Ye Sons of Old Killie*.

**ton<sup>3</sup>**, *indef. pron.* See *ton<sup>2</sup>*.

**ton<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English plural of *tor*.

**-ton**. [*< ME. -toun*, *< AS. -tūn*, being the word *tūn*, town, used in composition: see *town*.] A form of *toun*, being the word *toun* used in place-names, as *Ashton*, *Hampton*, *Wolverton*, *Merton*.

**tonal** (tō'nal), *a.* [*< ton<sup>1</sup> + -al*.] 1. In music, of or pertaining to tones.



It was very possible that her philosophic studies had taught her the art of reflection, and that, as she would have said herself, she was tremendously *toned down*.



To **tone up**, to give a higher tone or character to; make more vigorous or forcible; heighten; strengthen.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take on a particular tone; specifically, to assume color or tint.

If the prints are fumed in a box, and are left in too long, they will *tone* to a cold blue. *Lea, Photography*, p. 277.

2. To harmonize in tone, color, or tint.

Beaded passementerie, which *tones* in with the delicate shades of blue and pink chiton, and dark velvet.

*The Spectator* (St. Louis), XI, 327.

To **tone up**, to gain in tone, strength, or vigor.

The Bensons passed through Washington the other day from the south, and spoke of going to Atlantic City to *tone up* a little before the season.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 28.

**tone**<sup>2</sup> (tôn), *indef. pron.* [ME. *ton*, *toom*, *tane*, in the *tone* (See the *tone*), a misdivision of *that one*, that *one*. Cf. *tother*.] One: originally and usually preceded by *the*, and usually followed by *the tother*. See etymology. Compare *tother*.

Thou sulde doo bathe [both] . . . the *tone* and the *tother*.

*Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The *toon* yeveth conysaunce,

And the *tother* ignorance.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5559.

Many other things, touchyng the pestilent secte of Luther and Tyndale, by the *tone* bygone in Saxony: and by the *tother* laboured to be brought into England.

*Sir T. More, Worship of Images*, Utopia, Int., p. xci.

**tone-color** (tôn'kul'ôr), *n.* In musical acoustics, same as *timbre*.

The variety of *tone colour* . . . and the brilliant effects obtainable by a full-sized band of artist-performers.

*Grove, Dict. Music*, IV, 472.

**toned** (tônd), *a.* [*< tone*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having tone or a tone: much used in composition: as, high-toned; shrill-toned. Specifically—(a) In a state of proper tension; strung.

It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

(b) Tinted; slightly colored: noting paper and other fabrics, as, a two-toned ribbon. (c) In *phot.*, treated with chemicals to improve the color.—**Toned paper**, paper of a very pale amber tint, intermediate between warm buff and ivory-white.

What is often called *toned paper* is nearer the natural color—a yellowish shade—of the pulp.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXV, 120.

**toneless** (tôn'les), *a.* [*< tone*<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Without tone; unmodulated; unaccentuated.

His voice . . . was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl . . . as the deep notes of a violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry and other lazy geese in the afternoon sunshine.

*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xxix.

**tonelessness** (tôn'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being toneless; lack of tone, in any sense.

Any dulness or *tonelessness* on percussion at one apex must, in a doubtful case, be regarded as of great significance.

*Lancet*, 1889, II, 1294.

**tone-master** (tôn'más'tér), *n.* A master or expert in the artistic use of tones; a trained and experienced musical composer.

**tone-measurer** (tôn'mezh'ür-ér), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

**tone-painting** (tôn'pân'ting), *n.* The art, process, or result of depicting by means of tones; musical description or suggestion.

**toner** (tôn'ér), *n.* One who or that which tones.

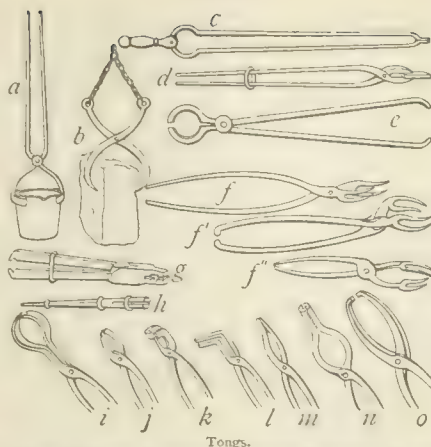
Sulphuric and nitric acids have some claim to be regarded as *toners* of the vasomotor nerves.

*Medical News*, LIII, 499.

**tone-relationship** (tôn'rê-lâ'shôn-ship), *n.* In music, same as *relation*, 9.

**tone-syllable** (tôn'sil'ä-bl), *n.* An accented syllable. *Imp. Dict.*

**tong<sup>1</sup> (tông), *n.* [*< ME. tonge, tange, < AS. tang, tange, also tang = OFries. tange = MLG. tange, D. tang, a pair of tongs or pincers = MLG. tange = OHG. zanga, MHG. G. zange = Icel. tång (tang-) = Sw. tång = Dan. tang, tongs; cf. OHG. zangar, MHG. G. zanger, biting, sharp, lively; Teut. √ tang = Gr. δακνω = Skt. √ dāṇ, daṇ, bite. Cf. tang<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One of a number of holding- and lifting-instruments of various forms. They may be grouped under three types: those consisting of two arms hinged or pivoted together near the upper or handle end, as the common fire-tongs; those consisting of two arms joined together by a spring at the top, as sugar-tongs; and those in which the two arms are joined together by a pivot near the lower end, as the blacksmiths' tongs. Their special names are chiefly descriptive of the shape of the short arms of the two levers that form the biting part or jaw, as *flat-bit tongs*, *crook-tongs*, etc. Tongs are also named from their use, as *bottle-tongs*, *crucible-tongs*, *wire-tongs*, etc. (See *ice-tongs*, *lacy-tongs*, *oyster-tongs*, *pipe-tongs*, *sugar-tongs*.) Now always used in the plural, and often in the phrase *pair of tongs*, designating one implement. The plural form is also rarely used as a singular. See cut in next column, and cuts under *pinch-tongs* and *punch*.***



Tongs.

a, crucible tongs; b, bottle tongs; c, blacksmith's tongs; d, tongs for tongs; e, pinning tongs; f, pinning tongs; g, pinning tongs; h, pinning tongs; i, pinning tongs; j, pinning tongs; k, pinning tongs; l, pinning tongs; m, pinning tongs; n, pinning tongs; o, pinning tongs.

Thou hast clivers [claws] suth stronge,  
Thou tuengst [twingest] that mid so [as] doth a *tonge*.

*Ouel and Nightingale* (ed. Wright), l. 156.

The *tonges* that drow the nyles out  
Of fet, of handes, al about.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,  
A pair of red-hot yron *tongs* did take  
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith  
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV, v. 44.

He sat by the fireside, . . . writing the name of his mistress in the ashes with an old *tongs* that had lost one of its legs.

*Ireing, Salmagundi*, No. 2. (Davies.)

Sure the shovel and *tongs*

To each other belongs.

*Lover, Widow Machree*.

[Tongs were formerly used in rough burlesque music:

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let's have the

*tongs* and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 32.]

2. In *diamond-cutting*, a two-footed wooden stand that has at one end a vise-like iron holder, into which the dop containing the diamond is fastened, holding the diamond against the wheel.—3. *pl.* A device for anchoring the body of a car to the track when it is not in use. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—4. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, New Eng.]

The boys dressed in *tongs*, a name for pantaloons or overalls that had come into use. *S. Judd, Margaret*, i. 6.

**Asparagus-tongs**, a pair of tongs with broad flat blades, one of which has a hooked or turned-up end, to retain the stalks of asparagus. A spoon and a fork are sometimes hinged together in place of the blades.—**Clam-tongs**, an instrument for tonging clams, like oyster-tongs, but differing in the width of the head, which averages 3½ feet.—**Coral-tongs**, tongs used in the coral-fishery.—**Dog-tongs**. See the quotation.

We have never heard of *dog tongs* out of Wales. Mr. Owen figures one of these instruments, which it is not easy to describe without an illustration. They were used for catching dogs which were so ill-trained as to fight during the time of service. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I, 479.

**Hammer and tongs**. See *hammer*.—**Sardine-tongs**, small tongs, like sugar-tongs but with broad flat blades, used for lifting sardines out of the box without breaking them.—**Sliding tongs**. See *slide*.—**Tourmalin tongs**. See *polariscope*.

**tong<sup>2</sup> (tông), *v.* [*< tong<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* To seize, hold, or take with tongs.**

Though there is a planting interest at Mobile, Ala., most of the oysters on sale are of native growth, and *tonged* in a part of the bay called the "gully."

*Fisheries of U. S.*, V, ii, 548.

II. *intrans.* To handle or use tongs; capture something, as oysters, with tongs.

He fishes, he *tongs* for oysters.

*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII, 512.

**tong<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.  
**tonga** (tông'gä), *n.* [*< Hind. tängä.*] A light two-wheeled vehicle with wooden axletrees, drawn by ponies or oxen, and much used on the up-country roads in British India.**

The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight. It is easily described, for in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot, though the accommodation is so modified as to allow four persons to sit in it back to back.

*F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs*, ix.

**Tonga bean** (tông'gä bën). See *tonka-bean*.  
**Tongan** (tông'gan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tonga* (see def.) + -an.] I. *a.* Relating to the Tonga Islands. See II.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, a group of islands (so called from Tonga or Tonga-tabu, one of the chief islands) and kingdom in the South Pacific, east-south-east of the Fiji Islands.

**tonge**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *tong<sup>1</sup>*.

**tonge**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

**tonger** (tông'ér), *n.* [*< tong<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One whose occupation is the catching of oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II, 515.

**tonging** (tông'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tong<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The use of the oyster-tongs; the method or practice of taking oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II, 513.

**tongkang** (tông'kang'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat or junk used in the Eastern Archipelago. *Sinmonds*.

**tongman** (tông'man), *n.*; *pl.* *tongmen* (-men). One who uses the tongs in taking oysters; a *tonger*. Also *tongsman*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II, 525.

**Tongrian beds**. The name given to the lower division of the Oligocene in Belgium: so called from Tongres in Belgium. It is the equivalent of the Egelén beds of Germany.

**tongs** (tôngz), *n. pl.* See *tong<sup>1</sup>*.

**tongsman** (tôngz'man), *n.* Same as *tongman*. *Duridson*.

**tongue** (tung), *n.* [An awkward un-English spelling (first used in early mod. E., and appar. simulating the terminal form of *F. langue*, *tongue*; cf. *gungue* for *gang*, *trungue* for *trung*, etc.) of what would be reg. mod. \**tong* or rather \**tung*, early mod. E. also *toong*; *< ME. tonge, tunge, < AS. tunge = OS. tunge = OFries. tunge = MD. tonghe, D. tong = MLG. LG. tunge = OHG. zungä, MHG. G. zunge = Icel. tunga = Sw. tunga = Dan. tunge = Goth. tuggō = Ir. Gael. teanga* (for \**tenga*) = OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *língua*, *língua* = *F. langue*), *tongue*; perhaps cognate with OBulg. *yznuikū* = Bohem. *žazykazyukū*, etc., = OFruss. *insuwis*, *tongue*, and possibly with Skt. *jihvā*, Zend *juhū*, *tongue*. The Gr. word is entirely different (see *glossa*). From the L. form of the word are derived E. *lingual*, etc., *language*.] 1. The principal organ of the special sense of taste or the gustatory faculty; the lingual apparatus, or *lingua*. It is usually a fleshy and freely movable mass which partly fills the mouth, and has important functions in the acts of talking and eating. Together with the lips, teeth, and cheeks, the tongue serves to articulate, modulate, or qualify sounds produced in the windpipe, and in man is thus an organ of speech; it is equally concerned in the many natural cries of animals, the songs of birds, etc. It is a direct aid in the process of mastication, in directing food between the teeth, and in the act of swallowing or deglutition, by forcing food and drink from the mouth through the fauces into the pharynx. It is concerned in spitting, and in almost every action in which the mouth takes part. The tongue is often a prehensile organ, as for lapping or licking; sometimes a rasp or file, as in the lion and the snail; sometimes a dart or spear, as in woodpeckers, and in chameleons and many other reptiles. The tongue is rarely rudimentary or wanting in vertebrates, as in some birds and the aglossal batrachians. It is forked in serpents. Its structure and mechanism are more elaborate in some of the lower vertebrates, especially in birds and reptiles, than in mammals. In these last the tongue is chiefly a mass of muscle attached to the hyoid bone and lower jaw, and covered with mucous membrane. (a) In man the tongue is placed in the floor of the mouth, between the two branches of the lower jaw. The base or root of the tongue is fixed to the hyoid or tongue-bone; the top, sides, and dorsum are free; a median fold of mucous membrane, the bridle of the tongue, or *frenum linguae*, runs to its tip. Like other median or azygous structures, the tongue consists of two symmetrical halves on the right and left of a middle vertical partition, or *septum linguae*, of fibrous tissue; another sheet of such tissue, the *hyoglossal membrane*, connects the under side of the tongue with the hyoid bone. The intrinsic muscular fibers of the tongue constitute the *lingualis*; the extrinsic muscles (connecting

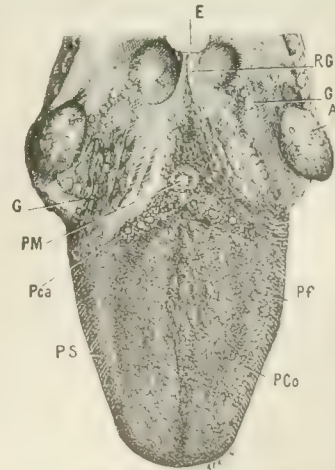


Diagram of the human tongue reduced.

E, epiglottis; RG, root of tongue; G, glossopharyngeal nerve; PM, pharyngeal muscle; Pca, palatine tonsil; PS, pharyngeal space; PF, pharyngeal fold; PCo, pharyngeal cavity.







**tongued** (tung'd), *a.* [*< ME. tonged: < tongue + -ed.*] Possessed of a tongue; provided or furnished with a tongue, in any sense of that word: used chiefly in composition.

Of eloquence was never founde  
So sweete a sowninge fauourde,  
Ne trewer *tongued*, ne seemed lasse.  
*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 927.*

Thy cheek pays shame  
When shrill-tongued Fulvia scolds.  
*Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 32.*

**Tongued chisel**, a boring chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers. *E. H. Knight.*

**tongue-depressor** (tung'dē-pres'or), *n.* A spatula used to depress the tongue in examinations of the mouth or throat. Sometimes it is attached to an arm passing under the lower jaw so as to be self-retaining.

**tongue-doughty** (tung'dou'ti), *a.* Valiant in speech; bragging. [*Rare.*]

*Tongue-doughty giant.* *Milton, S. A., l. 1180.*

**tongue-fence** (tung'fens), *n.* Debate; discussion; argument. [*Rare.*]

It being also an unseemly affront . . . to have her unpleasantness . . . bandied up and down, and aggravated in open court by those hir'd masters of *tongue-fence*.  
*Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.*

**tongue-fish** (tung'fish), *n.* A kind of flatfish, *Aphoristia plagiosa*, found from Virginia to Texas and the West Indies. It is abundant in sandy bays. It is dark-brown with six or seven obscure cross-bands, and numerous dark specks on both body and fins. The eyes and color are on the left side, and the size is small. (Compare a like use of *tongue*, *u.*, 6 *m.*)

**tongue-flower** (tung'fou'ēr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Glossodia*.

**tongue-flowered orchis.** See *Serapias*.

**tongue-grafting** (tung'grāf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**tongue-grass** (tung'grās), *n.* The peppergrass, chiefly *Lepidium sativum*.

**tongue-holder** (tung'hōl'dēr), *n.* A dental instrument serving to prevent the tongue from getting in the way during an operation. One form has a clamp to hold the tongue down, while the sublingual and submaxillary ducts are closed by absorbent pads applied before the compress.

**tongue-hound** (tung'hound), *n.* Either one of the two front hounds of a vehicle, between and to which the tongue or pole is attached. See *cut under hound*.

**tongue-joint** (tung'joint), *n.* In *welding*, a split joint formed by inserting a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding split piece, and welding the two together.

**tongue-lashing** (tung'lash'ing), *n.* A scolding; wordy abuse or vituperation.

**tongueless** (tung'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tonglesse*; *< tongue + -less.*] 1. Having no tongue; aglossal.—2. Speechless; voiceless; silent.

This murder might have slept in *tonglesse* brasse  
But for our selues.  
*C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.*

3*t.* Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless*  
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.  
*Shak., W. T., i. 2. 92.*

**tonguelet** (tung'let), *n.* [*< tongue + -let.*] 1. An animal of the group *Lingulidæ* or *Pentastomidea*; a five-mouths. See *cut under Pentastoma*.—2. In *entom.*, the ligula.—3. A small tongue or tongue-like part or process; something linguiform or ligulate.

**tongue-man** (tung'man), *n.* A speaker; a talkative person.

A boasting, insolent *tongue-man*!  
*B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.*

**tongue-membrane** (tung'mem'brān), *n.* The lingual ribbon of a mollusk. See *cuts under radula and ribbon*.

**tongue-pad** (tung'pad), *n.* A great talker. [*Slang.*]

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad*.  
*Tatler.*

**tongue-shaped** (tung'shāpt), *a.* Formed like a tongue; linguiform; ligulate; strap-shaped; in *bot.*, long and nearly flat, somewhat fleshy, and rounded at the apex: as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

**tongue-shell** (tung'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Lingulidæ*; a lingulid. See *cuts under Lingulidæ*.

**tongue-shot** (tung'shot), *n.* The reach of the tongue; the distance the sound of words uttered by the tongue can be heard; ear-shot. [*Rare.*]

She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot*.  
*C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, iii.*

**tongues-mant**, *n.* Same as *tongue-man*.

Then come, sweet Prince, Wales woeth thee by me,  
By me hir sorrie *Tongues man*.  
*Darles, Microcosmos, p. 22.*

**tonguesoret** (tung'sōr), *n.* [*< tongue + sorel.*] Evil tongue; wicked speech; ill speaking. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, i., Socrates, § 55.

**tongue-spatula** (tung'spat'ū-lā), *n.* 1. A tongue-compressor.—2. A tongue-depressor.

**tonguester** (tung'stēr), *n.* [*< tongue + -ster.*] A talkative, loquacious person; a chatterer; a babbler. *Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.* [*Rare.*]

**tongue-test** (tung'test), *n.* A rough method of testing the condition of a battery or the continuity of an electric circuit, by touching the two ends of a break in the circuit with the tongue, and observing the sensation produced.

**tongue-tie** (tung'ti), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frenum linguae.

**tongue-tie** (tung'ti), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of speech or of distinct articulation.

**tongue-tied** (tung'tid), *a.* 1. Having the tongue tied, by reason of the shortness of the bridle or frenum, to the extent of impeding speech or causing indistinct articulation.—2. Unable to speak out or freely from whatever cause, as embarrassment: as, "*tongue-tied* simplicity," *Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 104.*

Wronged men are seldom *tongue-tied*.  
*G. Harvey, Four Letters.*

**tongue-tooth** (tung'tōth), *n.* A tooth of the lingual ribbon of a mollusk; a radular tooth. See *cut under radula*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**tongue-tree** (tung'trē), *n.* The pole of a wagon. *Hallwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**tongue-valiant** (tung'val'yant), *a.* Valiant in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

*Tongue-valiant* hero, vaunter of thy might,  
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight.  
*Dryden, Liad, i. 336.*

**tongue-violet** (tung'vi'ō-let), *n.* See *Schweigeria*.

**tongue-warrior** (tung'wor'i-or), *n.* One who fights only with the tongue; a tongue-valiant hero.

Irritated from time to time by these *tongue-warriors*.  
*Addison, Pretty Disaffection.*

**tongue-work** (tung'wērk), *n.* 1*t.* Work in the tongues; philological labor.

And let this comparison of a labouring man by the way put you in minde (gentle reader) of his labours that hath laboured so much and so long to saue you a labour, which I doubt not but he may as iustly stand vpon in this *tongue work* as in Latin Sir Thomas Eliot. Bishop Cooper, . . . after them Thomas Thomas and John Rider, have done amongst vs. *Florida, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [xii.].*

2. Talk; babble. [*Colloq.*]

I've seen it again and again. If a man takes to *tongue-work*, it's all over with him. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.*

**tongue-worm** (tung'wērm), *n.* 1. A tongue-shaped worm; a tonguelet.—2. The so-called "worm" of the tongue of some animals, as dogs; the lytta.

**tonguey, tonguey** (tung'i), *a.* [*< ME. tungy; < tongue + -y.*] Fluent, or voluble in speech; loquacious; garrulous. [*Now colloq.*]

As a grauell steezing vp in the feet of an old man [as the climbing up a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, A. V.], so a *tungy* woman to a quyet man.  
*Wyclif, Ecclus. xxv. 27.*

He jes' ropes in your *tonguey* chaps an' reg'lar ten-inch bores,  
An' lets 'em play at Congress, ef they'll du it with closed doors.  
*Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.*

**tonguing** (tung'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tongue*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of projecting like or as a tongue.

The *tonguing-in* of one series with the other is complete.  
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 251.*

2. In *hort.*, a process intended to promote the rooting of layers. See the quotation.

In *tonguing* the leaves are cut off the portion which has to be brought under ground, and a tongue or slit is then cut from below upwards close beyond a joint, of such length that, when the cut part of the layer is pegged an inch or two (in large woody subjects 3 or 4 inches) below the surface, the elevation of the point of the shoot to an upright position may open the incision, and thus set it free, so that it may be surrounded by earth to induce it to form roots.  
*Encyc. Brit., XII. 235.*

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, the act, process, or result of modifying or interrupting the tone by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect. *Tonguing* is termed *single* when but one kind of stroke is used, as if to produce the consonant *t* over and over; *double*, when two strokes are used in alternation, as if to produce *t* and *k* alternately; *triple*, when three strokes are

used; etc. Single tonguing only is applicable in instruments with a reed, like the oboe and the clarinet, and then operates like the "percussion" sometimes introduced into the harmonium, while double and triple tonguing are applicable to the flute, the trumpet, etc.

The accentuates and *tonguing* of Mr. Fox's piccolo solo.  
*Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 7, 1887.*

**tonguy**, *a.* See *tonguey*.

**tonic** (ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. tonique = Sp. tónico = P. g. It. tonico, < NL. tonicus, < Gr. τονικός, < τόνος, tone, accent: see tone.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or relating to tones or musical sounds.

In point of *tonic* power, I presume it [the organ] will be allowed preferable to all others.

W. Mason, Church Music, i.  
2. Specifically, in *music*, of or pertaining to, or founded on, the key-note or tonic.—3. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

The others [muscles], however, are all slightly contracted, and would severally produce motion were they not balanced or out-balanced by their antagonist muscles. This pervading activity of the muscles is called their *tonic* state.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.*

4. In *med.*, increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions; hence, bracing or invigorating to the mental or the moral nature.

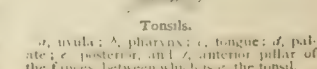
Goethe says that in seasons of cholera one should read no books but such as are *tonic*, and certainly in the season of old age this precaution is as salutary as in seasons of cholera. *M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, 2d ser., p. 300.*

**Tonic chord**, a chord having the key-note for its root.—**Tonic pedal**, an organ- or pedal-point formed on the key-note.—**Tonic section**, a section or period in the key of the original key-note of a piece, and closing with a tonic cadence.—**Tonic sol-faist**, one who uses or is expert in the tonic sol-fa system.—**Tonic sol-fa notation**, the form of musical notation used in the tonic sol-fa system. Tones are represented by the initial letters of their solmization syllables, *d* standing for *do*, *r* for *re*, *m* for *mi*, *f* for *fa*, *s* for *sol*, *l* for *la*, and *t* for *ti*. Higher and lower octaves are represented by superscript and subscript numerals, as *m*<sup>1</sup> for the higher *mi*, or *s*<sub>1</sub> for the lower *sol*. Time-values are indicated by placing the required letters on a line at proportional distances. The heavy beat or pulse at the beginning of a measure is indicated by a vertical bar, and all other principal pulses by pulse-marks [·]. As these pulses are equal in length, the pulse-marks are placed equidistant from each other, thus (in triple rhythm), | · · · · ·, etc. A tone filling a pulse is indicated by its initial placed in the space belonging to the pulse. The continuance of a tone from one pulse to another is indicated by a dash filling the space of the second pulse. If a pulse is divided, the half-pulse is marked by a · in the middle of the space; quarter-pulses are similarly marked by a ·. The absolute pitch of the key-note is indicated at the outset by its letter-name. Modulations are marked not only by giving the letter-name of the new key-note, but by indicating in each voice-part the syllable-names in both the old and the new keys of the tone on which the transition takes place. Chromatic tones are solmized in the usual way. The tune "America" ("God Save the Queen"), for example, begins thus:

Key F.  
( d : d : r | t : · d : r m : m : f m : · r : d  
s : l : l | s : · l : t d : d : d d : · t : d  
My country! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty,  
m : m : f r : · r : s s : l : l s : · f : m  
d : l : f | s : · s : s d : l : f s : · s : l )

**Tonic sol-fa system**, the most extensive and important of the modern systems of classifying, explaining, and teaching the facts of music. The system is said to have originated in the efforts of Miss Sarah A. Glover, about 1812, to simplify the process of teaching music to children. Her experiments were taken up about 1850 by the Rev. John Curwen, and gradually developed into a scientific system. The name of the system indicates two of its fundamental characteristics—namely, emphasis on tonality, with its multifarious interrelations of tones, as the controlling factor in all musical construction, and the use of the Guidonian solmization as a guide to study, terminology, and notation. Melody and harmony are studied by constant reference to the ideal major and minor scales; and great use is made of a chart of these scales, with their closest relations, called a *modulator* (which see). Rhythmic and metric facts are similarly referred to ideal formulae. The voice is treated as the chief instrument of musical performance. In order to do away with the arbitrary intricacies of the staff-notation, with its inherent dependence on the keyboard, and to force the mind of the singer to dwell constantly on the tonic qualities of tones, instead of on their supposed distance from each other, a notation has been devised which is now capable of representing all important musical facts. (See *tonic sol-fa notation*.) The remarkable success of the tonic sol-fa movement, particularly in Great Britain, is due, first, to its insistence on the basal truths of musical science to the exclusion of arbitrary traditions, and, second, to the highly systematic method of teaching these truths which its advocates have elaborated. Its importance is demonstrated not only by its immense popular success where it has been properly undertaken, but by its unmistakable influence on the terminology and methods of all scientific musical study. Although originally intended to apply only to vocal music, its principles have been extended to certain branches of instrumental music with success.—**Tonic spasm**, in *med.*, a steady and continuous involuntary muscular contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to *clonic spasm*, in which the muscles contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In tonic spasm, however, there is always a very slow alternate contraction and relaxation. The spasms of tetanus are tonic, those of epilepsy first tonic and then clonic.







superficial lobes of the cerebellum; the cerebellar amygdala. Also *tonsilla* in both senses. — **lingual tonsil**, a small collection of lymphoid tissue at the base of the tongue. — **Pharyngeal tonsil, faucial tonsil, Luschka's tonsil**, a mass of follicular lymphoid glands between the orifices of the right and left Eustachian tubes, at the summit of the pharynx.

**tonsile** (ton'sil), *a.* [*L. tonsilis*, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure*.] Capable of being or fit to be clipped; also, trimmed: as, a *tonsile* hedge. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

There is not a more *tonsile* and governable plant in Nature: for the cypress may be cut to the very roots, and yet spring afresh. *Evelyn*, *Sylvia*, I. xxiii.

**tonsilla** (ton-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *tonsillæ* (-ë). Same as *tonsil*.

**tonsillar** (ton'sil-lär), *a.* [= *Sp. tonsilar* = *It. tonsillare*, < *NL. tonsillaris*, < *L. tonsilla*, *tonsil*: see *tonsil*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillar* arteries or follicles; *tonsillar* disease. — **Tonsillar artery**, a branch of the facial artery, distributed to the tonsils and the sides of the tongue near its root. — **Tonsillar nerves**, slender branches of the glossopharyngeal, distributed to the tonsils, soft palate, and pillars of the fauces. — **Tonsillar plexus**. See *plexus*.

**tonsillary** (ton'sil-lä-ri), *a.* [*NL. tonsillaris*: see *tonsillar*.] Same as *tonsillar*. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1647.

**tonsillitic** (ton-sil'it'ik), *a.* [*L. tonsilla* + *-it-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillitic* nerves.

**tonsillitic** (ton-sil'it'ik), *a.* [*tonsillitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tonsillitis; affected with inflammation of the tonsils.

**tonsillitis** (ton-sil'it'is), *n.* [*NL. tonsillitis*, < *L. tonsilla*, *tonsils*, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils. It is a very common form of sore throat, of varying severity. — **Follicular tonsillitis**, tonsillitis in which there is inflammation and increased secretion of the lining of the crypts or follicles of the tonsils.

**tonsillotomy** (ton-sil'ō-tōm), *n.* [*L. tonsilla*, *tonsil*, + *Gr. -tōmē*, < *tonōō*, *tautōō*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising more or less of the tonsil.

**tonsillotomy** (ton-sil'ō-tō-mi), *n.* [*L. tonsilla*, *tonsil*, + *Gr. -tōmē*, < *tonōō*, *tautōō*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tonsils.

**tonsor** (ton'sor), *n.* [*L. tonsor*, *tosor*, a clipper, a barber, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, shave.] A barber; one who shaves. *Combe*, *Dr. Syntax's Tours*, ii. 2. [Rare.]

**tonsorial** (ton-sō-ri-äl), *a.* [*L. tonsorius*, of or pertaining to shearing or shaving, < *tonsor*, a shaver: see *tonsor*.] Pertaining to a barber or his functions. [Generally humorous.]

Margaret, taking her seat in the *tonsorial* chair, delivered herself into the hands of the professor [the barber]. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, ii. 1.

**tonsure** (ton'sūr), *n.* [*ME. tonsure*, < *OF. (and F.) tonsure* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, the shaven crown of a priest, < *L. tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, in *ML.* the shaven crown of a priest, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn. — 2. Specifically — (a) In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, the ceremony of shaving or cutting off the hair of the head, either wholly or partially, performed upon a candidate as a preparatory step to his entering the priesthood or embracing a monastic life; hence, entrance or admittance into the clerical state or a monastic order. In the early church the clergy wore the hair short, but not shaven. The tonsure seems to be as old as the fifth or sixth century. In the Greek Church the hair is wholly shaved off. In the Roman Catholic Church a part only is shaved, so as to form a circle on the crown of the head, and the first tonsure can be given only by a bishop, a mitred abbot, or a cardinal priest.

Of the ecclesiastical *tonsure* there were known to the Anglo-Saxons, in the early period of their Church, two distinctive shapes — the Roman and the Irish; the Roman form was perfectly round; the Irish was made by cutting away the hair from the upper part of the forehead in the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side before.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, i. 186.

(b) The bare place on the head of a priest or monk, formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

Among some of the monastic orders and friars the tonsure leaves only a circle of hair round the head; the *tonsure* of secular clerks, on the other hand, is small.

*Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

**tonsure** (ton'sūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tonsured*, ppr. *tonsuring*. [*< tonsure, n.*] To shave or clip the hair of the head of; specifically, to give the tonsure to.

Priests must not wear showy garments such as the bishop forbids, and they must have their moustaches and beard shaved, and be *tonsured* once a month.

*The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 100.

**tonsured** (ton'sūr), *p. a.* 1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

No ecclesiastical privilege had occasioned such dispute, or proved so mischievous, as the immunity of all *tonsured* persons from civil punishment for crimes. *Hallam*.

2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. [Rare.]

Bowing o'er the brook

A *tonsured* head in middle age becom.

*Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

**tonsure-plate** (ton'sūr-plät), *n.* A round thin plate slightly convex so as to fit the top of the head, used to mark the line of the tonsure according to the Roman rite.

**tontine** (ton-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [*F. tontine* = *G. tontine*, < *It. tontina*, tontine, a life-insurance office; so called from Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker, who originated the scheme (about 1653).] 1. *n.* An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the share of each survivor being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, the whole transaction ceasing with his death. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England. The name is also applied to the number of those receiving the annuity, to their individual share or right, and to the system itself. The tontine principle has also been applied to life-insurance. See *tontine policy*, under *II*.

I hear he pays as many annuities as the Irish *tontine*.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

**II. a.** Of, pertaining to, constituting, or involving the principle of the tontine: as, *tontine* profits; *tontine* funds; *tontine* insurance.

**Tontine policy**, a policy of insurance in which the policy-holder agrees, in common with the other policy-holders under the same plan, that no dividend, return-premium, or surrender-value shall be received for a term of years called the tontine period, the entire surplus from all sources being allowed to accumulate to the end of that period, and then divided among all who have maintained their insurances in force. This modification of ordinary life-insurance has been adopted, as optional with the insured, for the purpose of countervailing the tendency to burden long-lived and persistent policy-holders with a large amount of premiums in comparison of those whose lives fall in shortly after obtaining insurance. The effect is to reduce the sum payable on deaths after but few years' payment of premiums, and increase the sum payable on deaths occurring after a given number of years.

**tontiner** (ton-tē'nēr), *n.* [*< tontine* + *-er*.] One who shares in a tontine. *R. L. Stevenson* and *L. Osbourne*, *The Wrong Box*, i. [Rare.]

**tonus** (tō'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] 1. Tonicity.

The maintenance of muscular *tonus*.

*G. J. Romanes*, *Jelly-fish*, etc., p. 208.

2. Tonic spasm. [Rare.]

**tony**<sup>1</sup> (tō'ni), *n.*; pl. *tonies* (-niz). [Prob. a particular use of *Tony*, which is regarded and used as an abbr. of *Anthony*. There may be an allusion to St. *Anthony's* (*Anthony's*) pig: see *tantony*, *tantony pig*.] A simpleton.

In short, a pattern and companion fit

For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit.

*Dryden*, *All for Love*, Prol., l. 15.

**tony**<sup>2</sup> (tō'ni), *a.* [*< tone*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Of a high tone; affecting social elegance; genteel; swell. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Such as himself and his wife, he would say, . . . didn't expect any of her society, but Mrs. Branner ought to be *tony* enough for her. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 240.

**tony-hoop** (tō'ni-höp), *n.* Same as *tonnihad*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**too**<sup>1</sup> (tō), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *to*; < *ME. to*, < *AS. tō*, *too*, = *G. zu*, etc., *too*, more than enough; < *AS. tō*, prep.: see *to*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Over; more than enough: noting excess, and qualifying an adjective or an adverb.

Farewell, Alinda:

I am *too* full to speak more, and *too* wretched.

*Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, iv. 1.

He names this word College too often, and his discourse bears too much on the University. *Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Downe-right Scholler. [*Too* in this sense is sometimes erroneously used to qualify a verb.

I'll look within no more:

*Too* trusted to my own wild wants,

*Too* trusted to myself, to intuition.

*Browning*, *Pauline*.]

2. Exceedingly; extremely: an intensive use.

They continually pretend to have some sovereign power over that empire, and yet are *too* happy to be at peace with it. *Brougham*.

3. In addition; also; furthermore; moreover.

Pretty and witty, wild, and yet, *too*, gentle.

*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. l. 110.

What, will these young gentlemen *too* help us to catch this fresh salmon, ha?

*Delker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, iv. 3.

Never was there a more complete victory, achieved *too* within the space of little more than an hour.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 12.

4. Likewise; in like manner; in the same way.

As God clothes himself with light as with a garment, so God clothes and appareth his works with light *too*.

*Donne*, *Sermons*, vi.

Lewis the Fourteenth in his old age became religious: he determined that his subjects should be religious *too*.

*Macaulay*, *Leigh Hunt*.

**Too blame**. See *blame*, *v. t.*, note. — **Too many**. See *many*. — **Too much for one**. See *much*. — **Too thin**. See *thin*. — **Too too**. (a) Quite too; altogether too: noting great excess or intensity, and formerly so much affected as to be regarded as one word, and so often written with a hyphen.

O, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt,

Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2. 129.

O *too-too* happy! had that Fall of thine

Not cancell'd so the Character divine.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 6.

Their lous they on the tenter-hooks did racke,  
Rost, boy'd, bak'd, *too too* much white, claret, sacke,  
*John Taylor*, *Pennilesse Pilgrimage*, quoted in *N. and Q.*, [7th ser., X. 498.]

The rigour and extremity of law

Is sometimes *too-too* bitter.

*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, ii. 2.

Hence — (b) As an adjective or an adverb, very good; very well: used absolutely. *Ray*, *English Words* (ed. 1691), p. 76. (c) As an adjective, superlative; extreme; utter; hence, enraptured; gushing: applied to the so-called esthetic school, their principles, etc., in allusion to their exaggerated affectation. See *estheticism*, 2. [Colloq.]

Let the exclusive *too-too* aesthetes tolerate the remark that music and painting do not exist for them, or even for the real masters in their respective arts, but for their power of addressing, influencing, and delighting the masses of mankind. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

**too**<sup>2</sup>, *prep.* An obsolete spelling of *to*<sup>1</sup>.

**too**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *toe*.

**too**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* and *a.* A dialectal spelling of *two*.

**too**<sup>5</sup> (tō), *v. i.* See *teu*<sup>1</sup>.

**tootart** (tō'ärt), *n.* [Native Australian.] A valuable eucalypt of southwestern Australia, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*. It grows 120 feet high, with a clear trunk of 50 feet. The wood is one of the strongest known, very heavy, very durable under exposure, unweildable, and unusually free from defects. It is used in ship-building for beams, keelsons, stern-posts, and other works below the line of flotation, where great strength is required and weight is not objectionable. It would be available for piles, and many other purposes. Also *tuart* and *teuart*.

**took** (tūk), *Preterit* and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *take*.

**tool**<sup>1</sup> (töl), *n.* [*ME. tool*, *tole*, *tol*, < *AS. töl*, in glosses also spelled *tool*, *töhl* = *Icel. töl*, neut. pl., tools; perhaps a contr. of a Teut. base \**tanila*, < *AS. tawian* = *OHG. zaujan*, *zoujan*, *MHG. zowen*, *G. zauen* = *Goth. tawjan*, prepare: see *taw*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A mechanical implement; any implement used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an instrument employed for performing or facilitating mechanical operations by means of percussion, penetration, separation, abrasion, friction, etc., of the substances operated upon, for all of which operations various motions are required to be given either to the tool or to the work. Such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting-machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery, are usually called *machine-tools*.

Of alkinnes craftes I controued *toles*,

Of carpentrie, of keruceres, and compassed masouns,

And lerned hem leuel and lyne though I loke dymme.

*Piers Plowman* (B), x. l. 177.

Take thi spades, rake, knyfe, and shovelle,

And evry toole in beres greus defoule.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Of Angling and the Art thereof I sing,

What kind of *tools* it doth behove to have.

*J. Denny*, *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 147.

The hoe and the spade were not the *tools* he [Emerson] was meant to work with. *O. W. Holmes*, *Emerson*, xi.

(a) One of the small pallets or stamps used by the book-binder's finisher to work out the designs on the cover of a book: applied to stamps used by hand. (b) A small round brush used by house-painters for painting moldings at the margins of panels, window-sashes, and narrow fillets.

2. By extension, something used in any occupation or pursuit as tools are used by the mechanic: as, literary *tools* (books, etc.); soldiers' *tools* (weapons, etc.); specifically, a sword or other weapon.

Then the gome in the grene graythied hym swythe

Gedere vp his grymme *tole*, Gawayn to smyte.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2261.

We alle desyren, if it mighte be,

To han housbondes hardy, wys, and free,

And secree, and no nigarid, ne no fool,

Ne him that is agast of evry *toole*.

*Chaucer*,  *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 96.

Draw thy *tool*; here comes two of the house of the Montagues.

*Shak.*, R. and J., i. l. 87.

3. One who or that which is made a means to some end; especially, a person so used; a mere instrument to execute the purpose of another; a cat's-paw.







*tute, touter*, prob. < MD. *tuyten*, D. *tuiten*, also *toeten* = MLG. *tuten*, sound a horn, = OHG. *diotan*, MHG. *dozen*, make a loud noise, = Icel. *thjóta*, whistle as the wind, sough, resound, = AS. *theotan*, howl, make a noise, = Sw. *tjuta*, howl, = Dan. *tude*, howl, blow a horn; cf. D. *toet-horen*, a bugle-horn, MHG. *duz*, m., noise, Icel. *thyrtr*, noise, whistling wind, Goth. *thut-huarn*, horn, trumpet; perhaps orig. imitative, as the later forms are regarded.] I. *intrans.*

1. To blow a horn, a whistle, or other wind-instrument; especially, to produce harsh or discordant sounds with a horn, cornet, trumpet, whistle, or the like.

To *tute* in a horn, cornuicene.

*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

That foute musike which a horne maketh, being *tooted* in. *Chaloner*, tr. of Morie Encomium, H. b. (Nares.)

2. To give out sound, as a wind-instrument when blown: usually a word of disparagement.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*.

And it blew wonder clear.

*Lord Barnaby* (Child's Ballads, II. 309).

You are welcome to my thoughts; and these are, to part with the little *tooting* instrument in your jacket to the first fool you meet with.

*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xii.

3. To make sounds like those of a horn or a steam-whistle; trumpet.

We made a very happy escape from the elephants. They soon got our scent, raised their trunks, *tooted* as no locomotive could *toot*, their ears sticking out straight, and off they went through the trees and tall grass.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 613.

4. Specifically, to call: said of some grouse.

The [pinnated] Grouse in the spring commences about April to *toot*, and can be heard nearly a mile.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 124.

5. To whine; cry. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sound on a horn, trumpet, pipe, or the like.

Joekie, say, What might he be

That sits in yonder hill,

And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?

*W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

2. To blow, as an instrument of sound.

The elephant . . . turned and went down the hill, . . . *tooting* his trumpet as though in great fright.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 613.

**toot**<sup>2</sup> (töt), *n.* [*< toot*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A sound made by blowing on a wind-instrument; a note as of a horn; a blast.

But I hae nae broo' of charges, since that awfu' morning that a *toot* of a horn, at the Cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Go to the farthest end of the room and blow the pipe in gentle *toots*.

*Mayer*, Sound, p. 78.

2. A blow-out; a spree: as, to go on a *toot*.

[Slang. U. S.]

**toot**<sup>3</sup> (töt), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *tout*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*]

1. A lazy, worthless person. [Slang.]

Marsh Yates, the "shifless *toot*," and his beautiful, energetic wife.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 501.

2. The devil. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tooter**<sup>1</sup> (tö'tër), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toter*; < ME. *\*totere*, *totere*; < *toot*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. That which projects or stands out.

*Hor.* The world will take her for an unicorn. . . .

*Val.* Examine but this nose.

*So.* I have a *toter*.

*Val.* Which placed with symmetry is like a fountain I' the middle of her face. . . .

*Aur.* A nose of wax! *Shirley*, Duke's Mistress, iv. 1.

2. One who looks or peers; a watchman.

These thingus forsothe seide the Lord to me, Go, and put a *tootere*; and what euer thing he shal see, telle he.

*Wyclif*, Isa. xxi. 6.

**tooter**<sup>2</sup> (tö'tër), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toter*; < *toot*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe, horn, or other wind-instrument.

Hark, hark! these *toters* tell us the king's coming.

*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. That on which one toots, or on which a sound is produced by blowing.

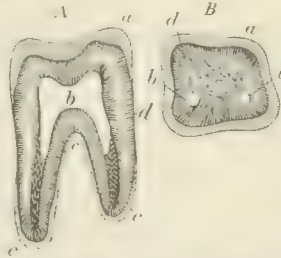
Here is a boy that loves to . . . coast, skate, fire crackers, blow squash *tooters*.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

**tooth** (töth), *n.*; pl. *teth* (tëth). [*< ME. toth* (pl. *teth*), < AS. *tōth* (pl. *tëth*, rarely *tōthas*) = OS. *tand* = OFries. *tōth* = MD. D. *tand* = MLG. *tant*, LG. *tān* = OHG. *zant*, *zan*, MHG. *zant*, *zan*, G. *zahn* = Icel. *tönn* (orig. *\*tannr*, *\*tandr*) = Sw. Dan. *tand* = Goth. *tanthus* (Teut. *tanth-*, *tunth-*) = W. *dant* = Corn. *danz* = Bret. *dant* = OIr. *dēt* = L. *dens* (dent-) (> It. *dente* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *dente* = F. *dent*, > E. *dent*) = Gr. *odōv* (*ōdōv-*), also *ōdōv* (*ōdōv-*) = Lith. *dantis* = Pers. *dandan* = Skt. *dant*, tooth; perhaps with an orig. initial radical vowel (obscured by lack of accent, re-

duced to *o-* in Gr. and lost in the other tongues), orig. Teut. *\*tanth-*, *\*tand-* = L. *\*dent-* = Gr. *\*dōv-* = Skt. *\*adant-*, etc., lit. 'eater' or 'eating', identical with AS. *clende* (= L. *clend-* = Gr. *idōv* (*idōv-*), eating, pp. of *ēdōv*, etc., = L. *edev* = Gr. *idōv*, eat: see *eat*.) 1. A hard (horny, dental, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious) body or substance, in the mouth, pharynx, gullet, or stomach of an animal, serving primarily for the apprehension, mastication, or trituration of food, and secondarily as a weapon of attack or defense, and for a variety of other purposes, as digging in the ground, climbing, articulation of vocal sounds, etc. In man and mammals generally teeth are confined to the mucous membrane of the premaxillary, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary bones, and true teeth are present throughout the class, with a few exceptions. (See *Edentata*, *Monotremata*.) True teeth existed in Cretaceous birds, as the *Archaeopteryx*, *Hesperornis*, and *Icthyornis*; no recent birds have teeth. (See *dent* under *Icthyornis*.) In reptiles, batrachians, and fishes teeth are the rule; in these classes they may be not only on the maxillary bones of either or both jaws, but also on the palatal bones, pharyngeal bones, vomer, etc. Chelonians are devoid of teeth, their horny beaks answering for biting, as is also the case with birds.

True teeth are usually attached to the bones of the jaws by being socketed in pits or grooves called *alveoli*, this mode of articulation being termed *gomphosis*. In reptiles, etc., the attachment to bone may be more intimate, and may occur in several ways, whence the terms *acrodont*, *holcodont*, *pleurodont*, *theodont*, etc. True teeth in vertebrates are *endoneuric* structures which develop from odontoblasts, and consist chiefly of a substance called *dentin*, to which may be added *cement* and *enamel*; which hard structures, as a rule, are disposed about a *pulp-cavity*, filled with soft *tooth-pulp*, or the nutrient and nervous structures of the tooth. This cavity may close up or remain wide open; in the latter case, teeth grow perennially or for an indefinite period. (See *Gires*, *Rodentia*.) Dentin resembles bone in most respects, and differs especially in the fineness and parallelism of the tubules which radiate from the central cavity. Ivory is a variety of dentin. The hard tissues of teeth are sometimes intricately folded (see *labyrinthodont*, with cut); but individual teeth are seldom compounded (see, however, *Orycteropodidae*). Teeth of monotremes, when present, are horny and not dental. There may be one or several rows of maxillary teeth, which successively come into position, as the molars of the elephant, or are simultaneously in position, as is the rule. In all mammals true teeth are confined to a single row, upon the bones above mentioned; and in none are there more than two sets of teeth. Mammals with only one set of teeth are termed *monophodont*; those with two sets, *diphyodont*. In diphyodont mammals the first or temporary set of teeth are termed *milk-teeth*; these are sometimes shed in the womb; the second set are the permanent teeth. According to their special shapes, or their special seats, teeth of diphyodonts are divided into three sets—*incisors*, *canines*, and *molars*. An incisor of the upper jaw is any tooth situated upon the premaxillary bone; an incisor of the under jaw is any tooth of the mandible which opposes a superior incisor. An upper canine is the single first or most anterior tooth of the supramaxillary bone; an under canine is the tooth which opposes this one, and on closure of the mouth passes in front of it. A molar tooth is one of the back teeth, or grinders. Molars are divided into false molars, premolars, or bicuspids, and true molars; the premolars being those which are preceded by milk-molars, the molars proper being those which have no predecessors. Thus, the permanent dentition of a diphyodont mammal differs from the milk-dentition by the addition of true molars. This classification of the teeth enables us to construct convenient dental formulae. (See *dental formula*, under *dental*.) The incisors are generally simple, single-rooted, nipping or cutting teeth, whence the name (but see *soricid*, with cut). The canine is likewise a simple tooth, but one which in the *Carnivora*, as a dog or cat, is lengthened and even saber-like (the name is taken from its condition in the dog, and retained whether this tooth be actually caniniform or not). The molar, grinding, or crushing teeth usually have more than one root or fang, and more than one cusp or prominence upon the crown; they are hence called *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*, *multicuspid*, etc., as the premolars (bicuspids) and molars (multicuspids) of man; their crowns are variously tuberculous, giving rise to special descriptive terms, as *bunodont*, *symphodont*, *batheodont*, *selodont*, *mastodont*, etc., and also *bi-tri-quadr*, *quinque-tuberculata*, etc. One molar or premolar above and below, in carnivorous quadrupeds, is specially modified with a sharp crest which cuts against its fellow of the other jaw like a scissor-blade; such a tooth is termed *sectorial* or *carnassial*. A tooth (incisor or canine) which projects from the mouth is termed a *tusk* or *tush*, as in the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar and others of the pig family, and the fossil saber-toothed cats (*Machærodontinae*). (See *cut* under *Monodon*, *saber-toothed*, and *tusk*.) A tooth may be peculiarly folded upon itself to serve as a channel for the conveyance of a poisonous fluid, as in the rattlesnake: such a tooth is termed a *fang*. (See *poison-fang*, and *cut* under *Proctatus*.) A tooth is commonly divided into a *crown*, a neck or *gingivum*, embraced by the gum, and a *fang* or *root*—the latter, which may be multiple, being socketed



Human Tooth, enlarged. A, vertical section; B, horizontal section. a, enamel of crown; b, pulp cavity; c, cement of roots or fangs; d, dentin. (In A the letter a is opposite the cingulum.)

in the alveolar process of the jaw. Any animal's set of teeth, or the character of that set, constitutes its *dentition*. Decay of the teeth is *caries*, and a decaying tooth is said to be *carious*. The scientific study and description of teeth is *odontology* or *odontography*. In pursuing this subject, see the various words above italicized, and many of the cuts cited under *skull*, as well as those under *Desmodontes*, *maxillary*, *palate*, *Pathodontia*, *scelopodidae*, and *supra-maxillary*.

As black as cole ichon thei were in dede,  
Save only ther *tethe* ther was noo white to see.

*Generyses* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1943.

Nothur at thy mete thy *toth* thou pyke.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

No vertebrate animal has *teeth* in any part of the alimentary canal save the mouth and pharynx—except a snake (*Rachiodon*), which has a series of what must be termed *teeth*, formed by the projection of the inferior spinous processes of numerous anterior vertebrae into the oesophagus.

*Hatch*, Anat. Vert., p. 1.

2. In *Invertebrata*, one of various hard bodies, presenting great variety of position and structure, which may occur in the alimentary canal from the mouth to the stomach. Such teeth are always ecdoneuric, cuticular, or epithelial structures, as the numerous teeth upon the lingual ribbon of gastropods, as the snail. These are true teeth, of chitinous structure, very numerous, and very regularly arranged in cross-rows each of which usually consists of differently shaped teeth distinguished by name (as *median*, *admedian*, *uncinal*, etc.), and the whole character of which is important in classification. (See *odontophore*, *cut* under *radula* and *ribbon*, and various classificatory terms cited under *radula*.) Various hard tooth-like or jaw-like projections receive the name of *teeth*, as certain chitinous protuberances, called *cardiac* or *gastric teeth*, in the stomach of the lobster, crab, etc.

3. In *zool.*, a projection resembling or likened to a tooth. Specifically—(a) A horny process of the cutting edge of the beak of many birds, as the falcon and shrike. See *cut* under *dentirostral*. (b) A process of the shell in many bivalves, at or near the hinge. Thus, a genus *Anodonta* is so named from the absence of these teeth, conspicuous in related genera. See *cardinal teeth* (under *cardinal*), and *cut* under *bivalve*, *Caprotinidae*, and *Plicatula*. (c) A tooth-like or jaw-like part (sometimes a jaw itself) of various invertebrates. See *cut* under *Clypeastridae* and *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*).

4. In *bot.*, any small pointed marginal lobe, especially of a leaf: in mosses applied to the delicate fringe of processes about the mouth of the capsule, collectively known as the *peristome*. See *peristome*, *Musci*, and *cut* under *cilium* and *Dicranum*.—5. Any projection corresponding to or resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set. (a) One of the projections of a comb, a saw, a file, a harrow, or a rake.

Cheese that would break the *teeth* of a new hand-saw  
I could endure now like an estrich.

*Fletcher* (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

(b) One of the tines or prongs of a fork. (c) One of the sharp wires of a carding-instrument. (d) One of a series of projections on the edge of a wheel which catch on corresponding parts of a wheel or other body; a cog. See *cut* under *pinion*.

6. *pl.* In a rose-cut diamond, the lower zone of facets. They form a truncated cone-shaped base for the crown.—7. In *venering*, the roughness made by the tooth-planting on the surfaces to be glued together to afford a good hold for the glue.—8. Figuratively, a fang; the sharp or distressing part of anything.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind; . . .

Thy *tooth* is not so keen.

Because thou art not seen.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 177.

9. *Palate*; *relish*; *taste*, literally or figuratively. Compare a *sweet tooth*, below.

*Chart.* He's an excellent musician himself, you must note that.

*May.* And having met one fit for his own *tooth*, you see, he skips from us.

*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.

*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 229.

It was much the same everywhere—affable greetings, pressing invitations, great courtesy, but nothing, absolutely nothing, for the impatient *tooth* of a correspondent.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 87.

10. *Keep*; *maintenance*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—Addendum of a tooth. See *addendum*, *Admedian teeth*, in *conch*. See *odontodonta*. Armed to the teeth. See *armed*. Artificial teeth, pieces of ivory or porcelain fashioned in the shape of natural teeth, used to replace the latter which have been lost or extracted. When made of porcelain they are further known as *incorruptible*, *mineral*, or *vitrescent teeth*.—A *sweet tooth*, a fondness for sweet food.

I am glad that my Adonis hath a *sweete tooth* in his head.

*Lodge*, Euphues (ed. Athol), p. 508.

**Basiocipital tooth**. See *basiocipital*.—**Bicuspid teeth**. See *bicuspid*. Bulb of a tooth. See *bulb*. By or with the skin of one's teeth. See *skin*.—**Canine teeth**. See *def. 1*, and *enamel*.—**Caniniform tooth**, any tooth, whether a canine or other, that resembles the specialized canine of a carnivore in size and shape: as, lateral incisors *caniniform*; canines not *caniniform*.—**Capsule of teeth**, the membrane of Nasmuth. See *Nasmuth's membrane*, under *membrane*.—**Cardinal teeth**, in *conch*, the hinge-teeth of a bivalve. See *def. 3* (b), *hinge-tooth*, and







**tooth-net** (tôth'net), *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [Scotch.]

**tooth-ornament** (tôth'ôr-na-ment), *n.* In medieval arch., a molding of the Romanesque and Early Pointed styles, especially frequent in Normandy and in England. It consists of a square four-leaved flower, the center of which projects in a point. It is generally inserted in a hollow molding, with the flowers in close contact with one another, though they are not unfrequently placed at short distance apart, and in rich suits of moldings are often repeated several times. Compare *drop-tooth*, and *nail-headed molding* (under *nail-headed*).



Tooth-ornament—Lancet in Caricature, Engestr.

**tooth-paste** (tôth'pâst), *n.* A dentifrice in the form of paste.

**toothpick** (tôth'pik), *n.* and *a.* [*< tooth + pick*]. Cf. *pick-tooth*. 1. *n.* 1. An implement, as a sharpened quill or a small pointed piece of wood, for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

In the seventeenth century toothpicks were often of precious material, as gold; and gold and silver toothpicks are toilet articles still sometimes used.

I have all that's requisite  
To the making up of a signior: my spruce ruff,  
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and panned hose,  
My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork  
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.

Masinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii.

2. A Bowie-knife. [Slang, U. S.]

Things supposed to be required by "honor" will coarsen as they descend among the vulgar: . . . the duel will develop into a street or bar-room fight, with "Arkansas toothpicks" as the weapons. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1892, p. 485.

3. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of the Mediterranean region; so named from the use made of the rays of the main umbel, which harden after flowering. Also called *toothpick bishop's-weed*, and *Spanish toothpick*.

II. *a.* Shaped like a toothpick: especially noting boots and shoes having narrow, pointed toes. [Slang.]

**toothpicker** (tôth'pik'ér), *n.* [*< tooth + picker*]. 1. One who or that which picks teeth.

They write of a bird that is the crocodile's *toothpicker*, and feeds on the fragments left in his teeth whiles the serpent lies a-sunning. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 83.

2. That with which the teeth are picked; a toothpick. [Rare.]

Go to your chamber, and make cleane your teeth with your *tooth-picker*, which should be either of iorie, silver, or gold. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

**tooth-plugger** (tôth'plug'ér), *n.* A dental instrument for filling teeth. See *plugger*.

**tooth-powder** (tôth'pou'dér), *n.* A powder used in cleaning the teeth.

**tooth-pulp** (tôth'pulp), *n.* Connective and other soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity of a tooth. It is in part nervous, and is very sensitive when exposed to the air through caries of the dentin.

**tooth-rake** (tôth'râk), *n.* A toothpick.

Denticulipium, . . . Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator*, (Nares.)

**tooth-rash** (tôth'râsh), *n.* A cutaneous eruption sometimes occurring during the process of dentition: same as *strophulus*.

**tooth-ribbon** (tôth'rib'on), *n.* The lingual ribbon, or radula, of a mollusk. See *odontophore*, and cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

**tooth-sac** (tôth'sak), *n.* Connective tissue in the fetus containing the germ of the teeth.

**tooth-saw** (tôth'sâ), *n.* In dentistry, a fine frame-saw for sawing off a natural tooth in order to set an artificial pivot-tooth, for sawing between teeth which are overcrowded, etc.

**tooth-scraper** (tôth'skrâ'pér), *n.* A toothpick. See the quotation under *tooth-rake*.

**tooth-shell** (tôth'shel), *n.* Any member of the genus *Dentalium*, family *Dentaliidae*, order *Solenogonotha*, or class *Scaphopoda*. The shells are symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally curved. See the technical terms. Also called *tooth shell*.—False *tooth-shells*, the *Cœcidæ*.

**tooth-soap** (tôth'sôp), *n.* Soap for cleaning the teeth. *Topsell*, Beasts, 1607. (*Hallwell*.)

**toothsome** (tôth'sum), *a.* [*< tooth + -some*]. Palatable; pleasing to the taste; relishing.

Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fidler*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**toothsomely** (tôth'sum-li), *adv.* In a toothsome manner.

**toothsomeness** (tôth'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

**toothstick** (tôth'stik), *n.* A toothpick.

In a manuscript volume of the private accounts of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, from August 20, 1728, to March 2, 1748, the following entries occur: 1729, Sept. 6. "Disbursed at London [among many other items] a silver *tooth-stick* 8d" . . . *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 30.

**tooth-violet** (tôth'vi'ô-let), *n.* Same as *coralwort*, 1.

**tooth-winged** (tôth'wingd), *a.* Having, as certain butterflies, the outer margin of the wings dentate or notched: opposed to *simple-winged*: applied to some of the *Nymphalidæ*, as members of the genera *Grapta* and *Vanessa*.

**toothwort** (tôth'wort), *n.* [*< tooth + wort*].

1. A plant, *Lathræa squamaria*, so named from the tooth-like scales on the rootstock and the base of the stem, or according to some from the capsules, which when half-ripe strongly simulate human teeth. Also called *clown's lungwort*.—2. A plant of the genus *Dentaria*: same as *coralwort*, 1.—3. See *Plumbago*, 2.—4. The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursapastoris*: an old use.

**tooth-wound** (tôth'wönd), *n.* A wound inflicted by the tooth of an animal. It generally belongs to the class of punctured wounds, and is prone to become seriously inflamed, even when the animal inflicting it is not venomous.

**toothy** (tô'thi), *a.* [*< tooth + -y*]. 1. Having teeth; full of teeth. [Rare.]

Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand  
The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake.  
*Smart*, Hop-Garden, ii.

2. Toothsome. [Colloq.]

A certain relaxation subsequently occurs, during which meat or game which is at first tough becomes more tender and *toothy*. *Allen and Neurol.*, X. 459.

3. Biting; carping; crabbed; peevish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

*Toothy* critics by the score,  
In bloody raw [row]. *Burns*, To W. Creech.

**tooting-hill** (tô'ting-hil), *n.* [*< ME. totyng-hylle, tytyng-hylle*; *< tooting*, verbal *n.* of *toot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *hill*<sup>1</sup>]. Same as *toothill*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

**tooting-hole** (tô'ting-höl), *n.* [*< ME. totyng-hole*; *< tooting*, verbal *n.* of *toot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *hole*<sup>1</sup>]. A spy-hole.

They within the citee perceived well this *tooting-hole*, and laied a pece of ordynance directly against the wyndowe. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 6.

**tooting-place** (tô'ting-pläs), *n.* [*ME. totyng-place*; *< tooting*, verbal *n.* of *toot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *place*]. A watch-tower.

*Toting place*. *Wyckliff*, Isa. xxi. 5.

**tootle** (tô'til), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tootled*, ppr. *tootling*. [Freq. or dim. of *toot*<sup>2</sup>.] To toot gently or repeatedly; especially, to produce a succession of weak modulated sounds upon a flute.

Two Fiddlers scraping Lilla burlero, my Lord Mayor's Delight upon a Couple of Crack'd Crows, and an old Oliverian trooper *tootling* upon a Trumpet.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (I. 85).

We are all for *tootling* on the sentimental flute in literature. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 14.

**too-too** (tô'tô), *adv.* and *a.* See phrase under *too*<sup>1</sup>.

**toot-plant** (tô't-plant), *n.* [*< toot* (*< Maori tutu*) + *plant*<sup>1</sup>]. A large shrub of New Zealand, *Coriaria sarmentosa* (if not the same as *C. rus-cifolia*), having long four-angled branches, large leaves, and gracefully drooping panicles. The plant is poisonous and destructive to cattle—not, however, it is said, to goats. The property appears to be that of an irritant narcotic. The berry-like fruit without the seeds is edible. Also *wineberry*.

**toot-poison** (tô't-poi'zn), *n.* The poison of the toot-plant.

**too-who**, *n.* and *v.* See *tu-who*.

**toozle** (tô'zli), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *tousle*.

**toozoo** (tô-zô'), *n.* [Imitative.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**top**<sup>1</sup> (top), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe*; Sc. *tap*; *< ME. top, toppe*, *< AS. top*, a tuft or ball at the point or top of anything, = OFries. *top* = D. *top*, end, point, summit, = MLG. *top*, LG. *topp* = OHG. MHG. *zopf*, end, point, tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, G. *zopf*, top, = Icel. *toppr*, tuft, lock of hair, crest, top, = Sw. *topp*, a summit, = Dan. *top*, tuft, crest, top; appar. orig. 'a projecting end or point' (cf. *tap*<sup>1</sup>).

Hence, from Teut., OF. *tope*, dim. *toupet*, F. *toupet*, tuft of hair, crest, top, knob, = Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*, end. Cf. *tip*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *n.* 1. A tuft or crest on the apex or summit of anything, as a helmet, the head, etc.; hence, the hair of the head; especially, the forelock.

His *top* was dokked lyk a preest befor.  
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 590.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top*.  
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 39.

2. Any bunch of hair, fibers, or filaments; specifically, in *woolen-manuf.*, a bundle of long-staple combed wool-slivers, ready for the spinner, and weighing 1½ pounds.

A *toppe* of flax, de lin le *topp*.  
*Rel. Antiq.* (ed. Halliwell and Wright), II. 78.

This long fibre, . . . which is called the *top* in the worsted manufacture.

W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 27.

3. The crown of the head, or the upper surface of the head back of the forehead; the vertex or sinciput.

Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the taylor;  
A sorrowfull songe in faith he shall singe.  
*Chester Plays*, ii. 176. (*Halliwell*.)

All the starred vengeance of heaven fall  
On her ingrateful *top*! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 165.

4. The highest or uppermost part of anything; the most elevated end or point; the summit; the apex.

Pierces the Plowman al the place me shewed,  
And bad me toten on the tree on *toppe* and on rote.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 22.

Their statues are very fairly erected in Alabaster vpon the *toppe* of the monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

And long the way appears, . . .  
And high the mountain-tops, in cloudy air,  
The mountain-tops where is the throne of Truth.  
*M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

Specifically—(a) The head or upper part of a plant, especially the above-ground part of plants yielding root-crops: as, potato-tops, turnip-tops; in *phar.*, the newer growing parts of a plant.

If the buds are made our food, they are called heads, or *tops*; so cabbage heads, heads of asparagus and artichoke. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

The fruits and *tops* of juniper are the only official parts. *U. S. Dispensatory*, 14th ed., p. 827.

(b) The upper part of a shoe. Compare def. 13 and *top-boot*. He has *tops* to his shoes up to his mid leg.

*Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.  
(c) The upper end or source; head waters, as of a river. [Rare.]

The third navigable river is called Toppahanock. . . . At the *top* of it inhabit the people called Mannahoacks amongst the mountaines.

*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

(d) The upper side; the surface. Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon*.

(e) *pl.* The collection of a few copies of each sheet of a printed book placed on the top of a pile of such printed sheets.

5. That which is first or foremost. (a) The beginning; noting time. [Rare.]

In the end of Octobr, or in the *toppe*  
Of Novembr in the lande is hem to stoppe.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

(b) That which comes first in the natural or the accepted order; the first or upper part; the head: as, the *top* of a page; the *top* of a column of figures.

*Cade*. What is thy name?  
*Clerk*. Emmanuel.

*Dick*. They use to write it on the *top* of letters.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 107.

Ralph left her at the *top* of Regent Street, and turned down a by-thoroughfare. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

(c) The most advanced or prominent part; the highest part, place, rank, grade, or the like. Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age, bred . . . in his father's family, . . . and . . . see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

Home was head; his brilliant composition and thorough knowledge of the books brought him to the *top*.  
*Farrer*, Julian Home, xix.

6. The crowning-point. [Rare.] He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French King's daughter.

*Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks. (*Latham*.)

7. The highest point or degree; pinnacle; zenith; climax.

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down in *tops* of all their pride!  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 4.

Thus by that Noise without, and this within,  
She summon'd was unto the *top* of fear.

*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 215.

And when my hope was at the *top*, I still was worst mistaken, O.  
*Burns*, My Father was a Farmer.

8. The highest example, type, or representative; chief; crown; consummation; acme.

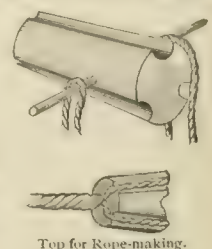
Godliness being the chiefest *top* and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.



Tooth-shell (*Dentalium striatula*).



**toparchia** (tō-pär'ki-ä), *n.* [L.: see *toparchy*.]  
Same as *toparchy*. *Athenæum*, No. 3267, p. 743.





**toparchy** (tō'pär-kī, *n.*; pl. *toparchies* (-kīz)). [*Tr. G. topasfēlōs* = *Sp. toparchia*, < *L. toparchia*, < *Gr. τῶπαρχία*, < *τῶπαρχος*, a toparch; see *toparch*.] A little state consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country or a locality governed by or under the influence of a toparch.

The rest [of Palestine] he divideth into ten *Toparchies*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 105.

**top-armor** (tōp'är'mör), *n.* *Naut.*, a railing formerly fitted across the after part of a top, about three feet high and covered with netting and painted canvas.

**topaz** (tō'paz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *topase*, *topace*; < ME. *topas*, *thopas*, *topace*, *topace*; also, as ML., *topacius* (also fancifully as the name of Chaucer's *Sir Topas* or *Thopas*) = *G. topas*, < OF. *topase*, *topaze*, *F. topaze* = *Pr. topazu* = *Sp. topacio* = *Pg. It. topazio*, < *L.L. topazion*, also *topazon*, *L. topazius*, ML. also *topazius*, *topacius* (in *L.* applied to the chrysolite), < *Gr. τῶπαζιον*, also *τόπαζος*, the yellow or oriental topaz; origin unknown; possibly so called from its brightness; cf. Skt. *tapas*, heat. According to Pliny (bk. xxxvii. c. 8), the name is derived from that of *Topazas*, an island in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural,' < *Gr. τῶπαζιον*, conjecture. Others place this conjectural island in the Arabian Sea.] 1. A mineral of a vitreous luster, transparent or translucent, sometimes colorless, often of a yellow, white, green, or pale-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminum in which the oxygen is partly replaced by fluorine. The fracture is subconchoidal and uneven; the hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. It usually occurs in prismatic crystals with perfect basal cleavage, also massive, sometimes columnar (the variety pycnite). Topaz occurs generally in granitic rocks, less often in cavities in volcanic rocks as rhyolite. It is found in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Ural Mountains. Those from Brazil have deep-yellow tints; those from Siberia have a bluish tinge; the Saxon topaz has a pale wine-yellow. The purest topazes from Brazil, when cut in facets, closely resemble the diamond in luster and brilliance.

Flaum-beande gemmes, And safyres, & sardiners, & scemely *topaz*.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1463.

2. In *her.*, the tincture or in blazoning by the precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—3. A humming-bird, *Topaza pella* or *T. pyra*. False topaz, a transparent pale-yellow variety of quartz. —*Oriental topaz*, a name for yellow sapphire, or corundum. See *oriental*, 2.—*Pink topaz*, pink or rose-colored topaz, produced from the yellow Brazilian topaz by strong heating. If the heat is continued too long, the color is entirely expelled, and the topaz becomes colorless. Also *rose topaz*. —*Scottish topaz*. Same as *smoky topaz*. —*Siberian topaz*, the white or bluish-white topaz found in Siberia. —*Smoky topaz*. See *smoky*. —*Spanish topaz*, a variety of smoky quartz the color of which has been changed by heat from smoky to dark-brown, golden-brown, or golden-yellow. —*Star-topaz*, a yellow star-sapphire. See *asteriated sapphire*, under *sapphire*.

**Topaza** (tō-pā'zā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Gr. τῶπαζος*, topaz; see *topaz*.] A genus of humming-birds, the topaz hummers. The curved bill is longer than the head, and the tail is forcipate with a long slender pair of feathers next to the middle pair.



Topaz Hummingbird, *Topaza pella*.

Two species are known, *T. pella* and *T. pyra*, both of Cayenne, Trinidad, and the Amazon region. The long tail and beak give these hummers a length of 5½ inches, though the body is small. The coloration is gorgeous; in *T. pella* the back is shining dark-red, changing to orange-red on the rump, the head is black, the throat metallic greenish-yellow with a central topaz sheen and black border; the other under parts are glittering crimson, with golden-green vent.

**topazine** (tō'paz-in), *a.* [*< topaz + -ine1*.] In *entom.*, yellow and semi-transparent with a glassy luster, as the ocelli of certain insects and the eyes of some spiders.

**topazolite** (tō-paz'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. τῶπαζος*, topaz, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green, found in Piedmont. See *garnet1*.

**topaz-rock** (tō'paz-rok), *n.* [*Tr. G. topasfēlōs* or *topasbrockenfels*.] A rock which is a peculiar result of contact metamorphism. It is made up of fragments of an aggregate of quartz and tourmaline, which fragments (brocken) are cemented by a mixture of quartz and topaz. The locality of this peculiar rock is the vicinity of the Schreckenstein in the Erzgebirge.

**top-beam** (tōp'bēm), *n.* Same as *collar-beam*.

**top-block** (tōp'blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a large iron-bound block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast.—2. In a vehicle, a projection upon which the bows of the top rest when it is down. *E. H. Knight*.

**top-boot** (tōp'böt), *n.* A boot having a high top; specifically, one having the upper part of the leg of a different material from the rest and separate from it, as if turned over, or designed to be turned over. The jack-boots of the seventeenth century and later had the top somewhat projecting from the leg, as if to allow more freedom to the knee, and this upper part was of thinner leather than the leg, and sometimes, though rarely, of a colored leather, not requiring blacking. The modern top-boot, worn



*a*, coachman's boot; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, *aa*, *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *ae*, *af*, *ag*, *ah*, *ai*, *aj*, *ak*, *al*, *am*, *an*, *ao*, *ap*, *aq*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, *au*, *av*, *aw*, *ax*, *ay*, *az*, *ba*, *bb*, *bc*, *bd*, *be*, *bf*, *bg*, *bh*, *bi*, *bj*, *bk*, *bl*, *bm*, *bn*, *bo*, *bp*, *bq*, *br*, *bs*, *bt*, *bu*, *bv*, *bw*, *bx*, *by*, *bz*, *ca*, *cb*, *cc*, *cd*, *ce*, *cf*, *cg*, *ch*, *ci*, *cj*, *ck*, *cl*, *cm*, *cn*, *co*, *cp*, *cq*, *cr*, *cs*, *ct*, *cu*, *cv*, *cw*, *cx*, *cy*, *cz*, *da*, *db*, *dc*, *dd*, *de*, *df*, *dg*, *dh*, *di*, *dj*, *dk*, *dl*, *dm*, *dn*, *do*, *dp*, *dq*, *dr*, *ds*, *dt*, *du*, *dv*, *dw*, *dx*, *dy*, *dz*, *ea*, *eb*, *ec*, *ed*, *ee*, *ef*, *eg*, *eh*, *ei*, *ej*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *eo*, *ep*, *eq*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *eu*, *ev*, *ew*, *ex*, *ey*, *ez*, *fa*, *fb*, *fc*, *fd*, *fe*, *ff*, *fg*, *fh*, *fi*, *fj*, *fk*, *fl*, *fm*, *fn*, *fo*, *fp*, *fq*, *fr*, *fs*, *ft*, *fu*, *fv*, *fw*, *fx*, *fy*, *fz*, *ga*, *gb*, *gc*, *gd*, *ge*, *gf*, *gg*, *gh*, *gi*, *gj*, *gk*, *gl*, *gm*, *gn*, *go*, *gp*, *gq*, *gr*, *gs*, *gt*, *gu*, *gv*, *gw*, *gx*, *gy*, *gz*, *ha*, *hb*, *hc*, *hd*, *he*, *hf*, *hg*, *hh*, *hi*, *hj*, *hk*, *hl*, *hm*, *hn*, *ho*, *hp*, *hq*, *hr*, *hs*, *ht*, *hu*, *hv*, *hw*, *hx*, *hy*, *hz*, *ia*, *ib*, *ic*, *id*, *ie*, *if*, *ig*, *ih*, *ii*, *ij*, *ik*, *il*, *im*, *in*, *io*, *ip*, *iq*, *ir*, *is*, *it*, *iu*, *iv*, *iw*, *ix*, *iy*, *iz*, *ja*, *jb*, *jc*, *jd*, *je*, *jf*, *jj*, *jk*, *jl*, *jm*, *jn*, *jo*, *jp*, *jq*, *jr*, *js*, *jt*, *ju*, *jv*, *jw*, *jx*, *jy*, *jz*, *ka*, *kb*, *kc*, *kd*, *ke*, *kf*, *kg*, *kh*, *ki*, *kj*, *kk*, *kl*, *km*, *kn*, *ko*, *kp*, *kq*, *kr*, *ks*, *kt*, *ku*, *kv*, *kw*, *kx*, *ky*, *kz*, *la*, *lb*, *lc*, *ld*, *le*, *lf*, *lg*, *lh*, *li*, *lj*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *ln*, *lo*, *lp*, *lq*, *lr*, *ls*, *lt*, *lu*, *lv*, *lw*, *lx*, *ly*, *lz*, *ma*, *mb*, *mc*, *md*, *me*, *mf*, *mg*, *mh*, *mi*, *mj*, *mk*, *ml*, *mm*, *mn*, *mo*, *mp*, *mq*, *mr*, *ms*, *mt*, *mu*, *mv*, *mw*, *mx*, *my*, *mz*, *na*, *nb*, *nc*, *nd*, *ne*, *nf*, *ng*, *nh*, *ni*, *nj*, *nk*, *nl*, *nm*, *nn*, *no*, *np*, *nq*, *nr*, *ns*, *nt*, *nu*, *nv*, *nw*, *nx*, *ny*, *nz*, *oa*, *ob*, *oc*, *od*, *oe*, *of*, *og*, *oh*, *oi*, *oj*, *ok*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *oo*, *op*, *oq*, *or*, *os*, *ot*, *ou*, *ov*, *ow*, *ox*, *oy*, *oz*, *pa*, *pb*, *pc*, *pd*, *pe*, *pf*, *pg*, *ph*, *pi*, *pj*, *pk*, *pl*, *pm*, *pn*, *po*, *pp*, *pq*, *pr*, *ps*, *pt*, *pu*, *pv*, *pw*, *px*, *py*, *pz*, *qa*, *qb*, *qc*, *qd*, *qe*, *qf*, *qg*, *qh*, *qi*, *qj*, *qk*, *ql*, *qm*, *qn*, *qo*, *qp*, *qq*, *qr*, *qs*, *qt*, *qu*, *qv*, *qw*, *qx*, *qy*, *qz*, *ra*, *rb*, *rc*, *rd*, *re*, *rf*, *rg*, *rh*, *ri*, *rj*, *rk*, *rl*, *rm*, *rn*, *ro*, *rp*, *rq*, *rr*, *rs*, *rt*, *ru*, *rv*, *rw*, *rx*, *ry*, *rz*, *sa*, *sb*, *sc*, *sd*, *se*, *sf*, *sg*, *sh*, *si*, *sj*, *sk*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *so*, *sp*, *sq*, *sr*, *ss*, *st*, *su*, *sv*, *sw*, *sx*, *sy*, *sz*, *ta*, *tb*, *tc*, *td*, *te*, *tf*, *tg*, *th*, *ti*, *tj*, *tk*, *tl*, *tm*, *tn*, *to*, *tp*, *tq*, *tr*, *ts*, *tt*, *tu*, *tv*, *tw*, *tx*, *ty*, *tz*, *ua*, *ub*, *uc*, *ud*, *ue*, *uf*, *ug*, *uh*, *ui*, *uj*, *uk*, *ul*, *um*, *un*, *uo*, *up*, *uq*, *ur*, *us*, *ut*, *uu*, *uv*, *uw*, *ux*, *uy*, *uz*, *va*, *vb*, *vc*, *vd*, *ve*, *vf*, *vg*, *vh*, *vi*, *vj*, *vk*, *vl*, *vm*, *vn*, *vo*, *vp*, *vq*, *vr*, *vs*, *vt*, *vu*, *vv*, *vw*, *vx*, *vy*, *vz*, *wa*, *wb*, *wc*, *wd*, *we*, *wf*, *wg*, *wh*, *wi*, *wj*, *wk*, *wl*, *wm*, *wn*, *wo*, *wp*, *wq*, *wr*, *ws*, *wt*, *wu*, *wv*, *ww*, *wx*, *wy*, *wz*, *xa*, *xb*, *xc*, *xd*, *xe*, *xf*, *xg*, *xh*, *xi*, *xj*, *xk*, *xl*, *xm*, *xn*, *xo*, *xp*, *xq*, *xr*, *xs*, *xt*, *xu*, *xv*, *xw*, *xx*, *xy*, *xz*, *ya*, *yb*, *yc*, *yd*, *ye*, *yf*, *yg*, *yh*, *yi*, *yj*, *yk*, *yl*, *ym*, *yn*, *yo*, *yp*, *yq*, *yr*, *ys*, *yt*, *yu*, *yv*, *yw*, *yx*, *yy*, *yz*, *za*, *zb*, *zc*, *zd*, *ze*, *zf*, *zg*, *zh*, *zi*, *zj*, *zk*, *zl*, *zm*, *zn*, *zo*, *zp*, *zq*, *zr*, *zs*, *zt*, *zu*, *zv*, *zw*, *zx*, *zy*, *zz*.

chiefly by fox-hunters in England and by jockeys and carriage-servants in livery, is made to appear as if folded over at the top, with the lining of white or yellow leather showing. Also *top*.

He wrote to the chaps at school about his *top-boots*, and his feats across country. *Thackeray*, *Pendennis*, iii.

**top-booted** (tōp'bō'ted), *a.* Wearing top-boots.

*Topbooted* Graziers from the North; Swiss Brokers, Italian Drovers, also *topbooted*, from the South.

*Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, ii. 2.

**top-card** (tōp'kär'd), *n.* In a carding-machine, a top-flat.

**topcastle** (tōp'käs'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *top-castell*, ME. *toppe-castelle*; < *top1* + *castle*. Cf. *forecastle*.] A protected place at the mast-heads of old English ships, from which darts and arrows and heavier missiles were thrown; hence, a high place.

Alle ryally in rede [he] arrayes his chippis; . . . The *toppe-castelles* he stuffed with toyvels [weapons], as hym lykde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3617.

Thei whiche sitte in the *topcastell* or high chaire of religion, and whiche bee persons notorious in the profession of teaching the doctrine of holy scripture.

*J. Udall*, *On Luke xix*.

**top-chain** (tōp'chān), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent them from falling if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

**top-cloth** (tōp'klōth), *n.* *Naut.*, a name formerly given to a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which were lashed to the top in action.

**top-coat** (tōp'kōt), *n.* An upper coat, or overcoat.

**top-cross** (tōp'krōs), *n.* In *breeding*, a generation of ancestors.

The rules of the Cleveland Bay Society of America say that a filly with three *top crosses* or a horse with four *top crosses* can be registered (in the forthcoming stud-book for that breed of horses).

*Breeder's Gazette* (Chicago), March 28, 1890.

**top-drain** (tōp'drān), *v. t.* To drain by surface-drainage.

**top-draining** (tōp'drā'ning), *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

**top-dress** (tōp'dres), *v. t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

**top-dressing** (tōp'dres'ing), *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land: often used figuratively.

His [Baron Stockmar's] Constitutional knowledge . . . was . . . only an English *top-dressing* on a German soil. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings of Past Years*, i. 84.

**tope1** (tōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tōped*, ppr. *toping*. [Perhaps < *F. toper*, *tōper*, formerly *topter*, *tauper*, dial. *taupi* = *It. toppare*, cover a stake in dicing, stake as much as one's adversary, hence accept, agree, = *Sp. topar*, butt, strike, accept a bet; used interjectionally, *F. tope*, *Oit. topa*, in dicing 'I agree,' hence 'agreed!' 'done!' also in drinking, 'I pledge you'; perhaps orig. 'strike hands' or 'strike glasses'; cf.

*It. intoppare*, strike against something; prob. from a Teut. source, perhaps from the root of *tip* or of *tap2*. The E. term is not connected with *top1* or *tip1*.] To drink alcoholic liquors to excess, especially to do so habitually.

If you *tope* in form, and treat,  
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,  
The fine you pay for being great.

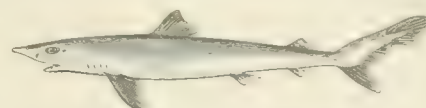
*Dryden*, *To Sir George Etherege*, i. 59.

Was there ever so thirsty an elf?—  
But he still may *tope* on.

*Hood*, *Don't you Smell Fire?*

**tope2** (tōp), *v. t.* Same as *top2*.

**tope3** (tōp), *a.* [Cornish.] A kind of shark, the miller's-dog or penny-dog, *Galeorhinus galeus*, or *Galeus canis*; also, one of several related

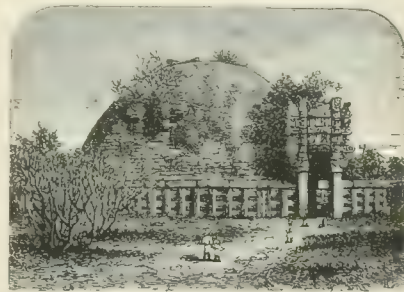


*Galeorhinus galeus*.

sharks of small size, some of them also called *dogfish*. The species to which the name originally pertained is found on the European coast. There are others in various parts of the world, as the oil-shark of California, *G. zyopterus*. See also *cat* under *Galeorhinus*.

**tope4** (tōp), *n.* [Cf. *nope* (?).] The European wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.]

**tope5** (tōp), *n.* [Hind. (Panjab) *tōp*, prob. < *Pali* or *Prakrit* *tūpa*, < *Skt. stūpa*, a mound, an accumulation.] The popular name for a type of Buddhist monument, which may be considered as a tumulus of masonry, of domical or tower-like form, many specimens of which occur in India and southeastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the *tope* is called a *dagoba*, when for the latter a *stupa*, the term *tope* having reference to the external shape only. The oldest *topes* are dome-shaped, and rest on a base which is cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. A distinctive feature of the *tope* is the apical structure, which is in the shape of an open parasol and is known as a *tee*. One of the most important sur-



Great Tope at Sanchi, near Bhubana in Bhopal, Central India.

viving *topes* is the principal one of a group at Sanchi in Bhopal, Central India. The tumulus is domical, somewhat less than a hemisphere, 106 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height. On the top is a flat space, in the center of which once stood the *tee*. A most elaborately carved stone railing surrounds this *tope*. In *topes* serving to preserve relics these were deposited in metal boxes or in chambers in the solid masonry of the *tope*. See *dagoba*, *stupa2*.

**tope6** (tōp), *n.* [*< Telugu tōpu*, Tamil *tōpu*, a grove or orchard. The Hind. word is *bāgh*.] In India, a grove or clump of trees: as, a toddy-*tope*; a cane-*tope*.

**topee, *n.* See *topi*.**

**toper** (tō'pēr), *n.* [*< tope1* + *-er1*.] One who habitually drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a hard drinker; a sot.

In the public-houses, that orthodox tribe, the *topers*, who neglect no privileged occasion of rejoicing, keep the feast (New Year's Eve), . . . as they keep every feast, saint's day or holiday, either of State or Church, by making it a day more than usually unholy.

*W. Besant and J. Lee*, *This Son of Vulcan*, Prolog. i.

**top-filled** (tōp'fild), *a.* Filled to the top; brimful. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xvi. 219.

**top-flat** (tōp'flat), *n.* In *carding*, a narrow wooden strip carrying a card, or a card placed above the central cylinder of a carding-machine. Also called *top-card*.

**topful** (tōp'fūl), *a.* [*< top1* + *-ful*.] Lofty; high. [Rare.]

Soon they won  
The top of all the *topful* heav'ns.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, v. 761.

**top-full** (tōp'fūl), *a.* [*< top1* + *ful1*.] Brimful. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 180. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**top-fuller** (tōp'fūl'ēr), *n.* In *forging*, a top-tool with narrow round edge, used in forming grooves, etc.



and mizzzen-topmen. Also *topsman*.—3. A merchant vessel. *Halliwel*.



**topmast** (top'mast), *n.* [*< top<sup>1</sup> + mast<sup>1</sup>.*] *Naut.*, the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast—main, fore, or mizzen. —**Topmast-shrouds.** See *shroud*.  
**topmast-head** (top'mast-hed), *n.* The head or top of the topmast.

This sail, which is a triangular one, extends from the topmasthead to the deck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 724.

**top-maul** (top'mäl), *n.* Same as *top-mall*.

**top-minnow** (top'min o), *n.* One of several small ovoviparous cyprinodont fishes related to the killifishes, as *Gambusia patricius* or *Zygocetes notatus*, both of the United States.



Top-minnow (*Gambusia patricius*), male, natural size.

The first-named abounds in the fresh waters of the southern United States. The male is much smaller than the female; the brood is brought forth early in the spring.

**top-minor** (top'mi nör), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

**topmost** (top'möst), *a. superl.* [*< top<sup>1</sup> + -most.*] Highest; uppermost.

Whose far-down pines are wont to tear  
Locks of wool from the topmost cloud.

Lowell, Appledore, ii.

**topographer** (tō-pog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< topograph-y -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country; one who is skilled in topography.

All the topographers that ever writ of . . . a town or country. *Hoicell, Forreine Travell* (ed. Arber), p. 12.

**topographic** (top-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. topographique* = *Sp. topográfica* = *Pg. topographica* = *It. topografico*; as *topograph-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *topographical*.

The topographic description of this mighty empire.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 58.

**Topographic chart.** See *chart*.

**topographical** (top-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< topographic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to topography; of the nature of topography.—**Topographical anatomy.** See *anatomy*, and *topography*.  
**Topographical surveying.** See *surveying*.

**topographically** (top-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of topography. *Fuller, Worthies*, Kent.

**topographics** (top-ō-graf'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of topographic* (see *-ics*).] Topography. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, ii, 8.

**topographist** (tō-pog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< topograph-y + -ist.*] A topographer.

**topography** (tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< F. topographie* = *Sp. topografía* = *Pg. topographia* = *It. topografia*, *< LL. topographia*, *< Gr. τοπογραφία*, a description of a place, *< τοπος*, place, describing a place, as a noun a topographer, *< τόπος*, place, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The detailed description of a particular locality, as a city, town, estate, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, etc.

In our topographie we haue at large set forth and described the site of the land of Ireland.

Geraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland, First Pref. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. The features of a region or locality collectively: as, the *topography* of a place.—3. In *surv.*, the delineation of the features, natural and artificial, of a country or a locality.—4. In *anat.*, regional anatomy; the mapping of the surface of the body with reference to the parts and organs lying beneath such divisions of the surface, or the bounding of any part of the body by anatomical landmarks. The best examples of the former case of topography are the divisions of the abdominal and thoracic surfaces by arbitrary lines (see *cuts under abdominal and thoracic*); of the latter case, the natural bounds of the axilla, the inguen, the poples, Scarpa's triangle, the several surgical triangles of the neck, etc. See *triangle*.

5. In *zool.*, the determination of those different parts of the surface of an animal which may be conveniently recognized by name, for the purpose of ordinary description of specimens: as, the *topography* of a bird, a crab, an insect. Good examples are those figured under *bird* and *Brachyura*. Ordinary descriptive zoology proceeds very largely upon such topography.—**Military topography**, the minute description and delineation of a country or a locality, with special reference to its adaptability to military purposes.

**topolatry** (tō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, place, + *λατρία*, worship.] Worship of or excessive reverence for a place or places; adoration of a place or places. [Recent.]

This little land (Palestine) became the object of a special adoration, a kind of *topolatry*, when the Church mounted with Constantine the throne of the Cæsars.

Macmillan's Mag.

**topology** (tō-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, place, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place which is well known.—2. A branch of geometry having reference to the modes of connection of lines and surfaces, but not to their shapes.

**Toponeura** (top-ō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. τόπος*, place, + *νεύρον*, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, containing those which are *toponeural*: distinguished from *Cycloneura*. The division corresponds to *Scyphomedusæ*. *Eimer*.

**toponeural** (top-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [*Toponeura* + *-al.*] Having several separate marginal bodies or sense-organs, as a *scyphomedusan*; of or pertaining to the *Toponeura*; not *cycloneural*.

**top-onion** (top'un'yōn), *n.* See *onion*.

**toponymy** (tō-pon'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, place, + *ὄνομα*, name.] The place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names.

The substitution of vague descriptions of dress and arms, and a vague *toponymy*, for the full and definite descriptions and precise *toponymy* of the primitive poems.

Encyc. Brit., V, 306.

**toponym** (top'ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, place, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *anat.*, a topical or topographical name; the technical designation of any region of an animal, as distinguished from any organ: correlated with *organonymy* and some similar terms. See *toponymy*. *Wilder and Gage; Leidy*.

**toponymal** (tō-pon'i-mal), *a.* [*< toponym-y + -al.*] Of or pertaining to toponymy. *Cuties*.

**toponymic** (top-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*< toponym-y + -ic.*] Pertaining to toponymy: as, *toponymic* terminology.

**toponymical** (top-ō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [*< toponymic + -al.*] Same as *toponymic*. *Wilder and Gage*.

**toponymy** (tō-pon'i-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, a place, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *anat.*, the designation of the position and direction of parts and organs, as distinguished from the names of the parts and organs themselves, which is the province of *organonymy*; regional or topographical nomenclature; topical terminology.—**Extrinsic toponymy**, the use of descriptive terms based upon the attitude of an animal in relation to the earth, as anterior, posterior, vertical, horizontal, etc. See the quotation under *superior*, *a.* 2.—**Intrinsic toponymy**, the use of terms referring to regions of the animal itself, regardless of its habitual posture, as dorsal, ventral, ental, ectal, etc.

**topophone** (top'ō-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. τόπος*, a place, + *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] An instrument, invented by A. M. Mayer, for ascertaining the direction from which any sound proceeds, as the sound of a bell, whistle, or fog-horn at sea in thick weather. It consists essentially of a horizontal bar pivoted at the center so as to turn freely in any direction. At each end of the bar is a resonator opening in the same direction, each connected with a sound-tube for the corresponding ear of the observer. On moving the bar about, a position will be found in which both resonators face the source of the sound, when the sounds heard through the two tubes will be increased or reinforced. In any other position the sounds will be weakened. The direction of the sound when loudest will be at a right angle with the bar.

**top-pendant** (top'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a large rope used in sending topmasts up or down.

**topper** (top'er), *n.* [*< top<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who or that which tops. (*a*) The upper part, layer, or covering of anything. [Colloq.]

There was a boy beaten by a woman not long since for selling a big pottle of strawberries that was rubbish all under the *toppers*. It was all strawberry leaves, and crushed strawberries, and such like.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 137.

(*b*) One who or that which excels; anything surpassing or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

2. A blow on the head. *Hotten*. [Slang.]

3. Same as *float-file* (which see, under *file*).

*E. H. Knight*.—4. The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl. *Encyc. Diet.*

**tappicer**, *v.* Same as *tappice* for *tappish*.

**topping** (top'ing), *n.* [*< ME. toppyng*; verbal *n.* of *top<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of one who tops. (*a*) The act or practice of cutting off the top, as of a tree or plant.

The pruning-knife—zounds!—the axe! Why, here has been such lopping and *topping*, I sha'n't have the bare trunk of my play left presently. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii, 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard or boom higher than the other. (*c*) The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

2. That which tops; the upper part of anything; especially, a crest of hair, feathers, etc., upon the head: said of a forelock or topknot, an egret, the mane of a horse, etc.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke, . . .

The tayl & his *topping* twynnen of a sute,

& bounden bothe wyth a bande of a byrgt grene.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 191.

3. *pl.* That which is cut off in *topping*, as the branches of a tree.—4. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatching.—5. The tail of an artificial fly, used by anglers, usually a feather from the crest of the golden pheasant. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 599.

**topping** (top'ing), *p. a.* 1. Rising above all others; loftiest; overtopping.

Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains.

Derham, Physico-Theol. (Latham.)

2. Surpassing; towering; preëminent; distinguished.

The thoughts of the mind . . . are uninterruptedly employed that way, by the determination of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness as long as it lasts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II, xxi, § 38.

I have heard say he [the Governor of Achin] had not less than 1000 Slaves, some of whom were *topping* Merchants, and had many Slaves under them.

Dampier, Voyages, II, i, 141.

Of all who have attempted Homer, he [Chapman] has the *topping* merit of being inspired by him.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 326.

3. Lofty; pretentious; assuming; arrogant.

The Friend was a poor little man, of a low condition and mean appearance; whereas these two Baptists were *topping* blades, that looked high and spake big.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 291.

I have a project of turning three or four of our most *topping* fellows into doggrel.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii, 2.

4. Fine; well; excellent. [Prov. Eng.]

I don't like her to come by herself, now she's not so terrible *topping* in health.

T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv, 4.

**topping-lift** (top'ing-lift), *n.* See *lift*.<sup>2</sup>

**toppingly** (top'ing-li), *a.* [*< topping + -ly<sup>1</sup>.*]

1. *Topping*; fine.

These *toppingly* guests be in number but ten,

As welcome in dairy as bears among men.

Tusser, April's Husbandry, Lesson for Dairy-Maid.

2. In good health; well. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**toppingly** (top'ing-li), *adv.* [*< topping + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] In a *topping* manner; eminently; finely; roundly.

I mean to marry her *toppingly* when she least thinks of it.

Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II, iii, 18. (Davies.)

**topple** (top'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toppled*, ppr. *toppling*. [Freq. of *top<sup>1</sup>*; possibly an accom. form of *ME. torple*, *q. v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To fall top or head foremost; fall forward as having too heavy a top; pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads;

Though palaces and pyramids do slope

Their heads to their foundations.

Shak., Macbeth, iv, 1. 56.

His enemy hath digged a pit in his way, and in he *topples*, even to the depths of hell.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I, 216.

2. To overhang; jut, as if threatening to fall.

The *toppling* crags of Duty scaled

Are close upon the shining table-lands

To which our God Himself is moon and sun.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

**II. trans.** To throw headlong; tumble; overturn; upset.

It would be an Herculean task to hoist a man to the top of a steeple, though the merest child could *topple* him off thence.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

**top-proud** (top'proud), *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i, l. 151.

**top-rail** (top'ral), *n.* *Naut.*, a bar extended on stanchions across the after part of a top. See *rail*.<sup>1</sup>, 4.

**topright** (top'rit), *a.* [*< top<sup>1</sup> + right.*] Upright; erect.

His *topright* crest from crown downe falles.

Phaer, Æneid, ix.

**top-rim** (top'rim), *n.* The rim or edge of a ship's top.

**top-rope** (top'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope to sway up a topmast, etc.

**topsail** (top'säl or -sl), *n.* [*< ME. topsayle*, *topscyle*, *toppesaile* (= *D. topzeil*); *< top<sup>1</sup> + sail<sup>1</sup>.*] *Naut.*, a square sail next above the lowest or chief sail of a mast. It is carried on a topsail-yard.



**tonsytruyfication** (ton-si-tēr<sup>#</sup>vi-fi-kā'shon).



upsetting: a turning upside down. [Ludicrous.]

"Valentine" was followed by "Lela," . . . a regular topsyturvyfication of morality.

Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, Madame Sand.

**topsyturvyfy** (top-si-tér'vi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvyfied*, ppr. *topsyturvyfying*. [*< topsyturvy + -fy.*] To make topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity.

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2. (Encyc. Dict.)

**topsyturvyism** (top-si-tér'vi-izm), *n.* [*< topsyturvy + -ism.*] The habit or state of topsyturvyism. Cited by F. Hall in The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268. [Rare.]

**top-tackle** (top'tak'l), *n.* Naut., a heavy tackle which is applied to the top-pendant in fidding or unfidding a topmast.

**toptail** (top'tāl), *v. i.* To turn the tail up and the head down, as a whale in diving.

**top-timber** (top'tim'bér), *n.* Naut., one of the uppermost timbers in the side of a vessel.—**Long top-timber**, the timber above each of the first futtocks.—**Short top-timber**, the timber above each of the second futtocks.

**top-tool** (top'tōl), *n.* A forging-tool resembling a cold-chisel or a short thick spike, held when in use by means of a flexible handle of hazel-wood or wire. When its cutting edge is round it is called a *top-fuller*.

**toquaker**, *v. t.* [ME. *toquaken*; *< to-2 + quake.*] To quake exceedingly. Rom. of the Rose, l. 2527.

**toquash**, *v. t.* [ME. *toquasshen*; *< to-2 + quash.*] To beat or crush to pieces. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

**toque** (tōk), *n.* [*< F. toque* (= Sp. *toca* = Pg. *touca* = It. *tocca*), a hat, bonnet, prob. *< Bret. tok* = W. *toc*, hat, bonnet.] 1. A head-covering formerly worn by men and women—a diminished form of the hat with turned-up brim. It gradually approached the shape of a very small light cap of silk,



Women's Toques of the 17th century, from portraits of the time. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

which was surrounded and compressed by a band of twisted silk, or of richer material, in such a way as to give it a slight resemblance to a hat with a brim. Its complete form was reached about 1660. It was generally adorned with a small plume.

The Swiss in black velvet *toques*, led by 2 gallant cavaliers habited in scarlet-colour'd satten.

Beelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

The ordinary head-dress [at Lha' Ssa] is a blue *toque*, with a wide rim of black velvet, surmounted with a red knot.

Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 149.

His velvet *toque* stuck . . . upon the side of his head.

Molloy. (Imp. Dict.)

2. A small bonnet in the shape of a round, close-fitting crown without a projecting brim, worn by women in the nineteenth century.

Her delicate head, sculpturedly defined by its *toque*. Howells, Indian Summer, ii.

3. The bonnet-macaque, *Macacus sinensis*, so called from the arrangement of the hairs of the head into a kind of *toque* or cap; also, some similar monkey, as *M. pileolatus* of Ceylon. See cut under *bonnet-macaque*.—4. A small nominal money of account, used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa. Forty cowries make one *toque*, and five *toques* one hen or gallinla. Simmonds.

**tor**<sup>1</sup> (tôr), *n.* [*< ME. tor* (torr-), *< AS. torr*, *tor*, a high rock, a lofty hill, also a tower, *< OW. torr*, a hill, W. *tor*, a knob, boss, bulge, belly, = Ir. *torr*, *tor* = Gael. *torr*, a lofty conical hill, a mound, eminence, heap, pile, tower; cf. W. *twr*, a heap, pile, tower, = L. *turris*, a tower: see *tower*.] A hill; a rocky eminence. The word is especially applied to the rugged and fantastic piles of granite conspicuous on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England. These are ragged outcrops left by decay and erosion of the rock, and crown many of the higher points of the moor.

There a tempest hom toke on the *torres* high. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

Derbyshire is famous for its giant *Tors*. The word is applied in Derbyshire to any lofty mass of precipitous rock, just as "scar" is used in Yorkshire.

Bradbury, All about Derbyshire, p. 304.

**tor**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *torc*<sup>2</sup>.

**tor**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

**tor**<sup>4</sup>, *torc*<sup>4</sup>, *a.* [ME. *tor*, *torc*, *toor*, *< Icel. tor* = OHG. *zur* = Goth. *tuz* (used only in comp.), hard, difficult, = Gr. *duv*, hard, ill; see *to-2* and *dys*.] 1. Hard; difficult; wearisome; tedious.

So many merryall bi mount ther the mon fyndez Hit were to *torc* for to telle of the tenth dote.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Thof thai touche me with tene, all these *torc* harmes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

2. Strong; sturdy; great; massive.

In this Temple was a *tor* ymage, all of triet gold,

In honour of Apolyn, that I ere saide.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

3. Full; rich.

Trowe ye not Troy is *torc* of all godis?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3348.

**toracet**, *v. t.* [ME. *toracen*, *torasen*; *< to-2 + racce*.] To tear in pieces. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 516.

**torah** (tôr'rah), *n.* [Also *thorah*; Heb.] In ancient Hebrew literature, any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct given by a sacred authority; the revealed will of God; specifically, the (Mosaic) law; hence, the book of the law, the Pentateuch.

**toran** (tôr'an), *n.* [*< Hind. toran*, *torana*, *< Skt. torana*, an arched gateway, an arch, *< √ tur*, a collateral form of *√ tar*, pass.] In Buddhist arch., the gateway of a sacred rail, in wood or in stone, consisting essentially of an upright or pillar on each side, with a projecting crosspiece resting upon them. Typically there are three of these crosspieces superimposed, and the whole monument is frequently elaborately sculptured. The torans of Bharhut and of Sanchi in Central India are especially elaborate.

**torat**, *v. t.* [ME. *toratten*; *< to-2 + raten* (= MHG. *ratzen*), lacerate, tear.] To tear asunder; scatter; disperse.

Thane the Romayns releveyde, that are ware rebuykkyde, And alle *to-rattys* our meue with their riste horses.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

**Torban Hill mineral**. Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

**torbanite** (tôr'ban-it), *n.* [*< Torbane* (Torbane Hill in Linlithgowshire, Scotland) + *-ite*.] Boghead coal. See *coal*.

**torbernite** (tôr'bér-nit), *n.* [Named after the Swedish naturalist and chemist Torbern Olof Bergmann (1735–84).] A native phosphate of uranium and copper, occurring in square tabular crystals of a bright-green color, pearly luster, and micaceous cleavage. Also called *chalcocite*, and *copper uranite*.

**torbite** (tôr'bit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The trade-mark name of a preparation of peat, attempted to be introduced into general use in Lancashire, England, about 1865. It was made by pulping the peat, molding it into blocks, and then drying it. The material thus prepared was converted into charcoal for smelting purposes, or partially charred for use as fuel for generating steam, or in the puddling-furnace. Many attempts have been made in England, France, and Germany to utilize peat in this way, but their success has been small.

**torc**, *n.* See *torque*. Bulbous *torc*. See *bulbous*.

**torcet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torcel*.

**torch**<sup>1</sup> (tôrçh), *n.* [*< ME. torche*, *< OF. (and F.) torche* = Pr. *torcha* = It. *torcia* (cf. Sp. *antorcha*, a torch), *< ML. tortia*, a torch, so called as made of a twisted roll of tow or other material, *< L. tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tor*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *torce*, *torse*.] 1. A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, etc., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a link; a flambeau.

Loke that ge haue candeles,

Torches bothe faire & fele.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

An angrý gust of wind

Puff'd out his torch.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. An oil-lamp borne on a pole or other appliance for carrying a light easily and without danger.—**Flying torch**. See *flaming torch*.—**Inverted torch**, a torch held with the top downward, to signify the extinction of life: the emblem of death: with reference to the Greek representation of Death (Thanatos), holding a torch so reversed.—**Plumbers' torch**, a large spirit-lamp in the form of a cone.

**torch**<sup>2</sup> (tôrçh), *v. i.* [*< torch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To fish with the aid of a torch by night. Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 502. [U. S.].—2. To flare or smoke like a torch; rise like the smoke from a torch: with up: as, how those clouds torch up! Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**torch**<sup>2</sup> (tôrçh), *v. t.* [*< F. torcher*, wipe, beat (cf. *torchis*, mortar of loam and straw), *< torche*, lit. a twist: see *torch*<sup>1</sup>.] In plastering, to point with lime and hair; said of the inside joints of slating laid on lathing.

**torch-bearer** (tôrçh'bär'ér), *n.* One who bears a torch.

Fair Jessica shall be my torch-bearer.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 40.

**torch-dance** (tôrçh'dâns), *n.* A dance performed by a number of persons some of whom carry lighted torches.

**torch**<sup>3</sup> (tôrçh'ér), *n.* [*< torch*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who gives or provides a bright light, as if bearing a torch. [Rare.]

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring

Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

2. Specifically, one who torches for fish. [U. S.]

**torchère** (F. pron. tôr-shär'), *n.* [F. *torchère*, *< torch*, torch: see *torch*<sup>1</sup>.] A large candelabrum,

especially when decorative and made of valuable material, as bronze, rare marble, or the like; when made of wood it is sometimes termed *guedron*.

**torch-fishing** (tôrçh'fish'ing), *n.* Same as *torch*<sup>3</sup>.

**torch**<sup>4</sup> (tôrçh'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *torch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A method of capturing fish by torch-light at night. It is practised chiefly in the fall, when the fish are abundant.

Also called *driving* and *fire-fishing*.

**torchless** (tôrçh'les), *a.* [*< torch*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Lacking torches; unlighted. Byron, Lara, ii. 12.

**torch-light** (tôrçh'lit), *n.* [*< ME. torche-light*; *< torch*<sup>1</sup> + *light*.] The light of a torch or of torches.

She brought hym to his bedde with *torche* light.

Geneydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Statilius show'd the torch-light. Shak., J. C., v. 5. 2.

**torch-lily** (tôrçh'li'l'i), *n.* See *Kniphofia*.

**torchon board**. A board covered with torchon paper: used by artists for water-color drawing, etc.

**torchon lace**. See *lace*.

**torchon mat**. A picture-frame mat, made of torchon paper.

**torchon paper**. [So named from the F. *torcher*, rub, cleanse by rubbing, *torchon*, dish-cloth.] A paper with a rough surface, used for painting on in water-color, and also for mats in picture-framing.

**torch-pine** (tôrçh'pîn), *n.* See *pinel*.

**torch-race** (tôrçh'râs), *n.* In Gr. antiq., a race at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, the prize being awarded to the contestant who first reached the goal with his torch still burning. In some forms of this race relays of runners were posted at intervals, and the burning torch was passed on from one to the next. Very frequently it was associated with the worship of Helios (Apollo) or Selene (Artemis), or of some fire-god, as Hephaestus (Vulcan) or Prometheus. See *tampadephoria*.

**torch-staff** (tôrçh'stáf), *n.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried. Compare *torch*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,

With torch-staves in their hand.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 46.

**torch-thistle** (tôrçh'this'l), *n.* A columnar cactus of the genus *Cereus*, the stems of some species of which have been used by the Indians for torches. Sometimes the name is extended to the whole genus.

**torch-wood** (tôrçh'wûd), *n.* 1. Wood suitable for making torches. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.—2. A tree of the rutaceous genus *Amyris*, either *A. maritima* of Florida and the West Indies, or *A. balsamifera* of the West Indies. *A. maritima* is a slender tree reaching 50 feet high; the wood is very hard and durable, suitable for use in the arts, could it be had in large quantities, very resinous, and much used for fuel on the Florida keys. *A. balsamifera* is smaller, very fragrant in burning, used to scent dwellings. In the West Indies the shrub *Casearia* (Thiodia) serrata of the *Samydaceæ* is also so called.

**torchwort** (tôrçh'wêrt), *n.* The mullen. Compare *hag-taper*.



Bronze Torchère, 15th century. From "L'Art pour Tous."



low, and having





usually but four petals. The plant has a thick and woody perennial rootstock, which is highly astringent; it is used in medicine, and also sometimes in tanning. It contains besides an available red coloring matter, used by the upholsterers to dye the skins worn by them as clothing. Also called *bloodroot*, *seplead*, and *shepherd's knot*.

This *tormentil*, whose virtue is to part  
All deadly killing poison from the heart.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 2.

**Tormentilla** (tôr-men-tîl'ä), *n.* [NL. (*Tormentum*, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530). < ML. *tormentilla*: see *tormentil*.] 1. A former genus of plants, now reduced to a section of *Potentilla*, including those species which have the parts of the flowers in fours. The tormentil belongs to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this subgenus; tormentil.

This single yellow flower . . . is a *tormentilla*, which is good against the plague.

*J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant*, iii.

**tormentingly** (tôr-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner; in a manner productive of suffering.

He bounst and bet his head *tormentingly*.

*Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath*.

**tormentingness** (tôr-men'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being tormenting. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tormentiset**, *n.* [ME., < *torment*, *v.*] Torment; torture.

This Seneca the wyse

Chees in a bath to deye in this manere

Rather than han another *tormentise*

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, l. 527.

**tormentor** (tôr-men'tôr), *n.* [ME. *tormentour*, *tormentour*; < OF. \**tormentator* = Sp. *tormentador*, < ML. \**tormentator* (cf. *tormentarius*), a torturer, < *tormentare*, torment: see *torment*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which torments. Especially (a) One whose office it is to inflict torture; an executioner.

Then the lorde wonder loude laled & cryed  
& talkez to his *tormentourez*: "takez hym," he biddez,  
"Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .  
Stik hym styfly in stokez."

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

Thre strokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,

The *tormentour*. *Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale*, l. 527.

(b) One who or that which causes pain or anguish; a cause of suffering or great distress.

These words hereafter thy *tormentors* be!

*Shak., Rich. II.*, ii. 1. 136.

Louis XI., whose closeness was indeed his *tormentor*.

*Bacon, Friendship* (ed. 1887).

2. In *agri.*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each time is furnished with a hoe or share that cuts up the ground.

3. A long fork used by a ship's cook to take meat out of the coppers.—4. In *theatrical use*, one of the elaborately painted wings which stand in the first grooves.—5. Same as *back-scratcher*.

Also *tormenter*.

**tormentress** (tôr-men'tres), *n.* [< *tormentor* + *-ess*.] A woman who torments.

Fortune ordinarily commeth after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentress* of glorie and honour.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxviii. 4.

**tormentryt**, *n.* [ME. *tormentrie*; < *torment* + *ry*.] Affliction; distress.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,

Than seistow it is a *tormentrie*

To soffren hire pride and hire malecolie.

*Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 251.

**tormentum** (tôr-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tormenta* (-tâ). [L.: see *torment*.] 1. Anciently, a kind of catapult having many forms.—2. A light piece of ordnance.—3. A whirlingig.

Restless as a whirling *tormentum*.

*Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London*, v.

4. In *med.*, a name formerly applied to obstructive intestinal disorders, probably specifically to intussusception.

**tormina** (tôr-mi-nâ), *n.* pl. [NL., < L. *tormina*, griping pains, < *torquere*, twist, wrench: see *toril*. Cf. *torment*.] Severe griping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

**torminal** (tôr-mi-nal), *a.* Same as *torminous*.

**torminous** (tôr-mi-nus), *a.* [< *tormina* + *-ous*.] Affected with tormina; characterized by griping pains.

**tormodont** (tôr-mô-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *τόρυς*, a hole or socket, & *ὀδών* (*ôdon*) = E. *tooth*.] Socketed, as teeth; having socketed teeth, as a bird. See *Odontotormia*.

They differ from recent Carinate birds in degree only, viz., by their *tormodont* teeth and amphiolous vertebrae.

*Nature*, XXXIX. 178.

**torn**<sup>1</sup> (tôr), *p. a.* [Pp. of *toril*.] In *bot.*, having deep and irregular marginal incisions, as if produced by tearing; lacerate.

**torn**<sup>2</sup> (tôr), *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *turn*.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing an ancient spinning-wheel.

**tornado** (tôr-nâd'), *n.* [See *tornado*.] A tornado. *Bailey*, 1727.

Inured to danger's direst form,

Tornado and earthquake, flood and storm.

*Scott, Rokeby*, i. 8.

**tornadic** (tôr-nad'ik), *a.* [< *tornado* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a tornado.

Four series of storms of *tornadic* character have passed over the States east of the Mississippi River since the beginning of the year.

*Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, I. 7.

**tornado** (tôr-nâ'dô), *n.*; pl. *tornados* (-dôz). [With the common change of terminal *-a* to *-o*, to give the word a more Spanish look (also sometimes *tornado*). < Sp. (and Pg.) *tornado*, a return, or turning about (applied appar. at one time by Spanish and Portuguese sailors to a whirling wind at sea). < *tornar*, turn, < L. *tornare*, turn: see *turn*. The Pg. name is *travado*; the Sp. name is *turbonada*.] A violent squall or whirlwind of small extent.

They were all together in a plume on Christmase-eve was two yere, when the great flood was, and there stird up such *tornados* and furicanos of tempests.

*Nashe, Lenten Staffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

We had fine weather while we lay here, only some *tornados*, or thunder-showers. *Dampier, Voyages*, an. 1681.

Specifically—(a) On the west coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to the equator, a squall of great intensity and of short duration, occurring during the summer months, but most frequently and with greatest violence at the beginning and end of the rainy season. On the western part of the coast, near Sierra Leone, these squalls come from easterly points, and blow off shore; while on the eastern part of the coast, near the mouth of the Niger, they occasionally blow on shore, partly because of a variation in the direction of the squall, and partly because of a different trend of the coast. The squall is marked by peculiar, dense, arched masses of dark cloud, furious gusts of wind, vivid lightning, deafening thunder, and torrents of rain; it produces a slight rise in the barometer and a fall of temperature amounting on the average to 9° Fahr. Similar squalls in other tropical regions are usually known by the name of *arched squalls*, but are sometimes also called *tornados*. The principal period when these squalls occur (namely, at the change of the seasons or of the monsoons) is that in which great quantities of vapor-laden air are stopped by a land wind, and accumulate near the coast, producing a hot, sultry, unstable state of the atmosphere. The tornado is the overturning process by which the atmosphere regains its stability. The wind ordinarily turns through two or three points during its progress, but in general a complete cyclonic motion is not established. (b) In the United States, east of the 100th meridian, a whirlwind of small radius and of highly destructive violence, usually seen as a whirling funnel pendent from a mass of black cloud, occurring most frequently in the southeast quadrant of an area of low pressure several hundred miles from its center, and having a rapid progressive movement, generally toward the northeast. The principal condition precedent to the formation of a tornado, just as for a thunder-storm, is an unstable state of the atmosphere. In the tornado a whirling motion from right to left, of tremendous energy, is generated in a mass of clouds, and is often maintained for several hours, while in the ordinary thunder-storm a complete cyclonic motion probably seldom becomes established. Tornados generally arise just after the hottest part of the day, when the atmosphere has its maximum instability; the months of greatest frequency are April, May, June, and July. The destruction in a tornado may be caused either by the surface wind which is forced in on all sides to feed the ascending current of the tornado-funnel, or by the grating winds of the funnel itself when sufficiently low to come within the reach of buildings; in the latter case no structure, however strongly built, is apparently able to withstand the wind's enormous force.

**tornaria** (tôr-nâ-ri-â), *n.* [NL., < *tornus*, a lathe (see *turn*), + *-aria*.] The echinopædic-like larva of *Balanoglossus*, bearing a great resemblance to the larvæ of some of the echinoderms, as starfishes; originally the name of a pseudogenus, retained to designate the objects defined. See *Balanoglossus* (with cut).

**tornarian** (tôr-nâ-ri-an), *a.* [< *tornaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a tornaria; resembling the larva of *Balanoglossus*.

**Tornatella** (tôr-na-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1812), < L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe, < *tornare*, turn (see *turn*), + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Tornatellidæ*: same as *Actæon*.

**Tornatellidæ** (tôr-na-tel'i-dê), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Tornatella* + *-idæ*.] That family of opisthobranchiate gastropods whose type genus is *Tornatella*, having a developed spiral shell: same as *Actæonidæ*.

**torn-crenate** (tôr-n'kre-nât), *a.* In *bot.*, crenate in having the margin torn, as certain lichens.

**torn-down** (tôr-n'doun), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Rough; riotous; turbulent; rebellious; ungovernable; hence, overpowering of its kind. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know I was a girl onst; led the General a dance of it, I tell you. Yes, a real *torn-down* piece I was!

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, xxiii.

**II. n.** An unruly or unmanageable person. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**torneament**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tournament*.

**tornilla, tornillo** (tôr-nîl'ä, -ô), *n.* [Mexican name, < Sp. *tornillo*, a screw, dim. of *torno*, turn, turning-wheel: see *turn*.] The screw-pod mesquit. See *mesquit*<sup>2</sup>.

**torriquet**, *n.* See *tourriquet*.

**torography** (tôr-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *tor-nado* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *graphein*, write.] The description and theory of tornados. [Rare.]

**torob**, *v. t.* [ME. *torobben*; < *to-2* + *rob*.] To steal wholly; take entirely away.

My joye, myn herte ye alle *to-robbidd*,

The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!

*MS. Cantab. B. ii. 38, f. 47.* (Halliwell.)

**toroidal** (tôr-ô'dal), *a.* [< *toreô*, *torus*, + *-oid* + *-al*.] Having a shape like an anchor-ring, or a surface generated by the revolution of a circle about a line in its plane; pertaining to such a surface, or to a family of such surfaces.—**Toroidal function**. See *function*.

**torose** (tôr'ôs), *a.* Same as *torous*.

**torosity** (tôr-ôs'i-ti), *n.* [< *torose* + *-ity*.] The state of being torous; muscular strength; muscularity. *Bailey*, 1727.

**torotoro** (tôr-rô-tô-rô), *n.* [Native name.] A Papuan kingfisher, *Syma torotoro*.

**torous** (tôr'us), *a.* [< L. *torosus*, full of muscle or flesh, < *torus*, a bulging, a protuberance, muscle: see *torus*.] Bulging; swelling; muscular. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, cylindrical, with bulges or constrictions at intervals; swelling in knobs at intervals. (b) In *zool.*, protuberant; knobbed; tuberculated. Also *torose*.

**tor-ousel** (tôr'ô'z), *n.* The ring-ousel. [Devonshire, Eng.]

**Torpedinidæ** (tôr-pê-din'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (-din-) + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid fishes, typified by the genus *Torpedo*; the electric rays, noted for their power of giving shocks by means of a sort of galvanic battery with which they are provided. In this respect the electric rays are peculiar among elasmobranchs, though some fishes of a different class are provided with similar organs (the electric eels and electric catfishes). The torpedoes are large rays, of 6 genera and about 15 species, found in most seas. The trunk is broad and smooth; the tail comparatively short, with a rayed caudal fin and commonly two rayed dorsals, the first of which is over or behind the ventrals. The electric organs are a pair, one on each side of the trunk anteriorly, between the pectoral fins and the head. See cuts under *torpedo*.

**torpedinoid** (tôr-ped'i-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Torpedinoidea*, *q. v.*] Of the nature of the electric ray; related or belonging to the *Torpedinoidea*.

**Torpedinoidea** (tôr-ped-i-noi'dê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (-din-) + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance.] The electric rays, rated as a superfamily contrasted with *Raioidæ* and *Pristoidæ*.

**torpedinous** (tôr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *torpedo* (-din-), *torpedo*, + *-ous*.] Shocking or benumbing like a torpedo. [Rare.]

Fishy were his

eyes, *torpedinous*

was his manner.

*De Quincey,*

[*Imp. Dict.*]

**torpedo** (tôr-pê'dô), *n.*; pl. *torpedoes* (-dôz). [Formerly also *torpædo*, *torpido*; = Sp. Pg. *torpedo* = It. *torpedine* (cf. F. *torpille* = It. *torpiglia*), a torpedo, cramp-fish, < L. *torpedo*, numbness, also a torpedo, cramp-fish, < *torpere*, be-numb; see *torpid*.]

1. A fish of the genus *Torpedo* or family *Torpedinidæ*; an electric ray; a cramp-fish or numb-fish.

*Torpedo* is a fishe, but who-so handleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shalle fele no thyng.

*Babees Book* (E. T. S.), p. 239.

The *Torpedo* or Cramp-fish came also to our hands, but we were amazed (not knowing that fish but by its quality) when a sudden trembling seized on us: a device it has to

*Torpedo*, its electric apparatus being in a branched form, and the electric organ, a thin, flat, muscular, and fleshy, nerves to the trunk, and the electric organ, a



*Tornatella toratella*.

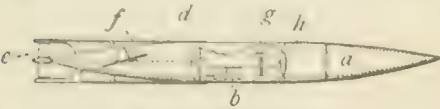




torpedo. The torpedo is a self-propelled underwater weapon. It is usually cylindrical in shape and is propelled by a motor. The torpedo is used to attack ships and other vessels. It is a very dangerous weapon and has been used in many wars.

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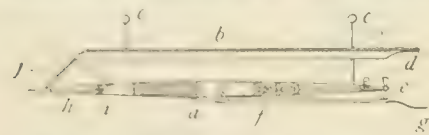
3. An explosive device belonging to either of two distinct classes of submarine destructive agents used in war—namely, *torpedoes proper*, which are propelled against an enemy's ship, and more or less stationary *submarine mines*, placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come within range of their destructive effect. Of the first class, called also *concrete torpedoes*, there are three principal types: (a) the *anchored or out-anchored torpedo*, which includes the Whitehead and many other patterns; (b) the *mine*, which is stationary; and (c) the *self-propelled torpedo*. The Whitehead torpedo is a fish-shaped vessel from 14 to 24 feet in length, and from 14 to 16 inches in diameter. It is made of steel and divided into three compartments, the forward one carrying the explosive charge with the fuse to be fired on impact, the middle one containing the mechanism by which its course is adjusted, and the rear compartment containing the reserve of compressed air and the engine for driving the three-bladed screw by which it is propelled at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour for about 500 yards. It is expected to be a formidable weapon, but thus far the results from its use have not justified the expectations.



WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

The torpedo is a self-propelled underwater weapon. It is usually cylindrical in shape and is propelled by a motor. The torpedo is used to attack ships and other vessels. It is a very dangerous weapon and has been used in many wars.

In other patterns the motive power is supplied by compressed gas. In several inventions a reel of insulated wire in the stern is paid out as the vessel proceeds, keeping up communication with the shore, and a small flag or staff above water indicates its whereabouts—an electrical apparatus in connection with the reel of wire affording the



Sigsbee Torpedo.

By the torpedo is a self-propelled underwater weapon. It is usually cylindrical in shape and is propelled by a motor. The torpedo is used to attack ships and other vessels. It is a very dangerous weapon and has been used in many wars.

means of starting, stopping, directing, or firing it. Various forms of towing torpedoes have been devised, of which the best-known is that of Commander Harvey, R. N. This torpedo is towed on the quarter of the attacking vessel and is sent ahead to the towline as to pull the line out at an angle with the course of the attacking vessel, which endeavorers to maneuver so as to draw the torpedo under the hull of an enemy and explode its charge on contact by a trigger-bolt; but in practice it has not been successful, and in the navies of Great Britain and the United States has been withdrawn from use. The spar- or outrigger-torpedo consists of a metal case containing the explosive composition, gunpowder, dynamite, etc., and fitted with a fuse so arranged as to explode by means of a small electric current or by contact with the hull of an enemy's ship. It is fastened on the end of a spar or outrigger, which may be attached to the bows of a small steamer built on purpose, may be protruded under water from a properly fitted vessel, or may be carried on a spar projecting from the stem or the side of an ordinary man-of-war. The general bearing seems now to be in favor of specially constructed vessels of great speed. Stationary torpedoes, or submarine mines, placed in channels or harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy's vessels, usually consist of a strong water-tight metal case containing an efficient explosive, and having fuses to explode the charge on contact, or being connected by electric wires

with the shore and fired at the pleasure of the operator. A vast field of study and experiment has been devoted to the perfecting of torpedoes, and almost all governments now have schools for the instruction of naval and army officers in the use of torpedoes.

4. Hence, some other expressive agent. Specifically—(a) A shell hurled in the path of a steamship, having a percussion or friction device, or an electrical arrangement which explodes the charge when the ground over the torpedo is trod on. (b) A danger signal consisting of a detonating cartridge laid on a rail of a railway and exploded by the wheels of a passing locomotive. (c) A small quantity of an explosive wrapped up with a number of small pebbles in a piece of tissue paper, and exploded by being thrown on the ground or against some hard surface, for the amusement of children. (d) A cartridge of gunpowder, dynamite, nitroglycerin, etc., exploded in an oil-well to start the flow of oil, or in the vicinity of a school of fish to destroy great numbers of them, and for other purposes.

5. In med., narcosis; stupor. [Rare.]  
**torpedo** (tôr-pê'dô), *n.* [*< torpedo, n.*] **I. trans.** To attack with torpedoes; explode a torpedo under or in.

If ramming is tried before the enemy is disabled, the vessel trying it may be *torpedoed* in passing, and has added liabilities to other injuries. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII, 304.

Oil and gas wells were seen in all stages of progress, among other operations that of *torpedoing* a well with nitro-glycerine being successfully accomplished.

*The Engineer*, LXX, 381.

**II. intrans.** To use or explode torpedoes.

*Torpedoing* where the well is deep [to increase the flow]. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 870.

**torpedo-anchor** (tôr-pê'dô-ang kôr), *n.* An anchor of any form for securing a submarine torpedo in position.

**torpedo-boat** (tôr-pê'dô-bôt), *n.* *Naut.*, a boat from which a torpedo is operated; especially, a



United States Torpedo-boat "Cushing."

small swift steamer carrying one or more offensive torpedoes for use against an enemy's ships.

**torpedo-boom** (tôr-pê'dô-bôm), *n.* A spar for carrying a torpedo, either projected from a boat or vessel, or anchored to the bed of a channel.

**torpedo-catcher** (tôr-pê'dô-kach'êr), *n.* A swift steam man-of-war, especially designed to overtake and capture torpedo-boats.

**torpedoist** (tôr-pê'dô-ist), *n.* [*< torpedo + -ist.*] One who uses or who advocates the use of torpedoes. [Recent.]

The *torpedoist* tells us that his weapon (meaning the locomotive torpedo) will certainly decide an action, and forbid ships to approach near enough for ramming.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 365.

**torpedo-net** (tôr-pê'dô-net), *n.* A network of steel or iron wire hung around a ship and boomed off by spars to intercept torpedoes or torpedo-boats. When not in use it is stopped up alongside the ship.

**torpedo-netting** (tôr-pê'dô-net'ing), *n.* Same as *torpedo-net*.

**torpedo-officer** (tôr-pê'dô-of'i-sêr), *n.* One of the line officers of a man-of-war whose special duty it is to supervise and care for the torpedoes and their fittings.

**torpedo-school** (tôr-pê'dô-skôl), *n.* A government school for teaching officers and enlisted men of the army and navy the construction and use of torpedoes. In the United States a torpedo-school for the navy has been established at Newport, Rhode Island, and for the army at Willett's Point, New York.

**torpedo-spar** (tôr-pê'dô-spâr), *n.* A wooden or iron spar projecting from the bows or side of a steamer, and on the end of which a torpedo is carried.

**torpedo-tube** (tôr-pê'dô-tûb), *n.* Same as *launching-tube*.

**torpelnest**, *n.* [ME.; as *torple* + *-ness.*] Instability.

Galilee speleth hweol, uorte leren us thet we of the wordes torpelnesse, of sunne hweol, ofte gon to schrifte.

*Ancren Ricle*, p. 322.

**torpent** (tôr'pênt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. torpescent(t)-s*, pp. of *torpere*, be numb. Cf. *torpid*.] **I. a.** Benumbed; numb; incapable of activity or sensibility; torpid; dull; dim. [Rare.]

Nor indeed could we think of a more comprehensive expedient whereby to assist the frail and *torpent* memory.

*Evelyn*, *Calendarium Hortense*, Int.

**II. n.** A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**torpescence** (tôr-pes'ens), *n.* [*< torpescent(t) + -ce.*] The state of being torpescence; the quality of becoming torpid; torpidity; numbness; insensibility. [Rare.]

**torpescent** (tôr-pes'ent), *a.* [*< L. torpescent(t)-s*, pp. of *torpere*, grow numb or stiff, ineffectual of *torpere*, be numb; see *torpid*.] Becoming torpid; growing torpid or benumbed. [Rare.]

Of gold tencious, their *torpescence* soul  
Clenches their coin, and what electoral fire  
Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?  
*Shenstone*, *Economy*, l.

**torpid** (tôr'pid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. torpidus*, benumbed, torpid, *< torpere*, be numb, stiff, or torpid.] **I. a.** 1. Benumbed; insensible; inactive.

November dark  
Checks vegetation in the *torpid* plant  
Expos'd to his cold breath.  
*Cropper*, *Task*, iii, 468.

2. Specifically, dormant, as an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in sleep; as, a *torpid* snake.—3. Figuratively, dull; sluggish; apathetic.

Now to the church behold the mourners come,  
Sedately *torpid* and devoutly dumb.  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, I, 16.

The love of children had never been quickened in Hepzibah's heart, and was now *torpid*, if not extinct.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, ii.

4. Pertaining to the torpids, or Lent boat-races at Oxford. See II. [Oxford slang.]

The *Torpid* Races last six days.  
*Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 18.

**II. n.** 1. A second-class racing-boat at Oxford, corresponding to the *slogger* of Cambridge; also, one of the crew of such a boat. [Oxford slang.]

The *torpids* being filled with the refuse of the rowing-men—generally awkward or very young oarsmen.

*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II, iv.

An undergraduate who is one of their best *torpids*.

*Fall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 26, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. *pl.* The Lent boat-races at Oxford. [Oxford slang.]

Three weeks or so before the Lent Races, or *Torpids* as they are invariably called here, the crews are put into training.

*Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 18.

**torpidity** (tôr-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*< torpid + -ity.*]

1. Insensibility; numbness; torpor; apathy.

Our Aryan brother creeps about his daily avocations with the desiccated appearance of a frozen frog, or sits in dormouse *torpidity* with his knees about his ears.

*P. Robinson*, *Under the Sun*, p. 94.

2. In *zool.*, a dormant state in which no food is taken; the condition of an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in the winter or summer sleep; dormancy.—3. Dullness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Genius, likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity* in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.

*V. Knox*, *Grammar Schools*.

**torpidly** (tôr'pid-li), *adv.* In a torpid manner; in consequence of numbness, insensibility, or apathy; sluggishly; slowly; stupidly.

**torpidness** (tôr'pid-nes), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.

The exercise of this faculty . . . keeps it from rust and torpidness.

*Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 3.

**torpify** (tôr'pi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torpified*, ppr. *torpifying*. [*< L. torpifacere*, make numb. *< torpere*, be numb, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make torpid; stupefy; numb; blunt.

They [sermons] are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding.

*Southey*, *Doctor*, xxvii.

**torpitude** (tôr'pi-tûd), *n.* [Irreg., *< torpi(d) + -tude.*] Torpor; torpidity; dormancy, as of animals. See *torpidity*, 2.

Able to exist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state without any food.

*Derham*, *Physico-Theol.*, viii, 5.

**torplet**, *v. i.* [ME. *torplen*; origin obscure. Cf. *torfel*. Cf. *topple*. Hence *torpelness*.] To fall headlong; topple.

The thet nappeth upon helle berde, he *torpleth* ofte al in er he lest wene.

*Ancren Ricle*, p. 324.

**torpor** (tôr'por), *n.* [= F. *torpeur* = Sp. *Pg. torpor* = It. *torpore*, *< L. torpor*, numbness, *< torpere*, be numb or torpid; see *torpent*, *torpid*.]

1. Loss of motion or sensibility; numbness or inactivity of mind or body; torpidity; torpiness; dormancy; apathy; stupor; as, the *torpor* of a hibernating animal; the *torpor* of intoxication or of grief.

It was some time before he [Rip Van Winkle] could get into the regular track of gossip, or could be made to comprehend the strange events that had taken place during his *torpor*.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 64.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; apathy; stupidity.



The same *torpor*, as regarded the capacity for intellectual effort, accompanied me home.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

**torporific** (tôr-pô-rif'ik), *a.* [*< L. torpor*, numbness, + *facere*, make (see -*fic*).] Producing torpor; torpifying; stupefying.

**torquate** (tôr'kwat), *a.* [*< L. torquatus*, wearing a neck-chain, *< torques*, a neck-chain: see *torque*.] In *zool.*, ringed about the neck; collared, as with a collar, or by the peculiar texture, etc., of hair or feathers about the neck.

**torquated** (tôr'kwâ-ted), *a.* [*< torquate* + -*ed*.] 1. Having or wearing a torque.—2. In *zool.*, same as *torquate*.

**Torquatella** (tôr-kwa-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *torquatus*, adorned with a neck-chain: see *torquate*.] The typical genus of *Torquatellidae*, having a plicate and extensible membranous collar, and the mouth with a tongue-like valve or velum. *T. typica* inhabits salt water.

**Torquatellidæ** (tôr-kwa-tel'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Torquatella* + -*idæ*.] A family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Torquatella*. These animalcules are free-swimming, illoricate, and more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath is replaced by a membranous extensible and contractile collar, which is perforated centrally by the oral aperture.

**torque** (tôrk), *n.* [Also *torc*; = *It. torque* = *torc*, *< L. torques*, *torquis*, a twisted metal neck-ring, a necklace, a collar, *< torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. A twisted ornament forming a necklace or



Torque, with manner of wearing it, from sculptures on the sarcophagus of Vigna Aménola, Capitoline Museum.

collar for the neck, particularly one worn by uncivilized people, and of such a make as to retain its rigidity and circular form. Such a collar was considered a characteristic attribute of the ancient Gauls. Also *torques*.

They [the Gauls] wore collars and *torques* of gold, necklaces, and bracelets, and strings of brightly-coloured beads, made of glass or of a material like the Egyptian porcelain. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 115.

The Anglo-Saxons habitually wore upon their arms twisted bracelets or *torques*, or, in their stead, a number of simple bracelets. Encyc. Brit., VI. 465.

2. In *mech.*, the moment of a system-force applied so as to twist anything, as a shaft in machinery.

The *torque*, or turning moment, is, in a series dynamo, both when used as a generator and when used as a motor, very nearly proportional to the current.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Electric Machinery, p. 45.

**torqued** (tôrkt), *a.* [*< OF. torquer*, twist, *< L. torquere*, twist (see *torque*), + -*ed*.] 1. Twisted; convoluted.

On this West shore we found a dead fish floating, which had in his nose a horse straight and *torquet*, of length two yards lacking two inches. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 35.

2. Twisted like a rope: said of metal-work.

A pair of ear-rings of base silver, the large *torqued* circles of which were closed by a sort of hook and eye. Archaeologia, XXXVII. 102.

3. In *her.*, same as *targant*. **torquened** (tôr'kend), *a.* [*Cf. torqued*, *turken*.] In *her.*, same as *targant*.

**torques** (tôr'kwëz), *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] 1. Same as *torque*, 1.—2. In *zool.*, any collar or ring around the neck, produced by the color, texture, etc., of the pelage, plumage, or integument.

**torquet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *torqued*. **torquist**, *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] A torque.

You have no less surpris'd then oblig'd me by your account of the *Torquis*, . . . the most ancient and most akin to it of all that I have seen being a chaine of the same metall of about six hundred years old, taken out of Edward the Confessors Monument at Westminster. Samuel Pepys (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 211).

**torreador**, *n.* See *toreador*. **torrefaction** (tôr-ë-fak'shon), *n.* [*< F. torréfaction*, *< L. torrefacere*, dry by heat: see *torrefy*.] The act or operation of torrefying; the state of being torrefied.

Here was not scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxviii.

**torrefy** (tôr-ë-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torrefied*, ppr. *torrefying*. [Also *torrify*; = *F. torréfier* = *It. torrefare*, *< L. torrefacere*, dry by heat, *< torrere*, parch, roast, + *facere*, make.] To dry or parch with heat; roast.

Things become, by a sooty or fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies, *torrefied*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Bread . . . toasted hard or *torrefied*.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 354.

Simply *torrefied* and bruised, they [seeds of *Theobroma cacao*] constitute the cocoa of the shops.

Ure, Dict., I. 569.

Specifically—(a) In *metal*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores. (b) In *phar.*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable or are reduced to any state desired.

**torrent** (tôr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. torrent* = *Pr. torrent* = *Sp. Pg. It. torrente*, a torrent; *< L. torrent* (t-s), burning, scorching, of a stream, boiling, roaring, rushing, and hence, as a noun, a rushing stream (not, as some explain it, lit. a stream of water that 'dries up' in the heat of summer), ppr. of *torrere*, dry by heat, parch, roast (cf. *terra* for *\*tersa*, 'dry land'), = *Gr. rēpsēbai*, become dry, = *Goth. thairsan*, be dry; cf. *thaurus*, dry, *thaurstei*, etc., thirst, = *Skt. √ tarsh*, thirst: see *thirst*.] 1. *a.* Rushing in a stream. [Rare.]

Fierce Phlegethon,

Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

II. *n.* 1. A rushing stream, as of water or lava; a stream flowing rapidly and with violence, as down the side of a hill or over a precipice.

And so firste we come to *Torrens* Cedron, which in somer tyme is drye. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

The *torrent* road'd, and we did buffet it With lusty sinews. Shak., J. C., i. 2. 107.

The ghastly *torrent* mingles its far roar With the breeze. Shelley, Alastor.

2. Figuratively, a violent or overwhelming flow; a flood: as, a *torrent* of abusive words.

I know at this time a celebrated toast, whom I allow to be one of the most agreeable of her sex, that in the presence of her admirers will give a *torrent* of kisses to her cat. Addison, Tatler, No. 121.

Erasmus, that great injured name, . . . Stem'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 695.

**torrent-bow** (tôr'ent-bô), *n.* A bow or arch of rainbow-like or prismatic colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from the spray of a torrent; an iris.

From those four jets four currents in one swell Across the mountain stream'd below In misty folds that, floating as they fell, Lit up a *torrent-bow*. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

**torrent-duck** (tôr'ent-duk), *n.* A duck-like merganser of the genus *Merganetta*: so called



Torrent-duck (*Merganetta armata*), adult male.

from the torrents of the streams which they inhabit in the Andes from Colombia to Chili.

**torrential** (tôr-en'shal), *a.* [= *F. torrentiel* = *Sp. torrencial*; as *torrent* + -*ial*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; of the nature of a torrent: as, *torrential* rains.

The greater magnitude and *torrential* character of the rivers of that [glacial] period were no doubt due to the melting during summer of great masses of snow and ice. J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 116.

2. Produced by the agency of rapid streams, mountain torrents, and the like.

The äsar of Sweden are merely the denuded and partially re-arranged portions of old *torrential* gravel and sand, and morainic debris. J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, xvii.

3. Figuratively, fluent and copious; voluble; overwhelming.

The poetasters [of the Russian literary world] poured forth their feelings with *torrential* recklessness. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 396.

He could woo, he was a *torrential* wooer. G. Meredith, The Egoist, xlvii.

His *torrential* wealth of words. The American, VIII. 235.

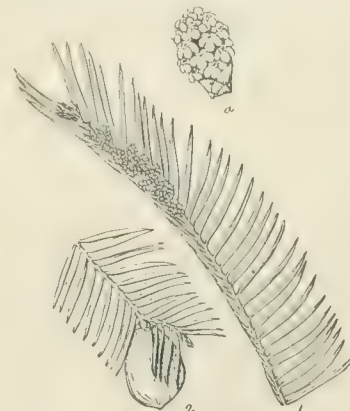
**torrentiality** (tôr-en-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< torrential* + -*ity*.] The character of being torrential. [Rare.]

**torrentially** (tôr-en'shal-i), *adv.* In a torrential manner; copiously; volubly.

**torrentine** (tôr'en-tin), *a.* [= *OF. torrenten*; as *torrent* + -*ine*.] Same as *torrential*. Imp. Dict.

**torrett**, *n.* A variant of *toret*.

**Torreya** (tôr'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Arnott, 1838), named after Dr. John Torrey, 1796–1873, professor of botany at Columbia College, New York.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Taxee*, distinguished from the related genus *Taxus* by the complete or partial attachment of the seed to its surrounding capsule or berry, and by another cells being connate in a semicircle. It in-



Torreya taxifolia.

1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruit; a, a male ament.

cludes 4 species, 2 natives of China (see *kaya*) and Japan, the others American—*T. taxifolia* of Florida and *T. californica* of California. They are evergreen trees, with flat, linear, two-ranked leaves resembling those of the yew, but longer, and with a larger ovoid drupaceous fruit, sometimes 1½ inches long. The Florida species, often called *Torrey-tree* or *savin*, is locally known as *stinking cedar* (which see, under *stink*). The western species is the California nutmeg.

**Torricellian** (tôr-i-sel'i-an or tôr-i-chel'i-an), *a.* [*< Torricelli* (see def.) + -*an*.] Pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli,

an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608–47), who, in 1643, discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed, by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end and then inverting it; the open end was then brought under the surface of mercury in a vessel, when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend till it stood at a height equal to about 30 inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving a vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. See *barometer*.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, a vacuum such as that produced by filling a barometer-tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

**torrid** (tôr'id), *a.* [*< F. torride* = *Pr. torrid* = *Sp. torrido* = *Pg. It. torrido*, *< L. torridus*, dry with heat, parched, torrid, *< torrere*, dry by heat, parch: see *torrent*.] 1. Parched and dry with heat, especially of the sun; arid; sultry; hot; specifically, noting a zone of the earth's surface.

My marrow melts, my fainting spirits fry, In th' *torrid* zone of thy meridian eye. Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

Through *torrid* tracts with fainting steps they go. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 343.

2. Burning; scorching; parching. The brandish'd sword of God before them blazed, Fierce as a comet; which with *torrid* heat, And vapour as the Libyan air adust, Began to parch that temperate clime. Milton, P. L., xii. 634.



Apparatus for Torricellian Experiment.







A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,  
Under hee tortill use  
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 28).

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

**tortility** (tôr'til'i-ti), *n.* [*tortile* + *-ity*.] The state of being tortile or twisted.

**tortilla** (tôr-tê'lyă), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *torta*, a tart: see *tort*, *turt*.] A round cake; specifically, in Mexico, a large, round, thin cake prepared from maize. For this purpose it is first pounded to cleanse and soften the grain, then crushed into a paste on a flat stone with a stone implement not unlike a rolling-pin, then worked with the hands into a kind of thin pancake, then baked, first on one side and then on the other, on a flat smooth plate of iron or earthenware, this baking being a sort of toasting carried just so far as not to brown the tortilla, which is then served up hot.

**tortillê** (tôr-tê'lyă'), *n.* [OF., pp. of *tortiller*, twist, < *L. torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, and cf. *tortil*.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *novel*. (b) Same as *wreathed*.

**tortillon** (F. pron. tôr-tê-lyôn'), *n.* In *charcoal-drawing*, a kind of paper stump, made of strips of paper rolled so as to form a point. *F. Fowler*, *Charcoal Drawing*, p. 12.

**tortion** (tôr'shon), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torsion*.

**tortious** (tôr'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *tortuous*; a var. of *tortuous*.] 1. Wicked; wrong; base.

Than the devil . . . came vnto man in Paradise, & inticed him (oh, *tortious* serpent!) to eat of the forbidden fruit. *Stubbes*, *Anat. of Abuses* (ed. Furnivall), I. 36.

2. In *law*, having the character of a tort.

It is as if a civil officer on land have process against one individual and through mistake arrest another; this arrest is wholly *tortious*.

*Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 200.

**tortiously** (tôr'shus-li), *adv.* In *law*, by tort or injury; injuriously.

**tortive** (tôr'tiv), *a.* [*L. tortivus*, pressed or squeezed out, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*.] Twisted; wreathed.

As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,  
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain  
*Tortive* and errant from his course of growth.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, I. 3. 9.

**tortlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turtle*.<sup>2</sup>

**tortness** (tôr'tnes), *n.* The state of being tort or taut. See *tort*.<sup>4</sup> *Bailey*, 1727.

**tortoise** (tôr'tis or tôr'tus), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tortoyse*, *tortesse*; < ME. *tortuous*, *tortue* (< AF. \**tortue*); ME. also *tortu*, < OF. *tortue*, *tortugue*, *F. tortue* = Pr. *tortuga*, *tartuga* = (Sp. *tortuga*, *tartuga*, Sp. *tortuga* = Pg. *tartaruga* = Olt. *tartuga*, also *tartaruga*, *tartaruga*, *tartaruga*, It. *tartaruga* (ML. *tortuca*, *tartuga*), a tortoise, so named on account of its crooked feet, < *L. tortus*, twisted: see *tort*, and cf. *tortue*, *tortuous*. The termination seems to be conformed in E. to that of *porpoise*, and in Rom., vaguely, to that of *L. testudo*, tortoise (see *testudo*). The word has undergone extraordinary variations of form, the latest being that which appears in *tortle*, now *turtle*: see *turtle*.<sup>2</sup>] 1. A turtle; any chelonian or testudinian; a member of the order *Chelonii* or *Testudinata* (see the technical terms). It is not known what species the name originally designated; probably a land-tortoise of southern Europe, as *Testudo græca*. There is a tendency to distinguish terrestrial chelonians from aquatic ones, the former as *tortoises*, the latter as *turtles*; yet *tortoise*.



A Fresh-water Tortoise, *Emys latitarsis*.

*shell* is fixed as the name of the commercial product of certain sea-turtles. (See *box-tortoise*, *land-tortoise*, *terrapin*, *turtle*,<sup>2</sup> *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*.) Tortoises of some kind are found in most parts, and especially the warmer parts, of the world; the species are numerous—those of the land and of fresh waters much more so than the marine forms. See also cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *Chelydridæ*, *Cinixyridæ*, *Cinosternum*, *Cistudo*, *plastron*, *Pyxis*, *Testudo*, *Testudinata*, and *terrapin*.

The brook itself abounding with *Tortresses*.  
*Sandys*, *Travails*, p. 160.

2. A movable roof formerly used to protect the soldiers who worked a battering-ram. Sometimes it was formed by the soldiers holding their shields flat over their heads so as to overlap one another. See *testudo*.

Heroes tall  
Dislodging pinnacle and parapet  
Upon the *tortoise* creeping to the wall.  
*Tennyson*, *Fair Women*.

**Alligator-tortoise**. Same as *alligator terrapin*. Elephant tortoise, the great *Testudo elephantopus* of the Galapagos, the largest living representative of the *Testudinidæ*; sometimes also called *Indian tortoise* and *elephant terrapin*. See cut under *Testudinata*.—**Sculptured tortoise**. See *sculptured*.—**Soft-shelled or soft tortoises**. See *soft-shelled*.—**Spotted tortoise**, a common tortoise of the United States, *Chelopus guttatus*.—**Wood-tortoise**, *Chelopus insculptus* of the United States.

**tortoise-beetle** (tôr'tis-bê'tl), *n.* A leaf-beetle of the family *Cassididæ*; so called from the projecting elytra and prothorax, which suggest the carapace of a tortoise. This resemblance is heightened in some cases by the coloration. Several species in the United States feed upon the sweet potato, as *Deloyala clavata*. See also cuts under *Cassida*, *Coptoclytus*, *Deloyala*, and *Psephenella*.—**Spiny tortoise-beetles**, the *Hispidæ* or *Hispini*. See cut under *Hespa*.

**tortoise-flower** (tôr'tis-flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chelone*.

**tortoise-headed** (tôr'tis-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like or suggesting a tortoise's: specifically noting the ringed sea-serpent, *Emydocephalus annulatus*.

**tortoise-plant** (tôr'tis-plant), *n.* A South African plant, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, having a bulky, woody rootstock above the ground, the exterior of which by cracking gains the appearance of a tortoise-shell. This body, from having been used as food, is also called *Hottentot's-bread*, and its appearance before it is full-grown suggests the name *elephant's-foot*. See *Testudinaria*.

**tortoise-roofer** (tôr'tis-rô'ti-fêr), *n.* A wheel-animalcule of the family *Brachionidæ*.

**tortoise-shell** (tôr'tis-shel), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The outer shell, or one of the scutes or scales, of certain sea-turtles or marine chelonians, especially of *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the hawk's-bill turtle, or caret, a species which inhabits tropical seas. These horny scales or plates, which cover the carapace in regular and symmetrical pieces, are a specially thickened epidermis, of beautifully mottled and clouded coloration, and of quite different character from the underlying bones of the shell. Similar epidermal scutes cover most tortoises or turtles, but *tortoise-shell* is mainly restricted to such as have commercial value. These scales are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, etc., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. They become very plastic when heated, and when cold retain with sharpness any form they may be molded to in the heated state. Pieces can also be welded together under the pressure of hot irons. The quality of *tortoise-shell* depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colors. The best *tortoise-shell* is that obtained in the Indian archipelago. It is now largely imitated in horn and in artificial compounds of much less cost. See cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Eretmochelys*, and *plastron*.

2. A *tortoise-shell* cat. See II., 2.—3. With a qualifying word, one of certain nymphalid butterflies: so called from the *tortoise-shell*-like maculation. *Aglaia milberti* is the nettle *tortoise-shell*, and *Vanessa urticae* is the small *tortoise-shell*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of *tortoise-shell*.

They only fished up the clerk's *tortoise-shell* spectacles.  
*Barham*, *Ingoldsbys Legends*, II. 44.

Pretty dears! they used to carry ivory or *tortoiseshell* combs, curiously ornamented, with them, and comb their precious wigs in public.

*J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 144.

2. Mottled with black and yellow: as, a *tortoise-shell* cat or butterfly. The cat of this name is a mere color-variety of the domestic animal; the insect is a vane-soid, as *Vanessa urticae* or *V. polychlora*.—**Tortoise-shell** goose. See *goose*.—**Tortoise-shell** tiger. See *tiger*.—**Tortoise-shell** ware, a fine pottery colored with oxide of copper and manganese so that the color penetrates the paste itself, producing a certain resemblance to the marking of *tortoise-shell*.

**tortoise-shelled** (tôr'tis-sheld), *a.* Same as *tortoise-shell*.

A *tortoise-shelled* butterfly. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II. 1.

**tortoise-wood** (tôr'tis-wûd), *n.* A variety of zebra-wood.

**tortuous**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tortoise*.

**tortozon** (tôr'tô-zon), *n.* [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

**Tortrices** (tôr-trî'sêz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), pl. of *Tortrix*, *q. v.*] The *Tortricidæ* as a superfamily of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, including those *Microlepidoptera* whose larvae are known as *leaf-rollers*. The group has not been generally adopted, most lepidopterists preferring to consider these moths as forming simply a family.

**torticid** (tôr'tri-sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.—2. In

*herpet.*, belonging to the ophidian family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a moth of the family *Tortricidæ*.—2. In *herpet.*, a serpent of the family *Tortricidæ*; a cylinder-snake.

**Tortricidæ** (tôr-tris'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-idæ*.] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread family of *Microlepidoptera*; the leaf-roller moths. They are stout-bodied, with wide oblong wings, the costal edge of the fore wings being often sinuate; the antennæ are simple, or finely ciliate and very rarely pectinate; the palpi are erect or pectinate and sometimes two or three times as long as the head, which is rough with erect scales; there is a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen; and the legs are of medium length. Most of the larvae are leaf-rollers, folding or rolling over a part of a leaf and lining the interior with silk; others feed on buds, or live in seeds and fruits, or bore in the stems of plants. A common leaf-worm is *Cacaecia rosaceana* of the United States. *Cacaecia rileyana* is another leaf-roller on hickory and walnut. A seed-feeder is *Clydonopteron tomentosum*, which burrows in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper; the cosmopolitan codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, is an example of the fruit-borers; the spruce bud-worm, *Tortrix fumiferana*, represents the bud-feeders; and the pine-twig borers of the genus *Retinia* represent another habit. *Pediasca scudderiana* has been reared from galls in the stems of goldenrod. The principal subfamilies are *Tortricinæ*, *Conchylinæ*, and *Grapholithinæ*. Nearly 500 species are known in the United States, and 650 in Europe. See cuts under *Tortrix* and *leaf-roller*.

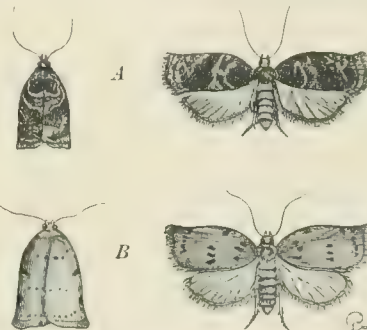
2. In *herpet.*, a family of cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Tortrix*, having rudimentary hind limbs and a very short conic tail. The genera are *Tortrix* (or *Ilysia*) and *Cylindrophis*.

**tortricine** (tôr'tri-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tortricid*.

**tortricoid** (tôr'tri-koid), *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characters of the *Tortricidæ*.

**Tortricodea** (tôr-tri-koi'dê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-odea*.] The cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, a suborder of *Ophidia* containing small angiotomatous snakes, with or without anal spurs, with an ectopterygoid bone, a coronoid, and a free horizontal maxillary. There are two families, *Tortricidæ* and *Uropeltidæ* (or *Rhinophidæ*).

**Tortrix** (tôr'triks), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1800), fem. of *L. tortor*, a tormentor, a torturer, lit. 'twister', < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. In *herpet.*: (a) The typical genus of *Tortricidæ*: same as *Ilysia*. *T. scytale* is the coral-snake of Demerara. (b) [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of moths,



A, *Tortrix* (*Cacaecia*) *difformata*; B, *T. (Cacaecia) rileyana*.

typical of the family *Tortricidæ*. *Treitschke*, 1829. (b) [*l. c.*] Any moth of the family *Tortricidæ*: as, the cherry-tree *tortrix*, *Cacaecia cerasivorana*.

**tortur**, **tortucet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *tortoise*.

**tortuet**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tortu*, twisted, crooked, < *tordre*, twist, bend: see *tort*, and cf. *tortuous*.] Twisted; tortuous.

He bar a dragon that was not right grete, and the taile was a fadome and an half of lengthe *tortue*.

*Mélin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

**tortulous** (tôr'tū-lus), *a.* [*L. tortula*, dim. of *torta*, a twist, something twisted.] Twisted: in *zool.*, moniliform; resembling a string of beads.

**tortuose** (tôr'tū-ôs), *a.* [*L. tortuosus*, winding: see *tortuous*.] In *bot.*, irregularly bending or turning in different directions. — **Tortuose** stem, a stem that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, but less angularly, as in *Cuscuta maritima*.

**tortuosity** (tôr'tū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tortuosities* (-tiz). [*F. tortuosité* = Pr. *tortuositat* = Sp. *tortuosidad* = Pg. *tortuosidade* = It. *tortuosità*, < *L. tortuositas* (-is), crookedness, < *tortuosus*, crooked: see *tortuous*.] 1. The state or attribute of being tortuous; tortuousness; crookedness.



## tory

*Tortured thee, brilliant and bold'*  
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

the plinth when this is present. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. Sometimes called *tore*. See also cuts under *base* and *column*.—2. In bot., the re-

*Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.*

There is hardly a whig in Ireland who would allow a potato and butter-milk to a reputed *tory*.

*Swift, Letter, Sept. 11. 1725.*

**torture** (tôr'tûr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tortured*, pp. *torturing*. [*t* torture, *n.*] **I. trans. 1.** To inflict severe pain upon; pain extremely; torment bodily or mentally.



The *Tory* was originally an Irish robber, and the term was applied by dates to the disbelievers in the Popish plot, was afterwards extended to the Irish Catholic friends of the Duke of York at the time of the Exclusion Bill, and soon became the designation of the whole body of his supporters. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. [*cap.*] In *American hist.*, a member of the British party during the Revolutionary period; a loyalist. The Tories were very numerous, especially in the Middle and Southern colonies, and many of them took arms for the king. They were frequently severely persecuted, and after the war many of them emigrated to Canada and elsewhere.

Washington will not trust us with the keeping of a suspected *Tory*, if we let the rascal trifle in this manner with the corps. *J. F. Cooper*, *The Spy*, xxix.

5. [*cap.*] In general, a conservative; one who favors established authority and institutions, especially in a monarchy or an aristocracy; a person of aristocratic principles, as opposed to a democrat or a radical.

Puruss Ram and Khoom Dass are in attendance, and fear greatly that the party of the Viziers, to whom they are opposed, will hurl them from power, and that the *Tories* of Bussahir will triumph. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II, 191.

**High Tory**, an upholder or advocate of an extreme type of Toryism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], belonging or relating to the Tories: as, a *Tory* government; *Tory* principles or measures. See I.

"Surrender! you servants of King George," shouted the leader, "... or I will let a little of your *Tory* blood from your veins." *J. F. Cooper*, *The Spy*, xxii.

The party led by Sir Robert Peel no longer called itself "*Tory*," but "*Conservative*." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI, 4.

**Tory Democracy**, the principles or views of the Tory Democrats; also, the Tory Democrats collectively.—**Tory Democrats**, in *recent British politics*, those members of the Conservative party who are supposed to incline more or less to democratic ideas and methods.

**toryism** (tō'ri-izm), *n.* [*< tory + -ism.*] The principles, methods, and practices of Tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], those of the British Tories.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better ... than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties, or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, with an introductory account of their genealogy and descent. *Bolingbroke*, *Parties*, ii.

The times have been dreadful, and old families like to keep their old tenants. But I dare say that is *Toryism*. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, viii.

**Toryminæ** (tor-i-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Torminus + -inæ.*] A notable subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family Chalcididae, conspicuous for their brilliant metallic colors and their long ovipositor: originally named as a family *Torymidæ* by Watson in 1833. They are the commonest parasites of the cynipid and cecidomyidan gall-makers, although some have been reared from the cells of burrowing bees and a few from lepidopterous larvae. About 200 species are known.

**Torymus** (tor'i-mus), *n.* [*NL. (Dalman, 1820.)*] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of gall-making insects, typical of the subfamily *Toryminæ*.

**tory-rory** (tō'ri-rō'ri), *a.* [*Appar. a varied redupl. of tory.*] Wild; boisterous; harum-scarum.

Lift up your voices, and sing like nightingales, you *tory rory* jades. Courage, I say; as long as the merry pence hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch. *Dryden*, *Kind Keeper*, iv, 1.

**tosca** (tos'kā), *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. tosco (fem. tosca), rough, coarse.*] A name given in parts of South America, especially near the mouth of the La Plata river, and in the region of the pampas generally, to a soft concretionary limestone, having about the consistence of slightly baked clay, and of a dark-brown color. It underlies the so-called Pampean formation. The name *tosca* is said also to be applied in parts of southern Italy, and especially in Sicily, to varieties of pumiceous tuffs. In the gold-mining regions of the United States of Colombia the word *tosca* is also in frequent use as designating a very peculiar rock lying near the surface, and said by some to be of volcanic origin, but not yet scientifically described. It differs very much from the *tosca* of the Pampean region.

**toscatter**, *v. t.* [*ME. toscateren; < to-2 + scatter.*] To scatter in pieces.

Lo, ech thyng that is oned in it selve  
Is more strong than when it is toscattered.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 261.

**tose** (tōz), *v. t.* [*Also toze, formerly also toaze; < ME. tosen (< AS. \*tāsan), a common form of tesen, whence mod. E. tease: see tease, and cf. touse.*] 1. To pull about or asunder; touse.

What shepe that is full of wulle  
Upon his backe thei *tose* and pulle  
Whyle ther is any thyng to pille.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, Prol.

Thinkest thou, for that I insinuate or *toaze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? I am courtier cap-a-pe; and one that will either push on or pluck back thy business there. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv, 4, 760.

Specifically.—2. To tease (wool). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**toser** (tō'zēr), *n.* [*Also tozer; < tose + -er.*] One who toses; specifically, a teaser of wool.

**tosh** (tōsh), *a.* [*Said to be < OF. tousé, touzé, clipped, shorn, pared round, < L. tondere, pp. tonsus, clip, shear: see tonsure.*] Neat; trim. [*Scotch.*]

The hedges will do; I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end; and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosh*. *Wilson*, *Margaret Lindsay*, p. 271.

**tosh<sup>2</sup>** (tōsh), *n.* A variant of *tush*<sup>1</sup>. *Halliwel*.

**toshach**, *n.* See *toisch*.

**toshaker**, *v. t.* [*ME. toshaken; < AS. tōsceacan, shake to pieces, < tō-, apart, & sceacan, shake: see to-2 and shake.*] To shake violently; shake to pieces.

Glad was he to londe for to hie,  
So was he with the tempest al *toshake*.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 962.

**tosheart**, *v. t.* [*ME. tosherren; < AS. tōscean, cut apart, < tō-, apart, & sceran, shear: see to-2 and shear.*] To cut in two.

The God of love . . . al *toshare*  
Myn herte with his arwis kene.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1858.

**toshend<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [*ME. toshenden; < to-2 + shend.*] To ruin utterly; destroy.

I had been deed and al *toshent*  
But for the precious oyement.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1903.

**toshiver<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.* [*ME. toshiveren, toschiveren; < to-2 + shiver.*] To break in pieces.

The knigt spere in speldes al *toschivered*.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3603.

**toshnail** (tōsh'nāl), *n.* A nail driven in aslant, like a tosh. *Halliwel*.

**toshred<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [*ME. toshreden, toschreden; < to-2 + shred.*] To cut in shreds.

The helmes they tohewen and *toshrede*.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1751.

**tosiness** (tō'zi-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tosy. Also *toziness*.

Toziness, Softness, like tozed Wool. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tosliter<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [*ME. tosliteren; < to-2 + sliteren, freq. of sliten, slit: see slit.*] To make artificial slashes or openings in, as a dress.

Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,  
And al *toslytered* for queyntise,  
In many a place, lowe and hie.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 840.

**tosliver<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [*ME. tosliven; < to-2 + sliver.*] To cleave or split in pieces.

And laiden on with swerdes clere,  
Helm and scheld that stronge were  
Thai gonne hem al *toschlive*.  
*Guy of Warwick*, p. 471. (*Halliwel*.)

**tosliver<sup>2</sup>**, *v. i.* [*ME. tosliveren; < to-2 + sliver.*] To split into slivers or small pieces.

The noyse of foulis for to ben delivered  
So loude rong, "Have don and lat us wende,"  
That wel wende I the wode had al *toslyvered* [var. *shivered*].  
*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 493.

**toss** (tos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*, ppr. *tossing*. [*Early mod. E. tosse; < late ME. tossen; origin unknown: (a) prob. < Norse tossa, strew, scatter; (b) otherwise < D. tassen, < F. tasser, heap up, as the waves of a troubled sea (< tas, a heap (see tass<sup>1</sup>); for the variation of form, cf. tassell<sup>1</sup>, tossell<sup>1</sup>). The W. tosie, jerk, toss (< tos, a quick jerk, a toss), is not supported by cognate Celtic forms, and is prob. from E.] I. *trans.* 1. To lift, heave, or throw up with a sudden, impatient, or spirited movement; jerk: as, to *toss* one's head.*

Som savage Bull . . . *tosses* his head on high,  
Wounds with his hooves the Earth, with horns the sky.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Battle of Ivry*.

He *tossed* his arm aloft. *Addison*, *Cato*, iv, 4.

2. To jerk or fling to and fro; heave or pitch up and down or from one place to another; tumble or throw about.

Howbeit the wroughte sees *tossyd* and rolled vs ryght greuously.  
*Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 73.

That we henceforth be no more children, *tossed* to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Eph.* iv, 14.

Islanders, whose bliss  
Is to be *tossed* about from wave to wave.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 300.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore) from the gangue by stirring (tossing) the slimes with water in a keeve, and then allowing the heavier,

valuable parts to settle, this operation being hastened by packing, or striking the sides of the keeve with an iron bar held vertically with one end resting on the ground, an operation which may be continued from a quarter of an hour to an hour. The packing facilitates the separation of the ore by the vibrating motion imparted to the particles. This process is generally done by hand, but sometimes by a mechanical arrangement. It was formerly somewhat extensively employed in the tin-mining districts of Cornwall, England, and has not entirely gone out of use.

4. To cast; pitch; fling; hurl; specifically, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; throw lightly or carelessly.

I *tosse* a balle. . . I had as leve *tosse* a ball here alone as to play at the tenys over the corde with the. *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

Choler adust congeals our blood with fear,  
Then black bulls *toss* us, and black devils tear.  
*Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*, l. 157.

Like the old giants that were foes to Heaven  
They heave ye stool on stool and fling main pot-lids,  
Like massy rocks, dart ladders, *tossing* irons  
And tongs like thunderbolts.  
*Fletcher*, *Woman's Prize*, ii, 5.

One person *tosses* the halpenny up, and the other calls at pleasure head or tail.

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 439.

5. Figuratively, to disquiet; agitate; set in commotion, as by shifting opinions, feelings, circumstances, or influences; disturb; disorder.

Was never Lady loved dearer day  
Then she did love the knight of the Redcrosse,  
For whose deare sake so many troubles her did *tosse*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i, vii, 27.

Madly *toss'd* between desire and dread.

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 171.

Calm region once,  
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, ix, 1126.

6. To pass from one to another, as in conversation or discussion; bandy.

Is it such an Entertainment to see Religion worried by Atheism, and Things the most Solemn and Significant tumbled and *tost* by Buffoons?

*Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 138.

Then she, who . . . heard her name so *tost* about,  
Flush'd slightly at the slight disparagement,  
*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

7†. To turn over and over; busy one's self with; turn the leaves of, as a book or lesson.

I will to Athens, there to *tosse* my bookes.  
*Lyly*, *Euphues*, *Anat.* of Wit, p. 99.

*Tit.* Lucius, what book is that she *tosseth* so?  
*Young Luc.* Grandsire, 'tis Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. . .  
*Tit.* Soft! see how busily she turns the leaves!  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iv, 1, 41.

8. To toss up with. See *to toss up*, under II. [*Colloq.*]

To *toss* the pieman is a favourite pastime with costermongers' boys and all that class. . . If the pieman win the *toss*, he receives 1d. without giving a pie; if he lose, he hands over a pie for nothing.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 206.

9. Same as *to toss off* (a) (which see, below).

I mean to *toss* a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I turn in.  
*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, iii, 15.

10. To dress hastily or smartly; trick: with out. [*Rare.*]

I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed out* in all the gaiety of fifteen; her dress was loose, unstudied, and seemed the result of conscious beauty. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 2.

**To toss in a blanket**, to toss (a person) upward from a blanket held slackly at the corners and edges, and jerked vigorously up and down, the person tossed being sometimes thrown as high as the ceiling. This was formerly a favorite form of the expression of popular dislike. It is also practised in schools, among sailors, etc. Compare *haze<sup>2</sup>*, *v. t.*, 2, *hazing*.

A rascally slave! I will *toss* the rogue in a blanket.  
*Shak.*, 2 *Hen.* IV., ii, 4, 240.

I shall certainly give my solitary voice in favour of religious liberty, and shall probably be *tossed in a blanket* for my pains.

*Sydney Smith*, *To Lady Holland*, Jan. 17, 1813.

**To toss off.** (a) To take off; drink off, as a dram.

For in a brave vein they *tost off* the boulds.  
*Robin Hood and Maid Marian* (Child's *Ballads*, V, 375).

The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed it off*.

*Marryat*, *Snarleygow*, xxiii.

(b) To dispose of; pass off; while away: said of time.

Have you read Cynthia? It is a delightful thing to *toss off* a dull hour with.  
*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, ii, 1.

**To toss the oars** (*naut.*). See *oar*<sup>1</sup>.—**To toss up**, to prepare hastily, especially by cooking.

On Saturday stew'd beef, with something nice,  
Provided quick, and *toss'd up* in a trice.  
*W. King*, *The Vestry*.

Amid these rich and potent devices of the culinary art . . . poor Hepzibah was seeking for some nimble little titbit, which, with what skill she had, and such materials as were at hand, she might *toss up* for breakfast.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, vii.



**toss-up** (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, as a wager or a choice; hence, an even chance; a case in which conditions or probabilities are equal. [Colloq.]

These totted together will make a pretty beginning of my little project.

*Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 150.  
**totalization** (tō<sup>h</sup>tal-i-zā<sup>h</sup>shən), *n.* [*totalize* +  
*-ation*.] The act or process of totalizing, or the  
state of being totalized. Also spelled *totalisa-*  
*tion*.



The *totalization* of the slight liftings due to the repetition of this maneuver on each of the cables finally effected a general lifting of four inches.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX, 404.

**totalizer** (tō'tal-i-zā'tōr), *n.* Same as *totalizer*.

**totalize** (tō'tal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *totalized*, ppr. *totalizing*. [*< F. totaliser = Sp. totalizar; as total + -ize.*] *I. trans.* To make total; reduce to totality, as by adding or accumulating.

The rise of the *totalized* (i. e. integrated) potential round the armature can be measured experimentally.

*S. P. Thompson*, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 53.

**II. intrans.** To use the totalizer in betting.

The *totalizing* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings.

*St. James's Gazette*, June 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Also spelled *totalise*.

**totalizer** (tō'tal-i-zēr), *n.* [*< totalize + -er.*] An apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to bettors on each horse. Also called *totaliser*, *totalizator*, and *totalisator*.

Under the heading of "The *totalisator* at Hobart," the Australasian writes as follows: . . . the click, click of the *totalisator* was distinctly heard as each speculator invested his pound.

*Philadelphia Daily News*, April 10, 1886.

**totally** (tō'tal-i), *adv.* As a total; completely; entirely; wholly; utterly.

There is no conception in a man's mind which hath not at first, *totally* or by parts, been begotten upon the organs of sense.

*Hobbes*, *Leviathan*, I.

**totalness** (tō'tal-nes), *n.* Entireness. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Totaniinæ** (tot-a-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Totanus + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacideæ*, corresponding to the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense, but containing a number of other modern genera; the tattlers. They are found all over the world, in great abundance of individuals and numerous species. The chief distinction from the true snipes or *Scolopacinae* lies in the bill, which is relatively shorter, harder, and less sensitive, and usually slenderer, with a more ample rictus. The legs are longer, and usually denuded above the suffrago, so that the lower end of the tibia is bare of feathers. The feet are more or less semipalmate. They are noisy, restless birds, inhabiting marshes, swamps, and wet woodland and meadows. The yellowshanks, willet, and solitary and spotted sandpipers of the United States are good examples. One of the most wide-spread and notable is the wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanans* or *brevipies*. Also called *Totaniæ*, as a group ranking lower than a subfamily, and formally contrasted with *Tringa*. See *Totanus* and cuts under *Bartramia greenishank*, *redshank*, *Rhyacophilus rufi*, *semipalmate*, *tattler*, *Terekia*, *Tringoides*, *Tryngites*, *willet*, and *yellowshank*.

**totanine** (tot'a-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Totaniinæ*: as, the *totanine* and *scolopacine* divisions of the snipe family; a *totanine* bird.

**Totanus** (tot'a-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< ML. totanus* (Olt. *totano*), a kind of moor-hen.] A genus of birds of the family *Scolopacideæ*, including some of the best-known sandpipers, tattlers, telltales, gambets, or horsemen, as the redshank, green-shank, yellowshank, and wood-sandpiper. Several are common British species: the green-shank, or green sandpiper, *T. ochropus*; the wood-sandpiper, *T. glareola*; the redshank, *T. calidris*; the spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*. In North America the best-known are the greater and lesser yellowshanks, *T. melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. The genus formerly contained all the *Totaniinæ* (which see). See cuts under *greenshank*, *redshank*, and *yellowshank*.

**totara** (tō-tā'rā), *n.* [*Maori.*] A coniferous tree, *Podocarpus totara*, the most valuable timber-tree of New Zealand. It grows 60 or 70 feet high, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet. The wood is of a reddish color, close, straight, fine, and even in grain, moderately hard and strong. It is used both for veneers, furniture, and cabinet-work, and for building, and is invaluable for piles of marine wharves, bridges, etc., being durable in the ground or under water, and resisting a long time the attacks of the teredo. It was used by the natives to make their smaller canoes, and the bark served for roofing. Also *mahogany-pine*.

**tot-book** (tot'būk), *n.* A book containing tots or sums for practice. *Encyc. Dict.* [*Eng.*]

**tote<sup>1</sup>** (tōt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tote<sup>1</sup>*.

**tote<sup>2</sup>** (tōt), *v.* An obsolete form of *tote<sup>2</sup>*.  
**tote<sup>3</sup>** (tōt), *n.* [*< L. totus*, all: see *total*.] The entire body, or all: as, the whole *tote*. [*Colloq.*]

**tote<sup>3</sup>** (tōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [*< tote<sup>3</sup>, n.* Cf. *tot<sup>2</sup>*.] *I. trans.* Same as *tote<sup>2</sup>*.

I have frequently heard in Lincolnshire the phrase "come, *tote* it up, and tell me what it comes to."

*N. and Q.*, 2d ser., VIII, 338.

**II. intrans.** To count; reckon.—To *tote fair*, to act or deal fairly; be honest. [*Southern and western U. S.*]

**tote<sup>4</sup>** (tōt), *n.* [*< handle*, in orig. sense 'protrude.' Cf. *tot<sup>3</sup>*.] The handle of a joiners' plane.

**tote<sup>5</sup>** (tōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [*Origin unknown*; usually said to be an African word, introduced by Southern negroes;

but the African words which have come into E. use through Southern negroes are few and doubtful (*buckra* is one example), and do not include verbs.] To carry or bear, especially in the arms, on the shoulders, or on the back, as a burden or load. [*Southern U. S., colloq. or provincial*; also in humorous use in the North and West.]

Now, I should also like to know how much a man can *tote*, how much a woman can *tote*, and how long a time, without resting, the *toting* may go on. *Science*, XI, 242.

The bullies used to maltreat the weaker ones, . . . make them *tote* more than their share of the log, pound them, and beat them, and worry them every way on earth.

*The Century*, XL, 224.

**toteart**, *v. t.* [*ME. toteren, < AS. tōteran*, tear asunder, *< tō-*, apart, + *teran*, tear: see *tear<sup>1</sup>*.]

**1.** To tear apart; tear to pieces; rend; break.

Cristis Cros than 3af answer:

"Lady, to the I owe honour, . . .

Thy trye fruyt I *tote*."

*Holy Rood* (E. E. S.), p. 201.

In a tauny tabarde of twelve wynter age.

Al *totorne* and baudi and ful of lys crepyng.

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 107.

Her othes ben so gret and so dampnable

That it is grisly for to here hem swere;

Our blissed lordes body they *tote*.

*Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 12.

His breech was all *to-torne* and jagged.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V, ix, 10.

**2.** To disturb violently; agitate.

With his chere and lokyng al *totor*,

For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv, 358.

**totehill**, *n.* Same as *toothill*.

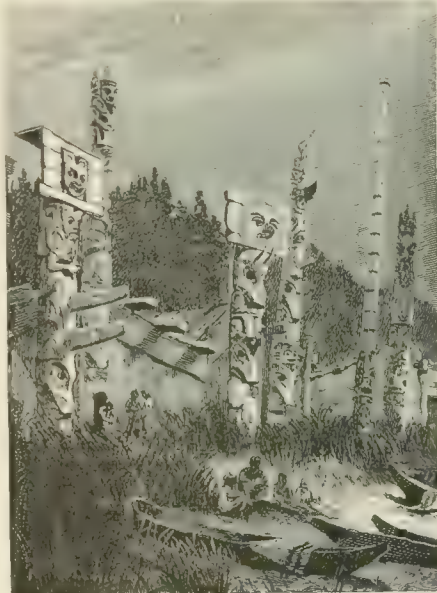
**totelert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittler*.

**tote-load** (tōt'lōd), *n.* As much as one can tote

or carry. *Bartlett*. [*Southern U. S.*]

**totem** (tō'tēm), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*; given as *<*

"Massachusetts Indian *wah-toh-timoin*, that to which a person or place belongs" (*Webster's Dict.*); Algonkin *dodaim* (Tylor); Algonkin *otem*, with a prefixed poss. pron. *no'tem*, my family token.] Among the Indians of North America, a natural object, usually an animal,



Totem Poles, Canadian Pacific Coast.

assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family, and a representation of which served as a cognizance for each member of it; hence, a more or less similar observance and usage among other uncivilized peoples. See *totemism*. The representation of the totem borne by an individual was often painted or figured in some way upon the skin itself, and upon his different garments, utensils, etc. The totem was also, in a sense, an idol or the embodied form of a deity or demon, or at least had a religious significance. [The word is often used attributively, as in *totem clan*, *totem kin*, *totem post*, etc.]

And they painted on the grave-posts . . .

Each his own ancestral *Totem*;

Each the symbol of his household;

Figures of the Bear and Reindeer,

Of the Turtle, Crane, and Beaver,

Each inverted as a token

That the owner was departed.

*Longfellow*, *Hiawatha*, xiv.

It is not only the clans and the sexes that have *totems*; individuals also have their own special *totems*, i. e., classes of objects (generally species of animals) which they regard as related to themselves by those ties of mutual respect and protection which are characteristic of *totemism*. This relationship, however, in the case of the individual

*totem*, begins and ends with the individual man, and is not, like the clan *totem*, transmitted by inheritance. . . . In Australia we hear of a medicine-man whose clan *totem* through his mother was kangaroo, but whose "secret" (i. e., individual) *totem* was the tiger-snake. Snakes of that species, therefore, would not hurt him.

*J. G. Frazer*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 471.

**totemic** (tō'tēm'ik), *a.* [*< totem + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a totem; characterized by a totem: as, a *totemic* relative or relationship.

**totemism** (tō'tēm-izm), *n.* [*< totem + -ism.*] The system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances connected with them; the constitution of society as marked by these observances.

The theory of the wide distribution of *Totemism* among the nations of the ancient world (especially among the Greeks) is due to Mr. J. F. McLennan, who first explained it in the "Fortnightly Review," 1889, 1870.

*C. Elton*, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 300.

In the interesting pages on Egyptian religion, Mr. Lang defends his view that the worship of animals was at any rate in part a survival of *totemism*, and that the custom of representing the elemental gods as animals was of the same cause.

*Classical Rev.*, II, 250.

**totemist** (tō'tēm-ist), *n.* [*< totem + -ist.*] One designated by a totem; a member of a totem clan. *A. Lang*, *Myth., Rit., and Religion*, II, 71.

**totemistic** (tō'te-mis'tik), *a.* Same as *totemic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 169.

**totemy** (tō'tēm-i), *n.* [*< totem + -y.*] Same as *totemism*. *Anthrop. Jour.*, XVIII, 53.

**toter<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tooter<sup>2</sup>*.

**toter<sup>2</sup>** (tō'tēr), *n.* A fish: same as *hog-sucker*.

**tote-road** (tōt'rōd), *n.* A road over which anything is toted. [*U. S.*]

Its forests are still so unbroken by any highways, save the streams and the rough *tote-roads* of the lumber crews, that this region cannot become populous with visitors.

*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII, 496.

**tother** (tu'th'ēr), *indef. pron.* [A form arising from a misdivision of *that other*, ME. also *thet other*, as the *toth<sup>er</sup>*. So *tone*, in the *tone*, for *that one*, *thet one* (see *tone<sup>2</sup>*). *Tother* is often written *t'other*, as if it were a contraction of *the other*.] Other: originally and usually preceded by *the*, with the *tone* in the preceding clause. See the etymology, and compare *tone<sup>2</sup>*.

And the *tother* Hond he lifeth up azenst the Est, in tokene to manace the Mysdoeres.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 9.

Ffor right dedely the *tone* hatid the *toder*.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I, 2337.

How happy could I be with either,

Were *t'other* dear charmer away.

*Gay*, *Beggar's Opera*, II, 2.

**totidem verbis** (tot'i-dem vēr'bis). [*L.*, in so many words: *totidem*, just so many (*< tot*, so many, + demonstrative suffix *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb.*] In so many words; in the very words.

**totient** (tō'shient), *n.* [*< L. toties*, so many, *< tot*, so many, + accom. term. *-ent*.] The number of totitives of a number; when used without qualification, the number of numbers at least as small as a given number and prime to it—that is, having integral no common factor with it except 1. Thus, the *totient* of 6 is 2, because 1 and 5 are the only whole numbers as small as 6 and having no common factor with it except 1.

**toties quoties** (tō'shi-ēz kwō'shi-ēz). [*L.*: *toties*, so often (*< tot*, so many); *quoties*, as often (*< quot*, how many).] As often as one, so often the other.

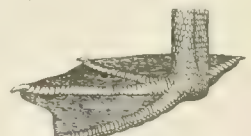
**totilert**, *n.* Same as *tittler*.

**Totipalmatæ** (tō'ti-pal-mā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *totipalmatus*: see *totipalmate*.] The full-webbed or totipalmate birds, all whose four toes are united by three webs into a palmate foot. Now commonly called *Steganopodes*.

**totipalmate** (tō'ti-pal-māt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. totipalmatus, < L. totus*, all, entire, + *palmā*, palm (of the hand), sole (of the foot): see *palm<sup>1</sup>*.] *I. a.* Having all four toes full-webbed; steganopodous: said of the parts themselves, as well as of the birds; belonging to the order *Totipalmatæ*. See also cut under *Phaethon*.

**II. n.** A totipalmate bird.

**totipalmation** (tō'ti-pal-mā'shon), *n.* [*< totipalmate + -ion.*] Complete palmation or full webbing of a bird's foot by three ample webs connecting all four toes, as of one of the *Totipalmatæ*: a leading character of that order of birds; correlated with *palmation*, 2, and *semi-*



Totipalmate Foot of Pelican







12. Of a musical instrument, to cease to sound; play: usually applied to instruments that are sounded by striking or twanging, but extended to others.

*Touch thy instrument a strain or two.*

*Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 257.*

I'll touch my horn.

*Massinger, Guardian, ii. 1.*

13. To perform on an instrument, as a piece of music.

A person in the royal retinue *touch'd* a light and lively air on the flageolet.

*Scott.*

14. To paint or form by touches or strokes as of a pen or brush; mark or delineate by light touches or strokes, as an artist.

Such heavenly touches ne'er *touch'd* earthly faces.

*Shak., Sonnets, xvii.*

The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.*

15. To improve or finish, as a drawing, by adding a stroke here and there, as with a pen, pencil, or brush; retouch: usually with *up*.

What he saw was only her natural countenance, *touch'd up* with the usual improvements of an aged Coquette.

*Addison, Freeholder, No. 44.*

My impression [of an engraving] is unequal, being faint in some parts, very dark in others. If the plate was worn, it has been *touch'd* afterwards.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 118.*

16. To take, as food, drink, etc.; help one's self to; hence, to partake of; taste.

If thou syttest be a worthy man

Then thy self, . . .

Suff're hym fyrste to *touch* the mete

Ere thy self any ther-of gete.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.*

He dies that *touches* any of this fruit

Till I and my affairs are answered.

*Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 98.*

17. To infect or impair by contact; stain; blot; blemish; taint.

The life of all his blood

Is *touch'd* corruptibly.

*Shak., K. John, v. 7. 2.*

Thou canst not *touch* my credit;

Truth will not suffer me to be abus'd thus.

*Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.*

18. To impair mentally in some slight degree; affect slightly with craziness: used chiefly in the past participle.

Madam, you see master's a little—*touch'd*, that's all. Twenty ounces of blood let loose would set all right again.

*Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v. 2.*

Pray mind him not, his brain is *touch'd*.

*Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.*

19†. To attack; hence, to animadvert upon; take to task; censure; reprove; ridicule.

Sur Water Hungerford and his brother hatte *touch'd* me in iij things, but I wolde in no case have ye douches to knowe them for geving hur grefe.

*Darrell Papers (1570) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, (App., ii.).*

You teach behaviours!

Or *touch* us for our freedoms!

*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.*

20. Tosting; nettle, as with some sharp speech.

Beshrew me, but his words have *touch'd* me home.

*Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.*

Our last horses were so slow that the postilion, a handsome, lively boy, whose pride was a little *touch'd* by my remonstrances, failed, in spite of all his efforts, to bring us to the station before seven.

*B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 43.*

21. To fall upon; strike; affect; impress.

If . . . any air of music *touch* their ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.

*Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 76.*

What of sweet before

Hath *touch'd* my sense flat seems to this.

*Milton, P. L., ix. 987.*

22. To affect or move mentally or emotionally; fill with passion or tender feeling; affect or move, as with pity; hence, to melt; soften.

He is *touch'd*

To the noble heart.

*Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 222.*

He weeps again;

His heart is *touch'd*, sure, with remorse.

*Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.*

Tremendous scene! that gen'ral horror gave,

But *touch'd* with joy the bosoms of the brave.

*Pope, Iliad, xiii. 435.*

23. To make an impression on; have an effect on; act on.

Its face must be . . . so hard that a file will not *touch* it.

*J. Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

24. To influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No decree of mine

Concurring to necessitate his fall,

Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse

His free will.

*Milton, P. L., x. 45.*

25. To affect; concern; relate to.

With that the queene was wroth in hir maner,

Thought she anon this *touch'd* me right ner.

*Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 118.*

These statutes *touch'd* high and low.

*J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.*

26. To swindle; cheat; act dishonestly by: as, to *touch* one's mate. [*Slang, Australia.*]—To *touch* bottom, to reach the lowest point, especially in price; have the least value.—To *touch* elbows. See *elbow*.—To *touch* off. (a) To sketch hastily; finish by a few rapid touches or dashes.

I was upon this whispered, by one of the company who sat next me, that I should now see something *touch'd* off to a nicety.

*Goldsmith, Clubs.*

(b) To discharge, as a cannon.—To *touch* one on the raw. See *raw*.—To *touch* the gums, in *med.*, to cause incipient salivation by giving mercury.—To *touch* the wind (*naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.—To *touch* up. (a) To repair or improve by slight touches or emendations; retouch: as, to *touch* up a picture. (b) To remind; jog the memory of. [*Colloq.*]—*Touch'd* bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*.—*Touching* the ears. See *ear*.—*Touch* me not. See *touch-me-not*.—*Touch* pot, *touch* penny, a proverbial phrase, signifying no credit given.

"We know the custom of such houses," continues he;

"'tis *touch* pot, *touch* penny."

*Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 2. (Davies.)*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be in contact; be in a state of junction, so that no appreciable space is between: as, two spheres *touch* only in one point.

Some side by side not *touching* walked,

As though of happy things they talked.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.*

Specifically—2. To lay the hand or finger upon a person for the purpose of curing a disease, especially scrofula, or king's evil.

We were then shown Edward the Confessor's tomb; upon which Sir Roger acquainted us that he was the first that *touch'd* for the Evil.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 329.*

3†. To reach; extend.

The vois of people *touchede* to the hevене,

So loude cryden they with mery stevene.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1703.*

4. To make a passing call, as a ship on a voyage: commonly with *at*, rarely with *on*.

And also Pole, which ys xxx myle from Parence, a good havyn, ffor many Shippys and galyes *touch* there rather thanne at Parence.

*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.*

The next day we *touch'd* at Sidon.

*Acts xxvii. 3.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touch'd* on the several towns that lie on its coasts.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 510).*

5. To mention or treat something slightly in discourse; refer cursorily or in passing: commonly with *on* or *upon*.

Whenne the Sonne is Est in the partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne mydnyght in oure parties o this half, for the rowdenesse of the Erthe, of the whiche I have *touch'd* to zou before.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 303.*

If the antiquaries have *touch'd* upon it, they have immediately quitted it.

*Addison.*

The attitude and bearing of the law in this respect, on which I intend to *touch* in quite general terms.

*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 541.*

As soon as he hath *touch'd* on any science or study, he immediately seems to himself to have mastered it.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.*

Whenever she *touch'd* on me

This brother had laugh'd her down.

*Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.*

6. To bow or salute by touching the hat or cap. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7†. To rob. [*Thieves' slang.*]—8†. To stand the test.

As in London saith a Iuellere,

Which brought from thence golde oore to us here,

Whereof was fyned mettall good and clene,

As they *touch*, no better could be seene.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.*

And now you are brought to the test; *touch* right now,

soldier,

Now shew the manly pureness of thy mettle.

*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, l. 5.*

9†. To have or take effect; act.

Strong waters . . . will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver.

*Bacon.*

10. *Naut.*, of the sails of a square-rigged vessel, to be in such a position that their weather-leeches shake from the ship being steered so close to the wind.—To *touch* and go. (a) To touch lightly or briefly and pass on; dip in or stop for a moment here and there in course.

As the text doth rise, I will *touch* and go a little in every place.

*Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

(b) *Naut.*, to graze the bottom with the keel for a moment, as a vessel under sail, without lessening of the speed.—To *touch* on or upon. See *def. 5.*—*Touch* and trade papers. See *paper*.

*touch* (touch), *n.* [*<ME. touche; <touch, v.*] 1.

That sense by which mechanical pressure upon the surface of the body (the skin, with the lips, the interior of the mouth, etc.) is perceived; sensibility to pressure, weight, and muscular resistance; the sense of feeling; tactition. With this is sometimes reckoned sensibility to temperature. The sense of touch is most acute in those parts of the

body that are freely movable, especially in the tips of the fingers. It is the most fundamental and least specialized or localized of the senses. See *tactile corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.

Th' ear,

Taste, *touch*, and smell, pleased from thy table rise.

*Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 132.*

By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern:

By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.

*Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xviii.*

*Touch* is . . . the sense by which mechanical force is appreciated, and it presents a strong resemblance to hearing, in which the sensation is excited by intermittent pressures on the auditory organ.

*Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 478.*

All the senses are but modifications of *touch*.

*W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 96.*

2. Mental or moral feeling; moral perception or appreciation.

Count it be

That men should live with such unfeeling souls,

Without or *touch* or conscience of religion?

*B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.*

3. Contact.

Never *touch* [was] well welcome to thy hand . . .

Unless I . . . *touch'd*.

*Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 118.*

But O, for the touch of a vanished hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still!

*Tennyson, Break, break, break.*

4. Figuratively, a close relation of mutual confidence, sympathy, interest, or the like; sympathy; accord or harmony in relation to common interests: as, to be out of *touch* with the times; to keep in *touch* with the people.

The European in Morocco feels that when he is in company with a Barbary Jew he is in *touch* with Europe.

*The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 371.*

We want, with our brethren of the working class, that which we have largely lost—the Church I fear not less than those who are outside of it—that expressive thing which we call *touch*.

*New Princeton Rev., II. 47.*

5. Pressure, or application of pressure; impact; a slight stroke, tap, push, or the like: often used figuratively.

They [the Australians] pray to the Deuill, which hath conference with an Indian vnsene, from a peece of wood; and to him and all the rest many times by night he toucheth the face and breast with cold *touches*, but they could neuer learne what he was.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 864.*

A little *touch* of their adversary gives all that boisterous force the foil.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.*

Vineyards red with the *touch* of October. The grapes were gone, but the plants had a color of their own.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 173.*

6. A slight or brief sound.—7. The impression conveyed to the mind by contact or pressure; effect on the sense of contact with something; feel: as, an object with a slimy *touch*.—8. A jog; a hint; a reminder; a slight experience.

The king, your master, knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them.

*Bacon.*

I . . . related unto you y<sup>e</sup> fearfull accidente, or rather judgmente, y<sup>e</sup> Lord pleased to lay on London Bridge, by fire and therein gave you a *touch* of my great loss.

*Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.*

9. A stroke or dash as with a pen, pencil, or brush, literally or figuratively: as, a *touch* of bright color; also, any slight added effort or action, such as that expended on some completed work in order to give it finish.

What strained *touches* rhetoric can lend.

*Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.*

It tutors nature; artificial strife

Lives in these *touches*, livelier than life.

*Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 38.*

The old latticed windows, the stone porch, . . . the chimney stacks, were rich in crayon *touches*, and sepia lights and shades.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xi.*

10. Figuratively, something resembling a light stroke or touch. (a) A tinge; a smack; a trace: as, a *touch* of irony.

No beast so fierce but knows some *touch* of pity.

*Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 71.*

An insight into mechanics is desirable, with a *touch* of statistics.

*Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.*

While the air has no *touch* of spring,

Bird of promise! we hear thee sing.

*Bryant, Song Sparrow.*

(b) A shade; a trifle; a slight quantity or degree.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition.

Which cannot brook the accent of reproof.

*Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 157.*

Bell was a *touch* better educated than her husband.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.*

(c) A taint; a blemish; a defect; an impairment.

How great a *touch* and wound that manner . . . is to his Reputation.

*Sir R. Winwood, Memorials, I. 448.*

This *touch* in the brain of the British subject is as certainly owing to the reading newspapers as that of the Spanish worthy above-mentioned to the reading works of chivalry.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 178.*

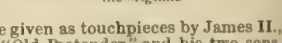
(d) A slight attack or stroke; a twinge; a pang; a feeling: as, a *touch* of rheumatism.

Give me a rose, that I may press its thorns, and prove myself awake by the sharp touch of pain!

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.*



*B. Jonson, The Forest, x*





compare my worth with others' base desert.  
Let virtue be the touchstone of my love.

*Beaumont, Fl., i.*

**touchwood** (tuch'wüd), *n.* [Appar. < touch + wood; cf. touch-paper. According to Skeat, an altered form, simulating touch, of *tuche wood*, < *tuche* + *wood*.] The soft white or yellowish substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi: so called from its property of burning for many hours, when once ignited, like tinder. When the mycelium is in great abundance, it is sometimes observed to be luminous. The name *touchwood* is also applied to the fungus *Polyporus ignitarius*. See *spunk*, 1, *amadou*, *Polyporus*.

**touchy** (tuch'i), *a.* [A later form of *tucky*, *tecky*, simulating touch + *y*.] See *tecky*. In def. 2 directly < touch + *y*.] 1. Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irritable; irascible; peevish; testy; touchy.

Cal. If I durst fight, your tongue would lie at quiet.  
Mel. Y'are touchy without all cause.

*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii.*

Take heed, my wit of the world! this is no age for wasps: 'tis a dangerous touchy age, and will not endure the stinging.

*Randolph, Hey for Honesty, Int.*

You tell me that you apprehend

My verse may touchy folks offend.

*Gay, Fables, iv.*

2. In decorative art, made up of small points, broken lines, or touches, and not drawn in a firm unbroken line, as the outline of any pattern. [Colloq.]

**touffont**, *n.* See *typhoon*.

**tough** (tuf), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly spelled also *tuff*: < ME. *tough*, *tough*, *ton*, *toz*, < AS. *tōh* = MD. *taey*, D. *tui* = MLG. *tū*, *tue*, *tege*, *teac*, LG. *tua*, *tūi*, *tuy*, *tage* = OHG. *zahi*, MHG. *zähe*, G. *zähe*, *zäh*, G. dial. *zach*, *tough*. For the noun use, cf. equiv. *rough*<sup>2</sup>, associated with *rough*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, but prob. a sophisticated form of *ruff* for *ruffian*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the property of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to a bending force without breaking; also, hard to cut or sever, as with a cutting-instrument: as, *tough meat*.

Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are tough and not fragile.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 41.*

Get me a cudgel, sirrah, and a tough one.

*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.*

And after this manner you may also keep gentles all winter, which is a good bait then, and much the better for being lively and *tuffe*.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.*

A goose of most promising figure, but which, at table, proved so inveterately *tough* that the carving-knife would make no impression on its carcass.

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 20.*

2. Firm; strong; able to endure hardship, hard work, or ill usage; hardy; not easily broken or impaired.

The hauberkes of *tough* mayle that the speres splyndred in pecea.

*Martin (E. E. S.), iii. 485.*

He's well enough; he has a travell'd body,  
And, though he be old, he's tough and will endure well.

*Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 1.*

3. Not easily separated; tenacious; stiff; ropy; viscous: as, a *tough clay*; *tough phlegm*.

A cart that is overladen, going up a hill, draweth the horses back, and in a *tough* mire maketh them stand still.

*Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 211.*

4. Not easily influenced; unyielding; stubborn; hardened; incorrigible.

Callous and tough,

The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.

*Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.*

I found Mr. Macready . . . a tough, sagacious, long-headed Scotchman.

*Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.*

5. Hard to manage or accomplish; difficult; trying; requiring great or continued effort. [Colloq.]

She [the town of Breda] has yielded up the Ghost to Spinnola's Hands, after a *tough* Siege of thirteen Months, and a Circumvallation of near upon twenty Miles Compass.

*Houell, Letters, i. iv. 15.*

"My Lord," said the King, "here's a rather tough job."

*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.*

6. Severe; violent: as, a *tough re-buke* or *ti-rade*; a *tough storm*. [Colloq.]—*Mild and tough*, a phrase applied in some localities to fine brick-clay which has been mellowed or ripened by exposure. When fresh the clay is said to be *short and rough*. To make it *tough*, to take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing; treat it as of great importance.—*Tough pitch*. See *pitch*, 2, and *toughening*.

II. *n.* A rough; a bully; an incorrigibly vicious fellow; a bad character. [Colloq. U. S.]

And then the whole appearance of the young *tough* changed, and the terror and horror that had showed on his face turned to one of low sharpness and evil cunning.

*Scribner's Mag., VIII. 632.*

**toughbark** (tuf'bärk), *n.* See *Pimelea*.

**tough-cake** (tuf'kāk), *n.* Refined copper, or copper brought to what is called by the English smelters *tough pitch*, cast into ingots or cakes. See *toughening* and *cobalt-copper*.

**toughen** (tuf'n), *v.* [*< tough + -en*.] I. *intrans.* To grow tough or tougher.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cold, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

II. *trans.* To make tough or tougher.—*Toughened glass*. See *glass*.

**toughening** (tuf'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *toughen*.] The final process in the metallurgic treatment of copper ores, by which the last traces of foreign metals are removed as far as possible, and the copper brought to what is called in England *tough pitch*. See *pitch*, 2.

**toughhead** (tuf'hed), *n.* The hardhead, a duck.

[Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.]

**toughly** (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

**toughness** (tuf'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuffness*; < *tough + -ness*.] The property or character of being tough, in any sense.

Stock fish is a dish,

If it be well drest, for the *tuffness* sake.

We'll make the proud'st of 'em long and leap for 't.

*Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune (ed. 1679), v.*

**tought**, *a.* A Middle English form of *tight*<sup>1</sup>, *taut*.

**Toulouse goose**. See *goose*.

**town**, *n.* An old spelling of *town*.

**toup** (töp), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay lugger, from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 10 to 12 feet wide and about as deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

**toupee** (tö-pé'), *n.* [*< F. toupet*, dim. of OF. *toupe*, a tuft of hair: see *top*.] A curl or artificial lock of hair, especially on the top of the head or as a sort of crowning feature of a periwig; a periwig having such a top-knot; hence, an artificial patch of hair worn to cover a bald spot or other defect.

Remember how often you have been stripped, and kicked out of doors, your wages all taken up beforehand, and spent in translated red-heeled shoes, second-hand *toupees*, and repaired laced ruffles.

*Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).*

The coiffures were equally diversified, consisting of tye-tops, crape cushions, *toupees*, sustained and enriched with brass and gilt clasps, feathers, and flowers.

*S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.*

**toupet** (tö-pä'), *n.* [*< F. toupet*, a tuft of hair: see *toupee*.] 1. Same as *toupee*.—2. The crested or tufted titmouse, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*: more fully called *toupet tit*. (See cut under *titmouse*.) The term is an old book-name, never in general use. *T. Pennant*.

**tourt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

**tour**<sup>2</sup> (tör), *n.* [Formerly also *tower*, *tow'r*; < *F. tour*, a turn, journey, *tour*: see *turn*, *n.*] 1*t.* A turn; a revolution.

To solve the *tow'rs* by heavenly bodies made.

*Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii.*

2. A turn, course, or shift, as of duty or work: originally a military use.

Gonsalvo de Cordova retained all his usual equanimity, . . . took his turn in the humblest *tour* of duty with the meanest of them.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.*

The machine-tenders, of whom there are two to each Fourdrinier, work in *tours* or shifts twelve hours each.

*Harper's Mag., LXXV. 129.*

3. A turn round some place; a going round from place to place; a continued ramble or excursion; a short journey: as, a wedding *tour*.

I must take a *tour* among the shops.

*Vanbrugh, Confederacy, ii. 1.*

Those who would make a curious journey, . . . might make a *tour* which I believe has not been done by any travellers, and that is to go along the eastern coast to Tarento.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207, note.*

In a subsequent *tour* of observation, I encountered another of these relics of a "foregone world" locked up in the heart of the city.

*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 291.*

Bacon, however, made a *tour* through several provinces, and appears to have passed some time at Poitiers.

*Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

4*t.* A turn, drive, or carriage promenade in a park or other place of fashionable resort for driving.

The sweetness of the Park is at Eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their *Tour* there.

*Mrs. Centlivre, The Basset Table, i. 1.*

Lucinda tells Sir Toby Doubtful: "You'll at least keep Six Horses, Sir Toby, for I would not make a *Tour* in High Park with less for the World; for me thinks a pair looks like a Hackney."

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 173.*

5*t.* A fashionable drive, or resort for driving, as that in Hyde Park, London.

Took up my wife and Deb., and to the Park, where, being in a hackney, and they undressed, was ashamed to go into the *tour*.

*Pepys, Diary, March 31, 1668.*

6*t.* Turn; cast; drift. [Rare.]

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, waking or sleeping.

*Bentley, Free-thinking, § 18.*

**Knight's tour**. See *knight*.—*The grand tour*, a journey through France and Switzerland to Italy, etc., formerly considered essential for British young men of good family, as the finishing part of their education.—*Syn. 3.* *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. See *journey*.

**tour**<sup>2</sup> (tör), *v.* [*< tour*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1*t.* To turn.

Each hundred you take here is as good as two or three hundred in New found Land; so that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and *touring* is saved.

*Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 188.*

2. To make a tour; travel about.

He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena.

*De Quincey, Murder as One of the Fine Arts.*

It is like saying that a New Zealander *touring* in the British Isles sees that we are an aboriginal population.

*A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 517.*

II. *trans.* To make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* an island. [Rare.]

**Touraco** (tö'ra-kö), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801).] Same as *Turacus*.

**touracou**, **tourakoo** (tö'ra-kö), *n.* Same as *turakoo*.

**tourbillon** (tör-bil'yön), *n.* [*< F. tourbillon*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), whirlwind: see *turbine*.] An ornamental firework which turns round when in the air so as to present the appearance of a scroll or a spiral column of fire.

**tour de force** (tör de förs), [*F.*: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *force*, force, power.] A feat of strength, power, or skill.

The execution of the best artists is always a splendid *tour-de-force*, and much that in painting is supposed to be dependent on material is indeed only a lovely and quite inimitable legerdemain.

*Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 13.*

**tour de maître** (tör de mä'tr), [*F.*: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *maître*, master.] In *surg.*, a method of introducing a catheter into the male bladder, formerly in vogue, but now generally abandoned as dangerous.

**tourelle** (tö-rel'), *n.* [*F.* dim. of *tour*, tower: see *tower*<sup>1</sup>, *turret*.] In *archæol.*, a turret.

**touretter** (tö-ret'), *n.* Same as *toret*.

**tourism** (tör'izm), *n.* [*< tour*<sup>2</sup> + *-ism*.] Traveling for pleasure. [Rare.]

There never have been such things as *tours* in Crete, which are mere *tourism* and nothing else.

*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (Davies.)*

**tourist** (tör'ist), *n.* [*< F. touriste*; as *tour*<sup>2</sup> + *-ist*.] One who makes a tour; one who makes a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the sights, scenery, etc.

**touristic** (tö-ris'tik), *a.* [*< tourist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tourists. [Rare.]

Curiously enough, there is no such thing as a record of *touristic* journeying in Crete.

*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (Davies.)*

**tourmalin**, **tourmaline** (tör'mā-lin), *n.* [Also *turmalin*, *turmaline*; < *F. tourmaline* = Sp. *turmalina* = It. *turmalina*, *tormalina* (NL. *turmalina*, *turmalinus*); said to be < *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, often in the form of a three-, six-, or nine-sided prism terminated by three faces of an obtuse rhombohedron. It often exhibits hemimorphism, the opposite extremities of a prismatic crystal showing an unlike development of planes. Its fracture is uneven or conchoidal; its hardness is a little greater than that of quartz. In composition tourmalin consists principally of a borosilicate of aluminium and magnesium, but contains frequently iron, lithium, and other elements. Some varieties are transparent, some translucent, some opaque. Some are colorless, and others green, brown, red, blue, and black, the last being the most common. Not infrequently the color varies in different parts of the crystal: thus, there may be a green exterior part about a red nucleus, or a crystal may be red at one end and green at the other, etc. Achroite is a colorless variety from Elba; rubellite is a pink or red variety containing lithium; indicolite is a blue or bluish-black variety; aphrizite is a black variety from Norway. Common black tourmalin is often called *schorl*. The transparent red, green, blue, and yellow varieties are used in jewelry: here belong the Brazilian sapphires, the Brazilian emerald, etc. Tourmalin occurs most commonly in granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and elsewhere. Sections cut from prisms of tourmalin are much used in polarizing apparatus. (See *polariscope*.) It exhibits marked pyro-electric phenomena, which are connected with its hemimorphic crystalline structure. See *pyroelectricity*. **Tourmalin plates**. Same as *tourmalin tongs*. See *polariscope*.—**Tourmalin tongs**. See *polariscope*.

**tourmalin-granite** (tör'mā-lin-gran it), *n.* A variety of granite containing, in addition to the other usual ingredients, tourmalin, and more



**touzet**, *v.* See *touse*.



**touzlet**, *v. t.* See *touze*.

**tow**<sup>1</sup> (tō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *togh*; < ME. *towen*, *tōgen*, < AS. as if \**tōgan* (= OFries. *togu* = MD. *toghen* = MLG. *togen* = OHG. *zogōn*, MHG. *zogen* = Icel. *toga*), draw, pull, tow, a secondary form of *tean* (pret. *teah*, pp. *togen*), E. obs. *tee*, draw: see *tee*.] Cf. *tow*<sup>2</sup>, *tug*, *tuck*<sup>1</sup>, from the same ult. source.] 1. To pull; draw; haul; especially, to drag through the water by means of a rope or chain: as, to *tow* a small boat astern; to *tow* a vessel into harbor. The towing of boats on canals is generally performed by horses or mules; on other waters, by steamboats specially constructed for the purpose, and known as *towboats* or *tugboats*, or simply as *tugs*.

Thanks, Kingly Captain: daign vs then (we pray)  
Som skiffull Pylot through this Fvriovs Bay;  
Or, in this Chanell, sith we are to learn,  
Vouchsafe to *togh* vs on your Royall Stern.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

Whilst we *tow* up a tyde,  
Which shall ronne sweating by your barges side.  
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV, 120).

2. To dredge with a towing-net. See *towing*<sup>1</sup>, n., 2.

**tow**<sup>1</sup> (tō), *n.* [*tow*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of towing, or the state of being towed: generally with *in*: as, to take a disabled vessel *in tow*.

Nor like poor Psyche whom she drags *in tow*.  
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A vessel or number of vessels that are being towed.

**tow**<sup>2</sup> (tō; Sc. pron. *tou*), *n.* [*tow*, *v.*] < ME. \**tow*, \**tog*, < AS. \**tōh*, in *tōhline*, a tow-line (= LG. *tau* = Icel. *teg*, *taug*, a rope), < *teōn* (pp. *togen*), draw: see *tee*, and cf. *tie*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *tow*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A rope. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The sails were o' the light green silk,  
The *tows* o' taffety.  
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II, 107).

If a word of your mouth could hang the haill Porteous  
mob at the tail of ae *tow*.  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvii.

**tow**<sup>3</sup> (tō; Sc. pron. *tou*), *n.* [*tow*, *v.*] < ME. *tow*, *towe*, < AS. \**tow* (in comp. *towlic*, of spinning (*towlic* *weore*, spinning-work), *tow-hūs*, spinning-house), = MD. *toue*, *tow* (cf. *toue*, the instrument of a weaver), = LG. *tou*, *tow*, implements, = Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool for spinning, = Dan. *tave*, fiber, = Goth. *tau* (*tojis*), work, a thing made; from the root of *taw*<sup>1</sup>, prepare, work: see *taw*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *tool*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingline.

Their temper is just like a pickle *tow* brought near a candle.  
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In *heckling*, a quantity of hemp fibers sufficient for spinning a yarn 160 fathoms long. These fibers are passed twice through the heckle, and are then tied up into a bundle, which weighs about 3½ pounds. — **Ground tow**, in *rope-making*, the loose hemp from the sides of the hatchels and spinners. — **Scutching-tow**. See *scutch*, 2. — **Tap of tow**. See *tap*<sup>1</sup>.

**tow**<sup>4</sup>, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tough*.  
**towage** (tō'āj), *n.* [= F. *touage*; as *tow*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] 1. The act of towing. — 2. A charge for towing. — **Towage service**, in *law*, aid rendered in the propulsion of vessels, irrespective of any circumstance of peril; the employment of one vessel to expedite the voyage of another vessel when nothing more is required than the acceleration of her progress. When used in contradistinction to *salvage service*, it is confined to vessels not in distress.

**towaillet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *towel*<sup>1</sup>.  
**toward** (tō'ārd), *prep.* [*toward*, *v.*] < ME. *toward*, *toward*; < to, adv., + *-ward*. The AS. *tōward* is always an adj.; but *tōwardes* appears as a prep.: see *towards*.] 1. In the direction of.

Toward the Northe is a fulle faire Chirche of Seynte Anne.  
Manderille, Travels, p. 88.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. Num. xiv. 1.

2. To; on the way to; aiming or intending to reach, be, become, do, or the like: referring to destination, goal, end in view, aim, purpose, or design.

Bi that hit was heigz non me gon ageyn hem bringe  
A ded monnes bodi vpon a bere to-ward buryng.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Is she not *toward* marriage?  
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

3. With respect to; as regards; in relation to; concerning; respecting; regarding: expressing relation or reference.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother.  
Deut. xxviii. 54.

Then their anger was abated *toward* him.  
Judges viii. 3.

I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page.  
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 99.

These and many other were his Counsels *toward* a civil  
Warr.  
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

Lincoln's attitude *toward* slavery was that of the humane and conscientious man throughout the North who were not Abolitionists. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I, 237.

4. For; for the purpose of completing, promoting, fostering, defraying, relieving, or the like; as a help or contribution to.

Glue the pore of thy good;  
Part thou therof *toward* their want,  
Glue them relieve and fofojd.  
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

Toward the education of your daughters  
I here bestow a simple instrument.  
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 99.

5. Near; nearly; about; close upon: as, to-ward three o'clock.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you.  
Swift, (Imp. Dict.)

[*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided, and the object inserted between.

No good worke is ought worth to heauenward without faith.  
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

And such trust have we through Christ to God-ward.  
2 Cor. iii. 4.

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,  
Here back return, and to their springward go.  
Fairfax.]

To be *toward* one, to be on one's side or of his company.

Herod and they that were *toward* him.  
Ep. Andrews, Sermons, V. vi.

To have *toward* one, See *have*. — To look *toward*. See *look*<sup>1</sup>.

**toward** (tō'ārd), *a.* [*toward*, *v.*] < AS. *tōward*, adj., future, to come, coming to or toward one, < *tō*, to, + *-ward*, becoming, E. *-ward*.] 1. Coming; coming near; approaching; near; future; also, at hand; present.

Ffor ye haue a werke *towarde*, and that right grete,  
where-as ye shall haue grete payne and traueyle, an I shall  
telle yow what.  
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

Envyng my *toward* good. Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 22.  
Vouchsafe, my *toward* kinsman, gracious madam,  
The favour of your hand. B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.

Young Faith Snowe was *toward* to keep the old men's  
cups aflow. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

2. Yielding; pliant; hence, docile; ready to do or to learn; apt; not froward.

Goode sir, be *toward* this tyme,  
And tarie noight my trace,  
For I haue tythandis to telle. York Plays, p. 226.

'Tis a good hearing when children are *toward*.  
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 182.

3. Promising; likely; forward.

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 66.

He was reputed in Norfolk, where he practised physick,  
a proper *toward* man, and as skilful a physician, for his  
age, as ever came there. G. Harvey, Four Letters.

**towardliness** (tō'ārd-li-nes), *n.* The character of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved  
her brethren to envy. Raleigh, Hist. World.

**towardly** (tō'ārd-li), *a.* [*toward*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] 1. Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

The *towardly* likeli-hood of this springall to do you  
honest seruice. Florio, It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [4].  
I am like to have a *towardly* scholar of you.  
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

2. Forward; promising; precocious; early as regards season or state of advancement.

Easterly winde blasteth *towardly* blossoms.  
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 451.

He's *towardly*, and will come on apace.  
Dryden, Frol. to Wild Gallant.

**towardness** (tō'ārd-nes), *n.* [*toward*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character of being toward; docility; towardliness.

There appeared in me som small shew of *towardnes* and  
diligence. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 134.

For the *towardnes* I see in thee, I must needs loue thee.  
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 241.

**towards** (tō'ārdz), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *towardest*; sometimes contracted *towrds*; < ME. *towardest*, < AS. *tōwardes*, toward, < *tōward* + *adv. gen. -es*.] 1. *prep.* Same as *toward*.

II. *adv.* Toward the place in question; forward. [Rare.]

Tho, when as still he saw him *towards* pace,  
He gan rencounter him in equal race.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 26.

This fire, like the eye of gordian snake  
Bewitch'd me *towards*. Keats, Endymion, iii.

**towardst** (tō'ārdz), *a.* [Erroneously used for *toward*, *a.*] Same as *toward*, *a.*, 1.

There's a great marriage  
Towards for him. Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

Here's a fray *towards*; but I will hold my hands, let  
who will part them.  
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

**towboat** (tō'bōt), *n.* [*tow*<sup>1</sup> + *boat*.] Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tugboat.

**tow-cock** (tō'kok), *n.* A species of bean: same as *chowlee*.

**towel**<sup>1</sup> (tou'el), *n.* [*towel*, *n.*] < ME. *towaile*, *towaille*, *tewelle*, *twaile*, *twaylle*, < OF. *touaille*, F. *touaille* = Pr. *toalha* = Sp. *toalla* = Pg. *toalha* = It. *toraglia*, < ML. *toacala*, < OHG. *dwaahila*, *dwa-hila*, *dwehila*, MHG. *twעהele*, *twעהel*, *dwehele*, *dwele* (also *quehele*, G. dial. *quähle*), a towel, = D. *dwaal*, a towel, *dweil*, a clout, = AS. *thwehlæ* = Goth. \**thwahljo*, a towel; from a noun shown in AS. *thweal*, washing, bath, = OHG. *dwaahil*, bath, = Icel. *thvål*, soap, = Goth. *thwahl*, washing, bath (cf. MHG. *twuehel*, tub), < AS. *thwædan* = OS. *thwahan* = OHG. *dwaahan*, MHG. *twachen*, *dwaehen*, G. (dial.) *zwagen*, wash, bathe, = Icel. *thvā* = Dan. *toe* = Sw. *två*, wash, = Goth. *thwahan*, wash, bathe; cf. OPruss. *twaxtan*, a bathing-dress. 1. A cloth used for wiping anything dry; especially, a cloth for drying the person after bathing or washing.

Phebus eek a fair *towaille* him broughte,  
To drye him with. Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 755.

Item, iiii. *tewelles* playn warke, eche cont' in lenthē ij.  
yerd, dim'. Paston Letters, I. 489.

With a cleane *Towel*, not with his shirt, for this would  
make them blockish and forgetfull.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass. (b) A linen altar-cloth. — **An oaken towel**, a cudgel. [Slang.]

I have here a good oaken *towel* at your service.  
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir W. Phillips, [Bath, May 17.]

**A lead towel**, a bullet. [Slang.]

Make Nunky surrender his dibs,  
Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*.  
J. Smith, Ejected Addresses, xx.

**Dish-towel**, a towel for wiping dishes after they are washed. — **Glass-towel**. Same as *glass-cloth*. — **Turkish towel**. See *Turkish*.

**towel**<sup>1</sup> (tou'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toweled*, *towelled*, ppr. *toweling*, *towelling*. [*towel*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To rub or wipe with a towel.

He now appeared in his doorway, *towelling* his hands.  
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxvi.

2. To cudgel; lam. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To use a towel; rub or wipe with a towel.

Letting his head drop into a festoon of towel, and *towel-ling* away at his two ears.  
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxvi.

**towel**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Same as *towel*.

**towel-gourd** (tou'el-gōrd), *n.* See *sponge-gourd*.

**towel-horse** (tou'el-hōrs), *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

**toweling**, **towelling** (tou'el-ing), *n.* [*towel*<sup>1</sup> + *-ing*.] 1. Material used for towels, whether made in separate towels with borders, etc., or in continuous pieces, sold by the yard. Compare *huckaback*, *crash*, *diaper*, *glass-cloth*. — 2. A piece of the stuff used for towels; a towel. [Rare.]

A clean ewer with a fair *towelling*.  
Browning, Flight of the Duchess, xi.

3. A whipping; a thrashing. [Slang.]

I got a *towelling*, but it did not do me much good.  
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

**Elephant toweling**, a variety of huckaback much used as a foundation for crewel embroidery. — **Toweling embroidery**, decorative work done in heavy material, such as toweling, usually by a combination of drawn work and needlework, with the addition of fringes. — **Turkish toweling**. See *Turkish*.

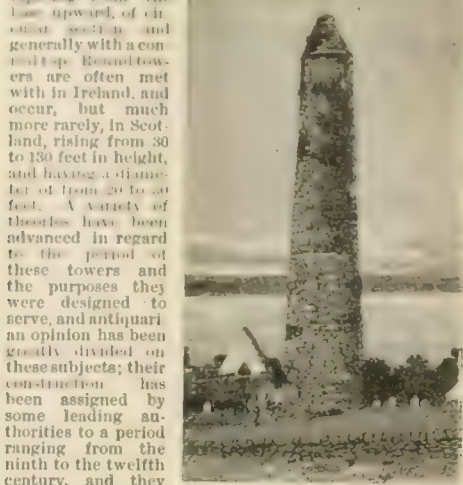
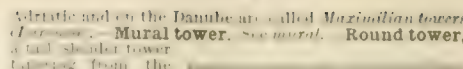
**towel-rack** (tou'el-rak), *n.* A frame or bar over which towels are hung; a towel-horse.

**towel-roller** (tou'el-rō'lér), *n.* The revolving bar for a roller-towel.

**towend**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* [ME. *towenden*; < *to*-2 + *wend*.] To turn aside.

**tower**<sup>1</sup> (tūr'ér), *n.* [*tower*, *n.*] < ME. *tour*, *tor* (also *tor*), < AS. *tur* (*turr*) (also *torr*) = MD. *toren*, *torre*, D. *toren* = OHG. *turra*, *turri*, MHG. *turn*, *turm*, G. *turm* (dial. *turn*) = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *taarn* (the final *n* and *n* are unexplained) = OF. *tur*, *tour* (whence in part the ME. word), F. *tour* = Pr. *tor* = Sp. It. *torre*, a tower, = Gael. *torr* = Ir. *tor* = W. *twr*, tower, < L. *turris* = Gr. *ῥῑψῑς*, *ῥῑψῑς*, tower, height, bastion. Hence *turret*. Cf. *tor*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A building lofty in proportion to its lateral dimensions, of any form in plan, whether insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defense. Among towers are included the





Road Tower at Ardnaree, County  
Waterford, Ireland.

power. Second, Glover's tower. Sam, as *headmaster*—**Catello tower**, a small circular fort with very thick walls, built chiefly on sea-coasts to prevent the landing of enemies. The name is variously said to be derived from the hammer (It. *martello*) used to strike the alarm-bell with which such towers built on the Italian coasts as a defense against pirates by Charles V. were furnished; from the name of a Corsican who invented the gun turret, and from Mortella in Corsica, where a tower of this kind strongly resisted an English naval force in 1794. The efficiency of this work induced the British authorities to build a large number of martello towers on their coasts, especially opposite France, in anticipation of Napoleon's threatened invasion. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun. Similar towers afterward erected by Austria on the coast of the

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3. In *her*, same as *soarant*

owling-net (to ling-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net or dredge of various sizes, made of strong can-



vas, and used in the collection of specimens of natural history: a tow-net. See *tow-net*, 2.

**towing-path** (tō'ing-pāth), *n.* A tow-path. *George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xi.

**towing-post** (tō'ing-post), *n.* Same as *towing-timber*.

**towing-rope** (tō'ing-rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*, 1.

**towing-timber** (tō'ing-tim'bēr), *n.* Naut., a strong piece of timber fixed in a boat, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

**tow-iron** (tō'i'ērēn), *n.* A toggle-iron used in whaling; the harpoon attached to the tow-line.

**tow-line** (tō'lin), *n.* 1. A hawser used for towing vessels. Also *towing-rope*.—2. In whaling, the long line which is attached to the toggle-iron or harpoon, and by means of which the whale is made fast to the boat, and may tow it. Also *tow-rope*.

**town** (toun), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. town, toun, tun*, < *AS. tūn*, hedge, fence, inclosure, farm-house, = *OS. tūn* = *D. tūn*, hedge, garden, = *MLG. tūn* = *OHG. MHG. tūn*, *t. zūn*, an inclosure, hedge, = *Icel. tūn*, the inclosed infield, homestead, dwelling-house; cf. Old Celtic \**dūn*, appearing as *-dūnum* in Latinized names of places, like *Angusto-dūnum, Lug-dūnum*, and in *Old. dūn*, castle, city, *W. dūn*, a hill-fort, *dinas*, town. Hence *time*, *v.*] **I. n.** 1. An inclosure; a collection of houses inclosed by a hedge, palisade, or wall for safety; a walled or fortified place.

And the kyng Rion com with all his peple, and be-gedged town all a-boute. *Melvin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

When necessity, by reason of warres and troubles, caused whole thorpes to bee with such tunes (hedges) enuironed about, those enclosed places did thereby take the name of *tunes*, afterward pronounced *townes*. *Verseyan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 295.

**2.** Any collection of houses larger than a village; in a general sense, a city or borough: as, *London town*; within a mile of *Edinburgh town*: often opposed to *country*, in which use it is usually preceded by the definite article. It is frequently applied absolutely, and without the proper name of the place, to a metropolis or county town, or to the particular city in which or in the vicinity of which the speaker or writer is: as, to go to *town*; to be in *town*—*London* being in many cases implied by English writers.

Byt not on thy brede and lay hit down—  
That is no curtesye to vse in town.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

*Ten.* I know not when he will come to town.  
*Moll.* He's in town; this nyght he sups at the Lion in Shoreditch. *Dekker and Webster*, *Westward Ho*, iii. 1.

The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcester-shire, of ancient descent, a Baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . When he is in town, he lives in Soho Square. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 2.

As some fond virgin whom her mother's care  
Drags from the town to wholesome country air.  
*Pope*, To Miss Blount, ii.

God made the country, and man made the town.  
*Cowper*, *Task*, i. 749.

**3.** A large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is usually incident, and which is not a city or bishop's see. [*Eng.*]—**4.** A tithing; a vill; a subdivision of a county, as a parish is a subdivision of a diocese. [*Eng.*]

From the returns of the reign of Edward II. it is clear that the sheriff communicated the royal writ to the towns of his county. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 422.

**5.** The body of persons resident in a town or city; the townspeople: with *the*.

*Mrs. Candour.* The town talks of nothing else.  
*Maria.* I am very sorry, ma'am, the town has so little to do. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

**6.** In legal usage in the United States: (*a*) In many of the States, one of the several subdivisions into which each county is divided, more accurately called, in the New England States and some others, *township*. (*b*) In most of the States, the corporation, or quasi corporation, composed of the inhabitants of one of such subdivisions, in some States designated by law as a *township* or *incorporated township* or *township organization*. (*c*) In a few of the States, a municipal corporation (not formed of one of the subdivisions of a county, but having its own boundaries like a city) with less elaborate organization and powers than a city. The word *town* is popularly used both in those senses, and also in the sense of 'a collection of dwellings,' which is characteristic of most towns. Thus, the name of a town, such as Farmington, serves to indicate, according to the context, either the geographical area, as in the phrase "the boundaries of the town" (indicated on maps by a light or dotted line), or the body politic, as in speaking of the town and county highways respectively, or the central settlement from which distances are usually measured, as on the sign-boards. When used in the general sense of a densely populated community, the boundaries are usually not identical with those of any

primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by agglomerated houses.

**7.** A farm or farmstead; a farm-house with its connected buildings. [*Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England.*] **Cautionary town.** See *cautionary*. **County town.** See *county*.—**Free town.** See *free city*, under *city*. **Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*. **Man about town.** See *man*. **Prairie-dog towns.** See *prairie dog*. **To come upon the town.** See *come*.—**To paint the town red.** See *paint*.—**Town and gown.** See *gown*. **Town-bonding acts or laws.** See *bond*. **Town's husband.** (*a*) One who holds the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. Compare *ship's husband*, under *husband*.

The following advertisement appears in the Hull Advertiser, Aug. 8, 1795. "Guild-hall, Kingston upon Hull, August 7, 1795. Wanted by the Corporation of this Town, a proper person for the office of *Town's Husband*, or Common officer. He must be well acquainted with Accounts, capable of drawing Plans and Estimates for Buildings, and accustomed to inspect the workmanship of Mechanics."

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 496.

(*b*) An officer of a parish who collects moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. *Haltwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Hamlet*, *Villain*, *Town*, *City*. A *hamlet* is a group of houses smaller than a village. The use of the other words in the United Kingdom is generally more precise than it is in the United States, but all are used more or less loosely. A village may have a church, but has generally no market; a town has both, and is frequently incorporated; a city is a corporate town, and is or has formerly been the see of a bishop with a cathedral. In the United States a village is smaller than a town, and a town usually smaller than a city; there are incorporated villages as well as cities. Some places incorporated as cities are smaller than many that have only a town organization.

**II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban: as, *town life*; *town manners*.—**Town cards**, a size of cards 2 by 3 inches. [*Eng.*]—**Town cause.** See *cause*.—**Town clerk.** See *clerk*.—**Town council**, the governing body in a municipality, elected by the ratepayers. [*Great Britain.*]—**Town crier**, a public crier; one who makes proclamation.

I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 4.

**Town gate**, the highroad through a town or village. *Haltwell*. [*Eng.*]—**Town hall**, a large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the town's business is transacted, and which is frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town house.—**Town house.** (*a*) A building containing offices, halls, etc., for the transaction of municipal business, the holding of public meetings, etc.; a town hall. (*b*) The town prison; a bridewell. (*c*) A poorhouse. (*d*) A house or mansion in town, as distinguished from a country residence.—**Town rake**, a man living loosely about town; a roving, dissipated fellow.

Lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a town-rake as in a divine.

*Swift*, *Examiner*, No. 29.

**Town top**, a large top, formerly common in English villages, for public sport, and whipped by several boys at the same time.

**town-adjutant** (toun'aj'ō-tant), *n.* *Milit.*, an officer on the staff of a garrison who is charged with maintaining discipline, etc. He ranks as a lieutenant. [*Eng.*]

**townamet**, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *to-name*.  
**town-box** (toun'box), *n.* The money-chest or common fund of a town or municipal corporation.

Upon the confiscation of them to their *Town-box* or Exchequer, they might well have allowed Mr. Calvin . . . a salary beyond an hundred pounds.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 11. (*Davies*.)

**town-councillor** (toun'koun'sil-ōr), *n.* A member of a town council, specifically a member who is not the mayor or provost or who is not a magistrate. [*Great Britain.*]

**town-cress** (toun'kres), *n.* [*ME. \*tounkers*, < *AS. tūn-cæsse*, < *tūn*, inclosure (garden), + *cæsse*, cress: see *town* and *cress*.] The garden peppergrass, *Lepidium sativum*.

**towned** (tound), *a.* Furnished with towns. [*Rare.*]

The continent is . . . very well peopled and towned.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 254.

**tow-net** (tō'net), *n.* A towing-net. *Nature*, XXXVII. 438.

**townfolk** (toun'fōk), *n.* [*ME. tunfolk*; < *toun* + *folk*.] People who live in towns.

**town-husband** (toun'huz'band), *n.* Same as *town's husband* (*b*) (which see, under *town*).

**townish** (tou'nish), *a.* [*< toun* + *-ish*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or living in town.

Presently ther had a thousand of contré,  
Without the townishe peple, vnto se.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2443.

Would needs go see her townish sisters house.

*Wyatt*, *Satires*, Mean and Sure Estate, i. 4.

**2.** Characteristic of the town as distinguished from the country: as, *townish manners*.

**townland** (toun'land), *n.* In Ireland, a division of a parish; a township.

The modern townland may be looked upon as the representative of all the parcels of land, of whatever denomination from the Baile Biatadh down, which had separate designations.

*W. K. Sullivan*, *Introduct.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. xcvi.

**townless** (toun'les), *a.* Lacking towns. *Howell*, *Forreine Travell*, p. 46.

**townlet** (toun'let), *n.* [*< toun* + *-let*.] A petty town. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, cxvii.

**Townley marbles.** A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture which forms a part of the gallery of antiquities belonging to the British Museum, and is named from Charles Townley, of Lancashire, England, who made the collection.

**town-major** (toun'mā'jor), *n.* *Milit.*, a garrison officer ranking with a captain. His duties are much the same as those of the town-adjutant.

**town-meeting** (toun'mē'ting), *n.* In New England, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois, a primary meeting of the voters of a town or township, legally summoned for the consideration of matters of local administration. The functions of the town-meeting are most extensive in New England.

In a town-meeting the great secret of political science was uncovered, and the problem solved how to give every individual his fair weight in the government without any disorder from numbers.

*Emerson*, *Hist. Discourse* at Concord.

**townseliket**, *a.* [*Appar.* for \**townlike*, or more prob. for \**townlike*, equiv. to \**townly*, < *toun* + *like*, *-ly*.] *Bourgeois*; plebeian.

The rich merchant, the poor Squier, the wise plough man, and the good townselike craftsman, needs no daughter in lawe that can frill and paint her selfe, but such as be skillfull very well to spinne.

*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 296.

**townsfolk** (tounz'fōk), *n. pl.* [*< toun's*, poss. of *toun*, + *folk*. Cf. *townfolk*.] People of a town or city; people who live in towns.

**township** (toun'ship), *n.* [*ME. \*townschipe*, < *AS. tūnsceipe*, < *tūn*, inclosure, town, + *-sceipe*, *E. -ship*.] 1. In Anglo-Saxon times, the area of land occupied by a community inhabiting a fenced homestead, a farm, or a village surrounded by an inclosure. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, i. 8.—2. In law: (*a*) In England, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish; a division of a parish in which there is a separate constable, and for which there may be separate overseers of the poor. (*b*) In the United States, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which counties in many of the States are divided, the inhabitants of which are invested with political and administrative powers for regulating their own minor local affairs, such as repairing roads, maintaining schools, and providing for the poor; also, the inhabitants of such a district in their organized capacity. In the newer States, in which the divisions were laid off by government survey, a township contains thirty-six square miles. The subdivisions of California counties are called *judicial townships*. The townships of Wisconsin are more often called *towns*; those of Maine and New Hampshire are corporations. Compare *town*, 6.

**3.** In Australia, a village or small town.

**townsman** (tounz'man), *n.*; *pl. townsman* (-men). [*< toun's*, poss. of *toun*, + *man*.] 1. An inhabitant of a town.

These rivers doe runne into the towne to the great commodity of the townsman. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, i. 124.

**2.** A fellow-inhabitant of a town; a fellow-citizen.

The subject of debate, a townsman slain.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, xviii. 578.

**3.** A town officer now called a *selectman*. [*New Eng.*]

**townspeople** (tounz'pē'pl), *n.* [*< toun's*, poss. of *toun*, + *people*.] The inhabitants, collectively, of a town or city; townsfolk, especially in distinction from country folk or the rural population.

**town-talk** (toun'tāk'), *n.* The common talk of a town; a subject of common conversation or gossip.

In twelve hours it shall be town-talk. *Sir R. L' Estrange*.

News, politics, censure, family management, or town-talk, she always diverted to something else.

*Swift*, *Death of Stella*.

**town-wall** (toun'wāl'), *n.* A wall inclosing a town.

**townward, townwards** (toun'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< toun* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the town; in the direction of a town.

**towny** (tou'ni), *n.*; *pl. townies* (-niz). [*< toun* + *dim. -y*.] A townsman; specifically, a citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated within its limits. [*Slang.*]

**tow-path** (tō'pāth), *n.* The path on the bank of a canal or river along which draft-animals travel when towing boats.

**tow-rope** (tō'rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*.



**towser**, *n.* [*Gr. τωσέρ, towser, a towser.*] **towser**, *n.* [*Gr. τωσέρ, towser, a towser.*] **towser**, *n.* [*Gr. τωσέρ, towser, a towser.*]

**tow**, *v.* [*Gr. τω, tow, a tow.*] **tow**, *v.* [*Gr. τω, tow, a tow.*] **tow**, *v.* [*Gr. τω, tow, a tow.*]

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**toxicodermatitis** (tok'si-kō-dēr-mī'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + δέρμα, skin, + -itis.*] Inflammation of the skin due to an irritant poison.

**toxicoid** (tok'si-kō), *a.* [*< Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + -oid, form.*] Resembling poison. *Danglossan.*

**toxicological** (tok'si-kō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*< \*toxi-cology = F. toxicologique; as toxicology + -ic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to toxicology.

**toxicologically** (tok'si-kō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a toxicological manner; as regards toxicology.

**toxicologist** (tok'si-kō-lōj'i-jist), *n.* [*= F. toxicologue; as toxicology + -ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in the nature and action of poisons.

**toxicology** (tok'si-kō-lōj'i), *n.* [*= F. toxicologie; < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, and of the effects of excessive doses of medicines.

**toxicomania** (tok'si-kō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + μανία, madness.*] A morbid craving for poisonous substances.

**Toxicophidia** (tok'si-kō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + φίδιον, serpent; see Ophidia.*] Venomous serpents collectively; the *Nocua*; used in a quasi-classificatory sense, like *Thanatophidia*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX, 295.

**Toxicophis** (tok'sik'ō-fis), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + φίδιον, a serpent.*] A genus of venomous American serpents; the moccasins; now usually merged in *Ancistrodon*. See cut under *moccasin*.

**toxicosis** (tok'si-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison.*] A morbid condition produced by the action of a poison; a chronic poisoning.

**toxifer** (tok'si-fēr), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Toxifera* or *Toxoglossa*. *P. P. Carpenter*, *Leet. Mollusca*, 1861.

**Toxifera** (tok'sif'ē-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + φέρω = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *Toxoglossa*.

**Toxiglossa** (tok-si-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Toxoglossa*.

**toxii**, *n.* Plural of *toxius*.

**toxin**, **toxine** (tok'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + -ίνη, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] Any toxic ptomaine.

**toxiphobia** (tok-si-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + φόβος, fear.*] A morbid fear of being poisoned.

**toxius** (tok'si-us), *n.*; *pl.* **toxii** (-i). [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, a bow.*] In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microscelere curved in the middle, but with both ends straight.

**Toxocampa** (tok-sō-kam'pä), *n.* [*NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. τοξικόν, a bow, + κάμπερ, a caterpillar.*] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of a family *Toxocampidae*. The body is slender, the head not fasciculate, and the legs are rather robust. The species are found in Europe, India, and South Africa. The larvae live on leguminous plants.

**Toxocampidæ** (tok-sō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Guenée, 1852), < Toxocampa + -idæ.*] A family of noctuid moths, containing forms related to the *Ophioidæ*, of moderate or rather large size, with ample posterior wings, and the abdomen of the female often elevated. About 25 species of 6 genera are represented in South America, Africa, the East Indies, and Europe.

**Toxodon** (tok'sō-don), *n.* [*NL. (Owen), < Gr. τοξικόν, a bow, + ὄντις (ὄντω) = E. tooth.*] The typical genus of the *Toxodontia*, based upon the remains of an animal about as large as a hippopotamus, discovered by Darwin, many examples of which have since been found in Pleistocene deposits in the Argentine Republic, as *T. platensis*.

**toxodont** (tok'sō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Toxodontia*, or having their characters.

**II. n.** A mammal of the order *Toxodontia*.

**Toxodonta**, **Toxodontia** (tok-sō-don'tä, -shi-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Toxodon(-t).*] An order of fossil subungulate quadrupeds, or a suborder of *Taxopoda*, named from the genus *Toxodon*. It covers some generalized South American forms exhibiting cross-relationships with perissodactyls, proboscideans, and rodents, and whose common characters are as yet indeterminate.

**Toxodontidæ** (tok-sō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Toxodon(-t) + -idæ.*] A restricted family of toxodonts, represented by the genus *Toxodon*. The cranial characters are in some respects those of the existing awine. The teeth are thirty-eight in number, all growing from persistent pulps, with large incisors, small lower canines, no upper canines, and strongly curved molars (whence the name). The femur has no third trochanter, and the fibula articulates with the calcaneum; the tarsal bones resemble those of proboscideans.

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**Toxoglossa** (tok-sō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. τοξικόν, poison, + γλῶσσα, a tongue.*] An order or suborder of peetinibranchiate gastropods. They have two (rarely four) rows of marginal teeth, which are generally perforated and penetrated by a secretion from a venomiferous gland, and there are rarely median teeth. The division includes the families *Conidae*, *Pleurodonidae*, and *Trochidae*, and related forms. Also *Toxoglossa*, *Toxigera*. See cuts under *Conus*, *Pleurodonta*, and *Trochida*.

**toxoglossate** (tok-sō-glos'ät), *a.* and *n.* [*As Toxoglossa + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] **I. a.** In *Mollusca*, having the characters of the *Toxoglossa*.

**II. n.** A toxoglossate gastropod.

**toxon** (tok'son), *n.* [*Gr. τόξον, a bow.*] Same as *toxius*.

**toxophilite** (tok-sof'i-lit'), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. τόξον, a bow, + φίλος, love, + -ιτης (cf. Gr. φιλήτης, a lover).*] **I. n.** A student or lover of archery; one who practises archery, or who studies the history and archaeology of archery.

**II. a.** Same as *toxophilite*.

What causes young people . . . to wear Lincoln Green *toxophilite* hats and feathers, but that they may bring down some "desirable" young man with those killing bows and arrows of theirs? *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, III.

**toxophilic** (tok-sof-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< toxophilite + -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to archery or to the study of archery.

**Toxotes** (tok'sō-tēs), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. τοξότης, a Bowman, an archer, < τόξον, a bow.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Toxotidae*; the archer-fishes. See cut under *archerfish*.

**Toxotidæ** (tok-sot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Toxotes + -idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Toxotes*. The body is oblong; the dorsal outline ascends nearly straight from the prominent lower jaw to the dorsal fin; the ventral outline is convex; the mouth is oblique and deeply cleft; the dorsal fin, which begins at about the middle of the body, has five strong spines and a short rayed part; the anal is opposite but rather longer than the dorsal, and has three spines; the ventrals are abdominal in position, with one spine and five rays. Several species inhabit East Indian and neighboring seas, as *Toxotes jaculator*, the archer-fish (which see, with cut).

**toy** (toi), *n.* [*< ME. toye, prob. < MD. tugg. D. tugg, tools, utensils, apparatus, ornaments, stuff, trash (D. speel-tugg, playthings, toys), = Lt. tūg = OHG. gi-zung, MHG. zung, G. zung, stuff, gear (cf. G. spielzeug, toys), = lecl. tugg, gear, = Sw. tugg, gear, stuff, trash, = Dan. tøj, stuff, things, gear (lege-tøj, plaything, toy). Perhaps connected with tow<sup>1</sup>, tug.*] 1. A knick-knack; an ornament; a gewgaw; a trinket; a bauble.

Any silk, any thread,  
Any toys for your head?  
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 326.

One cannot but be amazed to see such a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys, in which there are few prizes in Europe who equal them.

*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

2. Something intended rather for amusement than for serious use; a means of diversion; hence, especially, an object contrived or used occasionally for the amusement of children or others; a plaything; also, something diminutive, like a plaything.

'Tis a pretty toy to be a poet.  
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 2.

O virtue, virtue! what art thou become,  
That man should leave thee for that toy, a woman!  
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

All the world I saw or knew  
Seemed a complex Chinese toy,  
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!  
*Whittier*, Barefoot Boy.

Perched on the top of a hill was a conspicuous toy of a church.  
*W. Black*, House-boat, ii.

3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no importance or value.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

A toy, a thing of no regard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 145.

4. Play; amorous sport; caress.

So said he, and forbore no glance or toy  
Of amorous intent.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 1034.

5. A curious conceit or fable; a story; a tale.

Here by the way I will tell you a merry toy.  
*Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I never may believe  
These antique fables, nor these fairy toys.  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 3.

6. A fantastic notion; a whim; a caprice.



Toxoglossa.  
Radial Teeth of  
Pleurodonta, enlarged.



Cast not thine eyes to ne yet fro,  
As thou wert full of toys,  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Ta. Has he never been courtier, my lord?  
Mo. Never, my lady.  
Be. And why did the toy take him in the head now?  
*Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*, i. 1.

7. Same as *toy-mutch*. [Now Scotch.]

On my head no toy

But was her pattern.

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3.

8. In music, in old English writers, a dance-tune or other light, trifling piece.—9. A toy dog.

In the *Toys* equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good Black-and-tan called Little Jem.  
*The Field* (London), Jan. 28, 1882. (*Ensign, Dict.*)

**Philosophical toy**, any device or contrivance, of no practical use, which serves to illustrate some fact or principle in natural science in an attractive or entertaining as well as instructive manner, as a contrivance for producing the effects of so-called natural magic. The bottle-imp is a good example. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *phenakistoscope*.—**Steel toys**. See *steel*.—**To take toy**, to become restive; start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,

Took toy at this, and fell to what disorder

His power could give his will, bounds, comes on end.

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

**Toy dog**, any dog bred to an unusually small or pygmy size and kept as a pet or plaything; a toy. Spaniels and terriers are so bred in some strains, and there are various mongrel toys.—**Toy spaniel**. See *spaniel*, 1.—**Toy terrier**, a terrier bred to small or pygmy size and kept as a plaything. Such terriers are usually of the black-and-tan variety, and some of them are among the smallest dogs known.

In-breeding is certain, if carried too far, to stunt the growth of any animal, and this is, without any doubt, the means by which the modern *toy-terrier* was first originated.  
V. Shaw, Book of the Dog, xxii.

**toy** (toi), *v.* [*< toy, n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To trifle; amuse one's self; play.

Some plaid with straws; some ydly satt at ease;  
But other some could not abide to toy.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ix. 35.

Pale dreamers, whose fantastic lay

Toys with smooth trifles like a child at play.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. To dally amorously.

Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,  
And sweetly kiss and toy.

*Gilderoy (Child's Ballads)*, VI. 199.

A roi fainéant who chewed bag, and toyed with dancing girls.

*Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

**To tick and toyt**. See *tick*.

**II. trans.** To treat in playful fashion; play with.

They must have oyle, candles, wine and water, flower, and such other things trifled and toyed withal.

*Dering, Expos.* on Heb. iii.

**toy-block** (toi'blok), *n.* One of a set of small blocks, usually of wood or papier-mâché, variously shaped, and plain, lettered, or pictured, forming a plaything for children.

**toy-box** (toi'boks), *n.* A box for holding toys; a box of toys. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, ii. 6.

**to-year** (tō-yēr'), *adv.* [*< ME. toyere*; orig. two words: see *to* and *year*. Cf. *to-day*.] In this year; during the year: often pronounced *t'year*. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Yive hem joye that hit here  
Of alle that they dreme to-yere.

*Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 84.

**toyer** (toi'ēr), *n.* [*< toy + -er*.] One who toys; one who is full of idle tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle toyer,

Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer.

*W. Harrison, Passion of Sappho* (Nichols's Collection), (IV. 183).

**toyful** (toi'fūl), *a.* [*< toy + -ful*.] Full of idle sport; playful.

It quickened next a *toyful* ape, and so  
Gamesome it was, that it might freely go  
From tent to tent, and with the children play.

*Donne, Progress of the Soul*, st. 48.

**toyingly** (toi'ing-li), *adv.* Triflingly; wantonly. *Bailey*, 1731.

**toyish** (toi'ish), *a.* [*< toy + -ish*.] 1. Fit only for a plaything; trifling; fantastic; whimsical.

*Capricciare*, to growe or be humorous, *toish*, or fantastical. *Florio*, 1598.

Adieu, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please  
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease.

*Pomfret, Dies Novissima*.

The contention is trifling and *toyish*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 320.

2. Toy-like; small: as, a *toyish* church.

**toyishly** (toi'ish-li), *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

**toyishness** (toi'ish-nes), *n.* Inclination to toy or trifle.  
Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville, Seep. Sci.*

**toyl**, **toylet**, *v.* and *n.* (Old spellings of *toil*.  
**toyman** (toi'man), *n.*; pl. *toyman* (-men). One who makes or sells toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime  
Than Sloane, the foremost *toyman* of his time?

*Young, Love of Fame*, iv. 113.

**toy-mutch** (toi'much), *n.* A close linen or woolen cap, without lace, fringe, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn chiefly by old women. Also *toy*. [Scotch.]

**Toynee's experiment**. The exhaustion of air from the middle ear by swallowing when both the mouth and nostrils are closed.

**toyo** (toi'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant plant of British Guiana, an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems of which are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. *Treas. of Bot.*

**toyon** (toi'on), *n.* The Californian holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*. Also *tollon*.

**toyoust** (toi'us), *a.* [*< toy + -ous*.] Trifling.

Against the hare in all

Prove *toyous*.

*Warner, Albion's England*, v. 27.

**toy-shop** (toi'shop), *n.* 1. A shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold.

All the place about me was covered with packs of ribbon, brocades, embroidery, and ten thousand other materials, sufficient to have furnished a whole street of *toy-shops*.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 499.

We stopped again at Wirman's, the well-known *toyshop* in St. James's Place. . . . He sent for me to come out of the coach, and help him to choose a pair of silver buckles.

*Boswell, Johnson*, an. 1778.

2. A shop where toys or playthings are sold.

**toysome** (toi'sum), *a.* [*< toy + -some*.] Playful; playfully affectionate; amorous.

Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond), and I could hardly forbear him.

*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison*, III. lxxi.

**toywort** (toi'wört), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. [Prov. Eng.]

**toze**, **tozer**, *etc.* See *tose*, *etc.*

**T-panel** (tē'pan'el), *n.* See *panel*.

**T-plate** (tē'plāt), *n.* 1. An iron plate in cross-section like the letter T. Also called *T-iron*.—2. In vehicles and other structures, a wrought-iron stay or strengthening piece for reinforcing woodwork where one piece is joined to another by a mortise and tenon. It is shaped like the letter T, and has one or more screw- or bolt-holes on each arm.



T-plate, 2.

**tr.** An abbreviation: (a) of *transitive*; (b) of *translation*, *translated*, *translator*; (c) of *transpose*; (d) of *transfer*; (e) of *trill*.

**Tr.** In chem., the symbol for terbium.

**tra-** See *trans-*.

**traast**, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*<sup>1</sup>.

**trabal** (trab'al), *a.* [*< L. trabalis*, belonging to beams, *< trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] Of or pertaining to a trabs; specifically, of or pertaining to the trabs cerebri, or corpus callosum; callosal. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 517.

**trabea** (trā'bē-ā), *n.*; pl. *trabæ* (-ē). [L.] A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, etc., in ancient Rome. It was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes. See *toga*.

Plucking purples in Goito's moss,  
Like edges of a *trabea* (not to cross  
Your consul-humor), or dry aloë-shafts,  
For fasces, at Ferrara. *Browning, Sordello*, v.

**trabeate** (trā'bē-āt), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. trabs*, a beam, a timber, + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *trabeated*. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 6.

**trabeated** (trā'bē-ā-ted), *a.* [*< trabeate + -ed*<sup>2</sup>.] In arch., furnished with an entablature; or of pertaining to a construction of beams, or lintel-construction.

**trabeation** (trā'bē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< trabeate + -ion*.] In arch., an entablature; a combination of beams in a structure; lintel-construction in principle or execution.

**trabecula** (trā-bek'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *trabeculæ* (-lē). [NL., *< L. trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] 1. In bot., one of the projections from the cell-wall which extend like a cross-beam or cross-bar nearly or quite across the cell-cavity of the ducts of certain plants, or the plate of cells across the cavity of the sporangium of a moss.—2. pl. In anat., the fibrous cords, layers, or processes of connective tissue which ramify in the substance of various soft organs, as the spleen, kidney, or testicle, conferring upon them greater strength, stability, or consistency.—3. In embryol., one of

a pair of longitudinal cartilaginous bars, at the base of the skull, in advance of the end of the notochord and of the parachordal cartilage, inclosing the pituitary space which afterward becomes the sella turcica; in the human embryo, one of the lateral trabecules of Rathke. They are constant in embryos of a large series of vertebrates, and persistent in adults of some. More fully called *trabecula cranii*. See cuts under *chondrocranium* and *cranium*.

4. One of the calcareous plates or pieces which connect the dorsal and ventral walls of the corona in echinoderms.—5. One of the fleshy columns, or columnæ carnee, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chordæ tendineæ are attached: more fully called *trabecula carnea*.—6. In entom., one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, just in front of the antennæ, of some mallophagous insects, or bird-lice, as those of the genus *Docophorus*. They have been supposed to represent the rudiments of a second pair of antennæ. Also *trabeculus*.—Rathke's *trabecula*. See def. 3.—*Trabecula carnea*. See def. 5.—*Trabecula cerebri*, the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri.—*Trabecula cinerea*, the middle, soft, or gray commissure of the cerebrum.—*Trabecula cranii*. See def. 3.—*Trabecula of the spleen*, connective-tissue laminae passing inward from the tunica propria, traversing in all directions the splenic pulp, and supporting it.—*Trabecula tenuis*, a name provisionally applied to a slender and apparently fibrous filament which, in the heart of the cat, spans the right ventricle near its apex, with its septal end springing from an independent little elevation, and its lateral end attached to the base of a columna carnea. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech.*, p. 330.

**trabecular** (trā-bek'ū-lār), *a.* [*< trabecule + -ar*<sup>3</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a trabecula; forming or formed by trabeculae; trabeculate.

**trabecularism** (trā-bek'ū-lār-izm), *n.* [*< trabecular + -ism*.] In anat., a coarse reticulation, or cross-barred condition, of any tissue.

**trabeculate** (trā-bek'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< trabecula + -ate*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Having a trabecula or trabeculae.—2. In civil engin., having a structure of cross-bars or struts strengthening a shell or tube by connecting opposite sides of its interior; also, noting such a structure.

**trabeculated** (trā-bek'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< trabeculate + -ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *trabeculate*.

**trabecule** (trab'e-kūl), *n.* [*< L. trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trabecula*.] Same as *trabecula*.

**trabeculus** (trā-bek'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *trabeculi* (-li). [NL., dim. of *L. trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] In entom., same as *trabecula*.

**trabs cerebri** (trabz ser'ē-brī). [NL.: *L. trabs*, a beam; *cerebri*, gen. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The corpus callosum. Also *trabecula cerebri*.

**trace**<sup>1</sup> (trās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [*< ME. tracen*, *< OF. tracer*, *trasser*, delineate, score, trace, also follow, pursue, *F. tracer*, trace, = Sp. *trazar* = Pg. *traçar*, plan, sketch, = It. *tracciare*, trace, devise, *< ML. \*traciare*, delineate, score, trace, freq. of *L. trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. trans.** 1. To draw; delineate; mark out, as on a map, chart, or plan; map out; design; sketch.

The Sea-works and Booms were traced out by Marquis Spinola. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 6.

We firmly believe that no British government has ever deviated from that line of internal policy which he [Lord Holland] has traced, without detriment to the public. *Macaulay, Lord Holland*.

2. To write, especially by a careful or laborious formation of the letters; form in writing.

Every letter I trace tells me with what rapidity life follows my pen. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, ix. 8.

The signature of another plainly appeared to have been traced by a hand shaking with emotion. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

Specifically—3. To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet, through which they appear.

There is an inscription round the inside of the [bronze] vase, which was traced of, as it is engraved on it, and shews exactly the circumference of the vase. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 207.

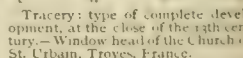
4. To cover with traced lines, as with writing or tracery. [Rare.]

The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced,  
Would seem slow-flaming crimson fires  
From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced. *Tennyson, Palace of Art*.

And he holds a palm-leaf scroll in his hands,  
Traced with the Prophet's wise commands. *Whittier, The Palm-Tree*.

5. To follow the track, trail, or path of; pursue: a general term, the verbs *track* and *trail* being more specific, as in hunting.







tube, stiffened and held open by a series of many cartilaginous or osseous rings, the first of which is usually specialized (see *tracheid*), and the last one or more of which are variously modified to provide for the forking of the single tracheal tube into a pair of right and left bronchial tubes (see *tracheolus*). Through the lumen the trachea communicates with the mouth and nose and so with the exterior, and through the bronchial tubes with the lungs; and air passes through it at each inspiration and expiration. The trachea exists in all vertebrates which breathe air with lungs, and is subject to comparatively little variation in character. In man the trachea is a cylindrical membranocartilaginous tube about as thick as one's finger, and 4½ inches long, extending from the sixth cervical to the fourth dorsal vertebra where it branches into the bronchi, lying along the front of the spinal column, the esophagus interposing between it and the vertebrae. The thyroid body is saddled upon it. Its structure includes many cartilaginous rings, some white fibrous tissue, yellow elastic tissue, muscular fibers, mucous membrane, and glands, besides nerves and blood-vessels. The tracheal rings (see *ring*) are from sixteen to twenty in number, incomplete in a part of their circumference, being about one third filled in by fibrous tissue. The highly modified first ring, or cricoid, is usually excluded from this association and described as a part of the larynx. Tracheal mucous glands are found in abundance as small flattened oval bodies, with excretory ducts which pierce the fibrous, muscular, and mucous coats to open on the surface of the mucous membrane. The arteries of the trachea are derived from the inferior thyroid; the tracheal veins empty in the thyroid vein; the nerves are from the pneumogastric and recurrent and the sympathetic. The trachea in other mammals resembles that of man. In birds the trachea presents several peculiarities; especially in long-necked birds this organ does not always follow the S-shaped curve of the cervical vertebrae, and requires special contrivance for shortening and lengthening when the neck is bent and straightened. The whole structure is highly elastic, and the rings are peculiarly beveled on opposite sides alternately, so that each one may slip half over another to right and left. In some long-necked birds, as cranes and swans, the windpipe makes large folds or coils in the interior of the breast-bone or under the skin of the breast. The rings are prone to ossify in birds, and some of them are often greatly enlarged in caliber and soldered together into a large gristly or bony capsule, the *tracheal tympanum*, also called *labyrinth*. Besides its intrinsic muscles, the trachea is provided with others which pass to the furculum or sternum, or both. The lower end of the trachea is peculiarly modified in nearly all birds to form the lower larynx, or syrinx. See *syrinx*, 4 (with cut), also cuts under *larynx*, *lung*, and *pesantus*. (b) In *Arthropoda*, as insects, one of the tubes which traverse the body and generally open by stigmata upon the exterior, thus bringing air to the blood and tissues generally, and constituting special respiratory organs. Other forms of respiratory organs in arthropods are branchiae, tracheobranchie, and pulmonary sacs. See *branchia*, 2, *tracheobranchia*, and *pulmonary*, 6. (c) In *conch*, the siphon, or respiratory tube. See *siphon*, n., 2 (a), and cut under *Siphonostomata*.—2. In *bot.*, a duct or vessel; a row or chain of cells that have lost their intervening partitions and have become a single long canal or vessel. They may be covered with various kinds of markings or thickenings, of which the spiral may be taken as the type. See *vessel*.

**Trachea**<sup>2</sup> (trā-kē'ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *τραχία*, fem. of *τραχίς*, rough: see *trachea*<sup>1</sup>.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, containing one species, *T. piniperda*, known to English collectors as the *pine-beauty*. It is a common pest to pine and fir forests in Scotland and through northern and central Europe. The larva is slender, naked, and green, with three white lines on the back and a yellow or red line on the sides, and feeds on the older pine-needles. It passes the winter as pupa on or under the ground. This genus was named by Hubner in 1816.



Pine-beauty (*Trachea piniperda*).

**tracheal** (trā-kē'al), a. [NL. *trachealis*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to the trachea or windpipe: as, *tracheal rings* or *cartilages*; *tracheal vessels*; *tracheal respiration*.—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to tracheae.—**Tracheal arteries**, branches of the inferior thyroid ramifying upon the trachea.—**Tracheal gill**. See *gill*, 1.—**Tracheal glands**. See *gland*.—**Tracheal opercula**. See *operculum* (b) (9).—**Tracheal rales**, bubbling sounds caused by the presence of liquid in the trachea, such as may be heard just before death, from the inability of the patient to expectorate, and the death-rattle.—**Tracheal rings**. See *trachea*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (a), and *ring*.—**Tracheal tube**. See *trachea*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (a).—**Tracheal tympanum**. See *trachea*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (a), and *tympanum*.

**trachealis** (trā-kē-ā'lis), n.; pl. *tracheales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *muculus*): see *trachea*<sup>1</sup>.] An intrinsic muscle of the windpipe. In man the name is applied to the set of circular or transverse muscular fibers.

**trachean** (trā-kē-an), a. [< *trachea*<sup>1</sup> + -an.] Having tracheae or trachea-like organs: as, a *trachean arachnid*: characterized by breathing through tracheae; as, *trachean respiration*: having the form or functions of tracheae: as, *trachean branchiae*. Also *tracheate* and *tracheary*.

**Trachearia** (trā-kē-ā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of \**trachearius*: see *tracheary*.] The tracheate arachnids, an order of *Arachnida* comprising those which breathe by tracheae alone. It comprises the mites or acarids, the harvestmen or opilionines, the solpugids, and the false scorpions. See *Pulmotrachearia*. Also *Trachearia* and *Tracheata*.

**trachearian** (trā-kē-ā'ri-an), a. and n. [< *Trachearia* + -an.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Trachearia*; tracheate; trachean; tracheary.

II. n. A tracheate arachnid; a tracheary.

**tracheary** (trā-kē-ā-ri), a. and n. [NL. \**trachearius*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheae; breathing by means of tracheae, not by pulmonary sacs, as an arachnid. Tracheary tissue, in bot., tissue composed of both tracheae and tracheids. Also called *tracheo-kamit*.

II. n. A member of the *Trachearia*.

**Tracheata** (trā-kē-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of \**tracheatus*, tracheate: see *tracheate*.] Same as *Trachearia*.

**tracheate** (trā-kē-āt), a. and n. [NL. \**tracheatus*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. a. Having a trachea or tracheae; pertaining to the *Tracheata* or *Trachearia*; tracheary.

II. n. Any tracheate arthropod; a tracheary.

**tracheated** (trā-kē-ā-ted), a. [< *tracheate* + -ed.] Same as *tracheate*. [Rare.]

The terrestrial tracheated air-breathing Scorpionidae. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 651.

**tracheid** (trā-kē'id), n. [< *trachea* + -id<sup>2</sup>.] In bot., a single elongated taper-pointed and more or less lignified cell, usually having upon its surface peculiar markings known as discoid markings or bordered pits, and especially characteristic of the wood of gymnosperms. In a longitudinal radial section of pine wood, for example, the surface of the cells or tracheids presents a dotted appearance, due to the presence of one or more longitudinal series of bordered pits. These bordered pits have the appearance of concentric circles, and are really thin places in the wall of the cell; and in transverse section it may be seen that they are pits with an arched dome, and that the thin spot is common to two contiguous cells.

**tracheidal** (trā-kē'id-al), a. [< *tracheid* + -al.] In bot., pertaining to tracheids, or having their nature.

**tracheitis** (trā-kē-ī'tis), n. [NL.] Same as *tracheitis*.

**trachelalis** (trak-ē-lā'lis), n.; pl. *trachelates* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + L. term. -alis (see -al).] A muscle of the back of the neck, commonly called *trachelomastoides*. *Coues*, 1887.

**trachelate** (trak-ē-lāt), a. [NL. \**trachelatus*, < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, throat.] In entom., having the form of a neck: said of the prothorax when it is produced anteriorly in a slender neck, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

**Trachelia**<sup>1</sup> (trā-kē-li-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, throat.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of heteromorous *Coleoptera*, including such genera as *Meloë*, *Lytta*, and *Rhipiphorus*: distinguished from *Atrechia*. Also *Trachelida*, *Trachelides*.

**trachelia**<sup>2</sup> (trā-kē-li-ā), n. Plural of *trachelium*.

**tracheliate** (trā-kē-li-āt), a. [< *Trachelia* + -ate.] Of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*: as, a *tracheliate beetle*.

**Trachelida** (trā-kel'i-dā), n. pl. [NL., as *Trachelia* + -ida.] Same as *Trachelia*.

**trachelidan** (trā-kel'i-dan), a. and n. [< *Trachelida* + -an.] 1. a. In entom., having the head narrowed behind into a neck; of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*.

II. n. A trachelidan beetle.

**Tracheliidae** (trak-ē-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Trachelia* + -idae.] A family of holotrichous infusorians, whose type-genus is *Trachelius*. These animalcules are free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly elastic, and ciliate throughout. The oral cilia are slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface, and the oral aperture is situated at the base of a more attenuate and often trunk-like anterior prolongation (whence the name). Genera besides *Trachelius* are *Amphileptus* and *Loropholium*.

**trachelipod** (trā-kel'i-pod), a. and n. [< *Trachelipoda*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the *Trachelipoda*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Trachelipoda*.

**Trachelipoda** (trak-ē-lip'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + *πῶς* (pod-) = E. foot.] In Lamarck's classification, the third order of mollusks, containing those univalves whose foot is attached to the neck (whence the name), and whose shell is spiral. They were contrasted with his gastropods (see *Gastropoda* (b)). The trachelipods were primarily divided into two series or sections, phytophagous and zoophagous, with many families in each. [Not in use.]

**trachelipodan** (trak-ē-lip'ō-dan), a. [< *trachelipod* + -an.] Same as *trachelipod*.

**trachelipodous** (trak-ē-lip'ō-dus), a. [< *trachelipod* + -ous.] Same as *trachelipod*.

**trachelium** (trā-kē'li-um), n.; pl. *trachelia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *τραχήλος*, the neck, throat, the middle part of a column.] 1. In arch., the neck of a column (which see, under *neck*). See cut under *hypotrachelium*.—2. [cap.] [Tournefort, 1700; earlier used by Lobel, 1576.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Campanulaceae*. It is distinguished from the type genus *Campanula* by densely corymbose flowers with narrowly tubular corollas slightly three-cleft at the apex. The 4 or 5 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are perennial herbs or undershrubs, with tall stems bearing pinnated corymbs of very numerous blue flowers, or in one species producing numerous short stems with the flower-clusters somewhat umbellate. *T. cæruleum* is cultivated for its flowers, under the name of *throatwort*.

**Trachelius** (trā-kē'li-us), n. [NL. (Sehrank, 1803; Ehrenberg), < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck.] The typical genus of *Tracheliidae*, having highly vacuolar or reticulate parenchyma. *T. ocum*, which inhabits bogs, is the only well-established species.

**trachelo-acromial** (trā-kē'lō-a-kro'mi-āl), a. and n. [< Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + *ἀκρόμιον*, *ἀκρομία*, the point of the shoulder-blade: see *acromial*.] 1. a. Connecting the shoulder-blade with cervical vertebrae, as a muscle; common to the neck and to the acromion.

II. n. The trachelo-acromial muscle.

**trachelo-acromialis** (trā-kē'lō-a-kro'mi-ā'lis), n.; pl. *trachelo-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-acromial*.] The trachelo-acromial muscle. Also called *levator claviculæ* (which see, under *levator*).

**Trachelobranchia** (trā-kē-lō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. [< Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + *βράχια*, gills.] A section of docoglossate gastropods having a cervical gill, consisting only of the *Tecturidae*.

**trachelobranchiate** (trā-kē-lō-brang'ki-āt), a. Having gills on the neck, as certain mollusks; cervicobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Trachelobranchia*.

**Trachelocerca** (trā-kē-lō-sér'kā), n. [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + *κέρκος*, tail.] The typical genus of *Trachelocercidae*, with a conspicuous apical annular groove, terminal mouth, and elastic extensible neck. *T. odor* is the swan-animalcule, so called from the long swan-like neck, and is found in ponds. It was formerly considered a vibrio and called *Vibrio proteus*, *V. odor*, or *V. cynus*. It is one of the infusorians longest known, having been described as a "proteus" by Baker in 1752. The aspect of the animalcule as it swims, alternately contracting and extending the long neck, and swaying it from side to side in search of food, is not unlike that of the bird named, and has also been likened to the supposed action of a plesiosaur.

**Trachelocercidae** (trā-kē-lō-sér'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Trachelocerca* + -idae.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Trachelocerca*. They are free-swimming animalcules, flask-shaped or elongate, with neck-like prolongation and annular apical groove, a soft flexible cuticular surface, specialized oral cilia, and mouth terminal or nearly so.

**tracheloclavicular** (trā-kē'lō-kla-vik'ū-lār), a. [< Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining or common to the neck and to the collar-bone, as a muscle between them.

**tracheloclavicularis** (trā-kē'lō-kla-vik'ū-lā-ris), n.; pl. *tracheloclavicularis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *tracheloclavicular*.] A small anomalous muscle of man, which sometimes extends from a low cervical vertebra, as the sixth, to some part of the clavicle.

**trachelomastoid** (trā-kē-lō-mas'toid), a. and n. [< Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + E. *mastoid*.] 1. a. Connecting the neck with the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as a muscle of the back of the neck.

II. n. The trachelomastoides or trachelalis.

**trachelomastoides** (trā-kē'lō-mas-toi'dēs-us), n.; pl. *trachelomastoides* (-ī). [NL.: see *trachelomastoid*.] The trachelomastoid muscle of the nape of the neck. It lies on the inner side of the transverse colli, between this and the complexus, arises by several tendons from the transverse processes of cervical and some upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted into the mastoid beneath the insertions of the splenius and the sternomastoid.

**trachelo-occipital** (trā-kē'lō-ok-sip'i-tal), a. [< Gr. *τραχήλος*, neck, + L. *occiput* (occipit-), occiput: see *occipital*.] Pertaining or common to the nape of the neck and to the hindhead: specifying a muscle of this region, now commonly called *complexus*.



**trachelo-occipitalis** (tră-kê-ô-sip'i-tă-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trachelo-*, windpipe, + *occipitalis*, occipital, pertaining to the occiput.] In bot., having a tracheo-occipital muscle. See *tracheo-*.

**trachelorraphy** (tră-kê-ô-răp'i), *n.* [Gr. *trachelo-*, windpipe, + *raphē*, sewing.] The operation for restoring a trachea.

**tracheloscapular** (tră-kê-lô-skăp'û-lăr), *a.* [Gr. *trachelo-*, windpipe, + *scapula*, shoulder.] Pertaining to the scapula. In anat., extending from the common to the side of the neck and the scapular region, or the scapular region, and specifying certain veins which connect the two.

**Trachelosperrum** (tră-kê-lô-spér'mum), *n.* [NL., Hayne, 1829, so named when supposed to produce seeds with a distinct neck or break; < Gr. *trachelo-*, a neck, + *spērma*, seed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceae*, tribe *Trachelidæ*, and subtribe *Trachelidæ*. It is characterized by seeds without a beak and by loosely cylindrical corolla of regular flowers having a glandular or sticky calyx and a slender-shaped corolla with oblong lobes and a restricted throat. There are 6 Asiatic species, and a seventh in the southern United States. They are shrubby plants with opposite leaves and white flowers. *T. draco* is a native of riverbanks from Virginia to Florida and Texas; it is a climber reaching about 10 feet high, and bearing numerous creamy flowers in spring and summer. *T. chinensis* is the Shanghai jasmine of greenhouses, formerly cultivated under the names *Parachitis* and *Rhynchocarpus*.

**trachenchyma** (tră-keng'ki-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trachelo-*, windpipe, + *enchyma*, that which is poured in (cf. *enchyma*); see *enchymatous*.] In bot., same as *tracheary tissue*. See *tracheary*.

**tracheobranchia** (tră-kê-ô-brang'ki-ă), *n.*; pl. *tracheobranchiæ* (-i-ă). [NL., < Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *branchia*, gills.] A breathing-organ of certain aquatic insect-larvæ, combining the character of a gill with that of an ordinary trachea.

The so-called *Tracheobranchiæ* . . . are in no sense branchiæ but simply take the place of stigmata. *Harley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 221.

**tracheobronchial** (tră-kê-ô-fô-brang'ki-ă), *a.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *bronchial*, the bronchial tubes; see *bronchial*.] Pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi: same as *bronchotracheal*.

**tracheoceles** (tră-kê-ô-sel), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *kēlē*, tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

**tracheophone** (tră-kê-ô-fô-n), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tracheophones*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tracheophones*.

II. *n.* A bird of the group *Tracheophones*. **Tracheophones** (tră-kê-ô-fô-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *phōnē*, voice.] In ornith., in Johannes Müller's classification (1847), one of three tribes of an order *Insectores*, containing certain South American families, distinguished by the construction of the syrinx both from the *Polymyidae* and from the *Picari* of the same author. These birds are a part of the formicoid *Passeres* of Wallace, and the name (also and probably in the form *Tracheophones*) has of late more definitely attached to certain South American mesomylid *Passeres*, represented by the very large families *Formicariidae* and *Dendrocephalidae* and their immediate allies.

**tracheophonine** (tră-kê-ô-fô-nin), *a.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *phōnē*, voice.] Same as *tracheophone*. *Enop. Brit.*, XXIV, 689, note.

**tracheophonous** (tră-kê-ô-fô-nus), *a.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *phōnē*, voice.] Same as *tracheophone*.

**tracheoscopic** (tră-kê-ô-skop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *skopē*, to look at.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tracheoscopy.

**tracheoscopist** (tră-kê-ô-skô-pist), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *skopē*, to look at.] One who practises tracheoscopy.

**tracheoscopy** (tră-kê-ô-skô-pi), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *skopē*, to look at.] The inspection of the trachea, as with a laryngoscope.

**tracheostenosis** (tră-kê-ô-ste-nô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *stenosis*, narrowing; see *stenosis*.] Stenosis of the trachea.

**tracheotome** (tră-kê-ô-tô-m), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *tomē*, to cut.] A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.

**tracheotomist** (tră-kê-ô-tô-mist), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *tomē*, to cut.] One who performs tracheotomy.

**tracheotomize** (tră-kê-ô-tô-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tracheotomized*, pp. *tracheotomizing*. [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *tomē*, to cut.] To perform tracheotomy upon. Also spelled *tracheotomise*. *Science*, V, 173.

**tracheotomy** (tră-kê-ô-tô-mi), *n.* [Gr. *trachea*, windpipe, + *tomē*, to cut.] The operation for making an opening into the trachea or windpipe. — **Tracheotomy-tube**, the tube used after tracheotomy for insertion into the opening made in the trachea, to facilitate breathing. Compare *tracheostomy*.

**Trachinidæ** (tră-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the genus *Trachinus* is the type; the weever. They are related to the cottoids or mail-cheeks, and also to the star-gazers, and are noted for the pungency of their opercular and dorsal spines, which, though not connected with special poison-glands, may inflict serious wounds. There are two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and is composed of about six strong pungent spines, the second dorsal and the anal are both long; and the ventrals are in advance of the pectorals, and have a spine and five rays; the body is highest at the nape; the head is compressed, cuboid, with lateral and protrusive eyes, and very oblique cleft of the mouth; and the preorbitals as well as the preoperculars are armed with spines. The family was formerly taken in a more comprehensive sense, then including the members of several other families, as *Uranoscopidae*, *Sillaginidae*, *Notemidae*, etc. As now limited it has but few species, mostly confined to the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, though one occurs along the coast of Chili. The two British species are justly dreaded, and have many local names alluding to their means of defense, as *adder-fish*, *sea-adder*, *sting-fish*, *stinger-bull*, *stinger*, etc. None are found on North American shores. See cut under *Trachinus*.

**trachinoid** (tră-ki-nôid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *trachinus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the weever; having the characters of the *Trachinidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Trachinidæ*.

II. *n.* A trachinoid fish.

**Trachinus** (tră-ki'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < Gr. *trachis*, rough, rugged.] The typical genus of *Trachinidæ*. *T. draco* is the dragon-

weever; the lesser weever is *T. vipera*. The former is about 12 inches long, the latter 6. **trachitis** (tră-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., more prop. *trachitis*, < *trachea*, the windpipe, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe. — **Pseudomembranous trachitis**. See *pseudomembranous*.

**trachle**, **trachle** (trăch'l, trăch'l), *v. t.* [By some regarded as a perverted form of *draggle*; cf. Gael. *trachladh*, fatigue.] 1. To draggle or bedraggle. — 2. To overburden or fatigue; exhaust or wear out with prolonged exertion. [Scotch in both uses.]

**trachle**, **trachle** (trăch'l, trăch'l), *n.* [See *trachle*, *v.*] A prolonged wearing or exhausting effort, as in walking a long distance or over heavy roads; a heavy pull. [Scotch.]

**trachly** (trăch'li), *a.* [Gr. *trachle* + *-ly*.] Bedraggled; slovenly; dirty. [Scotch.]

**trachoma** (tră-kô'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trachōma*, roughness, < *trachis*, rough, + *-oma*.] In surg., a granular condition of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, frequently accompanied with haziness and vascularity of the cornea; granular lids: a serious disease, often occurring after purulent ophthalmia. — **Trachoma glands**. See *gland*.

**trachomatous** (tră-kom'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *trachoma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with trachoma.

**Trachomedusæ** (tră-kô-mê-dû'sê), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Trachymedusæ*. Haeckel; E. R. Lankester.

**Trachurops** (tră-kû'rops), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Trachurus* + Gr. *ōps*, face, aspect, appearance, eye.] A genus of carangoid fishes, of fusiform shape, with the hinder part of the lateral line plated, the shoulder-girdle with a deep cross furrow at its junction with the isthmus, and the eye very large. *T. crumenophthalmus* is the big-eyed scad, also called *gogglar* and *goggle-jawed jack* (which see, under *goggle-eyed*).

**Trachurus** (tră-kû'rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), < L. *trachurus*, < Gr. *trachyrops*, *trachyrops*, the horse-mackerel, < *trachis*, rough, + *ōps*, tail.] A genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels, having the lateral line armed with bony carinate plates for its whole length. *T. saurus*, also called *scad*, *horse-mackerel*, and *skipjack*, is greenish with silvery sides and a dusky opercular spot, and is a foot long. It inhabits Atlantic waters both of Europe and of the United States. See cut under *scad*.

**trachybasalt** (tră-ki-bă-sălt'), *n.* [Gr. *trachis*, rough, + E. *basalt*.] The name given by Bořický to a variety of basalt. It is dark-gray, very fine-grained, with more or less calcitic and zeolitic matter dispersed through it, and is the latest member of the basaltic formation of Bohemia.

**trachycarpus** (tră-ki-kăr'pus), *a.* [Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *karpos*, fruit.] In bot., having rough fruit.

**Trachycarpus** (tră-ki-kăr'pus), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1861), so called with ref. to the woolly fruit of one species; < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *karpos*, fruit.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Coryphææ*. It is characterized by polygamously monocious flowers with valvate segments, and an ovary of three distinct acute carpels connate at the base, each with a sessile stigma terminal in fruit. There are 4 species, 2 natives of the mountains of northern India and Burma, one in China, and another in Japan. They are thornless palms, densely clothed above with a fibrous netting remaining from the leaf-sheaths. They bear terminal roundish leaves deeply cut into narrow two-cleft segments, with a biconvex petiole, and entire densely fibrous sheath. The short or elongated numerous robust spadices are densely or loosely flowered, and covered at first by numerous large, compressed, obliquely cut woolly spathes. The flowers are small and yellowish, followed by a roundish fruit with thin fleshy pericarp, and a single erect free seed with equable cornucous albumen. They vary very much in habit. *T. Martiana*, of the Himalayas, produces tall solitary trunks; in others the stems are low and tufted. The fruit is either blue or saffron-colored. The species have been often described under the genus *Chamarops*. *T. exzelus* is known as *hemp-palm*. *T. Fortunei*, the Chinese fan-palm, considered the only palm which is at all hardy in England, is the source in China of a fibrous matting used for cordage, and made into clothing, which is said to be water-proof.

**Trachycephalus** (tră-ki-sêf'ă-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *kephalē*, head.] A genus of *Hyliidæ*, characterized by the extensive cranial ossifications, which cause the head to seem bare and rough on the upper side. *T. lichenatus* is a species known as the *lichen tree-toad*.

**Trachycomus** (tră-ki-k'ô-mus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *kōmē*, hair; see *coma*.] A genus of timeline birds of the Oriental region. *T. ochrocephalus* is the yellow-crowned thrush or bulbul, formerly also called *Ceylonese star*, ranging through the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

**Trachyglossa** (tră-ki-glos'ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *glossa*, tongue.] A primary group of octopods, including all those which have radular teeth: contrasted with *Lioglossa*. It embraces all octopods except the *Cirrotenuthidæ*.

**trachyglossate** (tră-ki-glos'ăt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the tongue rough with radular teeth, as an octopod; of or relating to the *Trachyglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Trachyglossa*.

**Trachylobium** (tră-ki-lô'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Hayne, 1827), so called with ref. to the rough pods; < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *lobos*, pod; see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by leaves composed of two coriaceous leaflets, and by flowers with caducous bractlets, each with five petals, all stalked, and somewhat equal, or with the two lower ones minute. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the tropics in eastern Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with one in Asia, there commonly cultivated. They are trees with white flowers panicle at the ends of the branches. See *copal* and *anime*.

**Trachymedusæ** (tră-ki-mê-dû'sê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + NL. *Medusæ*.] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of acalephs whose marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and whose genitals are situated in the course of the radial canals. No hydriform trophosome is known to occur. It is composed of such forms as *Pelagia*, *Trachymedusa*, *Aglaura*, *Liriope*, and *Geryonia* (or *Carnarina*), and corresponds to a part of the *Haplomorphæ* of Carus or of the *Mousses* of Allman.

**trachymedusan** (tră-ki-mê-dû'san), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *medusē*, a medusa.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachymedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachymedusæ*.

**Trachymene** (tră-ki-mê'nē), *n.* [NL. (Rudge, 1811), so called with ref. to the woolly and somewhat moon-shaped fruit; < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *μήνη*, moon.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Hydrocotyle* by the absence of stipules. It includes about 14 species, one a native of New Caledonia, and one of Borneo, the others all Australian. They are usually hirsute herbs, with ternately dissected and toothed leaves, and white or blue flowers in simple umbels with linear involucre bracts. The fruit is usually roughened with bristles or tubercles, one of the carpels often smoother or abortive. *T. australis* is known as *Victorian parsnip*.

**Trachynematidæ** (tră-ki-nē-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachynema* + *-idæ*.] The typical genus (< Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *nēma*, a thread, + *-idæ*). A family of hydromedusans, of the order *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Trachynema* (or *Circe*), having rigid marginal tentacles, and the genitals developed in vesicles in the eight radial canals. Also *Trachynematidæ*.

**Trachynotus** (tră-ki-nô'tus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *trachis*, rough, + *notos*, back.] A notable genus of carangoid fishes, with short



Lesser Weever (*Trachinus vipera*)



free spines on the back (whence the name); the pompanos. There are several species, highly valued as food-fishes. See *pompano*, 1.

**trachyphonia** (trak-i-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύφωνος*, roughness of voice, < *τραχύς*, rough-voiced, < *τραχίς*, rough, + *φωνή*, voice.] Roughness of the voice.

**Trachypteridæ** (trak-i-pet'ri-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachypterus* + *-ida*.] A family of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trachypterus*, of few species, some of which are noted for their fragility. *T. arcticus* is the deep-fish (see cut under *deep-fish*), occasionally stranded on the British coasts. The family has been used with varying limits. In Günther's classification it included the *Regalecidae*, or oar-fishes (see cut under *Regalecidae*), and the *Stoleporidae*. In Gill's it is restricted to teleostomous with the body moderately long and much compressed, the head and opercular apparatus short (the operculum extended downward, the suboperculum below it, the interoperculum contracted backward and bounded behind by the operculum and suboperculum); the ventral fins with few rays in the young and atrophied or lost in the adult; the cranium with a myodome and basisphenoid; the supraoccipital prominent behind; the epioptic confined to the sides and back of the cranium; and no ribs.

**trachypteroid** (trā-kip'te-roid), *a. and n.* [< *Trachypterus* + *-oid*.] *I.* A. Belonging to the *Trachypteridæ*, or having their characters; resembling or related to the king of the salmon.

*II.* *n.* A fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*.

**Trachypterus** (trā-kip'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gouan, 1770), < (Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πτερον*, wing (fin).] The leading genus of trachypteroid fishes, characterized by the well-developed ventral fins of from four to six branched rays, and the long fan-shaped caudal fin. (See cut under *deep-fish*.) *T. atrovirens* is known as *king of the salmon* (which see, under *king* 1).

**trachyspermous** (trak-i-spér'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In bot., having rough seeds; rough-seeded.

**Trachystomata** (trak-i-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < (Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *στόμα*, mouth.) A group of urodele amphibians, of eel-like form and without hind legs, as the *Sirenidae*. The basioccipital, supraoccipital, and supratemporal bones are suppressed; there is no vomer, intercalare, or maxillary arch; and the propodials are distinct. See *Sirenidae*, 1.

**trachyte** (trak'it), *n.* [= F. *trachyte* = G. *trachyt*, < (Gr. *τραχύς*, roughness, < *τραχίς*, rough, rugged.) A volcanic rock exhibiting a characteristic roughness when handled. At present it is sought to limit the term to rocks composed essentially of sanidine, with more or less trichinic feldspar; hornblende, biotite, and magnetite are also frequently present in greater or less quantity. Much of the rock of the Cordilleras, formerly called trachyte, is now considered by lithologists to belong more properly among the andesites. — *Greenstone-trachyte*. Same as *propolite*. **Quartz-trachyte**, a rock distinguished from trachyte by the presence of quartz. As used by most lithologists, the same as *liparite* or *quartz-rhyolite*.

**trachyte-tuff** (trak'it-tuf), *n.* A fragmentary eruptive rock made up of trachytic material. See *tuff* 3 and *trachyte*.

Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the tuffs may be subdivided according to the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed. Thus we have felsite-tuffs, *trachyte-tuffs*, basalt-tuffs, pumice-tuffs, porphyrite-tuffs, etc. Geikie, Text Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 166.

**trachytic** (trā-kit'ik), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.

**trachytoid** (trak'i-toid), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or having the characters of trachyte. **Trachytoid structure** (as used by Fouqué and Michel-Lévy, in describing the eruptive rocks), a type of structure in which an amorphous magma is present, with the usual evidences of fluxion, while at the same time there is a more distinct indication of two epochs or stages of crystallization than there is in the granitoid structure as this latter term is limited by these authors.

**tracing** (trā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trace* 1, *v.*] 1. The act of one who traces.—2. A track or path; a course.

Not all those precious gems in Heav'n above  
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,  
With all their turns and tracings manifold.  
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 13.

3. A mechanical copy of a design or drawing, made by reproducing its lines as seen through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper.

**tracing-cloth** (trā'sing-klōth), *n.* A smooth thin linen fabric, coated with size, used for making tracings of drawings, plans, etc., as less destructible than tracing-paper. Also called *tracing-linen*.

**tracing-instrument** (trā'sing-in'strō-ment), *n.* An instrument of any kind used to facilitate tracing, or to make by tracing an enlarged or a reduced copy. See *tracer* (g), and cut under *photograph*.

**tracing-linen** (trā'sing-lin'en), *n.* Same as *tracing-cloth*.

**tracing-lines** (trā'sing-līnz), *n. pl.* Naut., lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

**tracing-machine** (trā'sing-mā-shēn), *n.* Same as *tracer* (g).

**tracing-paper** (trā'sing-pā-pēr), *n.* 1. See *paper*, —2. Same as *transfer paper*, 1.

**tracing-thread** (trā'sing-thred), *n.* In lace-making: (a) A bordering thread thicker than most of the threads of the fabric, usually indicating the pattern. (b) A group or cluster of threads used for such bordering. Compare *trolley-thread* (under *trolley*), and *Mechten lace* (under *lace*).

**tracing-wheel** (trā'sing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used as a tracer; especially, a small toothed wheel attached to a handle by which it is run over a surface to mark a pattern in dotted lines.

**track** 1 (trak), *v. t.* [A var., prob. due to association with the noun *track*, of *track* (as in *track-pot*), or *trick* (see *trick* 3, draw), < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, delineate, sketch, also intr., travel, march, = OFries. *treka*, *tregga* = MLG. *trecken*, LG. *trekken* = MHG. G. *trecken*, draw, a secondary form of a strong verb seen in OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, draw, shove, scrape, rake. The L. *trahere*, draw (whence ult. E. *tract* 1, *tract* 1), is a different word. Cf. *track* 2, *n.* and *v.*] 1. To draw; specifically, to draw or tow (a boat) by a line reaching from the vessel to the bank or shore.—2. To draw out; protract; delay.

Yet by delays the matter was always tracked, and put over without any fruitful determination.  
Styrie, Eccles. Mem., Hen. VIII., Originals No. 13.

**track** 1 (trak), *n.* [< MD. *treck*, *treke*, D. *trek*, a drawing, train, delineation, feature; from the verb: see *track* 1, *v.* Cf. *track* 2, *n.*, and *tract* 1, *n.*, 6, with which *track* 1 is confused, and to which it may be in part or wholly due (so *track* 3 for *tract* 1). Cf. *trick* 2, *n.*] A feature; lineament. [Scotch.]

**track** 2 (trak), *n.* [Formerly also *tract* (by confusion with *tract* 1); < OF. *trac*, a track, trace, a beaten way or path, a course, F. *trac*, track, < MD. *treck*, *treke*, a drawing, draft, delineation, feature, train, procession, a line or flourish with a pen, a sketch, D. *trek*, a draft, feature, expedition, = MLG. *trek*, draft, expedition: see *track* 1, *n.* (the same word derived directly from the D.), and *track* 1, *v.* See also *trek*. For the relation of *track* 2 to *track* 1, draw, cf. that of *tract* 1, 'track,' to *tract* 1, 'draw.' 1. A mark left by something that has passed along: as, the *track* of a ship (a wake); the *track* of a wagon (a rut).

The weary sun, . . .  
 . . . by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.  
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 20.

Thou dost cleave, with thy keen Fauchins force,  
The Bards and Breast-plate of a furious Horse,  
No sooner hurt, but he recoyleth back,  
Writing his Fortune in a bloody track.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A mark or an impression left by the foot, whether of man or beast; a footprint; specifically, in *paleontol.*, an ichnite or ichnolite; a fossil footprint, or cast of an extinct animal's foot. Compare *tract* 1, 1, and *trail* 1, 2.

Consider the atmosphere, and the exterior frame and face of the globe, if we may find any tracks and footsteps of wisdom in the constitution of them.  
Bentley, Works, I. viii. § 8.

3. A road; a path; a trail.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue.  
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1130.

Up through that wood behind the church  
There leads from Edward's door  
A mossy track, all over-boughed  
For half a mile or more. Coleridge, Three Graves.

We all shrink, like cowards, from new duties, new responsibilities. We do not venture to go out of the beaten track of our daily life. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 340.

4. A course followed; a way of going or proceeding: as, the *track* of a comet.

Thy Fancy like a Flame its way does make,  
And leaves bright Tracks for following Pens to take.  
Cowley, To Sir W. Davenant.

If straight thy track, or if oblique,  
Thou know'st not. Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. The course or path laid out for horse-, foot-, bicycle-, or other races: as, a cinder *track*; a *track* of six laps to the mile.—6. The two continuous lines of rails on which railway-cars run, forming, together with the ties, ballast, switches, etc., an essential part of the permanent way: as, a single *track*; a double *track*; to cross the *track*. See cut under *switch*.—7. In

*anat.*, the course of a vessel, nerve, duct, etc.—

8. In *zool.*, the sole of the foot.—**Double-track road**, a railroad having two tracks, so that trains may run in both directions at the same time.—**In one's tracks**, where one stands; as one goes; hence, then and there; on the spot.

He was in for stealing horses, but I think the real thief swore it off on him. If he did, God forgive him; he had better have shot the boy in his tracks.  
The Century, XI. 224.

**Off the track**, thrown from the track; derailed; as a railway-carriage; colloquially, having wandered away from the subject under discussion: as, the speaker was a long way off the track.—**Side track**. See *side-track*.—**Single-track road**, a railroad having only one track, but provided with turnouts at intervals, so that trains may run both ways.—**To have the inside track**. See *inside*.—**To make tracks**, to go away; quit; leave; depart. [Slang.]

You will be pleased to make tracks, and vanish out of these parts forever!  
Kingdon, Two Years Ago, xiv.

**To make tracks for**, to go for another. [Slang.]

"I made tracks for that lad," said Robert, . . . "I found him in the fields one morning."

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xiii.

**Track-laying machine**, a machine for laying rails in position on a railroad-track, the machine moving forward over each part of the track so laid.—**Syn.** 3-6. *Road*, *Path*, etc. (see *way*), *trail*, *pathway*.

**track** 2 (trak), *v. t.* [< *track* 2, *n.* Cf. OF. *tracquer*, surround in hunting, hunt down. In def. 3, cf. *track* 1, *v.*, draw, from which, or its source, *track* 2, *n.* and *v.*, is derived.] 1. To follow up the tracks of; follow by the tracks or traces left by that which is followed; trace; trail.

It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Through camp and town and wilderness  
He tracked his victim. Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.  
I will track this vermin to their earths.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To ascertain by means of existing traces or remains; trace.

The whole line of their retreat might be tracked by the corpses of thousands who had died of cold, fatigue, and hunger.  
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

3. To trace, follow, or mark out plainly.

The straight course to her desire was tracked.  
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 32.

A thirst to spend our fire and restless force  
In tracking out our true, original course.  
M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

4. To make tracks over; traverse: as, to *track* the desert.—5. To make marks upon, as with wet or muddy feet.

"Stand still there!" she called to me as I approached the door, "and don't come in to track my floor."

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

**track** 3+ (trak), *n.* [An erroneous form of *tract* 1, as *tract* 4 is an erroneous form of *track* 2.] A tract of land.

Those small tracks of ground, the county of Poole, and the like.  
Fuller, General Worthies, (Richardson.)

**trackage** 1 (trak'āj), *n.* [< *track* 1 + *-age*.] A drawing or towing, as of a boat on a river or canal; haulage; towage.

**trackage** 2 (trak'āj), *n.* [< *track* 2 + *-age*.] The collective tracks of a railway. Science, XII. 46.

**track-athletics** (trak'ath-let'iks), *n.* Athletics which are conducted on a track, as running, hurdling, walking, and bicycling: sometimes used in an enlarged sense to include jumping, shot- and hammer-throwing, pole-vaulting, etc.

**track-boat** (trak'bōt), *n.* [< *track* 1 + *boat*.] A boat which is towed by a line from the shore; a canal-boat. Carlyle, Reminiscences, p. 104.

**track-chart** (trak'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the path of a vessel at sea.

**track-clearer** (trak'klēr'ēr), *n.* 1. A bar or guard suspended above the track just in front of the wheels of a locomotive or a horse-car, for the purpose of pushing any obstruction from the track; also, a cow-catcher, or a track-sweeper for removing snow from a railway.—2. A triangular board at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, serving at once to guide the grain to the cutter and to clear a path for the next course of the machine.

**track-edge** (trak'ej), *n.* In *milling*, the abrupt edge of the furrow of a millstone.

**tracker** 1 (trak'ēr), *n.* [< *track* 1 + *-er*.] 1. One who tracks or tows a boat or raft, as on a river or canal.  
A hundred naked, shouting, and arm-swinging trackers dragged each one [a junk] slowly along, now straining every muscle at the long tow-line, now slacking up, as a man seated at the bow of the boat directed them with the beat of a small drum held between his knees.  
The Century, XII. 729.

2. In *organ-building*, a thin strip or ribbon of wood used to transmit a pulling motion from



... the track ... to *stalker*, which ...  
... the track ... to *stalker*, which ...  
... the track ... to *stalker*, which ...  
... the track ... to *stalker*, which ...

**tracker** (trak'ter), *n.* [*track* + *-er*] 1. One who tracks or follows a trail or path by following the track or trail; a trailer.  
... pretty foot and footsteps like a hare  
... half the lessening track was near  
... the country person who is a diligent observer and tracker of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as his gun  
... One who observes and follows

... the country person who is a diligent observer and tracker of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as his gun  
... One who observes and follows

**track-harness** (trak'här'nes), *n.* A light, plain, best-known single harness. *E. H. Knight.*

**track-hound** trak'hound, *n.* A dog which hunts or tracks by scent, as a sleuth-hound.

... the country person who is a diligent observer and tracker of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as his gun  
... One who observes and follows

**track-indicator** (trak'in'di-kä-tor), *n.* On a railroad, an apparatus for registering the alignment, level, and general condition of a track on which a car containing the apparatus is moving. It is used on a dynamograph-car. See *dynamograph*.

**track-layer** (trak'lä'er), *n.* A workman occupied in the laying of railroad-tracks.

**trackless** (trak'les), *a.* [*track* + *-less*] Untroubled; without path or track; unmarked by footprints or paths: as, *trackless* deserts.

Where birds with painted oars did ne'er  
Row through the *trackless* ocean of the air.

**tracklessly** (trak'les-li), *adv.* So as to leave no track.

Like wind upon the waters *tracklessly*. *George Eliot.*

**tracklessness** (trak'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a track or path.

**trackman** (trak'män), *n.* pl. *trackmen* (-men). One employed to look after a railway-track.

The *trackmen*, in their red overstockings, their many-colored blouses, and their brilliant toques, look like gnomes.

**trackmaster** (trak'mäs'ter), *n.* A railway official who has charge of a track.

**track-pot** (trak'pot), *n.* [Also *treck-pot*, *truck-pot*, *trach* + *pot*.] A pot in which tea is drawn or infused; a tea-pot. [Scotch.]

**track-raiser** (trak'rä'zër), *n.* A tool of any kind, as a rail-jack or lifting-jack, for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level. Sometimes a screw-jack mounted on a tripod is used, the hook being pushed below the rail, and the screw turned by a handspike.

**track-road** (trak'röd), *n.* [*track* + *road*.] A tow-path.

**track-scale** (trak'skäl), *n.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load standing on it. *E. H. Knight.*

**track-scout** (trak'skout), *n.* [*track* + *scout*, after *D. track-schout*, a draw-boat, *trækken*, draw, + *schout*, boat: see *trakschout*.] Same as *trækschout*.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *track-scout*.

Shallops, *track-scouts*, and row-boats with one accord took place in line.

**track-walker** (trak'wä'kër), *n.* A trackman who inspects a certain section of railway-track, especially before the passage of very fast trains, to look for breaks or other defects, and to tighten up wedges and nuts.

The chapters give a logical account of the origin and development of Railways in America, and describe the work of the railroad man from president to *track-walker*.

**trackway** (trak'wä), *n.* A tramway.

**tract** (trak't), *v. t.* [*L. tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw, carry off, draw out, protract, delay, retard; prob. not connected with *E. draw*, *drag*. Hence ult. (from *L. trahere*) *E. tract*, *n.*, with its doublets *trail*, *trace*, etc., *tract*, *tract*, etc., *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, etc., *extray*, *portray*, *tract*, *treatise*, *treaty*, *tractate*, *tractable*, etc., *attract*, *contrahent*, *subtrahend*, etc., *tract*, *tract*, etc. The verb *tract*, with the noun, has been more or less confused in some senses with *track* and *track*.] 1. To draw; draw out; protract; waste.

He (*Crassus*) *tracted* time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force. *North*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 474.

Yet (*tracting* time) he thought he would provide No less to keep then cool the Assigners' pride.

2. To trace; track; follow.

Well did he *tract* his steps as he did ryde.

His heart hath wrestled with death's pangs,  
From whose storm cave *tracts* a backward path.

**tract** (trak't), *n.* [Early mod. *E. tracte*; *L. tractus*, a drawing, train, extent, a district, extent of time, in gen. extension, length, *ML.* a treating, handling, doing, business, commerce, a song, etc., in a great variety of uses; *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*, *v.* From the same *L.* noun are also ult. *E. trait* and *trace*.] 1. Extent; a continued passage or duration; process; lapse: used chiefly in the phrase *tract of time*.

This in *tract of time* made him wealthy.

Silly Wormes in *tract of time* overthrew. . . . statelye Townes.

A lifelong *tract of time* revealed.

2. Course or route; track; way.

Understanding, by reason of the sphere, that if I shulde sayle by the way of the northwest wynde I shulde by a shorter *tracte* come to India, I thereupon caused the kyng to bee advertised of my devise.

3. Course or movement; action.

The whole *tract* of a Comedy shoulde be full of delight, as the Tragedy shoulde be still maintained in a well raised admiration.

4. Attractive influence; attraction; charm.

But I am taken! the fine *tract* of it  
Pulls me along! to hear men such professors  
Grown in our subtil sciences!

5. Extent; expanse; hence, a region of indefinite extent; a more or less extended area or stretch of land or water: as, a *tract* of woodland.

All this *tract* of the Alpes . . . was heretofore called Alpes Coctias.

6. Trait; lineament; feature.

The discovery of a man's self by the *tracts* of his countenance is a great weakness and betraying.

7. In *anat.*, an area or expanse; the extension of an organ or a system: as, the digestive or alimentary *tract*; the optic *tract*. Also called *tractus* (which see).—8. In *ornith.*, a pteryla, or feathered place: distinguished from *space*.

The former places are called *tracts* or pteryla.

9. In *her.*, same as *trassure*.—Anterolateral ascending tract, a somewhat comma-shaped tract occupying the periphery of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, extending from the anterior extremity of the cerebellar tract nearly or quite to the anterior roots. The fibers are of medium size, and degenerate upward. Also called *tract of Gowers*.—Anterolateral descending tract, a tract of white fibers in the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, bordering the anterolateral ascending tract on its inner side, and extending from the crossed pyramidal tract nearly or quite to the anterior fissure. It is marked by many fibers which degenerate downward, but these are so mingled with other fibers that it is far from being a pure tract. See cut under *spinal*.—Cerebellar tract, a tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord and medulla, extending from the lumbar enlargement of the cord to the superior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.—Ciliated tracts. See *ciliate*.—Descending comma tract, a somewhat comma-shaped group of fibers in the central section of the external posterior column of the spinal cord, which degenerates downward for a short distance. It has been made out only in the cervical and upper thoracic regions.—Direct cerebellar tract. Same as *cerebellar tract*.—Intermediolateral tract, the so-called lateral gray cornu of the spinal cord, most conspicuous in the thoracic region. See cut under *spinal*.—Lissauer's tract, a small tract of fine nerve-fibers lying at the tip of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, formed by the ascending fibers of the lateral sections of the lateral bundles of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appear thus to pass upward for some distance before they terminate in the posterior gray cornu. Also called *posterior marginal tract* or *zone*, or *Lissauer's zone*. See cut under *spinal*.—Olfactory tract, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory process of the prosencephalon, especially when, as in man and the higher vertebrates, it is comparatively small and of simple hand-like character, whence it is also erroneously called *olfactory tract*.—Optic tract. See *optic tract*.—Peduncular tract. Same as *pyramidal tract*.—Posterior marginal tract. Same as *Lissauer's tract*.—Powder-down tracts. See *powder-down*.—Pyramidal tract. See *pyramidal*.—Respiratory tract. (a) The middle column of the spinal marrow, whence, according to Sir Charles Bell, the respiratory nerves originate. (b) The air-passages collectively.—Semilunar tract, a tract of white fibers, in the lateral part of the cerebellar hemisphere, of unde-

terminated connections.—Tract of Gowers, the anterolateral ascending tract (which see, above).

**tract** (trak't), *v. t.* [*L. tractare*, handle, treat, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *treat*, and cf. *tract*.] 1. To handle; treat.

The erle . . . gausously persuaded the magistrates of the cities and townes, and so gently and familiarly used and *tracted* the vulgar people.

Hence—2. To discourse or treat of; describe; delineate.

The man (*Ulysses*) . . . saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.

**tract** (trak't), *n.* [*ML. tractus*, a treating, handling, etc., an anthem, particular uses of *L. tractus*, a drawing: see *tract*, *v.*, and cf. *tractate*.] 1. A short treatise, discourse, or dissertation; especially, a brief printed treatise or discourse on some topic of practical religion.

The church clergy at that time are allowed to have written the best collection of *tracts* against popery.

Men . . . who live a reclusive and studious life, . . . and pore over black-letter *tracts*.

2. In the Roman and some other Western liturgies, an anthem consisting of verses from Scripture (generally from the Psalms), sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of the gradual, from Septuagesima till Easter eve: so called from being sung 'continuously' (*tractim*) by the cantor without interruption of other voices. Also *tractus*.—Albertine tracts. See *Albertine*.—Brehon Tracts. See *brehon*.—Oxford tracts, a series of ninety pamphlets, entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. See *Tractarianism*.—Tract No. 90. See *Tractarianism*.—Tract society, a society for the printing and distribution of religious tracts.

**tract** (trak't), *n.* [An erroneous form of *track*, simulating *tract*.] Track; footprint.

They look about, but nowhere could espie  
*Tract* of his foot.

They [the English] could not come near them [Indians], but followed them by *ys tracte* of their feet sundrie miles.

**tractability** (trak-tä-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tractabilities* (-tiz). [*L. tractabilitas* (-tis), < *tractabilis*, tractable: see *tractable*.] The state or process of being tractable; especially, docility; submissiveness.

I trace lines of force in her face which make me sceptical of her *tractability*.

A wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.

**tractable** (trak'tä-bl), *a.* [In other use *tractable* (q. v.); OE. *trailable*, *tractable*, F. *trailable* = Pr. *tractable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratable* = It. *trattabile*, < *L. tractabilis*, that may be touched, handled, or managed, < *tractare*, take in hand, handle, manage, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*, *v.*, and *tract*.] 1. Capable of being touched, handled, or felt; palpable.

But they [the angels] had palpable and *tractable* bodies for the time, as appears plainly, ver. 4, by washing their feet.

2. Easily handled or wrought.

This metall [gold] is a body *tractable* and bryght, of coloure lyke unto the soonne.

Hence—3. Manageable; governable; easily led; docile; pliant.

It is seldome sene that frendship is betwene these persons: a man sturdie, of opinion inflexible, . . . with him that is *tractable*, and with reason persuaded.

The reason of these holy maids will win her; You'll find her *tractable* to any thing For your content or his.

When England . . . shall meet with Princes *tractable* to the Prelacy, then much mischief is like to ensue.

**tractableness** (trak'tä-bl-nes), *n.* Tractability.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of the *tractableness* of children, . . . there are many who will never apply themselves to their books.

**tractably** (trak'tä-bli), *adv.* In a tractable manner; with compliance or docility.

**Tractarian** (trak-tä'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*tract* + *-arian*.] 1. A. Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

His religious opinions, . . . said the clergyman, were those of a sound Churchman; by which he meant, I rather suspect, that he was a pretty smart *tractarian*.

His religious opinions, . . . said the clergyman, were those of a sound Churchman; by which he meant, I rather suspect, that he was a pretty smart *tractarian*.



A reaction begins in England with Wesley. It is seen in the Evangelical movement, still more in the *Tractarians*, who strive after the re-creation of the church as a living organism and the absorption of the individual in it.

Westminster Rev., CXXV, 225.

**Tractarianism** (trak-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Tractaturum* + *-ism*.] A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Church of England in a series of papers entitled "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841. The movement began as a counter-movement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiasticism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas, and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and involves an unbroken line of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the high-church divines of the seventeenth century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Froude, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, tract No. 90, Dr. (afterwards cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are in large part susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a number of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the Church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the principles of sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

**tractate** (trak'tāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tractat*; = *D. tractatus* = *G. tractatus* = *Sw. Dan. tractat*, < *L. tractatus*, a treatise, eccl. a homily, a handling, treatment, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract<sup>2</sup>*, *treat*, and cf. *tract<sup>3</sup>*.] A treatise; a tract.

I presumed to allege this excellent writing of your majesty as a prime or excellent example of *tractates* concerning special and respective duties.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Needlesse tractats stuff't with specious names.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

**tractation** (trak-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. tractatio(n)-*, management, treatment, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *tract<sup>2</sup>*, *treat*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

The journey they make us take through fire and water requires a more punctual *tractation* than your patience will now admit.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I, 88.

**tractator** (trak-tā'tor), *n.* [*L. tractor*, a handler, a treator, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract<sup>2</sup>*, *treat*.] A writer of tracts; specifically [*cap.*], one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times"; a Tractarian. [Rare.]

Talking of the *Tractators*—so you still like their tone! And so do I.

Kingsley, Life, I, 58.

**tractatrix** (trak-tā'triks), *n.* [Fem. of *tractor*.] In *geom.*, same as *tractrix*.

**tractellate** (trak'te-lāt), *n.* [*L. tractellum* + *-ate<sup>1</sup>*.] Having a tractellum, as an infusorian.

**tractellum** (trak-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *tractella* (-ā). [NL., dim. < *L. tractus*, a tract: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] The anterior vibratile flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for locomotion: correlated with *gubernaculum*.

**tractile** (trak'til), *a.* [*L. \*tractilis*, < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; . . . *tractile* or to be drawn forth in length, *intractile*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 339.

**tractility** (trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [*L. tractile* + *-ity*.] The property of being *tractile*.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferior to those of gold.

Derham.

**traction** (trak'shən), *n.* [= *F. traction* = *Sp. tracción* = *Pg. tracção* = *It. trazione*, < *ML. \*traction* (*n.*), a drawing, < *L. trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; specifically, in *physiol.*, contraction, as of a muscle.—2. The act of drawing a body along a surface, as over water or on a railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction*. The line in which the force of traction acts is called the *line of traction*, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction*.

3. Attraction; attractive power or influence.

He (Macheth) feels the resistless *traction* of fate, sees himself on the verge of an abyss, and his brain is filled with phantoms.

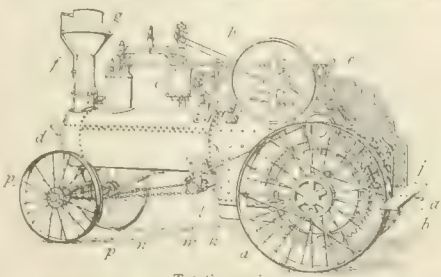
Welsh, Eng. Lit., I, 384.

4. The adhesive friction of a body or object, as of a wheel on a rail or a rope on a pulley. *E. H. Knight*.—5. An action the negative of pressure.—*Line of traction*. (a) See def. 2. (b) In *physiol.*, the axis or direction of the tractive action of a muscle; the line in which a muscle contracts.

**tractional** (trak'shən-əl), *a.* [*L. traction* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to traction.

**traction-aneurism** (trak'shən-an'ū-rizm), *n.* An aneurism produced by traction on the wall of the vessel, as by the ductus Botalli on the wall of the aorta.

**traction-engine** (trak'shən-en'jin), *n.* A movable steam-engine used for dragging heavy loads.



7. driving wheels with V-shaped flanges on their rims to prevent slipping. 8. gear wheel keyed to the shaft of the driving wheels, and receiving motion through intermediate gearing from the engine. 9. horizontal shaft of the boiler. 10. This driving gear may be made to reverse its motion by a link-motion controlled by the lever *e*. The steam-dome and smoke-stack are shown at *f* and *g*. When it is desired to use the steam-power for driving other machinery, the traction-wheels may be run out of gear, and the power taken off by a belt from the fly-wheel *h*. The engine stands on a step *j*, and through a hand-wheel keyed to the shaft *k* steers the machine when it is moved from place to place, the steering-mechanism consisting of the worm-gearing *m* which turns the winding-shaft *l*, and the chain *n* linked to the opposite ends of the axle of the wheels *p*, this axle being swiveled to a bracket on the under side of the boiler. The turning of the shaft *l* lengthens the chain-connection on one side while shortening it on the other, thus turning the axle of the wheels *p* on its center, after the manner in which the front wheels of vehicles are turned in changing their direction.

on common roads, as distinguished from *locomotive engine*, used on a railway.

**traction-gearing** (trak'shən-gēr'ing), *n.* A mechanical arrangement for utilizing the force of friction or adhesion by causing it to turn a wheel and its shaft.

**traction-wheel** (trak'shən-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which draws or impels a vehicle, as the driving-wheel of a locomotive. Power is applied to the wheel, and its frictional adhesion to the surface on which it bears is the direct agent of progression. *E. H. Knight*.

**Tractite** (trak'tit), *n.* [*L. tract<sup>3</sup>* + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *Tractarian*. *Imp. Dict.*

**tractitious** (trak-tish'us), *a.* [*L. trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw (see *tract<sup>2</sup>*), + *-itious*.] Treating; handling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**tractive** (trak'tiv), *a.* [= *F. tractif*, < *L. tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] Tractive; drawing; needed or used in drawing.

In any plexus of forces whatever, the resultant of all the *tractive* forces involved will be the line of greatest traction.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 293.

**tractlet** (trak'tlet), *n.* [*L. tract<sup>3</sup>* + *-let*.] A small tract.

**tractor** (trak'tor), *n.* [*NL. tractor*, < *L. trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] That which draws or is used for drawing; specifically, in the plural, metallic tractors. See the phrase.

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!

The cowpox, tractors, galvanism, and gas.

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

**Metallic tractors**, a pair of small pointed bars, one of brass and the other of steel, which, by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. They were devised by Dr. Perkins, and were much in vogue about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but have long been disused. Also called *Perkins's tractors*.

**tractionation** (trak-tō-rā'shən), *n.* [*L. tractor* + *-ation*.] The employment of metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. See *tractor*.

Homoeopathy has not died out so rapidly as *Tractoration*.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, Pref.

**tractory** (trak'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tractories* (-riz). [NL. *\*tractorius*, < *L. trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract<sup>1</sup>*.] A tractor.

**tractrix** (trak'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tractor*.] A transcendental curve invented by Christian Huygens (1629-95), the property of which is that the distances along the different tangents from the points of contact to the intersections of a certain line are all equal. It is the evolute of the catenary.

The definition above given is that now usual, and implies four branches, as shown in the figure. But the original definition is that it is the locus of the center of gyration of a rod of which the end is drawn along a straight line, without any effect of momentum. So defined, the curve is confined to one side of the asymptote, and so it is usually drawn. Also *tractatrix*. Compare cut under *symptractrix*.

**tractus** (trak'tus), *n.*; pl. *tractus*. [NL., < *L. tractus*, a tract: see *tract<sup>2</sup>*, *tract<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. Same as *tract<sup>1</sup>*, 7.—2. Same as *tract<sup>3</sup>*, 2. *Tractus intermediolateralis*, the lateral cornu of the spinal cord



with the cells contained in it. See cut under *spinal cord*.—**Tractus intestinalis**, the intestinal tract, or alimentary canal; the whole intestine from mouth to anus. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.—**Tractus opticus**, the optic tract, the band of white nerve-tissue which arises from the diencephalon, and forms a chiasm with its fellow in front of the tuber cinereum. See *optic*.—**Tractus spiralis foraminulentus**, a shallow spiral furrow in the center of the base of the bony cochlea, exhibiting groups of foramina through which the filaments of the cochlear nerves pass.

**tradit.** A Middle English preterit of *tread*.

**trade<sup>1</sup>** (trād), *n.* and *a.* [A later form, due partly to association with the related noun *tread* and the orig. verb *tread*, of early mod. *E. trode*, *trod*, < *ME. trod*, footstep, track, < *AS. trod*, footstep, < *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*), step, tread: see *tread*, *v.*, and cf. *tread*, *n.*, *trod*, *trode*. The appar. irregularity of the form (the reg. form is *trode* or *trod*, as still in dial. use) and the deflection of sense (from the obs. senses 'track, path', etc., to the present usual senses, 'business, commerce, exchange') have obscured the etymology, suggesting an origin from or a confusion with *F. traite*, trade, *Sp. trato*, treatment, intercourse, communication, traffic, trade, etc.: see *trait*, *tract<sup>2</sup>*.] **I. n. 1<sup>st</sup>**. A footstep; track; trail.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,  
As Shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade  
Hath treadt forth some salvage beastes trade.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vi. 39.

**2<sup>nd</sup>**. Path; way; course.

A postern with a blind wicket there was,  
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house.

Surrey, Aeneid, ii, 587.

By reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion

J. Calhoun, On Luke xix.

You were advised . . . that his forward spirit  
Would lift him where most trade of danger ranged.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i, 1. 174.

**3<sup>rd</sup>**. The bearing part of the felly of a wheel; the tread of a wheel.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.  
Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 79. (Nares.)

**4<sup>th</sup>**. Course of action or effort.

Long did I love this lady;  
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her.

Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iv, 3.

**5<sup>th</sup>**. Way of life; customary mode or course of action; habit or manner of life; habit; custom; practice.

In whose behaviors lyeth in effect the whole course and *trade* of mans life, and therefore tended altogether to the good amendment of man by discipline and example.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

The ancient *trade* of this realm in education of youth . . . was to yoke the same with the fear of God, in teaching the same to use prayer morning and evening, . . . to make besynesse to the magistrats.

Huggard, Displaying of the Protestants, p. 85. (Davies, under *besynesse*.)

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*,  
Shak., M. for M., iii, 1. 149.

**6. Business pursued; occupation.**

The Spaniards dwell with their families, and exercise divers manuary *trades*.

Coryat, Crudities, I, 122.

Thy trade to me tell, and where thou dost dwell.  
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V, 33).

Begging is a *trade* unknown in this empire.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i, 6.

**7. Specifically, the craft or business which a person has learned and which he carries on as a means of livelihood or for profit; occupation; particularly, a handicraft, as distinguished from one of the liberal arts or of the learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or of a mason; but not of the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.**

We abound in quacks of every *trade*.

Crabbe, (Imp. Dict.)

**8. The exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade** comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, or in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or by retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*. *Foreign trade* consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic or home trade* is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also *wholesale* (that is, by the package or in large quantities) or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying-trade* is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

Let this therefore assure you of our loves, and every year our friendly *trade* shall furnish you with Corne.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 209.

But I have been informed that the *trade* to England is sunk, and that the greatest export now is to France.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, ii. 90.



9. The *trade* is connected to the same occupation as the *book trade*.

10. A *trade* is a business, a profession, a calling, a vocation, a *trade*.

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54. A *trade* is a business, a profession, a calling, a vocation, a *trade*.

55. A *trade* is a business, a profession, a calling, a vocation, a *trade*.

They *traded* the persons of men. Ezek. xviii. 13.

Ready to "dicker" and to "swap," and to "trade" rifles and watches. J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, II.

4t. To educate; bring up; train: with up.

A Wild Rascal is he that is born a Rascal. He is more subtle and more given by nature to all kind of knavery than the other, as beastly begotten in barn or bushes, and from his infancy traded up in treachery.

Harrison, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 38.

Enrie one of these colleges have in like manner their professors or readers of the toongs and seaural sciences, as they call them, which dalle *trade up* the youth there abiding priuately in their halles.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., II. 3 (Hollinshead's Chron., I.).

**trade**<sup>2</sup> (träd), *n.* [Abbr. of *trade-wind*.] A trade-wind: used commonly in the plural.

**trade**<sup>3</sup>, An obsolete preterit of *trade*.

**traded**<sup>1</sup> (trä'ded), *a.* [*trade*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] Versed; practised; experienced.

Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores Of will and judgment. Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 64.

Nay, you are better *traded* with these things than I, and therefore I'll subscribe to your judgment.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

**trade-fallen**<sup>1</sup> (träd'fä'ln), *a.* Unsuccessful in business; bankrupt. [Rare.]

Younger sons to younger brothers, revolted tapsters, and ostlers *trade fallen*. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 32.

**trade-füll** (träd'fül), *a.* [*trade*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] Busy in traffic; trafficking.

Ye *trade-füll* Merchants, that with weary toyle Do seeke most pretious things to make your gain. Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

Musing maid, to thee I come, Hating the *trade-füll* city's hum. J. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

**trade-hall** (träd'häl), *n.* A large hall in a city or town for meetings of manufacturers, traders, etc.; also, a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

Its small size causes it [the town-hall at Bruges] to suffer considerably from its immediate proximity to the cloth-hall and other *trade-halls* of the city. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 603.

**trade-mark** (träd'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods, labels, etc., to indicate the origin or manufacturer; in *law*, a particular mark or symbol which is used by a person for the purpose of denoting that the article to which or to packages of which it is affixed is sold or manufactured by him or by his authority, or used as a name or sign for his place of business to indicate that he carries on his business at that particular place, and which by priority of adoption and more or less exclusive use, or by government sanction and registration, is recognized and protectable as his property.

In Great Britain, the United States, and other countries the registration and protection of trade-marks are provided for by statute. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper, and which are known as *water-marks*.

Of these the most ancient known appears on a document bearing the date 1351 — that is, shortly after the invention of the art of making paper from linen rags. The foundation of the protection afforded by the law to the owners of trade-marks is in the injustice done to one whose trade has acquired favor with the public if competitors are allowed, by colorable imitation of methods first adopted and continuously used by him for making his products recognizable, to induce intending purchasers to take their goods instead of his. The same kind of protection is therefore given, within just limits, to style and color of package and label as to specific symbols.

**Music trade-mark**, the official mark of the United States Board of Music Trade. It consists of a star inclosing a numeral which indicates the retail price of the piece in dimes.

**Trade-Marks Act**, a British statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 83) to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, the forging or altering of trade-marks, etc.

**trademaster** (trä'dmä'stär), *n.* One who teaches others in some trade or mechanical art; a man who instructs boys in some kind of handicraft.

In our prisons the schoolmaster and the *trademaster* take the place of the executioner.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 759.

**trade-name** (träd'nām), *n.* A name invented or adopted as the specific name or designation of some article of commerce.

**trader** (trä'där), *n.* [*trade*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who is engaged in trade or commerce; one whose business is buying and selling, or barter; one whose vocation it is to buy and sell again personal property for gain. In the law of bankruptcy and insolvency much discussion as to the meaning of the term has resulted from the fact that several systems of such laws have applied different rules to traders, or merchants and traders, from those applicable to other persons. See *merchant*.

Traders riding to London with fat purses. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2. 141.

A butcher who kills only such cattle as he has reared himself is not a *trader*; but if he buy them and kill

them and sell them with a view to profit, he is a *trader*.

Any general definition of the word *trader* would fail to suit all cases. Each case has its peculiarities. We are to look to the object to be attained by the requirement that the *trader* shall keep a cash book.

Peters, C. J., 76 Maine, 429.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting: as, an East Indian *trader*; a coasting *trader*.

**Post trader**. See *post-trader*.

**Room trader**, a member of the New York stock-exchange who buys and sells stocks on the floor of the exchange for his own account and not for a client, and without the intervention of another broker; a broker who is his own client.

**Tradescantia** (trad-es-kan'shiä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), named after John Tradescant (died about 1638), gardener to Charles I. of England.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tradescantieæ* in the order *Commelinaceæ*.

It is characterized by flowers in sessile or panicled fascicles within the base of complicate floral leaves, by anther-cells commonly on the margins of a broadish connective, and by a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 32 species, all American, both northern and tropical. They are perennial herbs with simple or somewhat branched stems of much variety in leaf and habit. The fascicles of the inflorescence resemble compact umbels, but are centrifugal; they are either loosely or densely panicled, or, as in *T. virginica*, are reduced to a single fascicle. The species are known as *spiderwort* (which see); three or four occur within the United States, of which *T. virginica* is widely distributed and is often cultivated in gardens; two others are southern — *T. rosea* and *T. floridana*. Several species are cultivated under glass, as *T. discolor*, a white-flowered evergreen with leaves purple beneath, and *T. zebrina*, a trailing South American perennial. See *scandering-jew*.

**tradesfolk** (trädz'fök), *n. pl.* [*trade*'s, poss. of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *folk*.] People employed in trade; tradespeople.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. Swift.

**tradesman** (trädz'män), *n.*; *pl. tradesmen* (-men). [*trade*'s, poss. of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *man*.] 1. A person engaged in trade; a shopkeeper.

There's one of Lentulus' bawds Runs up and down the shops, through every street, With money to corrupt the poor artificers And needy *tradesmen* to their aid. B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. A man having a trade or handicraft; a mechanic.

**tradespeople** (trädz'pē'pl), *n. pl.* [*trade*'s, poss. of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *people*.] People employed in the various trades.

**trades-union** (trädz'ū'nyon), *n.* [*trade*'s, *pl.* of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *union*. Cf. *trade-union*.] Same as *trade-union*. See etymology of *trade-union*.

Their notion of Reform was a confused combination of rick-burners, *trades-unions*, Nottingham riots, and in general whatever required the calling out of the yeomanry. George Eliot, Felix Holt, Intro.

**trades-unionism** (trädz'ū'nyon-izm), *n.* [*trade*'s, *pl.* of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ism*.] Same as *trade-unionism*.

**trades-unionist** (trädz'ū'nyon-ist), *n.* [*trade*'s, *pl.* of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ist*.] Same as *trade-unionist*.

**tradeswoman** (trädz'wūm'an), *n.*; *pl. tradeswomen* (-wūm'en). [*trade*'s, poss. of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *woman*.] A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

**trade-union** (träd'ū'nyon), *n.* [*trade*<sup>1</sup> + *union*.] Though the words are used synonymously, *trade-union* differs both in extent of meaning and etymologically from *trades-union* (< *trades*, *pl.* of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *union*), which prop. means a union of men of several trades; a *trade-union* may be a union of men of a single trade or of several trades.] A combination of workmen of the same trade or of several allied trades for the purpose of securing by united action the most favorable conditions as regards wages, hours of labor, etc., for its members, every member contributing a stated sum, to be used primarily for the support of those members who seek to enforce their demands by striking, and also as a benefit fund.

*Trade-Unions* are the successors of the old Gilds. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxv.

*Trade Unions* are combinations for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, workmen and workmen, or masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any industry or business. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 499.

**Trade-union Act**, an English statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 31), afterward amended, which recognizes *trade-unions* as lawful, and prescribes regulations for them.

**trade-unionism** (träd'ū'nyon-izm), *n.* [*trade*'s, *pl.* of *trade*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ism*.] The practice of combining, as workers in the same trade or in allied trades, for mutual support and protection, especially for the regulation of wages, hours of labor, etc.; also, *trade-unions* collectively. Also *trades-unionism*.



The leading aims of all *trade-unionism* are to increase wages and to diminish the labour by which it is needed to earn them, and further to secure a more equal distribution of work among the workmen in any given trade than would be the case under a regime of unrestricted competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 30.

**trade-unionist** (trad'ū nyon-ist), *n.* [*< trade-union + -ist.*] A member of a trade-union; one who favors the system of trade-unions. Also *trades-unionist*.

Misapprehension on the part of socialists, as well as of *trade-unionists* and other partisans of labor against capital. *J. S. Mill, Socialism*.

**trade-wind** (trad'wind), *n.* [*< trade<sup>1</sup>, 2, + wind<sup>2</sup>.* Cf. *to blow trade*, under *trade<sup>1</sup>*.] A wind that blows in a regular trade or course—that is, continually in the same direction. Trade-winds, or specifically the *trade-winds*, prevail over the oceans in the equatorial regions, from about 30° N. latitude to 30° S. latitude, blowing in each hemisphere toward the thermal equator, but being deflected into northeasterly and southeasterly winds respectively by the earth's rotation. Over the land the greater friction, irregular temperature-gradients, and local disturbances of all kinds combine to interrupt their uniformity. The trade-winds form a part of the general system of atmospheric circulation arising from the permanent difference in temperature between equatorial and polar regions. By the greater heating of the torrid zone the air is expanded, occasioning a diminished density of the surface-layer and an increase of pressure at high levels, which produce a tendency for the air to flow off toward the poles on either side. This overflow reduces the atmospheric pressure near the equator, and increases it in the higher latitudes to which the current flows. These conditions, therefore, give rise to two permanent currents in each hemisphere—a lower one, the *trade-wind*, blowing from near the tropics to the thermal equator, and an upper one, the *anti-trade*, flowing from the equator to about the thirtieth parallel of latitude, where it descends, producing there the calms of Cancer and Capricorn, and continues northward or southward, according to the hemisphere, as a surface-current with a component of motion to the eastward, arising from the earth's rotation. In the northern hemisphere these anti-trades are much interrupted by irregular temperature-gradients over the great continents and by cyclonic storms; but in the southern hemisphere, where these disturbances are less, the anti-trades attain such a force as to give the name of "the roaring forties" to the belt of latitude where they are chiefly felt. On their equatorial side the trade-winds die out in a belt of calms, which varies in breadth, in different seasons and different longitudes, from 150 to 600 miles. In March the center of the calm-belt is approximately at the equator, while in summer it rises in some longitudes to 8° or 9° N. latitude. The trade-wind zones in all oceans change their position with the season, moving to the northward from March to midsummer, and southward from September to March, the range of oscillation being from 200 to 600 miles. During the first nine months of the year the equatorial limit of the northeast trade in the Atlantic lies in a higher latitude near the west coast of Africa than it does further to the westward until the fortieth meridian is passed, where the limit again recedes from the equator. From October to December, however, the North Atlantic trade-wind extends to its lowest latitude on the African coast. On the eastern side of each ocean the polar limit of the trade-wind extends furthest from the equator, and blows most directly toward it: thus, on the coast of Portugal and on the coast of California, the trade-wind reaches far north of the tropics, the extension of it being often felt as far north as latitude 40°, and it is frequently felt as a north wind. Toward the western part of each ocean the trade-wind becomes more easterly, often prevailing due east for many days. The trade-wind attains its greatest strength in the South Indian ocean, which is called the "heart of the trades"; in the Pacific it does not blow with either the strength or the constancy that it has in the Atlantic; and in parts of the South Pacific it is frequently interrupted by westerly winds, which prevail through the summer, and sometimes through the greater part of the year. The region of high pressure at the tropics is in the form of great anticyclones extending in an east and west direction, and having shifting boundaries and variable gradients. As a consequence, the strength, and in some regions the direction, of the trades are subject to considerable variations. In general, the regions of the trade-winds have a scanty rainfall, for cyclones do not occur except in limited areas and at definite seasons; and convection-currents, although frequently covering the sky with a small detached cloud known as *trade cumulus*, are generally insufficient to produce rain.

Thus to the Eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.  
*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, st. 304.

**trading** (trā'ding), *a.* [*Ppr. of trade<sup>1</sup>, r.*] 1. Moving in a steady course or current. [Rare.]

They on the *trading* flood . . .  
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole.  
*Milton, P. L.*, ii. 640.

2. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade: as, a *trading* company.—3. Given to corrupt bargains; venal.

What in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low, and despicable, and unprincipled artifice.  
*Brougham, Hist. Sketches, Canning*.

**tradiometer** (trā-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* A species of dynamometer for determining the draft of vehicles, plows, mowing-machines, etc. In one form the draft is applied to a kind of spring scale interposed between the draft-animal or propelling machine

and the vehicle, plow, etc., the extension of the spring denoting the draft. Other more refined forms have been invented. One of these, by a tracing-point moved according to the pull, marks a curve on a disk, by which a variable draft is indicated.

**tradition** (trā-dish'on), *n.* [*< ME. tradicion, < OF. tradicion, F. tradition = Pr. tradicion = Sp. tradicion = Pg. tradição = It. tradizione, < L. traditio(n)-, a giving up, a surrender, delivery, tradition, < tradere, pp. traditus, deliver, < trans, over, + dare, give; see date<sup>1</sup>.* Cf. *trason*, a doublet of *tradition*.] 1. The act of handing over something in a formal legal manner; the act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery.

The covenant is God's justifying instrument, as signifying his donative consent; and baptism is the instrument of it, by solemn investiture or *tradition*.

*Baxter, Life of Faith*, iii. 8.

As a private conveyance, Mancipation was extremely clumsy, and I have no doubt it was a great advantage to Roman society when this ancient conveyance was first subordinated to *Tradition* or simple delivery, and finally superseded by it. *Maine, Early Law and Custom*, p. 352.

2. The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinion or practice from forefathers to descendants or from one generation to another, by oral communication, without written memorials.

Say what you will against *Tradition*; we know the Signification of Words by nothing but *Tradition*.

*Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 111.

It is not true that written history is a mere *tradition* of falsehoods, assumptions, and illogical deductions, of what the writers believed rather than of what they knew, and of what they wished to have believed rather than what was true. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 75.

3. A statement, opinion, or belief, or a body of statements or opinions or beliefs, that has been handed down from age to age by oral communication; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

Roselany is a place where are the Cisterns called Solomon's, supposed, according to the common *tradition* hereabouts, to have been made by that great King, as a part of his recompence to King Hiram.

*Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 50.

Nobody can make a *tradition*; it takes a century to make it. *Hawthorne, Septimius Felton*, p. 111.

4. (a) In *theol.*, that body of doctrine and discipline supposed to have been revealed or commanded by God, but not committed to writing, and therefore not incorporated in the Scriptures. According to the Pharisees, when Moses was on Mount Sinai two sets of laws were delivered to him by God, one of which was recorded, while the other was handed down from father to son, and miraculously kept uncorrupted to their day. These are the traditions referred to in Mat. xv. 2 and other parallel passages. Roman Catholic theologians maintain that much of Christ's oral teaching not committed to writing by the immediate disciples has been preserved in the church, and that this instruction, together with that subsequently afforded to the church by the direct teaching of the Holy Spirit—all of which is to be found in the writings of the fathers, the decrees of councils, and the decretals of the Popes—constitutes a body of tradition as truly divine, and therefore as truly authoritative, as the Scriptures themselves (*L. Abbott, Dict. Rel. Knowledge*). Anglican theologians, on the other hand, while acknowledging tradition recorded in ancient writers as of more or less authority in interpretation of Scripture and in questions of church polity and ceremonies, do not coordinate it with Scripture.

Why do thy disciples transgress the *tradition* of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread. *Mat. xv. 2.*

The authority for this endless, mechanical religionism was the commands or *traditions* of the Fathers, handed down from the days of the Great Synagogue, but ascribed with pious exaggeration to the Almighty, who, it was said, had delivered them orally to Moses on Mount Sinai.

*C. Geikie, Life of Christ*, II. 205.

By apostolical *traditions* are understood such points of Catholic belief and practice as, not committed to writing in the Holy Scriptures, have come down in an unbroken series of oral delivery, and varied testimony, from the apostolic ages.

*Faith of Catholics*, II. 387.

(b) In *Mohammedanism*, the words and deeds of Mohammed (and to some extent of his companions, not contained in the Koran, but handed down for a time orally, and then recorded. They are called *hadish*, 'sayings,' or oftener *sunna*, 'customs,' and they constitute a very large body, and have given rise to an immense literature. By their acceptance or non-acceptance of the traditions as authoritative, the Mohammedans are divided into *Sunnites* and *Shiites*. See *Sunna, Sunnite*.

5. A custom handed down from one age or generation to another and having acquired almost the force of law.

The *tradition* is that a President (in the United States) may be re-elected once, and only once.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 381.

6. In the *fine arts, literature*, etc., the accumulated experience, advance, or achievement of the past, as handed down by predecessors or de-

rived immediately from them by artists, schools, or writers.—**Tradition Sunday**, Palm Sunday: so called from the fact that on that day the Creed was formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. *Encyc. Brit.*

**tradition** (trā-dish'on), *v. t.* [*< tradition, n.*] To transmit as a tradition. [Rare.]

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics.

*Fowler, (Imp. Dict.)*

**traditional** (trā-dish'on-al), *a.* [= *F. traditionnel = Sp. Pg. tradicional, < ML. traditionalis, of tradition, < L. traditio(n)-, tradition: see tradition.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word of mouth only; transmitted from age to age without writing; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence; consisting of traditions.

Mr. Tulliver was, on the whole, a man of safe *traditional* opinions. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, i. 3.

While in the course of civilization written law tends to replace *traditional* usage, the replacement never becomes complete. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 529.

2. Observant of tradition, in any sense; regulated by accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independently deduced principles; conventional.

*Card.* God in heaven forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of blessed sanctuary! . . .

*Buck.* You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,  
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.

*Shak., Rich. III.*, iii. 1. 45.

**traditionalism** (trā-dish'on-al-izm), *n.* [= *Sp. tradicionalismo; as traditional + -ism.*] Strictly, a system of philosophy in which all religious knowledge is reduced to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction; popularly, the habit of basing religious convictions on ecclesiastical authority and the traditional belief of the church, not on an independent study of the Scripture, or an independent exercise of the reason; adherence to tradition as an authority.

**traditionalist** (trā-dish'on-al-ist), *n.* [= *Sp. tradicionalista; as traditional + -ist.*] One who holds to the authority of tradition.

**traditionalistic** (trā-dish'on-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< traditional + -ist + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by traditionalism.

De Bonald . . . was the chief of the so-called *traditionalistic* school, the leading dogma of which was the divine creation of language.

*Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.)*, II. 339.

**traditionality** (trā-dish'on-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< traditional + -ity.*] Traditional principle or opinion. [Rare.]

Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality.

*Carlyle, (Imp. Dict.)*

**traditionally** (trā-dish'on-al-i), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by transmission from father to son or from age to age; according to tradition; as a tradition; in or by tradition.

Time-worn rules, that them suffice,  
Learned from their sires, *traditionally* wise.  
*Lowell, Agassiz*, ii. 1.

**traditionarily** (trā-dish'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

**traditionary** (trā-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. traditionnaire; as tradition + -ary.*] 1. *a.* Same as *traditional*.

Decayed our old *traditionary* lore.

*Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int.*, st. 8.

II. *n.*; pl. *traditionaries* (-riz). One who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

**traditioner** (trā-dish'on-ēr), *n.* [*< tradition + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] A traditonist.

**traditionist** (trā-dish'on-ist), *n.* [*< tradition + -ist.*] One who makes or adheres to tradition; a passer-on of old habits, opinions, etc.

As the people are faithful *traditionists*, repeating the words of their forefathers, . . . they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archaeological obscurity. *I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit.*, I. 172.

**traditive** (trad'i-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. traditif; as L. traditus, pp. of tradere, deliver (see tradition), + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

We cannot disbelieve *traditive* doctrine, . . . if it be infallibly proved to us that tradition is an infallible guide. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 334.

*Traditive* systems grow up in a course of generations.

*Gladstone*.

**traditor** (trad'i-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *traditores* (trad-i-tō'rēz). [*< L. traditor, one who gives up or over, a traitor, < tradere, give up, surrender: see tra-*



it swells and disintegrates into an adhesive paste, but, except a small portion, does not dissolve. Tragacanth is emollient and demulcent, little given internally, however, on account of its insolubility. Its chief use in pharmacy is to impart firmness to pills, lozenges, etc. It is also made into a mucilage, particularly for marbling books, and is used as a stiffening for crapes, calicoes, etc. Also called *gunn dragon*, *dracanth*, and (frequently) *gunn tragacanth*. — **African tragacanth.** Same as *Senegal tragacanth*. — **Compound powder of tragacanth.** See *powder*. — **Hog-tragacanth**, various mixtures of inferior gums, used occasionally in marbling books. **Indian tragacanth.** Same as *Kuteera gum* (see *gunz*), which includes, besides the product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, that of *Sterculia urens* and probably other sterulias. — **Senegal tragacanth**, a substance nearly identical with the Indian tragacanth, produced abundantly by *Sterculia Trawantha*.



**tragacantha** (trag-a-kan'thā), *n.* [NL.: see *tragacanth*.] The official name of tragacanth.  
**tragacanth** (trag-a-kan'thū), *n.* [X *tragacanth* + *-an*.] Same as *bassorin*. Also *tragacanthin*.

**tragal** (trā'gāl), *a.* [X *tragus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tragus of the ear.

**tragalism** (trag'a-lizm), *n.* [X Gr. *τραγισμός*, a goat, + *-al* + *-ism*.] Goatishness from high living; salaciousness; sensuality. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**traganthin** (trā-gan'thin), *n.* Same as *bassorin*.

**tragedian** (trā-jē'di-an), *n.* [X ME. *tragedien*, < OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragedien* (cf. It. *tragedianti*; as *tragedy* + *-an*.] 1. A writer of tragedies.

A *tragedyen*—that is to seyn, a maker of dices that byhten tragedies. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 6.

Thence what the lofty grave tragedians taught  
 In chorus or iambic, teachers best  
 Of moral prudence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 261.

Admiration may or not properly be excited by tragedy, and until this important question is settled the name of *tragedian* may be at pleasure given to or withheld from the author of "Rodogune" (Corneille).  
*G. Saintsbury*, *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 420.

2. An actor of tragedy; by extension, an actor or player in general.

Those you were wont to take delight in, the *tragedians* of the city. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 342.

**tragedienne** (trā-jē'di-en; F. pron. tra-zhā-dien'), *n.* [X F. *tragedienne*, fem. of *tragedien*, tragedian; see *tragedy*.] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

**tragedious** (trā-jē'di-us), *a.* [X ME. *tragedyous*, < OF. \**tragedios* (= Sp. *tragedioso*), < *tragedie*, tragedy; see *tragedy*.] Tragic; tragical.

Of whom tedious it is to me to wryte the *tragedyous* history, except that I remember that good it is to wryte and put in remembrance the punysshment of synners. *Fabian*, Chron.

**tragedy** (traj'e-di), *n.*; pl. *tragedies* (-diz). [X ME. *tragedie*, *tragedye*, < OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tragedia*, < L. *tragedia*, ML. also *tragedia*, tragedy, a tragedy, lofty style, a great commotion or disturbance, < Gr. *τραγῳδία*, a tragedy (see def.), serious poetry, an exaggerated speech, a melancholy event, < *τραγῳδός* (> L. *tragædus*), a tragic actor or singer, lit. 'a goat-singer', < *τράγος*, a goat, he-goat (lit. 'nibbler', < *τρώγω*, *τρώγειν*, nibble), + *ὄδός*, contr. of *αὐδός*, a singer (cf. *ὄδῳ*, *ὠδὸς*, a song), < *αἰδέειν*, *αἰδῶν*, sing (see *ode*), and same termination appears in *comedy*. The orig. reason of the name *τραγῳδός*, 'goat-singer', is uncertain. (a) In one view, so called because a goat was the prize for the best performance. This would require *τραγῳδός* to mean 'singer for a goat,' and would make the name for a distinctive character or act depend on a subsequent fact, namely, the goat given at the end of the performance to only one of the performers. (b) In another view, so called because a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song—a goat as the spoiler of vines, if not on other accounts, being a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Bacchus. But this again makes the name depend on a subsequent act, or an act not immediately concerned with the 'goat-singer'—unless indeed the 'goat-singer' himself killed the goat. (c) It is much more probable that the *τραγῳδός* was lit. 'a goat-singer' in the most literal sense, a singer or actor dressed in a goatskin, to personate a satyr, hence later 'an actor in the satyric drama,' from which tragedy in the later sense was developed. Whatever the exact origin of the term, the ult. reference was no doubt to the satyrs, the companions of Bacchus, the clowns of the original drama. Cf. *τραγῳδός*, a comic actor, similarly named from his disguise, namely, from the leas with which his face was smeared (< *τρίξ* (*τρίξ*), leas, + *ὄδός*, singer).] 1. A dramatic poem or composition representing an important event or series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is grave and dignified, the movement impressive and stately, and the catastrophe unhappy; that form of the drama which represents a somber or a pathetic character involved in a situation of extremity or desperation by the force of an unhappy passion. Types of these characters are found in Shakspeare's Lady Macbeth and Ophelia, Rowe's Jane Shore, and Scott's Master of Ravenswood. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. A Greek tragedy consisted of two parts—the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatic compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatic, and which was meant to be sung, while the dialogue was to be recited.

*Tragedie* is for to seyn a certeyn storie . . . Of him that stood in greet prosperitee, And is fallen out of heigh degree Into miserie, and endeth woe-hedly. And they ben versified comounly Of six feet, which men clepe exametrown. In prose eek ben endytud many oon, And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse. *Chaucer*, Prolog. to Monk's Tale, l. 85.

Life is a *tragedy*, wherein we sit as spectators a while, and then act our own part in it. *Swift*, To Mrs. Moore, Dec. 27, 1727.

Over what *tragedy* could Lady Jane Grey have wept, over what comedy could she have smiled? *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

"The Bride of Lammermoor," which almost goes back to Æschylus for a counterpart as a painting of fate, leaving on every reader the impression of the highest and purest *tragedy*. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

2. [cap.] Tragedy personified, or the Muse of tragedy. See cut under *Melpomene*.

Sometime let gorgeous *Tragedy*  
 In sceptred pall come sweeping by. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 97.

3. A fatal event; a dreadful calamity. But I shall laugh at this a twelve-month hence, That they who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 59.

The day came on that was to do  
 That dreadful *tragedy*. *Sir Hugh le Blond* (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

**Tragelaphinæ** (trā-jel-a-fī'nē), *n.* pl. [NL.: < *Tragelaphus* + *-inæ*.] A former division of antelopes, represented by the genus *Tragelaphus*.  
**tragelaphine** (trā-jel'a-fīn), *a.* Pertaining to the *Tragelaphinæ*, or having their characters.

**tragelaphus** (trā-jel'a-fus), *n.* [X Gr. *τραγελῆφος*, 'goat-stag', < *τράγος*, a goat, + *ἄλφω*, a deer.] 1. In myth., a fabulous animal, a symbol or attribute of Diana. See the quotation.

Among the principal of these symbols [of Diana] is the deer, . . . which is sometimes blended into one figure with the goat so as to form a composite fictitious animal called a *Tragelaphus*.  
*R. P. Knight*, *Anc. Art and Myth*, (1876), p. 81.

2. [cap.] [NL. (De Blainville).] In zool., a genus of antelopes, including such as the har-



B. M. L. K. *Tragelaphus oryx*.

nessed antelope of Africa, *T. scriptus*, and the boschbok of the same continent, *T. sylvaticus*.

**traget**, **tragetour**, etc. See *traget*, etc.

**tragi**, *n.* Plural of *tragic*.

**tragia** (trā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Hieronymus Bock (Latinized *Tragus*) (1498–1554), a celebrated German botanist.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ*. They are usually climbers with stinging hairs, having monocious flowers in racemes, the staminate commonly above, the pistillate below, the former with three stamens, the latter with imbricated sepals and the styles connate into a column but free at the apex. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through warm countries, extending beyond the tropics to South Africa and to the southern and central United States. They are herbaceous or shrubby perennials, usually either climbing or twining, and with alternate dentate leaves with a cordate and three- to five-nerved base. The fruit, composed of three two-valved carpels, is hispid or echinate, and covered with conspicuous stinging hairs. Two species of Virginia are usually erect: *T. microcarpa* is a twining vine. See *conhage*, 2.

**tragic** (traj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [F. *tragique* = Sp. *trágico* = Pg. It. *tragico*, < L. *tragicus*, < Gr. *τραγικός*, < *τράγος*, pertaining to tragedy, etc., lit. 'pertaining to a goat', a sense found first in later authors, the orig. use being prob. 'pertaining to a goat' or satyr as personated by a 'goat-singer,' or satyric actor; see *tragedy*. *Tragic* is thus used as the adj. of *tragedy*, as *comic* is the adj. of *comedy*, though etymologically these adjectives belong only to the first elements of the nouns respectively.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; the *tragic* drama.

This man's brow, like to a title-leaf,  
 Foretells the nature of a *tragic* volume.

*Shak.*, 2. Hen. IV., l. 1. 60.

2. Characteristic of tragedy.

And so it is that we discover the true majesty of human nature itself, in the *tragic* grandeur of its disorders, nowhere else. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 64.

3. Connected with or characterized by great calamity, cruelty, or bloodshed; mournful; dreadful; heart-rending.

Woe than Byron's woe more *tragic* far.

*M. Arnold*, A Picture at Newstead.

All things grew more *tragic* and more strange.

*Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

4. Expressive of tragedy, death, or sorrow.

I now must change  
 Those notes to *tragic*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. A writer of tragedy; a tragedian.

The *Comicks* are called *διδασκαλοι*, of the Greeks, no less than the *tragicks*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**tragic** (traj'i-kāl), *a.* [X *tragic* + *-al*.] Same as *tragic*.

Hoping the consequence  
 Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragic*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 7.

**tragically** (traj'i-kāl-i), *adv.* 1. In a tragic manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

His [Juvenal's] own genius . . . was sharp and eager; . . . and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South*, Sermons, VI. xii.

**tragicalness** (traj'i-kāl-nes), *n.* Tragic character or quality; mournfulness; sadness; fatality.

We moralize the fable . . . in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Christ*. *Piety*.

**tragic**, *n.* Plural of *tragicus*.

**tragicly** (traj'ik-li), *adv.* [X *tragic* + *-ly*.] Tragically; sadly; mournfully.

I shall sadly sing, too *tragicly* inclin'd.  
*Stirling*, Aurora, Elegy, iii.

**tragicomedy** (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tragicomedie*, < F. *tragicomédie* = Sp. Pg. *tragicomedia* = It. *tragicomedia*, < ML. \**tragicomædia*, a contraction of L. *tragicocœmædia*, < Gr. *τραγικοκῶμηδία*, < *τραγικός*, tragic, + *κωμῳδία*, comedy; see *tragic* and *comedy*.] A dramatic composition in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy, and of which the event is not unhappy, as Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure."

Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulness, is by their mangrell *Tragi-comedie* obtained. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Such acts and scenes hath this *tragicomedy* of love. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

**tragicomic** (traj-i-kom'ik), *a.* [X F. *tragicomique* = Sp. *tragicómico* = Pg. It. *tragicomico*, < L. as if \**tragicomicus*, contr. of \**tragicocomicus*; as *tragic* + *comic*. Cf. *tragicomedy*.] Pertaining to tragicomedy; characterized by both serious and comic scenes.

In viewing this monstrous *tragicomic* scene, the most opposite passions necessarily succeed. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Julian felt towards him that *tragicomic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it, not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxxvi.

They [Shelley and his wife] wandered vaguely about after this, in Scotland one time, in Wales the next, meeting with all kinds of *tragicomic* adventures. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Lit. Hist. Eng., III. 39.

**tragicomical** (traj-i-kom'ik-āl), *a.* [X *tragicomic* + *-al*.] Same as *tragicomic*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

**tragicomically** (traj-i-kom'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a tragicomic manner.

**tragicomipastoral** (traj-i-kom-i-pās'tor-āl), *a.* [Irreg. < *tragicomic* + *pastoral*.] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. [Rare.]

The whole art of *tragicomipastoral* far lies in interweaving of the several kinds of the drama with each other, so that they can not be distinguished or separated. *Guy*, What d'ye call it (ed. 1753), Pref.

**tragicus** (traj'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *tragici* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < *tragus*, q. v.] A muscle of the pinna of the ear which actuates the *tragus*. In man it is rudimentary, practically functionless, and confined to the part named, but its character in other mammals varies and may be very different.

**tragopan** (trag'o-pān), *n.* [NL.: < Gr. *τράγος*, a goat, + *παν*, Pan. Cf. *Equipān*.] 1. A pheas-







And [she] was clothed in a robe that traileth to the ground more than two fadoms, that satte so well with hir bewte that all the world might have her to be holden.  
*Melbecke*, E. E. T. S., iii. 433.

Rending her yelow locks, like wrye gold  
 About her shoulders enclasse downe trailing.  
*Spenser*, *Runes of Time*, l. 11.

2. To grow loosely and without self-support to a considerable length along the ground or over bushes, rocks, or other low objects; recline or droop and as it were drag upon the ground, as a branch. See *trailing plant*, below.—3. To move with a slow sweeping motion.

And through the momentary gloom  
 Of shadows over the landscape trailing.  
*Longfellow*, *Golden Legend*, iv.

4. To loiter or creep along as a straggler or a person who is nearly tired out; walk or make one's way idly or lazily.

He trails along the streets.  
*Character of a Town Gallant* (1675), p. 5. (*Engyc. Dict.*)  
 We trailed wearily along the level road.  
*The Century*, XXIII. 654.

5†. To reach or extend in a straggling way.

Cape Roxo is a low Cape and trailing to the sea ward.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 615.

6. To fish with or from a trailer: as, to trail for mackerel.—*Trailing arbutus*. See *arbutus* and *Epipactis*.—*Trailing arm*. See *arm*.—*Trailing axle*. See *axle*.—*Trailing azalea*. See *Loiseleuria*.—*Trailing plant*, a plant unable to support itself, but neither on the one hand ascending by the aid of tendrils or by twining, nor on the other hand creeping and rooting or lying flat, but simply growing over such objects as may present themselves. The trailing habit may, however, be combined with the climbing or the creeping.

**trail**<sup>2</sup> (trāl), *n.* [*< ME. traile, < OF. (and F.) treille, a trellis, a latticed frame, < L. trichilia, also in inscriptions tricola, tricola, tricola, an arbor, bower. Hence ult. trellis.*] 1. A latticed frame; a trellis for running or climbing plants.

Owt of the peas I me with drew he ther-for,  
 And sett me down by-lynde a traile  
 Fulle of levis.  
*Political Poems, etc.* (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

2. A running ornament or enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, etc., as in the hollow moldings of Gothic architecture; a wreath.

And over all of purest gold was spred  
 A traile of yvie in his native hew.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

I bequeth to William Paston, my sone, my standing cuppe chased parcell gilt with a cover with myn armes in the botom and a flatte pece with a trail upon the cover.  
*Paston Letters*, III. 186.

**trail**<sup>2</sup> (trāl), *v. t.* [*< trail*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To overspread with a tracery or intertwining pattern or ornament.

A Camis light of purple silk, . . .  
 Trayed with ribbands diversly distraught,  
 Like as the workman had their courses taught.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 2.

**trail**<sup>3</sup> (trāl), *n.* [Abbr. of *entrail*, as orig. accented on the final syllable: see *entrail*<sup>1</sup>.] Entrails; the intestines of game when cooked and sent to table, as those of snipe and woodcock, and certain fish; also, the intestines of sheep.

The thrush is presented with the trail, because the bird feeds on olives.  
*Smollett*, *Travels*, xviii.

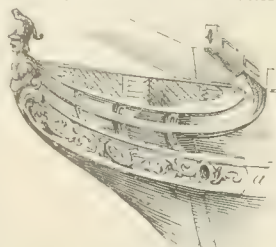
**T-rail** (tē'ral), *n.* A rail with a cross-section having approximately the form of a letter T. See *rail*<sup>1</sup>, 5.

**trailbaston**, *n.* [ME., also *traylbaston, trailebaston*, < OF. (AF.) *trahibaston, traylebaston*, prob. so called from the staves or clubs they carried, < *traher*, trail, + *baston*, staff, club: see *trail*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *baston, baton*. Roquefort gives the OF. as *tray-le-baston*, as if < *traire*, draw, < L. *trahere* (or *traher*, < L. *trahere*, give up) + *le*, the, + *baston*, staff. This view is not tenable.] In *Eng. hist.*, one of a class of disorderly persons, banded robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, who gave great trouble in the reign of Edward I., and were so numerous that judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. See the phrases below.

People of good will have made reply to the king  
 How throughout the land is made a great grievance  
 By common quarrellers, who are by oath  
 Bound together to a compact:  
 Those of that company are named *Trailbastons*.  
 In fairs and markets they offer themselves to make an engagemant.

For three shillings or four, or for the worth,  
 To beat a freeman who never did injury  
 To Christian body, by any evidence.  
 If a man offends any one of the confederacy,  
 Or a merchant refuses to give him credit with his wares,  
 In his own house, without other dealing,  
 He should be well beaten, or to make it up  
 He shall give of his money, and take acquaintance.  
 If there be not some stop put to this turbulence,  
 A war of the commons will arise by chance.  
*Langtoft*, *Chronicle* (ed. Wright), II. 361.

**Court of Trailbaston**. See *court*.—**Justices of Trailbaston**, "justices whose office was to make inquisition through the realm by the verdict of substantial Juries, upon all officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, and others, touching Extortion, Bribery, and other such grievances, as intrusions into other men's lands, Barretors, and breakers of the peace, with divers other offenders; by means of which inquisitions many were punished by death, many by ransom, and the rest flying the realm; the land was quieted, and the King gained great riches towards the support of his wars." *Cowel*.



a, Trail board

#### trail-board

(trāl' bōrd), *n.* In ship-building, one of the two curved pieces which extend from the stem to the figurehead. It is fastened to the knee of the head.

**trail-car** (trāl'kār), *n.* A street railway-car which is not furnished with motive power, but is designed to be pulled or trailed behind another to which the power is applied. [U. S.]

**trailer** (trāl'ēr), *n.* [*< trail*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which trails. Specifically—(a) A trailing plant or trailing branch.

Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, swings the trailer  
 from the crag.  
*Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

Lowest trailer of a weeping elm. *Lowell*.

The house was a stone cottage, covered with trailers.  
*The Century*, XXVI. 279.

(b) On a vehicle, a short pointed bar sometimes suspended from the rear axle, and serving as a stop or brake in going up steep hills; a stopper. (c) A flexible or hinged contact piece pulled over a series of terminal plates so as to distribute electric currents.

2. An old style of vessel employed in mackerel-fishing about 1800. These vessels had outriggers or long poles on each side, the foremost about 17 feet long, the others decreasing in length to 5 feet aft, to the ends of which were fastened lines about 20 fathoms long, with a sinker of four pounds. To each of these lines was attached a bridle, reaching to the side of the vessel, where the fishermen stood to feel the bites.

3. A trail-car. [U. S.]  
**trail-eye** (trāl'ī), *n.* An attachment at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage for limbering up. See *cut under gun*.

**trail-handspike** (trāl'hand'spik), *n.* A wooden or metallic lever used to maneuver the trail of a field-gun carriage in pointing the gun.

**trailing** (trāl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trail*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Same as *trolling* and *tawling*. See *trailer*, 2.

**trailing-spring** (trāl'ing-spring), *n.* A spring fixed in the axle-box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Wheeler*.

**trailing-wheel** (trāl'ing-hwēl), *n.* 1. The hind wheel of a carriage.—2. In a railway locomotive in which the weight of the truck or of the rear of the engine requires support, a small wheel placed on each side behind the driving-wheel.

**trail** (trāl), *n.* [*< Traill* (see *def.*)] Traill's flycatcher, *Empidonax trailli*, one of the four commonest species of small flycatchers of eastern parts of the United States, originally named in 1832, by Audubon, as *Muscicapra trailli*, after Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, editor of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." See *cut under Empidonax*.

**trail-net** (trāl'net), *n.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat, or by two persons on opposite banks, in sweeping a stream; a drag-net.

**trail-plate** (trāl'plat), *n.* In a field-gun carriage, the ironwork at the end of the trail on which is the trail-eye.

**traily** (trāl'ī), *a.* [*< trail*<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Slovenly. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**train**<sup>1</sup> (trān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traine, trayne*; < ME. *trainen, traynen*, < OF. *trahner, trahiner*, F. *trahner* = Pr. *trahner* = Sp. *trahinar* = It. *trahinare*, draw, entice, trail along, < ML. *trahinare*, drag along, trail, < L. *trahere*, draw: see *tract*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *trail*<sup>1</sup>, from the same source. Hence *train*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* For the sense 'educate,' from the lit. sense 'draw,' cf. *educate*, ult. < L. *educare*, draw out.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw or drag along; trail.

So he hath hir trayned and drawn that the lady myght  
 no longer crye ne brayen. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 299.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe  
 Approaching gross and huge; in hollow cube  
 Training his devilish enginery.  
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 553.

2. To draw by artifice, stratagem, persuasion, or the like; entice; allure.

What pittie is it that any . . . man shulde . . . be  
 trayned . . . in to this lothesome dungeon [idleness].  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, l. 26.

We did train him on,  
 And, his corruption being ta'en from us,  
 We, as the spring of all, shall pay for all.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 2. 21.

With pretext of doing him an unwanted honour in the senate, he trains him from his guards.

*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, Arg.  
 Martius Galeotti, who, by his impostures and specious falsehoods, has trained me hither into the power of my mortal enemy.  
*Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxviii.

3. To bring into some desired course or state by means of some process of instruction and exercise. (a) To educate; instruct; rear; bring up; often with *up*.

So was she trayned up from time to time  
 In all chaste vertue and true bounti-hed.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when  
 (even when, R. V.) he is old he will not depart from it.  
*Prov.* xxii. 6.

You have trained me like a peasant.  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 71.

(b) To make proficient or efficient, as in some art or profession, by instruction, exercise, or discipline; make proficient by instruction or drill: as, to train nurses; to train soldiers.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants.  
*Gen.* xiv. 14.

Trained in camps, he knew the art  
 To win the soldier's hardy heart.  
*Scott*, *Marmion*, iii. 4.

(c) To tame or render docile; exercise in the performance of certain tasks or tricks: as, to train dogs or monkeys.

Animals can be trained by man, but they cannot train themselves. They can be taught some accomplishments, formed to some new habits; but where man has not done this for them they remain uneducated.  
*J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 33.

(d) To fit by proper exercise and regimen for the performance of some feat; render capable of enduring the strain incident to a contest of any kind, by a course of suitable exercise, regimen, etc.; put in suitable condition, as for a race, by preparatory exercise, etc.: as, to train a boat's crew for a race. (e) To give proper or some particular shape or direction to by systematic manipulation or extension; specifically, in gardening, to extend the branches of, as on a wall, espalier, etc.

Tell her, when I'm gone, to train the rose-bush that I set  
 About the parlour-window.  
*Tennyson*, *May Queen*, New-Year's Eve.

Why will she train that winter curl  
 In such a spring-like way?  
*O. W. Holmes*, *My Aunt*.

4. To bring to bear; direct or aim carefully: as, to train a gun upon a vessel or a fort.

Again and again we set up the camera, and trained it  
 upon a part of the picturesque throng.  
*G. Kennan*, *The Century*, XXXVIII. 73.

To train a scent, in hunting, same as to carry a scent. See phrase under *scent*.

I ha' seen one Sheepe worry a dozen Foxes,  
 By Moon-shine, in a morning before day,  
 They hunt, trayne-sents with Oxen, and plow with Dogges.  
*Brone*, *The Antipodes*, i. 6.

To train fine. See *fine*<sup>2</sup>, = *Syn.* 3. To school, habituate, inure. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be attracted or lured.  
 The highest soaring Hauke traineth to ye lure.  
*Lyly*, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 35.

2. To exercise; impart proficiency by practice and use; drill; discipline.

Nature trains while she teaches; she disciplines the powers while she imparts information to the intellect.  
*J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, Int., p. 11.

3. To fit one's self for the performance of some feat by preparatory regimen and exercise.

So he resolved at once to train,  
 And walked and walked with all his main.  
*W. S. Gilbert*, *Perils of Invisibility*.

4. To be under training, as a recruit for the army; be drilled for military service.—5. To travel by train or by rail: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. [*Colloq.*]

From Aberdeen to Edinburgh we trained it by easy stages.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 954.

6. To consort with; be on familiar terms with: as, I don't train with that crowd. Compare *def.* 4. [*Slang.*]—7. To romp; carry on. [*Colloq.* and vulgar, U. S.].—To train off, to go off obliquely: said of the flight of a shot.

**train**<sup>1</sup> (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traine, trayne*; < ME. *trayn, trayne, treyne*, < OF. *train*, a train, retinue, course, etc., a drag, sled, etc., F. *train*, a train, retinue, herd (of cattle), pace, course, way, bustle, train of boats or cars, etc., = Pr. *trahi* = Sp. *trajin, trajino*, formerly *train, trajno*, = It. *trajno*, a train (in various senses); cf. OF. *trahine*, f., a drag, drag, sled, drag-net, F. *traine*, the condition of being dragged; from the verb: see *trail*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *trail*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, from the



396, 6000-601, & 6010-1011.] On drawn of



tried out from the blubber of a whale: especially, ordinary oil from the right whale, as distinguished from *sperm-oil*.

Make in a readiness all such caske as shalbe needfull for *train-oyle*, tallowe, or any thing else.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 500.

**train-road** (trän'röd), *n.* 1. On railroads, a temporary construction-track for transportation of materials, etc.—2. In *mining*, a temporary track in a mine, used for light loads.

**train-ropé** (trän'röp), *n.* Same as *train-tackle*.

**train-tackle** (trän'tak'), *n.* See *tackle*.

**trainway** (trän'wä), *n.* A platform hinged to a wharf, and forming a bridge from the wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat. *E. H. Knight*.

**trainy** (trän'ni), *a.* [*< train* + *-y*]. Greasy like train-oil.

Where huge hogheads sweat with *trainy* oil.

*Guy, Trivia*, ii. 252.

**traipse**, *v.* and *n.* See *trapes*.

**traist**, *n.* Same as *trace*<sup>2</sup>. *Chaucer*.

**traise**†, *v. t.* [*ME. traisen, traysen, traisen, trassen*, *< OF. traiss-*, stem of certain parts of *trair*, betray: see *tray*<sup>3</sup>.] To betray.

This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,  
Were wel sittyng, if that I were a fend,  
To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 438.

She hath the *trashed* withoute wene.

*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 3231.

**traise**<sup>2</sup>, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *trace*<sup>1</sup>.  
**traison**, **traisount**, *n.* Middle English forms of *treason*.

**trait** (trät, in Great Britain trā), *n.* [*< OF. trait, traict*, a line; stroke; feature, tract, etc., *F. trait*, a line, stroke, point, feature, fact, act, etc., = *Pr. trait, trag, trah* = *It. tratto*, a line, etc., *< L. tractus*, a drawing, course: see *tract*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, of which *trait* is a doublet. Cf. also *trace*<sup>2</sup>, orig. *trais*, pl. of *OF. trait*.] 1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey.

*W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey*, i. 9.

From talk of war to *traits* of pleasantry.

*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity: as, a *trait* of character.

He had all the Puritanic *traits*, both good and evil.

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 8.

One of the most remarkable *traits* in modern Egyptian superstition is the belief in written charms.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 318.

**traiteriet**, *n.* An old spelling of *traitory*.

**traitor** (trā'tor), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *traitour*; *< ME. traitour, traytour, treitour*, *< OF. traitor, traitur, traiteur, traistre*, *F. traître* = *Pr. trahire, traire, trahidor, traidor, traitor* = *Sp. Pg. traidor* = *It. traditore*, *< L. traditor*, one who betrays, a betrayer, traitor, lit. 'one who delivers,' and hence in *LL.* also a teacher, *< tradere*, give up, deliver: see *tradition*, *tray*<sup>3</sup>, and cf. *traditor*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason. See *treason*.

God wote not that it be longe in the Hondes of *Traytours* ne of Synneres, be thei Cristene or othere.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 74.

Alle tho that ne wolde not come, he lete hem well wite that thei sholde haue as streyte Justice as longed to theuis and *traytours*.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, ii. 205.

William's Fortune secures him as well at home against *Traitors* as in the Field against his Enemies.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 25.

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion and sell my country.

*Swift*.

2. One who betrays any trust; a person guilty of perfidy or treachery; one who violates confidence reposed in him.

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him.

*Bacon*.

= *Syn. 1. Rebel*, etc. See *insurgent*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a traitor; traitorous.

And there is now this day no gretter treson thanne a gentille woman to yeue her self to a *traitour* fals churle, blamed with vices, for there is mani of hem deuced bi the foule and grete fals othes that the fals men vsen to swere to the women.

*Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Their silent war of lilies and of roses,  
Which Tarquin view'd in her fair face's field,  
In their pure ranks his *traitor* eye encloses.

*Shak., Lucrece*, I. 73.

**traitor**† (trā'tor), *v. t.* [*< traitor*, *n.*] To act the traitor toward; betray.

But time, it *traitors* me.

*Lithgow. (Imp. Dict.)*

**traitoress** (trā'tor-ess), *n.* [*< traitor* + *-ess*.] A female traitor; a traitress.

*Fortune*, . . .

The false *trayteresse* pervers.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche*, I. 313.

**traitorful** (trā'tor-fül), *a.* [*ME. traitourfull*; *< traitor* + *-ful*.] Traitorous; treacherous.

My *traitourfull* torne action he turned my tene.

*York Plays*, p. 31.

**traitorism** (trā'tor-izm), *n.* [*< traitor* + *-ism*.] A betrayal. [Rare.]

The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 323. (*Darby*.)

**traitorly**† (trā'tor-li), *a.* [*< traitor* + *-ly*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* vasaals, whose miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shak., W. T.*, iv. 4. 821.

**traitorous** (trā'tor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *traitorous*; *< ME. traitorous*; *< traitor* + *-ous*.] 1. Guilty of treason; in general, treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

More of his [majesty's] friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects.

*Addison, Freeholder*, No. 31.

2. Consisting in treason; characterized by treason; implying breach of allegiance; perfidious: as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

*Vol. My name's Volturtius,*

*I know Pontinius.*

*Pom. But he knows not you,*

While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.

*B. Jonson, Catiline*, iv. 7.

**traitorously** (trā'tor-us-li), *adv.* [*< ME. traitorously, treteously*; *< traitorous* + *-ly*.] In a traitorous manner; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws.

*Clarendon*.

**traitorounes** (trā'tor-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery. *Bailey*, 1727.

**traitory**† (trā'tor-i), *n.* [*ME. traitorie, traiterye*, *< OF. traitorie*, *< traitor*, a traitor: see *traitor*.] Treachery; betrayal; treason.

Tho com another companye

That had ydon the *traiterye*,

The harm, the grete wikkednesse,

That any herthe couthe gesse.

*Chaucer, House of Fame*, I. 1812.

**traitress** (trā'tres), *n.* [*< F. traitresse*; as *traitor* + *-ess*.] A woman who betrays her trust; a perfidious woman; a female traitor: often used in a weakened, half-playful sense.

Ah, little *traitress*! none must know . . .

What vanity full dearly bought,

Joined to thine eye's dark witchcraft, drew

My spell-bound steps to Benvenute.

*Scott, L. of the L.*, vi. 28.

**traject** (trā-jekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. trajectus*, pp. of *trajicere* (*LL.* also rarely *transjacere*), throw or cast over, carry over, ship over, transport, also transfix, *< trans*, through, across, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*<sup>1</sup>.] To throw or cast (across or through). [Rare.]

Thou knowst that to be Cerberus, and him

The ferriman who from the rivers brim

*Trajected* thee.

*Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 236)*.

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively.

*Newton, Opticks*, I. i, Exper. 10.

**traject** (traj'ekt), *n.* [*< OF. trajet, trajet*, a ferry, a passage over, = *It. tragetto, tragitto*, *< L. trajectus*, a passage over, *< trajicere*, throw over: see *traject*, *v.* Cf. *treget*.] 1. A ferry; a passage or place for passing over water with boats (by some commentators said to mean the boat itself).

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed

Vnto the *tranect* [read *traict*, i. e. *traject*, as in various

modern editions], to the common ferry

Which trades to Venice.

*Shak., M. of V.*, iii. 4. 54 (folio 1623).

2. A trajectory. [Rare.]

The *traject* of comets. *Is. Taylor. (Imp. Dict.)*

3. The act of throwing across or transporting; transmission; transference. [Rare.]

At the best, however, this *traject* [that of printing from Asia] was but that of the germ of life, which Sir W. Thomson, in a famous discourse, suggested had been carried to this earth from some other sphere by meteoric agency.

*Athenaeum. (Imp. Dict.)*

**trajection** (trā-jek'shon), *n.* [= *It. trajezione*, *< L. trajectio* (*n.*), a crossing over, passage, transposition (of words), *< trajicere*, throw over, convey over: see *traject*.] 1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across; a crossing; a passage.

My due for thy *trajection* downe here lay.

*Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 232)*.

Of this sort might be the spectre at the Rubicon, Caesar hesitating that *trajection*. *Edgins, True Religion*, I. 144.

2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, transposition: same as *hyperbaton* (*a.*). [Rare.]

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great but the Latine will admit the same order of the words.

*J. Mede, Works (1672)*, iii. 1.

**trajectory** (trā-jek'to-ri), *n.*; pl. *trajectories* (-riz). [= *F. trajectoire*, trajectory, *OF.* the end of a funnel, also adj., passing over, *< ML. \*trajektorius*, neut. *trajektorium*, a funnel, *< L. trajicere*, pp. *trajectus*, throw over: see *traject*.]

1. The path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; specifically, the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air. Compare *range*, 4.—2. In *geom.*, a curve which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. When the constant angle is a right angle, the trajectory is called an *orthogonal trajectory*.

**trajetourt**, *n.* Same as *tregetour*. *Gower*.

**trajetry**, *n.* Same as *trajetory*.

**tralatation**† (trā-lā'shon), *n.* [= *It. tralazione*, *< L. tralatō(n-)*, equiv. to *translatō(n-)*, a transferring, translation: see *translation*.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

According to the broad *tralatation* of his rude Rhemists.

*Ep. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy*, i. § 14.

**tralatitōn**† (trā-lā'tish'on), *n.* [Irreg. for *tralatation* (after *tralatitōn*).] A departure from the literal use of words; a metaphor.

**tralatitious**† (trā-lā'tish'us), *a.* [= *It. tralatizio*, *< L. tralatiticius, tralatitius*, equiv. to *translatiticius, translatitius*, *< translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer: see *translate*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible*, iv. 1.

**tralatitiously**† (trā-lā'tish'us-li), *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

Written Language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the Eye the same Letters and Words which are pronounced.

*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 8.

**tralineate**† (trā-lin'ē-āt), *v. i.* [After *It. tralignare*, degenerate, *< L. trans*, across, + *linea*, line: see *line*<sup>2</sup>.] To deviate in course or direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,

What are you else but of a bastard-kind?

*Dryden, Wife of Bath*, I. 396.

**Trallian** (tral'ian), *a.* [*< L. Trallianus* (*< Gr. Τράλιανός*), of Tralles, *< Tralles*, also *Trallis*, *< Gr. Τράλλεις*, also *Τράλλος*, a city of Lydia.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Tralles, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.—*Trallian school*, a school of Greek Hellenistic sculpture of the third century B. C., of which the great surviving work is



Trallian School of Greek Hellenistic sculpture, the Farnese Bull, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

the large group known as the Farnese Bull, in the Museum at Naples. This important work, while transgressing the proper limitations of sculpture in the round, exhibits originality, vigor, skill in composition, and a high decorative quality. It is to be paralleled with the Laocoon group of the Rhodian school.

**traluce**† (trā-lu's), *v. i.* [= *It. traluere*, *< L. traluere*, transbore, shine through: see *translucent*.] To shine through. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.



**tralucency** (trā-lū'sen-si), *n.* [*< tralucen(t) +*  
*tralucent*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**tralucen(t)** (trā-lū'sen-t), *a.* [= *It. tralucente*, *<*  
*traluce*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**tralucen** (trā-lū'sen), *a.* [= *It. tralucente*, *<*  
*traluce*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**tralucen** (trā-lū'sen), *a.* [= *It. tralucente*, *<*  
*traluce*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**tralucen** (trā-lū'sen), *a.* [= *It. tralucente*, *<*  
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*traluce*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**tralucen** (trā-lū'sen), *a.* [= *It. tralucente*, *<*  
*traluce*]. See *Tralucen*, Vol. 1, 11.

**Trametes** (trā-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836),  
*< L. trama*, weft; see *trama*.] A genus of po-  
lyporoid fungi, having the pores subrotund,  
obtusely entire, often unequal in depth, and  
sunk in the surface of the pileus. The species  
grow on decaying wood.

**trametoid** (trā-mē'tōid), *a.* [*< Trametes +*  
*-oid*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the genus *Trametes*.

**tram-line** (tram'lin), *n.* [*< tram + line*.] A  
tramway. [Great Britain.]

The problem of the commercial success of electrical pro-  
pulsion on *tramlines* has been solved.

**trammel** (tram'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also  
*trammel*, *trammell*; *< ME. trammelle*, *< OF. trammell*,  
F. *trammel*, more commonly *trémall*, also *tramel*,  
*trameau* = Sp. *trasmallo* = Pg. *trasmallo*, a  
net (cf. Pg. *tramballo*, a clog or trammel for a  
horse), = It. *trammaglio*, dial. *trammaglio*, *trimaj*,  
*tremagg*, a fish-net, bird-net, *< ML. tramacula*,  
*tramacula*, also *tremaculum*, *tremacle*, *tremale*,  
*trimalle*, a fish-net, bird-net, trammel (the forms  
are confused, indicating uncertainty as to the  
etymology); prob. orig. ML. *\*tramacula*, lit. a  
'three-mesh' net, i. e. a net of three layers (dif-  
fering in size of meshes), *< L. tres* (tri-), three,  
+ *macula*, a mesh; see *mail*.] In defs.  
5, 6, 7 the sense suggests a connection with  
*tram*, a bar or beam, but they are appar.  
particular uses of *trammel* in the sense of 'shackle.'  
Cf. *tram*.] 1. A net for fishing; a trawl-net or  
trawl; a drag-net. See *trammel-net*.

Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,  
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.

Quarles, Emblems, li. 3, Epig.  
2. A net for binding up or confining the hair.

Her golden locks she roundly did upbraid  
In breaded *trammels*. Spenser, F. Q., II. li. 15.

3. A shackle; specifically, a kind of shackle  
used for regulating the motions of a horse, and  
making him amble.—4. Whatever hinders ac-  
tivity, freedom, or progress; an impediment.

Prose . . . is loose, easy, and free from *trammels*.  
Goldsmith, Pref. to Poetical Dict.

It is impossible not to be struck with his [William IV.'s]  
extreme good-nature and simplicity, which he cannot or  
will not exchange for the dignity of his new situation and  
the *trammels* of etiquette.

Greville, Memoirs, July 24, 1830.

5. An implement hung in a fireplace to support  
pots and other culinary vessels. Trammels are  
hung from the back-bar or from a crane; they are often  
so constructed in two parts that they can be lengthened  
and shortened.

Our own warm hearth seemed blazing free,  
The crane and pendent *trammels* showed,  
The Turks' heads on the andirons glowed.

Waltier, Snow-Bound.

6. An instrument for drawing ellipses, used by  
joiners and other artificers; an ellipsograph.

One part consists of  
a cross with two  
grooves at right angles;  
the other is a  
beam-compass which  
carries the describing  
pencil, and is guided  
by two pins which  
slide in the grooves.

7. A beam-compass.

**trammel** (tram'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tram-  
melled*, *trammelled*, ppr. *trammelling*, *trammelling*.  
[*< trammel*, *n.*] 1. To catch as in a net; make  
captive; restrain. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch  
With his surcease success, . . .  
We'd jump the life to come. Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 3.

While I am striving . . .  
How to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare  
Your soul in mine. Keats, Lamia, ii.

2. To shackle; confine; hamper.

Mardonius would never have persuaded me, had dreams  
and visions been less constant and less urgent. What  
pious man ought to resist them? Nevertheless, I am still  
surrounded and *trammelled* by perplexities.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Xerxes and Artabanus.

3. To train slavishly; inure to conformity or  
obedience. [Rare.]

Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court.  
Pope, To Gay, Oct. 16, 1727.

**trammeled**, **trammelled** (tram'eld), *p. a.* 1.  
Caught; confined; shackled; hampered.—2.  
Having blazes or white marks on the fore foot  
and hind foot of one side, as if marked by  
trammels: said of a horse.—**Cross-trammeled**,  
having a white fore foot on one side and a white hind foot  
on the other, as a horse.

**trammeler**, **trammeller** (tram'el-er), *n.* [*<*  
*trammel + -er*.] 1. One who or that which

trammels or restrains.—2. One who uses a  
trammel-net.

The net is love's, right worthily supported;  
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth;  
Like *trammellers* this god and goddess spotted  
To take each fowler that in their walks abideth.

An Old-fashioned Lane (1394). (Imp. Diet.)

**trammelet** (tram'el-et), *n.* [*< trammel + -et*.]  
A snare.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets  
Her long dishevelled rose-crowned *trammelets*.  
Wills Reverations (1664). (Sares.)

**trammelled**, **trammeller**. See *trammeled*,  
*trammeler*.

**trammel-net** (tram'el-net), *n.* A sort of drag-  
net for taking fish. It now usually consists of three  
seines of similar form fastened together at their edges.  
The inner net is very loose and full, and of fine thread  
and small mesh. The two outer ones have a mesh from  
3 to 6 inches long, and of coarser thread. The fish pass  
readily through the outer seines and strike the inner net,  
which is thus pocketed through one of the large meshes,  
the fullness of the inner net  
readily permitting this pro-  
trusion. The fish are thus  
held in a kind of pocket.

**trammel-wheel** (tram'-  
el-hwēl), *n.* A mechan-  
ical device for convert-  
ing a reciprocating into  
a circular motion. It con-  
sists of a wheel having on  
one side four slots, like a  
trammel, in which move two  
blocks placed on an arm con-  
nected with a piston-rod. The  
blocks slide in the grooves of the wheel, and cause it to  
make two revolutions to one stroke of the rod. Another  
form consists of a wheel with six slots, and a smaller wheel  
with three arms which travel in the slots. Also called  
*slush-wheel*. E. H. Knight.

**trammer** (tram'er), *n.* [*< tram + -er*.] In  
coal-mining, a putter or drawer. See *putter*, 2.

**trammig** (tram'ing), *n.* [*< tram + -ing*.]  
The operation of adjusting the spindle of a  
millstone to bring it exactly perpendicular with  
the face of the bedstone. When so adjusted  
it is said to be *in tram*; when inclined to the  
face it is *out of tram*.

**tramontana** (trā-mon-tā'nā), *n.* [It.: see *tra-  
montane*.] The north wind; commonly so called  
in the Mediterranean. The name is also given  
to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurt-  
ful in the Archipelago.

**tramontane** (trā-mon'tān or trā-mon-tān'), *a.*  
and *n.* [I. a. Formerly also *tramontain*, q. v.:  
*< OF. tramontain* = Sp. *tramontano*, *< It. tra-  
montano*, beyond the mountains, *< L. transmontanus*,  
beyond the mountains, *< trans*, beyond,  
+ *mon(t)-s*, mountain; see *mount*, *mountain*.  
Cf. *ultramontane*. II. *n.* *< OF. (and F.) tramontane*  
= Pr. *trasmontana*, *trasmontana*, *trasmontana*,  
the polar star, also the north wind, = Sp. *Pg.*  
*It. tramontana*, *< L. transmontana* (sc. *stella*), the  
polar star, thus named in Provence and in the  
north of Italy, because it is there visible beyond  
the Alps.] I. *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond  
the mountains—that is, the Alps: originally  
used by the Italians; hence, foreign; barba-  
rous: then applied to the Italians as being be-  
yond the mountains from Germany, France, etc.  
See *ultramontane*.

A dream; in days like these  
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce  
That to suppose a scene where she presides  
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.

Courper, Task, iv. 538.

2. Coming from the other side of the moun-  
tains: as, *tramontane* wind. Addison, Remarks  
on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 367).

II. *n.* 1. One who lives beyond the moun-  
tains; hence, a stranger; a barbarian. See I.

A happiness  
Those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.  
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hush! I hear Captain Cape's voice—the hideous *tra-  
montane*! A. Murphy, Old Maid, iii. 1.

2. The north wind. See *tramontana*.

**tramosericous** (tram'ō-sē-rish'ius), *a.* [*< L.*  
*trama*, weft (see *tram*), + LL. *sericeus*, silken:  
see *sericeous*.] In entom., having a luster re-  
sembling that of satin, as the elytra of certain  
beetles.

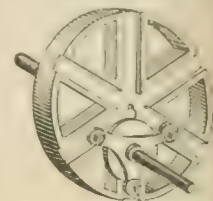
**tramoso** (trā-mō'sō), *n.* See *lypine*, 2.

**tramountain**, *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. tramountaine*, *<*  
*OF. tramountane*, the polar star, the north wind:  
see *tramountane*.] I. *a.* Same as *tramountane*.  
Fuller, Worthies, II. 49.

II. *n.* The pole-star.

I [Lucifer] schal telde vp my trone in the *tramountayne*.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 211.

**tramp** (tramp), *v.* [*< ME. trampen* = MLG. *Lg.*  
*trampen* (MHG. freq. *trampeln*, *> G. trampeln*) =



Trammel wheel with six slots.



Sw. Norw. *trampa* = Dan. *trampa*, tramp, stamp, tread, trample, a secondary verb, from a strong verb seen in Goth. *anatrumpian*, tread upon (press upon); perhaps ult. akin to *trap*, D. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*<sup>1</sup>, *trap*<sup>2</sup>.] **I. trans.** 1. To tread under foot; trample.

It is like unto the camalele; the more ye tread it and trample it, the sweeter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.

T. Stapleton, *Fortress of the Faith* (1565). (Latham)

2. To tread (clothes) in water, so as to cleanse or scour them. [Scotch.]—3. To travel over on foot: as, to *tramp* a country.

**II. intrans.** 1. To walk, especially to walk with heavy step; tread; march; go on foot.

How often did he . . . dread to look over his shoulder, lest he should behold some uncouth being *tramping* close behind him!

Irving, *Sketch Book*, p. 425.

He had *tramped* about the fields of the vacant farm, trying helplessly to look after things which he did not understand.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, v.

2. To go about as a vagrant or vagabond.

**tramp** (tramp), *n.* [*< tramp, v.*] 1. The sound made by the feet in walking or marching.

Then came the *tramp* of horse! Scott, *Antiquary*, xxvi.

The unmercifully lengthened *tramp* of my passing and returning footsteps. Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 38.

2. An excursion or journey on foot; a walk.

It was his delight . . . to organize wood and *tramps*, and to start us on researches similar to his own.

H. B. Stow, *Oldtown*, p. 429.

We shook hands with them all, men, women, and children, resuming our *tramp* about eleven o'clock. We still kept the main traveled road.

The Century, XL 615.

3. A plate of iron worn by ditchers, etc., under the hollow of the foot, to save the shoe in pressing the spade into the earth.—4. An instrument for trimming hedges.—5. An itinerant mechanic: same as *tramper*, 2.—6. An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond. Also *trampler*.

Another class, that of importunate sturdy *tramps*, has been perambulating the country, composed generally of young, idle, and insolent able-bodied men, unamenable to discipline, threatening and committing lawless acts of violence in the workhouses where they obtain nightly shelter. A. Owen, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 267.

The "sturdy beggars" who infested England two or three centuries ago reappear in our midst under the name of *tramps*.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 280.

7. A freight-vessel that does not run in any regular line, but takes a cargo wherever the shipper desire: also used attributively, as in *tramp steamer*. Also called *ocean tramp*. [Slang.]

**tramper** (tram'pér), *n.* [*< tramp + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who tramps.—2. An itinerant mechanic; a workman in search of employment.—3. An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond; a tramp; a gipsy.

They had suddenly perceived . . . a party of gipsies. . . . How the *trampers* might have behaved had the young ladies been more courageous must be doubtful; but such an invitation for attack could not be resisted.

Jane Austen, *Emma*, xxv.

D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town?

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvi.

**tramping-drum** (tram'ping-drum), *n.* In the manufacture of leather, a stuffing-wheel with hollow trunnions, through which warm air or steam is circulated into and out of the drum, while saturating in it a quantity of leather with oil.

**tram-plate** (tram'plät), *n.* A flat iron plate laid as a rail: the earliest form of rail for railways.

**trample** (tram'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trampled*, ppr. *trampling*. [*< ME. trampelen, trampeln* = D. *trampelen* = LG. *trampeln* = MHG. *trampeln*, G. *trampeln*; a freq. of *tramp*.] **I. trans.** To beat or tread down by the tramping or stamping of feet, or by frequent treading; prostrate or crush by treading under foot; tread upon or tread down, literally or figuratively.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet.

Mat. vii. 6.

But that Humane and Divine learning is now *trampled* under the barbarous foot of the Ottoman Horse.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 320.

Was it not enough for thee to stoop so low for our sakes, but that thou shouldst be *trampled* on because thou didst it?

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. vi.

Squadrons of the Prince, *trampling* the flowers.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

In 1869 the present ruler of Austria and Dalmatia strove . . . to *trample* under foot the ancient rights of the freedom of the Bocche di Cattaro.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 236.

**II. intrans.** To tread with repeated force and shock; stamp; hence, to tramp roughshod; tread roughly or contemptuously.

My Muse, to some ears not vnswweet,  
Tempers her words to charming horses' feet  
More oft then to a chamber-melodie.

Sir P. Sidney, *Askepeleia* and *Stella*, lxxxiv.

Certaine others . . . gathered their ananas in the Indians gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. 320.

'Tis the presumptuous and proud man alone who dares to *trample* on those truths which the rest of the world reverence.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. v.

I *trample* on your offers and on you.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Sudden and steady the music, as eight hoofs *trample* and thunder.

Swinburne, *Hesperia*.

**trample** (tram'pl), *n.* [*< trample, v.*] A frequent heavy or rough tread; a trampling.

Under the despicable control, the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

The sound is drawing close.

And speedier than the *trample* of speedy feet it goes.

W. Morris, *Sigurd*, ii.

**trampler** (tram'plér), *n.* [*< trample + -er*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who tramples.—2. A lawyer.

Pity your *trampler*, sir, your poor solicitor.

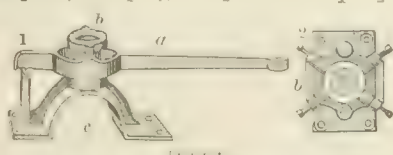
Middleton, *World Tost at Tennis*.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,  
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,  
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,  
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (Nares.)

**trampoos**, *v. i.* See *trampous*.

**trampot** (tram'pot), *n.* [*< tram*<sup>1</sup> + *pot*.] In



1. A device for supporting the foot of a spindle in a mill, consisting of a central spindle and a foot, which is adjustable to center it in a quadrilateral arrangement of set screws.

*milling*, the support in which the foot of the spindle is stepped.

**trampous**, **trampoos** (tram'pus, tram-pös'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trampoused*, *trampoosed*, ppr. *trampousing*, *trampoosing*. [Appar. *< tramp + -ous*, -oos, a merely capricious addition.] To tramp; walk or wander about. [Vulgar.]

Some years ago I landed near to Dover,

And seed strange sights, *trampoosing* England over.

D. Humphreys, *The Yankee in England*. (Earlitt.)

**tramp-pick** (tram'pik), *n.* A kind of lever of iron, about 4 feet long and 1 inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end and having a small degree of curvature there, somewhat like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a rest, about 18 inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot.

**tramroad** (tram'röd), *n.* [Formerly also (once) *dramroad* (a form appar. due to the D. cognate); *< tram*<sup>1</sup>, a rail, + *road*.] A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway. See *tramway*.

**tram-staff** (tram'stáf), *n.* In *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the position of the spindle and millstone, and to test the surface of the stone. One form is called the *red-staff*, because it is rubbed with red chalk or other coloring matter, and leaves a red mark on all prominent points it encounters in passing over the surface of the stone.

**tramway** (tram'wä), *n.* [*< tram*<sup>1</sup>, a rail, + *way*<sup>1</sup>.] The earliest form of railroad. It consisted at first of trams of wood or flat stones, at a later period of wooden stringers covered with strap-iron, and lastly of iron rails. The first tramways were simply rude horse-railroads for the transportation of heavy freight. The term is now applied to all kinds of street-railroads, whether using engines, horses, a cable, or electricity. [Great Britain.]

The smelting furnaces are the centre of activity, and to them *tramways* and railways converge, bearing strings of trucks loaded with materials.

Edinburgh Rev., CXVII. 211.

**tram-wheel** (tram'hwel), *n.* The form of light, flanged, metallic wheel usual on tram-cars.

**transation** (trä-nä'shon), *n.* [*< L. transare* (trans-

*mar*), pp. *transatus*, swim

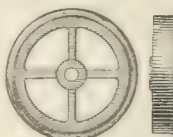
across, *< trans*, across, +

*nare*, swim: see *natant*.]

The act of passing over by

swimming; transnation.

**trance**<sup>1</sup> (tráns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trance*, *trance*, *< OF. \*trance*, passage (found only in the deflected sense: see *trance*<sup>2</sup>), = It. *transito*, passage, *< L. transitus*, a crossing over, transit: see *transit*. Cf. *trance*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A journeying or



Tram wheel.

journey over a country; especially, a tedious journey. [Old and prov. Eng.]—2. A passage, especially a passage inside a house. [Scotch.]

But mair he look'd, and dule saw he,

On the door at the *trance*,

Spots of his dear Lady's hair!

Shining like a lance.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

**trance**<sup>1</sup> (tráns), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *trance*; *< trance*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To tramp; travel.

*Trance* the world over, you shall never *purse* up so much gold as when you were in England.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, v. 2.

**trance**<sup>2</sup> (tráns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trance*, *trance*; *< ME. trance, trance, trauince, < OF. trance*, extreme fear, dread, a trance or swoon (prob. also in orig. sense 'passage'), F. *trance*, extreme fear, = Sp. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, transfer of goods, = Pg. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, = It. *transito*, passage, decease, *< L. transitus*, a passage, *< transire*, pass over: see *transit*, and cf. *trance*<sup>1</sup>. Some derive F. *trance* directly from OF. *transi*, fallen in a swoon, amazed, half-dead, pp. of *transir*, fall in a swoon, lit. go over.] 1. A passing away or apart; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; a state of insensibility to mundane things; a rapture; an ecstasy.

Now hast thou sit as in a *trance*, and seen

To thy soul's joy, and honour of thy house,

The trophies and the triumphs of thy men.

Peele, *Battle of Alcazar*, v.

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened.

Acts x. 10, 11.

Some have their supernaturall *trances* or raptures: some dwell amongst men, some by themselves apart.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 307.

2. A state of perplexity or bewilderment; amaze.

Both stood like old acquaintance in a *trance*,

Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1595.

3. In *med.*, catalepsy; ecstasy; the hypnotic state.

**trance**<sup>2</sup> (tráns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tranced*, ppr. *trancing*. [*< trance*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *entranced*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To entrance; place in or as in a trance or rapture.

The trumpets sounded,

And there I left him *tranced*.

Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 218.

I trod as one *tranced* in some rapturous vision.

Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, v. 17.

2. To hold or bind with or as with a charm or spell; overspread or shroud as with a spell; charm; enchant.

A *tranced* summer-night.

Keats, *Hyperion*, i.

**trancedly** (tránsed-li), *adv.* In a trance-like or spell-bound manner; like one in a trance.

Then stole I up, and *trancedly*

Gazed on the Persian girl alone.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

**tranché** (F. pron. trôn-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. cf. *trancher*, cut: see *trench*.] In *her.*, party per bend.

**tranect**, *n.* See the quotation under *traject*.

**traneen** (trä-nén'), *n.* [*< Ir. trainín, traithín*, a little stalk of grass, the herb-bennet.] A grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. Britten and Holland. [Irish.]—Not worth a *traneen*, not worth a rush.

**trangam**, **trangamet**, *n.* Same as *trangram*.

**trangle** (trang'gl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, one of the diminutives of the fesse, by some writers considered as a bar, by others as a closet or barrulet.

**trangram**<sup>1</sup> (trang'gram), *n.* [Also *trangram*, *trangame*, *trankum*; appar. an arbitrary var. of *trangram* or perhaps of *anagram*.] Something trumpety, unusual, or of no value; a gimcrack.

But go, thou *Trangame*, and carry back those *Trangames*, which thou hast stol'n or purloin'd.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

What a devil's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen? Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*, iii. 6.

"But, hey-day, what have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" "And meet time it was, when you usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to inquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing."

Scott, *Abbot*, ix.

**trank** (trangk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glove-making*, an oblong piece taken from the skin, from which the shape of the glove is cut by a knife in a press. E. H. Knight.

**tranka** (trang'kū), *n.* A long cylindrical box balanced and juggled with by the feet of an acrobat.

**trankeh** (trang'ke), *n.* [Pers.] A large boat of a type used in the Persian Gulf.







*transcendente* = Pg. *transcendente* = It. *trascendente* = G. *transcendent*, < L. *transcendent* (t-ns, ppr. of *transcendere*, surpass, transcend; see *transcend*.) I. a. 1. Surpassing; excelling; superior or supreme; extraordinary; as, *transcendent* worth.

Clothed with transcendent brightness.

Milton, P. L., l. 86.

The Lords accused the Commons for their transcendent misbehaviour.

Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1673.

2. In *scholastic philos.*, not included under one of the ten categories; higher than the categories.—3. In *Kantian philos.*, transcending experience; unrealizable in experience; not an object of possible experience.

For any question or theorem which might pass beyond possible experience Kant reserved the term *transcendent*.

Adamson, Fichte, p. 112.

4. Transcending the universe of matter; not essentially connected with the universe; not cosmic: as, a *transcendent* deity. **Transcendent judgment, univocation**, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. Preeminent, surpassing, supereminent, unequalled, unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless.

II. n. 1. That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.

This power of remission is a *transcendent*, passing through all the parts of the priestly offices.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

2. In *metaph.*: (a) A reality above the categories or predicaments. The transcendents were said to be six: Ens, Res (thing), Aliquid (something), Unum (one), Verum (true), Bonum (good); or five, Ens being omitted. (b) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. Compare I., 3.—3. In *math.*, a transcendental expression or function.

**transcendental** (tràn-sen-den'tal), a. and n. [= F. *transcendental* = Sp. *transcendental*, *transcendental* = Pg. *transcendental* = It. *trascendente* = G. *transcendental*; as *transcendent* + -al.] I. a. 1. Same as *transcendent*, 1.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain as we do, yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these and of all other things.

N. Green, Cosmologia Sacra.

2. In *philos.*: (a) In Aristotelian philosophy, extending beyond the bounds of a single category. The doctrine implied is that every strictly univocal predicate is contained under one of the ten predicaments; but there are certain predicates, as *being* (ens), *one*, *true*, *good*, which are univocal in a modified but not very clearly defined sense, which extend over all the predicaments or categories. (b) In Cartesian philosophy, predicable both of body and of spirit. **Clauberg**. (c) Pertaining to the existence in experience of a priori elements; a priori. This is chiefly a Kantian term, but was also used by Dugald Stewart. See *Kantianism*, *category*, *a priori*.

*Transcendental* and *transcendent* do not mean the same thing. The principles of the pure understanding, which we explained before, are meant to be only of empirical, and not of *transcendental* application, that is, they cannot transcend the limits of experience. A principle, on the contrary, which removes those landmarks, nay, insists on our transcending them, is called *transcendent*.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 256.

The belief which all men entertain of the existence of the material world (I mean their belief of its existence independently of that of perceptive beings), and their expectation of the continued uniformity of the laws of nature, belong to the same class of ultimate or elemental laws of thought with those which have been just mentioned. The truths which form their objects are of an order so radically different from what are commonly called truths, in the popular acceptance of that word, that it might perhaps be useful for logicians to distinguish them by some appropriate appellation, such, for example, as that of *metaphysical* or *transcendental* truths. They are not principles or data . . . from which any consequence can be deduced, but form a part of those original stamina of human reason, which are equally essential to all the pursuits of science, and to all the active concerns of life.

D. Stewart, Collected Works (ed. Hamilton), III. 44.

(d) In Schellingian philosophy, explaining matter and all that is objective as a product of subjective mind.—3. Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, every-day, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant.

The soul, as recognized in the philosophy of the lower races, may be defined as an ethereal surviving being, conceptions of which preceded and led up to the more *transcendental* theory of the immaterial and immortal soul, which forms part of the theology of the higher nations.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 21.

4. Not capable of being produced by the algebraical operations of addition, multiplication, involution, and their inverse operations. The commonest transcendental functions are *e<sup>x</sup>*, *log x*, *sin x*, etc.—**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**. See *reproduction*.—**Transcendental amphiboly**. See *amphiboly*.—**Transcendental analytic**, that part of transcendental logic which treats of

the elements of pure intellectual cognition and the principles without which generally no object can be thought; the decomposition of our collective cognition a priori into the elements of pure intellectual cognition.—**Transcendental anatomy**. See *anatomy*.—**Transcendental apperception**, the original invariable self-consciousness, in which every thought is brought to logical unity.

—**Transcendental cognition**. Same as *transcendental knowledge*.—**Transcendental critic**, the doctrine of the correctness of human cognition, showing how far it is to be trusted, and what elements are subjective, what objective.—**Transcendental curve**. See *curve*.—**Transcendental deduction**, the explanation of the way in which concepts a priori can refer to objects.—**Transcendental dialectic**, the destructive part of transcendental logic, showing how the speculative reason falls into fallacies, owing to the nature of the mind.—**Transcendental equation**. See *equation*.—**Transcendental esthetic**, the Kantian doctrine of the forms of pure sensibility, space, and time.—**Transcendental exposition**, the definition of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.—**Transcendental function, geometry, idealism**. See the nouns.—**Transcendental ideality**, the mode of existence of space and time according to the Kantian theory—that they are real in the sense of truly belonging to real phenomenal objects, but unreal in so far as they are elements imported by the mind.—**Transcendental imagination**, the reproductive synthesis which takes place in all perception.—**Transcendental knowledge**. (a) As used by Kant, knowledge concerning a priori concepts of objects. (b) Knowledge a priori. **Sir W. Hamilton**.—**Transcendental locus**, a locus which in the ordinary system of coordinates is represented by a transcendental equation.—**Transcendental logic**, the critic of thought; the theory of the origin of our knowledge in those elements of conception which cannot be attributed to sense.—**Transcendental object**, the unknown real object, according to the Kantian theory. See *universal*.—**Transcendental paradoxism**. See *paradoxism*.—**Transcendental perfection**, that perfection which consists in the presence of all that is necessary to the essence of the thing to which it belongs.—**Transcendental philosophy**. See *philosophy*.

—**Transcendental place**, the fact that a concept belongs either to sensibility on the one hand, or to the pure understanding on the other; the determination of an object either to be a phenomenon or to be a thing in itself.

—**Transcendental quantity**. (a) The degree with which a quality is possessed.

There is also another quantity improperly so called, which consists not in the extension of parts, but in the perfection and virtue of every thing. Hence uses it to be called the quantity of perfection and quantity of virtue.

For the essential perfections of things and virtues are composed of divers degrees, as the quantity of a heap or mole of several parts. This, because diffused almost through all the categories, uses to be called a *transcendental quantity*.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman (1697), I. v. 2.

(b) The value of a transcendental function.—**Transcendental reality**. Same as *absolute reality* (which see, under *absolute*).—**Transcendental reflection**, the faculty by which, according to Kant, we are immediately aware of the faculty which has furnished a concept, whether sense or understanding. See *reflection*.—**Transcendental relation, schema, surface**, etc. See the nouns.—**Transcendental synthesis**, a synthesis performed by the mind which occurs without reference to the nature of the intuitions, but refers merely to their spatial or temporal form.—**Transcendental topic**, the doctrine of transcendental places.—**Transcendental truth**. (a) The conformity of an object to the logical principle of consistency. (b) A first principle.—**Transcendental unity**, a unity brought about by the mind's action in cognition.

II. n. A transcendent conception, such as thing, something, one, true, good.

**transcendentalism** (tràn-sen-den'tal-izm), n. [*transcendental* + -ism.] 1. The character of being transcendental. Specifically—2. In

*philos.*, in general, the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought. (a) Originally, the critical philosophy of Kant. (b) Usually, the principles of F. W. J. von Schelling. Especially applied in this sense to the teachings of Hedge, Emerson, and other American followers of Schelling.

**transcendentalist** (tràn-sen-den'tal-ist), n. [*transcendental* + -ist.] An adherent of some form of transcendentalism; especially, an American follower of Schelling.

**transcendentality** (tràn-sen-den'tal-i-ti), n. [*transcendental* + -ity.] The character of being transcendental. [Rare.]

**transcendentalize** (tràn-sen-den'tal-iz), v. t. To render transcendental; interpret from a transcendental point of view.

**transcendentally** (tràn-sen-den'tal-i), adv. In a transcendental manner; from a transcendental point of view; a priori.

**transcendently** (tràn-sen'dent-li), adv. In a transcendent manner; surpassingly; extraordinarily.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendentally* called the word of truth.

South, Sermons.

**transcendence** (tràn-sen'dent-nes), n. Transcendence.

**transcendible** (tràn-sen'di-bl), a. [*transcend* + -ible.] Capable of being climbed over or passed over.

It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane.

Translation of Plutarch's *Morals*, II. 354. (Latham.)

**transcension** (tràn-sen'shon), n. [*L.* as if *transcensio* (n-), < *transcendere*, surpass, transcend; see *transcend*.] A passing over or beyond.

Many a shady hill,

And many an echoing valley, many a field

Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield

Their safe *transcension*.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's *Hymn to Hermes*, l. 185.

**transcolate** (tràn'skō-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp.

*transcolated*, ppr. *transcolating*. [*L.* *trans*, through, + *colare*, pp. *colatus*, filter, strain; see *colander*.] To strain; cause to pass through, or as through, a sieve or colander; filter; percolate. [Rare.]

The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air.

Harvey.

**transcolation** (tràn'skō-lā'shon), n. [*transcolate* + -ion.] The act of transcolating, or the state of being transcolated; percolation. [Rare.]

Mere *transcolation* may by degrees take away that which the chymists call the fixed salt; and for the volatile salt of it, which being a more spirituous thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so neither can it be by *transcolation*.

Stillingfleet, *Origines Sacre*, iii. 1. (Latham.)

**transcontinental** (tràn-kon-ti-nen'tal), a. [*trans* + *continent* + -al.] Across the continent; on the other side of a continent: as, a *transcontinental* journey; *transcontinental* railways.

**transcorporate** (tràn-kôr'pô-rât), v. i. [*L.* *transcorporate*, pp. of *\*transcorporare*, pass from one body into another, < *L.* *trans*, over, + *corpus* (corpore-), body; see *corporate*, v.] To pass from one body to another; transmigrate, as the soul. **Sir T. Browne**, *Urn-burial*, iv.

**transcribbler** (tràn-skrib'lér), n. [*trans* + *scribble* + -er.] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiarist. [Contemptuous.]

He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must.

Gray, To T. Wharton, Sept. 11, 1746.

**transcribe** (tràn-skrib'), v. t.; pret. and pp.

*transcribed*, ppr. *transcribing*. [= F. *transcrire* = Pr. *transcriure* = Sp. *transcribir* = Pg. *transcrever* = It. *transcrivere*, *transcrivere*, < *L.* *transcribere*, *transscribere*, write again in another place, transcribe, copy, < *trans*, over, + *scribere*, write; see *scribe*.] 1. To copy out in writing: as, to *transcribe* the text of a document; to *transcribe* a letter.

They work daily and hard at the Catalogue, which they intend to Print; I saw 10 thick Folios of it fairly *transcrib'd* for the Press.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 107.

2. In *music*, to arrange (a composition) for performance by a different voice or instrument from that for which it was originally written.

**transcriber** (tràn-skri'bér), n. [*transcribe* + -er.] One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.

I pray you desire your servants, or whoever else are the transcribers of my books, to keep them from blotting and soiling.

W. Dugdale (Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 175).

**transcript** (tràn'skript), n. [= F. *transcrit* = It. *transcritto*, *transcritto*, < *ML.* *transcriptum*, a copy, neut. of *L.* *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, copy, transcribe; see *transcribe*.] 1. A writing made from and according to an original; a copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original.

South, Sermons.

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.

Glanville.

**transcription** (tràn-skrip'shon), n. [*L.* *transcription* = Sp. *transcripcion*, *transcripcion* = It. *transcrizione*, < *LL.* *transcriptio* (n-), a transcription, transfer, < *L.* *transcribere*, pp. *transcriptus*, transcribe; see *transcribe*.] 1. The act of transcribing or copying; as, errors of *transcription*.

[This] was by *transcription* successively corrupted, until it arrived in a most depraved copy at the press.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, Pref.

2. A copy; a transcript.—3. In *music*, the arrangement (usually with more or less modification or variation) of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed. Also called *scoring*.

**transcriptional** (tràn-skrip'shon-al), a. [*transcription* + -al.] Of or pertaining to transcription; as, *transcriptional* errors.

**transcriptive** (tràn-skrip'tiv), a. [*L.* *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, transcribe, + -iv.] Concerned with, occurring in, or performing transcription; having the character of a transcript or copy.







**transfer-day** (trâns-fêr'-dā), *n.* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Scammonds.*

**transferee** (trâns-fêr-ē'), *n.* [*< transfer + -ee.*] The person to whom a transfer is made.

**transfer-elevator** (trâns-fêr-el'ē-vā-tôr), *n.* An elevator or crane for transferring the cargo of one vessel to another, and for similar service. *E. H. Knight.*

**transference** (trâns-fêr-ens), *n.* [Also *transference*; *< transfer + -ence.*] 1. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage or conveyance of anything from one place or person to another; transfer.

There is . . . a never ceasing *transference* of solid matter from the land to the ocean—*transference*, however, which entirely escapes cognizance by the sight, since the matter is carried down in a state of invisible solution.

*Huxley, Physiography, viii.*

2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives; revival and continuance.

**transfereñtial** (trâns-fêr-enshāl), *a.* [*< transference + -ial.*] Pertaining to or involving transference.

So the Energy of Kinesis is seen to be a mere *transfereñtial* mode from one kind of separation to another.

*Nature, XXXIX, 290.*

**transfer-gilding** (trâns-fêr-gil'ding), *n.* In *ceram.*: (a) Gilding done by transferring to biscuit a pattern of any sort in oil, and then applying gold in the form of powder, when a sufficient amount clings to the surface to allow of burnishing. (b) Gilding done by transferring gold with oil or some other medium from the paper to the biscuit.

**transfer-ink** (trâns-fêr-ingk), *n.* In *lithog.*, a mixture of tallow, wax, soap, and shellac with fine dry black, which, after manipulation with water, is used as the medium for writing or drawing on, or of transfer to, a lithographic stone.

**transfereñgraphy** (trâns-fêr-rog'ra-fî), *n.* [*< transfer + Gr. γράφω, < γράφειν, write.*] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**transfer-paper** (trâns-fêr-pā'pêr), *n.* 1. In *lithog.*, paper coated in a thin film with a preparation of glue, starch, and flake-white, which readily receives an impression of transfer-ink, and as readily transfers it to a stone.—2. See *paper*.

**transfer-press** (trâns-fêr-pres), *n.* Same as *transfer-machine*.

**transfer-printing** (trâns-fêr-prin'ting), *n.* 1. The process of making an impression on transfer-paper.—2. Printing from a stone that has been prepared with a transfer.—3. In *ceram.*, a common method of decorating the surface of fine earthenware used for table-service, etc. An engraving is made upon a copperplate, and impressions of this on paper are applied to the ware. The process is of two kinds. (a) Press-printing is done upon the biscuit. The color which is applied to the copperplate is mixed with oil, and is kept hot during the process of mixing and application. When this has been printed upon paper, the latter is laid upon the ware, and is rubbed forcibly upon the back; it is then plunged into water, and the paper is washed off, while the color mixed with oil remains upon the biscuit. The oil is then entirely driven away by heat in the hardening-kiln. This is necessary, because the glaze would otherwise be rejected by the oily color. (b) Bat-printing is done upon the glaze, the engraved copperplate being oiled and then cleaned off, so that the oil remains in the engraved lines; this is transferred to a surface of glue, and from that to the already glazed pottery, upon which the design appears in pure oil, the color being afterward dusted upon it, and adhering to the oil until fired in the enamel-kiln.

**transferral**, *n.* See *transferat*.

**transference** (trâns-fêr'ens), *n.* See *transference*.

**transferrer** (trâns-fêr'êr), *n.* [*< transfer + -er.*] 1. One who or that which transfers; an implement used in transferring something.

A system of vessels which continues . . . to be the *transferrer* of nutriment from the places where it is absorbed and prepared to the places where it is needed for growth and repair.

*H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 406.*

Specifically—2. One who makes a transfer or conveyance.—3. In an air-pump, a base-plate for a receiver, by means of which it can be withdrawn from the pump when exhausted. *E. H. Knight.*

**transfer-resistance** (trâns-fêr-rê-sis'tans), *n.* In electrolytic or voltaic cells, an apparent resistance to the passage of the current from the metal to the liquid, or vice versa.

**transferrability** (trâns-fêr-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< transferrable + -ity (see -ality).*] See *transferrability*.

**transferrable** (trâns-fêr-i-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. transferable* = *It. trasferibile*; as *transfer + -ible*.] See *transferable*.

**transferring-machine** (trâns-fêr'ing-mā-shēn), *n.* An apparatus used for transferring an engraving on a steel plate to a soft steel roller which may be hardened and used for printing. It is especially used for preparing printing-blocks or rollers for bank-notes. Also called *transfer-press*. *E. H. Knight.*

**transfer-work** (trâns-fêr-wêrk), *n.* Decoration by transferring or transfer-printing.

**transfigure** (trâns-fîg'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigured*, ppr. *transfiguring*. [*< L. transfiguratus*, pp. of *transfigurare*, transform, transfigure; see *transfigure*.] To transfigure. [Rare.]

High heaven is there

*Transfigured, transcendit.*

*Byron, Prophecy of Dante, iv.*

**transfiguration** (trâns-fîg-ū-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. transfiguration* = *Pr. transfiguratiō* = *Sp. transfiguraciō* = *Pg. transfiguraciō* = *It. transfigurazione*, *< L. transfiguratio(n)*, a change of form, *< transfigurare*, transfigure; see *transfigure*.] 1. A change of form or appearance; particularly, the change in the personal appearance of Christ, in the presence of three of his disciples (Peter, James, and John), described in Mat. xvii. 1-9; hence, some similar transformation. Of the nature and source of Christ's transfiguration the Scripture offers no explanation. It took place on "an high mountain apart," generally supposed to be either Mount Hermon or Mount Tabor.

2. [*cap.*] A festival observed in the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Anglican Churches on August 6th, in commemoration of Christ's transfiguration.—*Syn. 1.* See *transform*, *v. t.*

**transfigure** (trâns-fîg'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigured*, ppr. *transfiguring*. [*< ME. transfiguren*, *< OF. (and F.) transfigurer* = *Pr. transfigurar*, *trasfigurar* = *Sp. Pg. transfigurar* = *It. transfigurare*, *trasfigurare*, *< L. transfigurare*, change the figure or form of, *< trans*, over, + *figurare*, form, shape, *< figura*, form, figure; see *figure*.] 1. To transform; change the outward form or appearance of: specifically used of the transfiguration of Christ.

I noot wher she be womman or goddesse;

But Venus is it, sothly as I gesse.

. . . Venus, if it be thy wil,

Vow in this gadyn thus to *transfigure*.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 247.*

And Merlyn com to Vlynn, and *transfigured* hym to the seinblance of Iurdan, and than seim hym to the kyng.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 76.*

Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun; and his raiment was white as the light. Mat. xvii. 2.

2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; elevate and glorify; idealize: often with direct or indirect allusion to the transfiguration of Christ.

There on the dnis sat another king,

Wearing his robes, his crown, his signet-ring;

King Robert's self in features, form, and height,

But all *transfigured* with angelic light!

It was an Angel.

*Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Robert of Sicily.*

= *Syn. Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

**transfigurement** (trâns-fîg'ūr-ment), *n.* [= *It. transfiguramento*, *trasfiguramento*; as *transfigure + -ment*.] A transfiguration. [Rare.]

When love dawned on that world which is my mind,

Then did the outer world wherein I went

Suffer a sudden strange *transfigurement*.

*R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, When Love Dawned.*

**transfission** (trâns-fîsh'on), *n.* [*< L. trans*, across, + *fissio(n)*, a cleaving; see *fission*.] Transverse fission; cross-section, as a natural process of multiplication with some low animals.

**transfix** (trâns-fîks'), *v. t.* [*< L. transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere* (> *It. trafiggere*), *transfix*, *< trans*, through, + *figere*, fix, fasten; see *fix*.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; transpierce; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear; also, to fasten by something sharp thrust through.

Her trembling hart . . .

Quite through *transfixed* with a deadly dart.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 21.*

= *Syn. Pierce*, etc. See *punctate*.

**transfixation** (trâns-fîk-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< transfix + -ation*.] Same as *transfixion*. *Laurel*, 1889, l. 273.

**transfixed** (trâns-fîkst'), *a.* In *her.*, represented as pierced with a spear, sword, or other weapon, which is always specified.

**transfixion** (trâns-fîk'shōn), *n.* [= *F. transfixion* = *Sp. transfixiō* = *Pg. transfixiō*; as *transfix + -ion*.] 1. The act of transfixing, or piercing through; the act of piercing and thus fastening.—2. The state of being transfixed or pierced. [Rare.]

Christ shed blood . . . in his scourging, in his affliction, in his *transfixion*. *Bp. Hall, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.*

3. In *surg.*, a method of amputating by piercing the limb transversely with the knife and cutting from within outward.

In cutting the posterior flap by *transfixion* . . . the surgeon should always support it with his left hand.

*Bryant, Surgery, p. 941.*

**transfluent** (trâns-flū-ent), *a.* [*< L. transfluere* (*t*)-s, pp. of *transfluere*, flow or run through, *< trans*, through, + *fluere*, flow; see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing or running across or through: as, a *transfluent* stream.—2. In *her.*, represented as running or pouring through: thus, a bridge of three arches sable, water *transfluent* azure.

**transflux** (trâns-fluks'), *n.* [*< L. trans*, through, + *fluxus*, a flowing; see *flux*, and cf. *transfluent*.] A flowing through or beyond. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**transforate** (trâns-fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transforated*, ppr. *transforating*. [*< L. transforatus*, pp. of *transforare* (> *It. traforare* = *Pr. transforar*, *trasforar*), pierce through, *< trans*, through, + *forare*, bore, pierce; see *foramen*. Cf. *perforate*.] To bore through; perforate; specifically, in *surg.*, to perforate repeatedly (the base of the fetal skull) in performing craniotomy.

**transformation** (trâns-fō-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< transforate + -ion*.] The act of transforating, as in craniotomy.

**transform** (trâns-fōrm'), *v.* [*< ME. transfor men*, *< OF. (and F.) transformen* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. transformar* = *It. trasformare*, *trasformare*, *< L. transformare*, change the shape of, transform, *< trans*, over, + *formare*, form, shape, *< forma*, form; see *form*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To change the form of; metamorphose; change to something dissimilar.

Love may transform me to an oyster.

*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 25.*

But ah! by constant heed I know

How oft the sadness that I show

*Transforms* thy smiles to looks of woe.

*Courper, To Mary.*

The delicately-reared imaginations of great investigators of natural things have from time to time given birth to hypotheses—guesses at truth—which have suddenly transformed a whole department of knowledge.

*E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 8.*

2. Specifically, in *alchemy*, to change into another substance; transmute.

The victor sees his fairy gold

*Transformed*, when won, to drossy mould.

*Scott, Rokeby, i. 31.*

3. To change the nature, character, or disposition of.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind.

*Rom. xii. 2.*

These dispositions, that of late *transform* you

From what you rightly are. *Shak., Lear, i. 4. 242.*

4. In *math.*, to alter from one figure or expression to another differing in form but equal in quantity. See *transformation*, 4.—*Syn. 1-3.* *Transform*, *Transmute*, *Transfigure*, and *Metamorphose* agree in representing a thorough change, *transform* being the most general word. *Transform* is the only one that applies to change in merely external aspect, as by a change in garments, but it applies also to internal change, whether physical or spiritual: as, the caterpillar is *transformed* into the butterfly; the drunkard is *transformed* into a self-controlling man. *Transmute* is founded upon the idea of a rearrangement of material, but it really notes the highest degree or the most remarkable forms of change, a complete change of nature, amounting even to the miraculous or the impossible: as, to *transmute* iron into gold; the word is figurative when not applied to physical change. *Transfigure* is controlled in its signification by the use of the word in connection with the change in the appearance of Jesus Christ, as related in Mat. xvii., Mark ix., and Luke ix. It applies only to a change in aspect by which a spiritual uplifting seems to exalt and glorify the whole person, and especially the countenance. *Metamorphose* now seems figurative when not used with scientific exactness according to the definitions under *metamorphosis*.

II. *intrans.* To change in appearance or character; undergo transformation; be metamorphosed: as, some insects *transform* under ground; the pupa *transforms* into the imago.

Merlin that was with hem *transformed* in to the seinblance of a yonge knyght of xv yere age.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.*

His hair *transforms* to down.

*Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.*



**transformable** (tranz-fôr'mă-bl), *a.* [*F. trans-*

*formabilis*, *L.*] Capable of being transformed.

*H. Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 47.

**transformance** (tranz-fôr'măns), *n.* [*F. trans-*

*formance*, *L.*] A transformation; a semblance;

*transformance of a person as you may be sure will keep*

*you from being deceived.* *Chambers*, May-day, ii. 4.

**transformation** (tranz-fôr'mă'shôn), *n.* [*F. trans-*

*formation*, *L.*] *Sp. transformación, transform-*

*iento*, *Port. transformação*, *It. trasformazio-*

*ne*, *Fr. transformation*, *L.L. transformatio*, *n.*, a

change of shape, *L. transformator*, change the

shape of; see *transform*.] 1. The act or opera-

tion of transforming, or the state of being trans-

formed; a change in form, appearance, nature,

disposition, condition, or the like.

*Transformation of apostate man*

*From fool to wise, from earthly to divine.*

*Is work to him that needs him.*

*Chambers*, Task, v. 495.

The transformation of barren rock into life-supporting

soil takes countless ages.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 378.

2. In *bot.*, metamorphosis, in any sense; espe-

cially, the metamorphosis of those organisms

which undergo obvious and great changes of

form, as that of insects in passing from the

larval to the imaginal state. *Metamorphosis* is the

most frequent technical term. By some zoologists *trans-*

*formation* is restricted to the series of changes which



FIGURE 10. (a) Larva, (b) pupa, (c) adult insect, showing transformation. (a) Larva, (b) pupa, (c) adult insect, showing transformation. (a) Larva, (b) pupa, (c) adult insect, showing transformation.

every germ undergoes in completing the embryonic condition, as those observed within the egg; while *metamorphosis*, according to the same authorities, designates the alterations which are undergone after exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual. But this distinction of the synonymous words is seldom maintained. See *metamorphosis*, 2, 4, and compare *transformation*.

3. The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists.

—4. In *math.*, a passage in the imagination

from one figure or expression to another differ-

ent in form but equal in quantity. Thus, the vol-

ume of an oblique prism is ascertained by a transforma-

tion of it into a right prism of equal volume. Especially

(a) The passage from one algebraical expression to an-

other in other terms. (b) The passage from one equation

to another expressive of the same relation, by substitut-

ing for the independent variables it involves their val-

ues in terms of another set of such variables equal in

number to the old ones. This is called a *transformation*

of the equation, but when this denotes a locus, and one

set of coordinates is substituted for another, it is inaccur-

ately but universally called a *transformation of the coor-*

*ordinates*. (c) A correspondence. If in the transformation

of coordinates the new coordinates are conceived to be

measured in a different space or locus in quo, a projection

or correspondence has taken place, and this, being still

called a *transformation*, gives rise to such phrases as *trans-*

*formation between two planes*. Thus, if in the equation of

a conic we substitute  $x = 1 + y, y = 1 + z$ , we effect a

transformation of the equation. This may be regarded as

signifying a mere transformation of coordinates; but if

$x, y, z$  are conceived to be coordinates of a correspond-

ing point in the same or another plane, and measured

similarly to  $x, y, z$ , we have a transformation between the

planes, which transforms the conic into a unicursal quartic.

The whole analytical theory being identical under the

two interpretations, the word *transformation* has been

unavoidably transferred from one application to the other.

5. In *pathol.*, a morbid change in a part, which

consists in the conversion of its texture into

one which is natural to some other part, as

when soft parts are converted into cartilage or

bone. Such transformation is generally a de-

generative or retrograde metamorphosis.—6.

In *physiol.*, the change which takes place in

the component parts of the blood during its

passage from the minute arteries through the

capillary system of vessels into the radicles of

87. The shape to which some person or thing has been transformed.

If it should come to the ear of the court how I have been transformed, and how my *transformation* has been washed and cudgelled, they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5. 98.

**Arguesian transformation**, a transformation between two spaces where the relation between the two sets of point- or line-coordinates is defined by the equations  $x = ay + z, y = az + w$ . Every surface will thus be transformed into a surface having the edges of the tetrahedron of reference as nodal lines.—**Backlund's transformation**, a transformation between two pseudospherical surfaces having equal negative curvature.—**Bilinear transformation**, a transformation defined by a bilinear equation.—**Biquadratic transformation**, a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are biquadratic functions of them.—**Birational transformation**, a transformation where the variables of each of the two sets are rational functions of those of the other set. When the variables are homogeneous coordinates, and the transformation is not linear, there is a certain nodal locus whose correspondence is indeterminate.—**Caseous or cheesy transformation**. See *caseous*.—**Cremona transformation**, a birational transformation between two planes. Every curve in one plane is transformed into a curve of the same deficiency in the other plane, and there are certain nodal points through which all such curves pass, having certain lines as multiple tangents.—**Cubic transformation**, a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are cubic functions of them.—**Degree of a transformation**. See the quotation.

When the points of a space  $S$  have a (1, 1) correspondence with those of another space  $s$  in such a manner that the planes and the right lines of  $s$  correspond to surfaces  $F$  of  $m$ th order, and to curves  $C$  of the  $n$ th order in the former space  $S$ , I say that the transformation of  $s$  into  $S$  is of the  $m$ th degree, and that the inverse transformation is of the  $n$ th degree. *Cremona*.

**Determinant of a linear transformation**. See *determinant*. **Hessian transformation**, a transformation of a ternary quantic, obtained by substituting for the homogeneous variables the umbrae  $A_1, A_2, A_3$ , which are such that  $A_1 A_2, A_1 A_3, A_2 A_3$ , etc., are the minors of the Hessian of the quantic.—**Homographic transformation**. (a) A transformation between two planes or spaces such that the point-coordinates in one correspond to tangential coordinates in the other. (b) A transformation by means of a lineal equation connecting the old variable with the new one. Such a transformation is called *homographic* because it does not alter the value of an anharmonic ratio.—**Imaginary transformation**. See *imaginary*.—**Infinitesimal transformation**, a transformation in which the variables are increased by infinitesimal amounts. The infinitesimal transformation  $\xi, \eta$  is that which results from the substitution of  $x + \xi, y + \eta$  for  $x, y$ , where  $\xi$  is infinitesimal. If this substitution can be made in a differential equation by virtue of that equation, the equation is said to admit the infinitesimal transformation  $\xi, \eta$ .—**Landen's transformation** [named after its discoverer, the English mathematician John Landen (1719–1800)], a transformation of an elliptic integral of the first species by which its modulus is changed from  $k$  to the arithmetico-geometrical mean of  $k$  and unity.—**Lie's transformation**, a transformation in which to all the lines tangent to one surface at each point correspond all the spheres tangent to another surface at a corresponding point.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation by means of a system of equations giving the values of the old variables as linear functions of the new.—**Line-point transformation**, a transformation in which lines correspond to points.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**. See *modular*.—**Modulus of a linear transformation**. See *modulus*.—**Order of a transformation**. Same as *degree of a transformation*.—**Orthogonal transformation**, a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the variables remains unchanged.—**Polar transformation**. (a) A transformation in which two variables  $r$  and  $\theta$  are replaced by two others  $\rho$  and  $\phi$ , by means of the equations  $\theta = m\phi, \log r = m \log \rho$ . The geometrical effect is that of passing from the stereographic to Lagrange's map-projection (which see, under *projection*). (b) A transformation by means of polar triangles in spherical trigonometry.—**Quadratic or quadric transformation**, a transformation in which each of the old variables is a quadratic function of the new ones; especially, a quadratic Cremona transformation where to a right line in either of two planes corresponds a conic in the other, with three nodal points.—**Rational transformation**. See *rational*.—**Reciprocal transformation**, a transformation by means of the equations  $x : y : z = x_1^{-1} : y_1^{-1} : z_1^{-1}$ .—**Transformation by symmetric functions**, a transformation of an equation by substituting for the variable a rational function of the roots by means of the properties of symmetric functions.—**Transformation of energy**. See *transformation of energy*, under *energy*.—**Tschirnhausen transformation**, the expression of any rational function of an unknown by means of a given algebraic equation in that unknown, as an integral function of a degree less than that of the given equation.—**Unimodular transformation**. See *unimodular*.—**Syn**. See *transform*, v. t.

**transformation-scene** (tranz-fôr'mă'shôn-sen), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene which changes in sight of the audience; specifically, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the immediately following harlequinade.

**transformative** (tranz-fôr'mă-tiv), *a.* [*L. transformatus*, pp. of *transformare*, transform (see *transform*), + *-iv*.] Having power or a tendency to transform.

**transformator** (tranz-fôr'mă-tor), *n.* [*< NL.*

*transformator*, *< L. transformare*, transform: see

*transform*.] In *elect.*, same as *transformer*.

**transformer** (tranz-fôr'mér), *n.* One who or

that which transforms. The alternate-current trans-

former, which is the one most extensively used in elec-

tricity, is an apparatus similar to an induction-coil, con-

sisting of two coils of insulated wire wound on an iron

core for the purpose of furnishing, by means of a current

of small quantity and high potential in one circuit, a cur-

rent of large quantity and low potential in another cir-

cuit. One of the coils, called the primary, of comparative-

ly high resistance and large number of turns, is included

in the high-potential circuit, while the other is included

in the low-potential circuit. The mechanical transformer

consists of a motor driven by a high-potential current,

combined with a dynamo driven by this motor, and fur-

nishing a current of potential and quantity adapted to the

circumstances where it is to be used. This form is appli-

able to direct as well as to alternating currents.

**transformism** (tranz-fôr'mizm), *n.* [*< trans-*

*form* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the fact or the doc-

trine of such modification of specific charac-

ters in any organism as suffices to change one

species into a different species, whether im-

mediately or in the course of time; transmuta-

tion of species (see *transmutation*, 1 (c)). The

term has nothing to do with the transformation or meta-

morphosis which any organism may undergo in the course

of its individual life-cycle. It has attached to some ex-

treme views of the natural possibilities of transmutation,

as of a plant into an animal, a horsehair into a hairworm,

and the like—nothing of this sort being known as a fact

in nature. But in the scientific conception of the term,

*transformism*, like *transmutation* in its biological sense,

is simply the doctrine of descent with modification on ac-

cepted principles of evolution, and, so understood, com-

mands the assent of nearly all biologists. See *Darwinism*,

*evolution*, 2 (a), selection, 3, species, 5, transmutation, 1 (c),

and transpeciation.

On the other hand, we may suppose that crayfishes have

resulted from the modification of some other form of liv-

ing matter; and this is what, to borrow a useful word

from the French language, is known as *transformism*.

*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 318.

**transformist** (tranz-fôr'mist), *n.* [*< transform*

+ *-ist*.] A believer in or an advocate of the

doctrine of transformism, in any sense.

Agardh . . . was a little too earnest a transformist, and

believed that certain algae could become animals.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVIII. 257.

**transformistic** (tranz-fôr'mis'tik), *a.* [*< trans-*

*formist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to transformism or

to transformists.

In the chapter on the first appearance of man, the va-

rious transformistic theories are passed in review.

*Nature*, XXXV. 389.

**transfreight**, *v. i.* A corrupt form of *transfrete*.

*Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 52. (*Latham*.)

**transfretation** (tranz-frê-tă'shôn), *n.* [*< L.*

*transfretatio* (n-), crossing over a strait, *< trans-*

*fretare*, cross over a strait: see *transfrete*.] The

act of passing over a strait or narrow sea.

She had a rough Passage in her *Transfretation* to Dover

Castle. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

**transfretet** (tranz-frê't), *v. i.* [Also, corruptly,

*transfrete*; *< OF. transfréter* = *Sp. trans-*

*fretar*, *< L. transfretare*, cross over a strait,

convey over a strait, *< trans*, over, + *fretum*, a

strait: see *frith*.] To pass over a strait or

narrow sea.

Shortly after that kyng Henry had taryed a convenient

space, he *transfreted* and arryved at Dover, and so came to

his maner of Grenewiche. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

**transfrontal** (tranz-frôn'tal), *a.* [*< L. trans*,

across, + *fron(t)-*, front: see *frontal*.] Traversing

the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying

certain fissures of that lobe. *Buck's Hand-*

*book of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 152.

**transfrontier** (tranz-frôn'tér), *a.* [*< trans* +

*frontier*.] Beyond the frontier, or of or per-

taining to what is beyond the frontier: as, the

*transfrontier* tribes (that is, usually, the tribes

beyond the frontier of the Anglo-Indian em-

pire).

Of the new maps, 4,062 were published during the year,

and heavy demands continue to be made for *transfrontier*

maps, and maps of Upper Burma. *Science*, XIV. 216.

**transfuge** (tranz-fūj), *n.* [*< F. transfuge* = *Sp.*

*transfuga*, *transfugo*, *transfuga*, *transfugo* = *Pg. It.*

*transfuga*, *< L. transfuga*, a deserter, *< trans-*

*fugere*, desert, flee over to the other side, *< trans*,

over, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A deserter,

in the military sense.

The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invari-

able rule of every service in the world.

*Lord Stanhope*, To George Ticknor, May 12, 1855.

**transfugitive** (tranz-fū'ji-tiv), *n.* [*< trans-*,

over, + *fugitive*. Cf. *transfuge*.] Same as *trans-*

*fuge*. *Eclectic Rev.* (Worcester.)

**transfund** (tranz-fund'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. Pg. trans-*

*funder* = *It. transfondere*, *< L. transfundere*,

pour out from one vessel into another, *< trans*,



over, + *fundere*, pour; see *found*<sup>3</sup>. (Cf. *trans-fuse*.) To transfuse.

*Transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

**transfuse** (trāns-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfused*, ppr. *transfusing*. [= F. *transfuser*, < L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another; see *transfund*.] 1. To pour out of one vessel into another; transfer by pouring.

All the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately transfused. *Arbuthnot*.

2. In *med.*, to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one person to those of another, or from an animal to a person; also, to inject into a blood-vessel (other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions), with the view of replacing the bulk of fluid lost by hemorrhage or drained away in the discharges of cholera, etc.—3. To cause to pass from one to another; cause to be instilled or imbibed.

Into thee such virtue and grace  
Immense I have transfused. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 704.

And that great Life, transfused in theirs,  
Awaits thy faith. *Waltier*, Chapel of the Hermits.

**transfuser** (trāns-fū-zēr), *n.* [*< transfuse + -er*]. One who or that which transfuses. *The Nation*, XLIX. 319.

**transfusable** (trāns-fū-zi-bl), *a.* [*< transfuse + -ible*]. Capable of being transfused. *Boyle*, Works, II. 121.

**transfusion** (trāns-fū-zhōn), *n.* [*< F. transfusion = Sp. transfusion = Pg. transfusão = It. transfusione*, < L. *transfusio* (n-), a pouring from one vessel into another, < *transfundere*, pp. *transfusus*, pour from one vessel into another; see *transfuse*.] 1. The act of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquid, out of one vessel into another; hence, in general, transmission; transference.

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a "caput mortuum." *Sir J. Denham*.

Their wild, imaginative poetry, scarcely capable of *transfusion* into a foreign tongue. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *med.*, the transmission of blood from one living animal to another, or from a human being or one of the lower animals into a human being, with the view of restoring the vigor of exhausted subjects or of replacing the blood lost by hemorrhage; also, the intravenous injection of other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions, in order to restore the circulating fluid to its normal volume, as after severe hemorrhage. This operation is of old date, but seems to have ended generally in failure until about 1824, the chief cause of failure probably being the want of due precautions to exclude the air during the process.

Mem. that at the Epiphany, 1649, when I was at his house, he then told me his notion of curing diseases, &c., by *transfusion* of blood out of one man into another, and that the hint came into his head reflecting on Ovid's story of Medea and Jason. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

**Direct or immediate transfusion**, the transmission of blood directly from the veins of the donor into those of the recipient.—**Indirect or mediate transfusion**, the injection into the veins of the recipient of blood which has been first allowed to flow into a bowl or other vessel and there defibrinated.—**Peritoneal transfusion**, the injection of defibrinated blood into the peritoneal cavity, with a view to its absorption into the system.

**transfusionist** (trāns-fū-zhōn-ist), *n.* [*< transfusion + -ist*]. One who is skilled in the surgical process of transfusion; one who advocates that process.

The early *transfusionists* reasoned, in the style of the Christian Scientists, that the blood is the life.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 808.

**transfusive** (trāns-fū-siv), *a.* [*< L. transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, transfuse, + *-ive*]. Tending or having power to transfuse.

**transfusively** (trāns-fū-siv-li), *adv.* So as to transfuse; in a transfusive manner. [Rare.]

The Sunne . . . his beames *transfusively* shall run  
Through Mars his Sphere, or loves benigner Star.

*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 278.

**transgangetic** (trāns-gan-jet'ik), *a.* [*< trans + Gangetic*]. On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to regions beyond the Ganges.

**transgress** (trāns-gres'), *v.* [*< F. transgresser*, a freq. form (due in part to the noun *transgression*) of OF. *transgredir* = Sp. *transgredir*, *transgredir* = Pg. *transgredir* = It. *transgredire*, *transgredire*, < L. *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, step across, step over, transgress, < *trans*, over, + *gradī*, step, walk; see *grade*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *digress*, *progress*, etc.] I. *trans*. 1. To pass over or beyond; go beyond.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,

Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xv. 669.

The Furies, they said, are attendants on justice, and if the sun in heaven should *transgress* his path they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—2. To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; break or violate; infringe.

It is evident that Aristotle *transgressed* the rule of his own ethics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Whilst men continue social units, they cannot *transgress* the life principle of society without disastrous consequences. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

3t. To offend against (a person); disobey; thwart; cross; vex.

I never  
Blasphem'd 'em, uncle, nor *transgress'd* my parents.  
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

= **Syn. 2.** *Infringe upon*, *encroach upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. t.*), pass, transcend, overstep, contravene.

II. *intrans*. To offend by violating a law; sin. The troubler of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accused. 1 Chron. ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*.

*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 260.

**transgressible** (trāns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [*< transgress + -ible*]. Liable to transgression, or capable of being transgressed. *Imp. Dict.*

**transgression** (trāns-gresh'on), *n.* [*< F. transgression = Pr. transgressio = Sp. transgresion*, *transgresion* = Pg. *transgressão* = It. *transgressione*, *transgressione*, < L. *transgressio* (n-), a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over; see *transgress*.] The act of transgressing; the violation of any law; disobedience; infringement; trespass; offense.

Whoever committeth sin *transgresseth* also the law; for sin is the *transgression* of the law. 1 John iii. 4.

They that are in the flesh . . . live in sin, committing many actual *transgressions*.

*Book of Common Prayer*, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

= **Syn.** *Sin*, *Trespass*, etc. (see *crime*), infraction, breach.

**transgressional** (trāns-gresh'on-əl), *a.* [*< transgression + -al*]. Pertaining to or involving transgression. [Rare.]

Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter. *Ep. Burnet*, Life, I. p. xlix.

**transgressive** (trāns-gres'iv), *a.* [*< LL. transgressivus*, that goes or passes over, < L. *transgredi*, pass over; see *transgress*.] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty; sinful; culpable.

Permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.

*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

**transgressively** (trāns-gres'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a transgressive manner; by transgressing.—2. In *geol.*, unconformably.

Let us suppose, for example, that a mountain range consists of upraised Lower Silurian rocks, upon the upturned and denuded edges of which the Carboniferous Limestone lies *transgressively*. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., x. 371.

**transgressor** (trāns-gres'or), *n.* [*< ME. transgressor*, < OF. *transgressour* = Pr. *transgressor* = Sp. *transgresor*, *transgresor* = Pg. *transgressor* = It. *transgressore*, < L. *transgressor*, an infringer, transgressor, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over; see *transgress*.] One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner; an offender.

Good understanding giveth favour; but the way of *transgressors* is hard [the way of the treacherous is rugged, R. V.]. Prov. xiii. 15.

**transhape** (trān-shāp'), *v. t.* [*< tran(s) + shape*]. Same as *trans-shape*. [Rare.]

**transhape** (trān-shāp'), *n.* [*< transhape, v.*] A transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,  
Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,  
What kind of people I commerc'd withal  
In my *transhape*.

*Heywood*, Love's Mistress, p. 16. (*Halliwel*.)

**tranship** (trān-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transhipped*, ppr. *transhipping*. [Also *trans-ship*; < *tran(s) + ship*.] To convey from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another; also, to transfer in this way and convey to some destination.

Sunday, August 4th. This day . . . the loading was completed, and all the baggage and presents put on board the large junks, to be *transhipped* into smaller ones.

*Lord Macartney*, Works, II. 180.

The system of pipe transport from the wells to the railway station, whence they are to be *transhipped* either to the refinery or the sea-board. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 568.

**transshipment** (trān-ship'ment), *n.* [Also *transshipment*; < *tranship + -ment*.] The act of transshipping. See *tranship*.

When this lantern was attempted to be landed here for the purpose of *transshipment* to Montevideo.

*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1719. (*Jodrell*.)

**transhuman** (trāns-hū'man), *a.* [*< trans + human*.] More than human; superhuman. [Rare.]

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change.

*Cary*, tr. of Dante's *Purgatory*, i. 68.

**transhumanize** (trāns-hū'man-iz), *v. t.* [*< transhuman + -ize*]. To elevate or transform to something beyond what is human; change from a human into a higher, purer, nobler, or celestial nature. [Rare.]

Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation.

*Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

**transience** (trān'shens), *n.* [*< transien(t) + -ce*]. Transientness; also, that which is transient or fleeting.

Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with *transience* and decay; existing but in the future and the past. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 332.

**transiency** (trān'shen-si), *n.* [As *transience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transience*.

Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 251.

**transient** (trān'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. transien(t)-is*, ppr. of *transire*, go over, pass over, pass through, < *trans*, over, + *ire*, go; see *iter*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *ambient* and *transient*.] I. *a.* 1. Passing across, as from one thing or person to another; communicated.

Thus indeed it is with healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the mind carries with it a gracious kind of infection. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

*Transient* in a trice

From what was left of faded woman-slough  
To sheathing splendors and the golden scale  
Of harness. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Passing with time; of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; temporary: as, a *transient* impression.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,  
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

A spirit pervaded all ranks, not *transient*, not boisterous, but deep, solemn, determined.

*D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. Hasty; momentary; passing: as, a *transient* glance of a landscape.

He that rides post through a country may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke*.

4. In *music*, intermediate—that is, serving as a connective, but unessential in itself: as, a *transient* chord, modulation, or note. Compare *passing-note*. **Transient act.** See *act*. **Transient action.** See *immanent action*, under *action*.—**Transient cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Transient chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Transient effect, in painting**, a representation of an appearance in nature produced by a cause that is not permanent, as the shadow cast by a passing cloud. Also expressed by *accident*.—**Transient matter.** Same as *matter of generation* (which see, under *matter*).—**Syn. 2.** *Transient*, *Transitory*, *Fleeting*. Strictly, *transient* marks the fact that a thing soon passes or will soon pass away: as, a *transient* impression; a *transient* shadow. *Transitory* indicates that lack of permanence is in the nature of the thing: as, *transitory* pleasure; this *transitory* life. *Fleeting* is by figure a stronger word than *transient*, though in the same line of meaning. See list under *transitory*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which is temporary, passing, or not permanent.

For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: Whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion, it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*.

*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix. (*Encyc. Dict.*) Specifically—2. A transient guest. [*Colloq.*]

Many surroundings (to coin a word to describe us summer transients) now fit along these streams.

*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 496.

**transiently** (trān'shent-li), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance; transitorily.

I touch here but *transiently* . . . on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden*.

**transientness** (trān'shent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Winer*, Grammar of New Testament, p. 281.

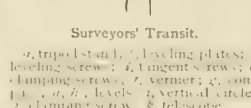
**transiliac** (trāns-il'i-ak), *a.* [*< trans + iliac*<sup>1</sup>]. Extending transversely from one iliac bone to the other: as, the *transiliac* axis or diameter of the pelvic inlet.

**transilience** (trān-sil'i-ens), *n.* [*< transilien(t) + -ce*]. Same as *transilience*.

**transilience** (trān-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [As *transilience* (see *-cy*).] A leap from one thing to another. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii. [Rare.]

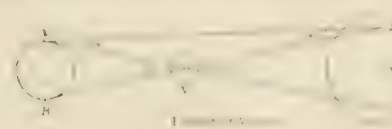


**transitionally** (tràn-sish'ón-ál-i or -sizh'ón-ál-i, *adv.*) In a transitional manner. *Nature*, XL, 514.



Surveyors' Transit.

$\alpha$ , tripod stand;  $\beta$ , leveling plates; leveling screw;  $\delta$ , tangent screws; clamping screws;  $\epsilon$ , vernier;  $\gamma$ , compass;  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ , levels;  $\beta$ , vertical circle; clamping screw;  $\epsilon$ , telescope.





**transitory** (trân-sîsh'ou-â-ri), *a.* [*< transi-*  
tion + *-ary*.] Same as *transitional*. *Imp. Dict.*  
**transitive** (trân'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. transi-*  
tif = *Pr. transitiv* = *Sp. Pg. It. transitivo* =  
*D. transitief* = *G. Sw. Dan. transiter*, *< LL.*  
*transitivus*, transitive, passing over (applied to  
verbs), *< L. transire*, pass over; see *transit*.]  
**1. a.** 1. Having the power of passing, or mak-  
ing transition; passing over into something.

Cold is active and transitive into bodies adjacent, as  
well as heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 70.

Acts may be called transitive when the motion is com-  
municated from the person of the agent to some foreign  
body: that is, to such a foreign body on which the effects  
of it are considered as being material, as where a man  
runs against you, or throws water in your face.

*Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation*, vii. 13.

**2.** Effected by, or existing as the result of, trans-  
ference or extension of signification; deriva-  
tive; secondary; metaphorical. [Rare.]

Although by far the greater part of the transitive or de-  
rivative applications of words depend on casual and unac-  
countable caprices of the feelings or the fancy, there are  
certain cases in which they open a very interesting field  
of philosophical speculation. *D. Stewart*.

**3.** In *gram.*, taking a direct object; followed  
by a substantive in an accusative relation:  
said of a verb, or of the action expressed by a  
verb. Transitive is opposed to *intransitive*; but the dis-  
tinction, though practically valuable, is only of minor im-  
portance, since no transitive verb is in English incapable  
of intransitive use, and also many intransitives can be used  
transitively, and verbs that are transitive in one language  
are the opposite in another, and so on. Abbreviated *t.* and  
*trans.*

**4.** Serving as a medium or means of transition.  
[Rare.]

An image that is understood to be an image can never  
be made an idol; or, if it can, it must be by having the  
worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by  
being the analogical, the improper, the transitive, the rela-  
tive (or what shall I call it) object of Divine worship.

*Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience*, II. ii. 6.

**Transitive copula**, a copula which signifies a transitive  
relation. **Transitive function**, a function which admits  
a system of transitive substitutions. **Transitive group**.  
See *group*.—**Transitive relation**. See *relation*, 3.

**II. n.** A transitive verb.

**transitively** (trân'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a transi-  
tive manner.

**transitiveness** (trân'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The state  
or character of being transitive.

**transitivity** (trân'si-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The character  
of being transitive, as a group.

**transitorily** (trân'si-tô-ri-li), *adv.* In a transi-  
tory manner; for a little while.

I make account to be in London, *transitorily*, about the  
end of August. *Donne, Letters*, xliii.

**transitoriness** (trân'si-tô-ri-nes), *n.* The state  
of being transitory; short continuance; evo-  
lucence; transientness.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections;  
but he is, and shall be, a mere sojourner in respect of his  
*transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 202. (*Latham*.)

We . . . are reminded of the *transitoriness* of life by  
the mortuary tablets under our feet.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 173.

**transitorious** (trân-si-tô-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. transi-*  
*torius*, transitory; see *transitory*.] Transitory.

Saynt Eanswyde, abbess of Folkstane in Kent, inspired  
of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marriage to be barren of  
all vertues, to haue but *transitory* frutes, and to be a  
fylthe corruption of virginitie.

*Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries*, i.

**transitory** (trân'si-tô-ri), *a.* [*< ME. transitorie*,  
*< OF. \*transitorie*, *transitoire* = *F. transitoire* =  
*Pr. transitori* = *Sp. transitorio* = *It. transitorio*,  
*< L. transitorius*, having a passageway, *LL.*  
passing, transitory, *< transire*, pass over: see  
*transit*.] **1.** Passing without continuing; last-  
ing only a short time; unstable and fleeting;  
speedily vanishing.

For the Richesse of this World, that is *transitorie*, is  
not worthe. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 294.

Considering the chances of a *transitory* life, I would not  
answer for thee a moment.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vii. 19.

**2.** Occurring or done in passing; cursory.  
[Rare.]

That adventure . . . gave him also a *transitory* view of  
that excellent Lady whom the supreme Moderator of all  
things had reserved for him.

*H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles* (ed. 1655), p. 3.

**Chose transitory**. See *chose*.—**Transitory action**,  
in *law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as  
actions for debt, detinue, or slander: distinguished from  
*local actions*, which must be brought in the place where  
the property to be affected is, or where the transaction in  
question occurred, etc.—**Transitory venue**. See *venue*.  
= *Syn. 1. Fleeting*, etc. (see *transient*), temporary, evanes-  
cent, ephemeral, momentary, short-lived.

**transit-trade** (trân'sit-träd), *n.* In *com.*, the  
trade which arises from the passage of goods  
through one country or region to another.

**transjordanic** (trâns-jôr-dan'ik), *a.* [*< L. trans*,  
across, + *Jordanus*, Jordan.] Situated across  
or beyond the Jordan. [Rare.]

Abalaa. The Egyptian name of a *transjordanic* town.

*Cooper, Archaic Dict.*, p. 8.

**translatable** (trâns-lä'ta-bl), *a.* [*< translate* +  
-able.] Capable of being translated, or rendered  
into another language; that may be expressed  
in other words or terms.

What is really best in any book is *translatable*—any real  
insight or broad human sentiment. *Emerson, Books*.

**translatableness** (trâns-lä'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The  
character of being translatable. *Athenæum*,  
March 4, 1882, p. 278.

**translate** (trâns-lät'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trans-*  
*lated*, ppr. *translating*. [*< ME. translaten*, *< OF.*  
(obs.) *translater* = *Pr. translatar* = *Sp. trasladar* =  
*It. trasladare*, *< ML. trasladare*, transfer, trans-  
late, *< L. translatus*, pp. of *transfere*, bring  
over, carry over, transfer: see *transfer*. Cf.  
*trahere*.] **I. trans.** 1. To bear, carry, or re-  
move from one place to another; transfer; spec-  
ifically, in *mech.*, to impart to (a particle or  
body) a motion in which all its parts move in  
the same direction.

By turning, *translating*, and removing the [land] marks  
into other places they may destroy their enemies' navies,  
be they never so many.

*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

The weeping Niobe, *translated* hither

From Phrygian mountains.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1.

After dinner you may appear again, having *translated*  
yourself out of your English cloth cloak into a light Tur-  
key program. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook*, p. 97.

Now let the two parts while supposed be *translated*  
to any other position, then the piece B may be slid off and  
back to its original position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 660.

**2.** To transfer from one office or charge to an-  
other. In *eccles. law*: (a) To remove from one see to an-  
other: said of a bishop.

At home, at this time, died John Peers, Archbishop of  
York, in whose place succeeded Matthew Hatton, *trans-*  
*lated* from the See of Durham. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 381.

(b) In Scottish Presbyterian churches, to transfer from  
one pastoral charge to another: said of a clergyman.

**3.** To remove or convey to heaven without  
death.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see  
death. *Heb. xi. 5*.

**4†.** To put into an ecstasy; ravish; put out of  
or beside one's self.

He [St. Paul] was *translated* out of himself to behold  
it [Heaven]; but being returned into himself could not  
express it. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, i. 49.

**5†.** To cause to remove from one part of the  
body to another: as, to *translate* a disease.—  
**6.** To change into another form; transform.

Unnethe the peple hir knew for hir fairnesse,  
Whan she *translated* was in swich richesse.

*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, l. 329.

Re-enter Puck, and Bottom with an ass's head. . . .  
Quince. Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art *trans-*  
*lated*. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 1. 122.

Poets that can men into stars *translate*,  
And hurle men downe under the feete of Fate.

*Brome, Sparagus Garden*, iii. 5.

**7.** To render into another language; express  
the sense of (something expressed in the words  
of one language) in the words of another lan-  
guage; interpret.

And gee schulle undirstonde, that I have put this boke  
out of Latyn into Frensch, and *translated* it agen out  
of Frensch into Englyssche, that every man of my nacioun  
may undirstonde it. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. xi.

Neither of the rivals [Pope and Tickell] can be said to  
have *translated* the "Iliad," unless, indeed, the word *trans-*  
lation be used in the sense which it bears in the "Mid-  
summer Night's Dream." *Macaulay, Addison*.

**8.** To explain by using other words; express in  
other terms; hence, figuratively, to present in  
another form.

*Translating* into his own clear, pure, and flowing lan-  
guage what he found in books well known to the world,  
but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls.

*Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith*.

There is a magnificent series of stalls, which are simply  
the intricate embroidery of the tombs *translated* into pol-  
ished oak. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 247.

**9.** To make clear or evident to the mind or  
to the senses without speech; convey to the  
mind or the senses, as by experience.—**10.** To  
manufacture from old material; especially, in  
cheap shoemaking, to make (shoes or boots) by  
using parts of old ones. [Slang.]

Among these things are blankets, . . . *translated* boots,  
mended trousers.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 110.

**11.** In *teleg.*, to retransmit (a message). See  
*translation*, 7. = *Syn. 7* and *8. Render, Interpret, Trans-*  
*late, Construe. Render* is the most general in its mean-  
ing, but is usually followed by *into*: as, to *render* Gray's

"Elegy" into Latin verse; to *render* a learned discourse  
into vernacular. *Interpret*, like *render*, does not neces-  
sarily mean to change to another language, but it does  
mean, as *render* need not, to change to intelligible form,  
generally by following the text closely: as, to *interpret*  
an inscription; to *interpret* an address by a foreigner.  
*Translate* is literally to turn from one language to an-  
other, which is presumably one's own, unless another is  
mentioned, but the word has figuratively, the meaning  
of *interpret*. To *construe* is to *translate* or to *interpret*,  
generally by following along word by word or clause by  
clause; hence the word is very often used of the work of  
a beginner: as, the painful *construing* of a sentence of  
Cæsar's "Commentaries." In its figurative use it retains  
much of this meaning: as, I cannot *construe* his language  
in any other way. See *explain*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be engaged in translating,  
or practise translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,  
And own'd that nine such poets made a Tate.

*Pope, Prol. to Satires*, l. 139.

**2.** In *teleg.*, to retransmit a message automati-  
cally over another line, or over a continuation  
of the same line.

**translating-screw** (trâns-lä'ting-skrö), *n.* A  
screw used to move any part of a machine or  
apparatus relatively to another part or parts,  
either as a part of some general action of the  
machine or for purposes of adjustment; specifi-  
cally, in breech-loading ordnance, a screw for  
moving in or out the wedge in the fermeture.

**translation** (trâns-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. trans-*  
*lation*, *translacion*, *< OF. (and F.) translation* =  
*Pr. translatio* = *Sp. traslacion*, *traslacion* =  
*Pg. translação* = *It. translazione*, *traslazione*, *< L.*  
*translatio* (-n-), transference, transplanting,  
version, transferring, translation, *< translatus*,  
pp. of *transfere*, transfer, translate: see *trans-*  
*late*, *transfer*.] **1.** The act of translating. (a) The  
removing or conveying of a thing from one place to an-  
other; transportation; removal.

Made and done was the *translation* [to Paris] . . .  
Off hed and of the glorious body [of St. Louis].

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6206.

The solemn *translation* of St. Elphege's body from Lon-  
don to Canterbury is taken especial notice of in the Saxon  
Chronicle under the year 1023.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 352, note.

(b) The removal of a person from one office to another, or  
from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the re-  
moval of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland,  
the removal of a clergyman from one pastoral charge to  
another.

Does it follow that a law for keeping judges independ-  
ent of the crown by preventing their *translation* is ab-  
solutely superfluous? *Brougham*.

We can quite understand . . . Richard I. meditating  
the *translation* of the Archbishop of Monreale to Canter-  
bury. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 134.

(c) The removal of a person to heaven without death.

Time, experience, self-reflections, and God's mercies  
make in some well-tempered minds a kind of *translation*  
before death. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, ii. 6.

(d) The act of turning into another language; interpre-  
tation.

The chiefest of his [King Athelstan's] Works for the Ser-  
vice of God and Good of his Subjects was the *Translation*  
of the Bible into the Saxon Tongue.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 10.

At best, the *translation* of poetry is but an imitation of  
natural flowers in cambric or wax.

*Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 324.

**2.** That which is produced by turning into an-  
other language; a version; the reproduction  
of a literary composition in a language foreign  
to that of the original.

The English *Translation* of the Bible is the best *Trans-*  
*lation* in the World. *Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 20.

**3†.** In *rhet.*, transference of the meaning of a  
word or phrase; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, af-  
fected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his  
*translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson*.

**4.** In *med.*, a change in the seat of a disease;  
metastasis.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or  
*translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs.

*Harvey*.

**5.** The process of manufacturing from old ma-  
terial. [Slang.]

*Translation*, as I understand it (said my informant), is  
this—to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots, and by  
repairing them make them appear as if left off with hard-  
ly any wear, as if they were only soiled.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 40.

**6.** In *mech.*, motion in which there is no rota-  
tion; rotation round an infinitely distant axis.

A change of place in which there is no rotation is called  
a *translation*. In a rotation the different parts of the body  
are moving in different ways, but in a *translation* all parts  
move in the same way. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 12.

**7.** In *teleg.*, the automatic retransmission of a  
message received on one line over another, or  
over a continuation of the same line. This is used  
on long lines to increase speed of working, and also at re-  
ceiving-stations, and the translation is made from the line-  
circuit to a local circuit containing a local battery and the







of the white blood-corpuscles from the capillaries into the surrounding tissues in commencing inflammation. (b) The supposed passing of the soul into another body after death; metempsychosis, reincarnation.

In life's next scene if transmigration be,  
some bear or lion is reserved for thee.  
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The theory of the *Transmigration of Souls*, which has indeed risen from its lower stages to establish itself among the huge religious communities of Asia, great in history, enormous even in present mass, yet arrested and as it seems henceforth unprogressive in development; but the more highly educated world has rejected the ancient belief, and it now only survives in Europe in dwindling remnants.  
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 2.

**transmigrationism** (trâns-mi-grâ'shôn-izm), *n.* [*< transmigration + -ism.*] The theory or doctrine of metempsychosis. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S. XLIII. 103.

**transmigrator** (trâns-mi-grâ-tôr), *n.* [*< transmigrate + -or.*] One who transmigrates.

**transmigratory** (trâns-mi-grâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< transmigrate + -ory.*] Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

**transmissi**, *c. t.* [*< L. transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere*, *transmit*: see *transmit*.] To transmit.

Bay. Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd*?  
Rime. No gleanings, James? no trencher analects?  
W. Cartwright, *The Ordinary* (1651). (Nares.)

**transmissibility** (trâns-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< transmissible + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transmissible.

Lately the *transmissibility* of acquired mental faculties has come to be an acknowledged fact.  
E. Montgomery, *Mind*, IX. 370.

**transmissible** (trâns-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *OF. transmissibilis* = *Pg. transmissível*, *< L.* as if *transmissibilis*, *< transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, *transmit* (see *transmit*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense.

Wisely discarding those establishments which have connected with hereditary possessions in the soil, and *transmissible* dignities in the state. *Everett, Orations*, I. 216.

**transmission** (trâns-mish'on), *n.* [= *F. transmission* = *Sp. transmisión*, *transmission* = *Pg. transmissão*, *< L. transmissio(n)*, a sending over, passage, *< transmittere*, send over, *transmit*: see *transmit*.] 1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmittal; transference.

Although an author's style may lose somewhat by *transmission*, it loses little in prose if it is good for anything; not so in poetry.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Alfieri and Metastasio.

2. In *biol.*, specifically, same as *heredity*.

An organism, as a rule, inherits—that is to say, is born with—the peculiarities of its parents; this is known as *Transmission*.  
E. K. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 13.

3. In *physics*, a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body, or of radiant heat through a diathermanous body.

Each transparent substance has its own rate of *transmission* for ether-waves of each particular frequency.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 459.

**transmissive** (trâns-mis'iv), *a.* [*< L. transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, *transmit* (see *transmit*), + *-ive*.] Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent.

His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,  
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his Son.  
Fenton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, I. 308.

**transmit** (trâns-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmitted*, ppr. *transmitting*. [= *F. transmettre* = *Sp. transmitir*, *transmitir* = *Pg. transmitir* = *It. trasmettere*, *< L. transmittere*, *transmittere*, cause to go across, send over, despatch, *transmit*, *< trans*, over, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*.] 1. To send over, onward, or along; hand along or down; transfer; communicate: as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* despatches.

Whatever they learn and know is *transmitted* from one to another.  
Bacon, *Fable of Perseus*.

To sollicite this Peace, Peter Reuben the famous rich Painter of Antwerp . . . as Agent was *transmitted* hither.  
H. L. Estrange, *Reign of K. Charles* (ed. 1635), p. 106.

Resolving to *transmit* to posterity not only their names and blood, but their principles also.  
D. Webster, *Speech, Concord*, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. To suffer to pass through; conduct.

A love which pure from soul to soul might pass,  
As light *transmitted* through a crystal glass.  
Dryden, *Tyrannic Love*, v. 1.

The shell of sense, growing daily thinner and more transparent, *transmitted* the tremor of his quickened spirit.  
H. James, Jr., *Passionate Pilgrim*, p. 107.

**Bevel-gear transmitting dynamometer**. Same as *balance-dynamometer*.

**transmittable** (trâns-mit'a-bl), *a.* [*< transmit + -able*.] Transmissible.

**transmittal** (trâns-mit'al), *n.* [*< transmit + -al*.] Transmission.

The *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland.  
Swift.

**Letter of transmittal**, a written official communication from one person to another, notifying or advising the recipient that other documents, which usually accompany the letter, are sent or otherwise made over to him by the writer. The phrase is official or technical in various departments of the United States government.

**transmittance** (trâns-mit'ans), *n.* [*< transmit + -ance*.] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmission; transfer.

**transmitter** (trâns-mit'ér), *n.* [*< transmit + -er*.] One who or that which transmits.

The one transmitter of their ancient name,  
Their child.  
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

Specifically—(a) In *telegr.*, the sending or despatching instrument, especially that under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or a similar alphabet is passed rapidly through an instrument called an *automatic transmitter*, in which contacts are made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and are prevented where the paper is unperforated. *E. H. Knight*. (b) In *telephony*, the microphonic or other apparatus, together with the funnel for receiving the voice and converging the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. See *telephone*.

**transmittible** (trâns-mit'i-bl), *a.* [*< transmit + -ible*.] 1. Transmissible.—2t. Capable of being put or projected across.

A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall.

Marquis of Worcester, *Century of Inventions*, § 73. (Latham.)

**transmogrification** (trâns-mog'ri-fi-kâ'shôn), *n.* [*< transmogrify + -ation*.] The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

But of all restorations, reparations, and *transmogrifications*, that inflicted upon the "Cnidian Venus" (an undraped statue, which has been partially draped in painted tin) of the Vatican is the most grotesque.

The Nation, March 20, 1884, p. 250.

**transmogrify** (trâns-mog'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmogrified*, ppr. *transmogrifying*. [Formerly also *transmography*; a substitute for *transform*, the termination *-mography* simulating a Gr. origin (cf. *geography*, etc.), *-mogrify* a L. origin (cf. *modify*).] To transform into some other person or thing, as by magic; convert or transform in general. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

I begin to think . . . that some wicked enchanters have *transmogrified* my Dulcinea.

Fielding, *Love in Several Masques*, v. 4.

Jonathan was for an instant paralysed by our impudence; but just as we were getting before the wind, he yawned, and let drive his whole broadside; and fearfully did it *transmogrify* us. *M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log*, iii.

**transmontane** (trâns-mon-tân'), *a.* [*< ME. transmontane*, *< OF. transmontane*, *< L. transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, *< trans*, beyond, + *mon(t)-s*, mountain, *montanus*, of a mountain: see *mountain*. Cf. *tramontane*, *tramountain*. Cf. also *ultramontane*.] Across or beyond a mountain or mountains.

In that Lond, ne in many others bezonde that, no man may see the *Sterre transmontane*, that is clept the *Sterre* of the See, that is unmevable, and that is toward the North, that we clepen the Lode *Sterre*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 180.

*Trans-montane* commerce. *Science*, III. 220.

**transmorphism** (trâns-môr'fizm), *n.* [*< L. trans*, over, + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] The evolution of one thing from another; the transformation of one thing into another.

The Democriteans evolve the higher from the lower by the operation of chance. Proof there is none, and we will therefore substitute for the guess of *transmorphism* the assertion of a metacausation intentionally devised for ethical ends by the moral ruler of the world.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 417.

**transmove** (trâns-möv'), *v. t.* [*< L. transmovere*, remove, transfer, *< trans*, over, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To transform.

Next Saturne was, . . .  
That to a Centaure did him selfe *transmove*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 43.

**transmue** (trâns-mü'), *v. t.* See *transmew*.

**transmutability** (trâns-mü-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< transmutable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance; transmutableness.

**transmutable** (trâns-mü'ta-bl), *a.* [*< ME. transmutabile*, *< OF. \*transmutabile* = *Sp. transmutable*, *< L.* as if *\*transmutabilis*, *< transmutare*, *transmute*: see *transmute*.] Capable of being transmuted, or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

Oure 5 essencie is the instrument of alle vertues of thing *transmutable* if thei be putt in it, encreessynge an hundred fold her workingis.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Farnivall), p. 14.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another.  
Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

**transmutableness** (trâns-mü'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Transmutability.

Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water. *Boyle, Works*, III. 69.

**transmutably** (trâns-mü'ta-bli), *adv.* With or through transmutation; with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

**transmutant** (trâns-mü'tant), *a.* In *math.*, replacing facients of a covariant by first derived functions of a contravariant, or facients of a contravariant by first derived functions of a covariant.

**transmutate** (trâns'mü-tât), *v. t.* [*< L. transmutatus*, pp. of *transmutare*, change, shift, transfer: see *transmute*.] To transmute; change.

Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*.  
Picares, tr. of *Vuigil*. (Nares.)

**transmutate** (trâns'mü-tât), *a.* [*< L. transmutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Transmuted; changed.

As if the fiery part of the candle were annihilated, or *transmutate*, as some philosophers imagine, when the candle goeth out, and were not fire and in action still.  
Baxter, *Dying Thoughts*.

**transmutation** (trâns-mü-tâ'shôn), *n.* [*< ME. transmutacioun*, *< OF. transmutacion*, *F. transmutation* = *Pr. transmutacio* = *Sp. transmutacion*, *transmutacion* = *Pg. transmutação* = *It. trasmutazione*, *< L. transmutatio(n)*, a changing, a shifting, *< transmutare*, change, *transmute*: see *transmute*.] 1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature.

I see to you truly that this is the higeste maistrise that may be in *transmutacioun* of kynde, for rist fewe lechis now luyunge knowe this pryuyete.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Farnivall), p. 15.

Within our experimental range of knowledge there is no *transmutation* of elements, and no destruction or creation of matter.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 193.

(a) In *alchemy*, the changing of baser metals into metals of greater value, especially into gold or silver.

The conversion . . . as if silver should be turned to gold, or iron to copper . . . is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*.  
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 338.

(b) In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation. (c) In *biol.*, the change of one species into another by any means; transpeciation; transformism. The history of the idea or of the fact runs parallel with that of *transformism*, from an early crude or vulgar notion akin to that involved in the alchemy of metals (see above) to the modern scientific conception of *transmutation* as an evolutionary process, or the gradual modification of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations.

The *transmutation* of plants one into another is "inter magna natura": for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; . . . but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

As a paleontologist I have from the beginning stood aloof from this new theory of *transmutation* now so widely admitted by the scientific world.

Agassiz, quoted in *Dawson's Nature and the Bible*, [App. B, p. 241.]

2. Successive change; alternation; interchange.

This wretched worldes *transmutacioun*,  
As wele or wo, now poure and now honour.

Chaucer, *Fortune*, l. 1.

And the constant change and *transmutation*  
Of action and of contemplation.

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, iii.

**Transmutation glaze**, a name given to certain porcelain glazes which have an iridescent changeable luster. = *Syn.* 1. See *transform*, *v. t.*

**transmutationist** (trâns-mü-tâ'shôn-ist), *n.* [*< transmutation + -ist*.] One who believes in *transmutation*, as of metals in alchemy or of species in natural history; a transformist. See *transformism*, and *transmutation*, 1 (a) (c).

Naturalists, being convinced by him [Darwin] that they had not been by the *transmutationists* of fifty years' earlier date, were compelled to take an entirely new view of the significance of all attempts at framing a "natural" classification.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 809.

**transmutative** (trâns-mü'ta-tiv), *a.* [*< transmutate + -ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by *transmutation*.

It is this conception which later developed into the theory of an actual *transmutative* development of lower into higher organisms.  
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 815.

**transmute** (trâns-müt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmuted*, ppr. *transmuting*. [*< late ME. transmuten*, *< L. transmutare*, change, *transmute*, *< trans*, over, + *mutare*, change: see *mut*<sup>2</sup>, *meu*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *transmew*, the earlier form.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform.



Thy form and flatter'd hue,  
Which shall so soon *transpass*,  
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass.

*Daniel. Description of Beauty.*



**transpassable** (trâns-pàs-a-bl), *a.* [*< transpass + -able.*] Capable of being transpassed. *Imp. Dict.*

**transpatronize** (trâns-pa'trôn-iz), *v. t.* [*< trans + patronize.*] To transfer the patronage of. [Rare.]

As to *trans patronize* from him  
To you mine orphan Muse  
Warner, *Albion's England*, ix., To Sir Geo. Carey.

**transpeciate** (trân-spê'shi-ât), *v. t.* [*< trans + species + -ate.*] To transform from one species to another; change the species of.

I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to transpeciate a man into a horse.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. § 30.

**transpeciation** (trân-spê'shi-â'shôn), *n.* [*< transpeciate + -ion.*] Transformation of one species or kind into another; specifically, in *biol.*, transmutation of species. See *transmutation*, 1 (c), and *transformism*.

First, that there has been what we may call a *nus* of evolution in nature, and, secondly, that progressive *transpeciations* of matter have been events of it.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 132.

**transperineus** (trâns-per-i-nê-us), *n.*; pl. *transperineæ* (-i). [NL., *< L. trans*, across, + NL. *perineum*, q. v.] The transverse perineal muscle; the transversus perinei. *Coues*, 1887.

**transperitoneal** (trâns-per'i-tô-nê-âl), *a.* [*< trans + peritoneal.*] Traversing the peritoneal cavity.

**transpicious** (trân-spik'û-us), *a.* [= *It. traspi-cuo*, *< L.* as if *\*transpi-cuus*, *< transpi-ere*, see or look through, *< trans*, through, + *specere*, look; see *spy*. Cf. *conspicuous*, *perspicuous*.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

That light,  
Sent from her through the wide *transpicious* air  
To the terrestrial moon. Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 141.

**transpierce** (trâns-pêrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transpierced*, ppr. *transpiercing*. [*< F. transpercer*; as *trans* + *pierce*.] To pierce through; penetrate; pass through; transfix.

He saw him wounded and *transpierced* with steels.  
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 225.

They . . . were often *transpierced*, horse and rider, by the Moorish darts, impeding the progress of their comrades by their dying struggles. Irving, *Granada*, p. 91.

**transpinalis** (trân-spi-nâ'lis), *n.*; pl. *transpinales* (-lêz). [NL., *< L. trans*, across, + *spina*, spine; see *spinalis*.] A muscle of the spine which lies between successive transverse processes of the vertebrae; an intertransverse muscle.

**transpirable** (trân-spîr'a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. transpirable* = Sp. *transpirable* = *It. traspirabile*; as *transpire* + *-able*.] Capable of transpiring, or of being transpired.

**transpiration** (trân-spi-râ'shôn), *n.* [*< F. transpiration* = Sp. *transpiración*, *transpiracion* = Pg. *transpiração* = *It. traspirazione*, *< L.* as if *\*transpiration*), *< \*transpirare*, *\*transspirare*, breathe through, transpire; see *transpire*.] 1. The act or process of transpiring; especially, exhalation through the skin; as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids.

I never neede other powdering to my hair, . . . which dos certainly greatly prejudice *transpiration* by filling up or lying heavy upon the pores.

Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

2. In *bot.*, the exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of the leaves of plants. A great part of the water which serves as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap is disposed of by transpiration. When thus given out it sometimes appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.—**Pulmonary transpiration**, the exhalation of watery vapor from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—**Transpiration of gases**, the motion of gases through a capillary tube under pressure. The rate of motion varies with the composition of the gas, but bears a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. The velocity depends not simply on the friction of the gas against the surface of the tube, but much more on the friction of the gas-particles against each other, and the transfer of momentum which thus results. A comparison of the velocity of transpiration with that of effusion has led to important conclusions in regard to molecular magnitudes.—**Transpiration of liquids**, the motion of liquids through minute orifices or capillary tubes under pressure. The rates of such motions are greatly increased by heat.

**transpiratory** (trân-spîr'a-tô-ri), *a.* [*< transpire + -at-ory.*] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

**transpire** (trân-spîr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transpired*, ppr. *transpiring*. [*< F. transpirer* = Sp. *transpirar*, *transpirar* = Pg. *transpirar* = *It. traspirare*, *< L.* as if *\*transpirare*, *\*transspirare*, *< trans*, through, + *spirare*, breathe; see *spire*.] 1.

I. *trans.* To emit through the excretories of the skin or lungs; send off in vapor; exhale.

II. *intrans.* 1. To send out an exhalation; exhale. [Rare.]

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth *transpire*  
More sweet than storax from the hallowed fire.

Herriek, Apparition of his Mistress Calling him to [Elizium].

2. To pass through or out of some body, as an exhalation; specifically, to be emitted through the excretories of the skin or lungs; exhale; pass off from the body in vapor, as in insensible perspiration.

What [substance] redounds, *transpires*  
Through spirits with ease. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 438.

They [root-hairs] abound most in plants inhabiting dry places and in those which *transpire* freely. Science, V. 36.

But how are we to account, in a mind otherwise sane, for his [Harrington's] notion that his thoughts *transpired* from him, and took the shape of flies or bees?

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 385.

3. In *bot.*, to exhale watery vapor. See *transpiration*, 2.—4. To escape from secrecy; become public gradually; come to light; ooze out.

To *transpire*, . . . to escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity.

Johnson, *Dict.*

So the whole journal *transpires* at length by piecemeal.

Lamb, *Last Essays of Elia*.

There is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. . . . Some damning circumstance always *transpires*.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

5. To happen or come to pass; occur. [An erroneous use.]

The penny-a-liners "allude" in cases where others would "refer"; and, in their dialect, things "*transpire*," and only exceptionally "take place."

F. Hall, On Adjectives in -able, p. 161.

**transpiry** (trân'spi-ri), *n.* [*< transpire + -y*. Cf. *expiry*.] The act or process of transpiring; transpiration. [Rare.]

On this belief in the Constancy of Nature are based . . . all our arrangements from day to day, which are subject to the *transpiry* of facts unknown or unforeseen at the time when these arrangements were made.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, Int., p. 3.

**transplace** (trân-plâs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transplaced*, ppr. *transplacing*. [*< OF. transplac-*; as *trans* + *plac-*.] 1. To remove; put in a new place. [Rare.]

It [an obelisk] . . . was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.

Bp. Wilkins, *Archimedes*, x.

2. To cause to exchange places. [Rare.]

*Transplace* not their proprieties, and confound not their distinctions.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 31.

**transplant** (trân'splant'), *v. t.* [*< ME. transplan-*, *< OF. (and F.) transplanter* = Pr. *transplanter* = Sp. *transplanter* = Pg. *transplanter* = *It. traspiantare*, *< LL. transplantare*, plant in another place, remove, *< L. trans*, over, + *plantare*, plant; see *plant*.] 1. To plant anew in a different place.

Every foile is  
Maade tender tywes if it be *transplanted*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Methods of *transplanting* trees,  
To look as if they grew there.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

2. In general, to remove from one place to another; especially, to remove and establish for residence in another place.

These cautions are to be observed: . . . That if any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad who are known schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, that they be sent for back upon the first notice; such persons are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.

Bacon, *Advice to Villiers*, vii.

That we may enjoy our consciences in point of God's worship: the main end of *transplanting* ourselves into these remote corners of the earth.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, App., p. 418.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate.

Clarendon.

3. In *surg.*, to transfer from one part of the body or from one person to another. See *transplantation*, 3.

**transplantable** (trân'splan'ta-bl), *a.* [*< transplant + -able.*] That can or may be transplanted.

A *transplantable* an' thrifty fem'ly-tree.  
Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., iii.

**transplanter** (trân'splan'tär), *a.* [*< L. trans*, over, + *planta*, the sole of the foot; see *plantar*.] Situated transversely in the sole of the foot; lying across the planta; as, a *transplanter* muscle. *Coues*.

**transplantation** (trân'splan-tä'shôn), *n.* [*< F. transplantation* = Sp. *trasplañción* = Pg.

*transplantação*; as *transplant + -ation*.] 1. The act of transplanting a living plant or shifting it to new soil.

Athenians . . . pretending that . . . our own religion is only a cutting or slip from theirs, much withered and dwarfed by *transplantation*.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. The removal of an inhabitant or the inhabitants of one place or region to a different one for residence; also, the persons so removed.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own.

Raleigh.

For of the ancient Persians there are few, these being the posterity of those which have been seated by the *transplantations* of Tamerlane and Ismael.

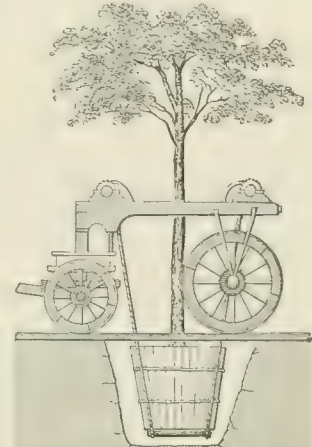
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 385.

3. In *surg.*, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another, to supply a part that has been lost or to lessen a deformity, as in the Taliacotian operation.—4. A pretended method of curing any disease by making it pass from the sick person to another person, or even to an animal or a vegetable.

A cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 167.

**transplanter** (trân'splan'tér), *n.* [*< transplant + -er*.] 1. One who transplants.—2. In gardening, a hand-tool for lifting and transplanting small plants with a ball of earth about the roots. It consists essentially of two pointed trowels with long handles, hinged together like scissors.



Transplanter, 3.

3. A machine for moving trees. A usual form consists of a high-framed truck fitted with gearing for hoisting up the tree between the wheels from a hole previously dug around the roots, and lowering it again into a new hole. Also called *tree-remover*. E. H. Knight.

**transplanting** (trân'splan'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *transplant*, v.]

1. The act or process of removing and resetting, as a plant; transplantation.

So far as the plant is concerned, three or four *transplantings* are better than one. Science, XIV. 364.

2. That which is transplanted.

Such colonies become so intimately fused with others that not seldom the *transplantings* from them turn out impure.

Alien, and Neurol., X. 470.

**transplendency** (trân'splen'den-si), *n.* [*< transplendens* (t) + -cy.]. Supereminent splendor.

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

**transplendent** (trân'splen'dent), *a.* [*< trans + splendent*.] Resplendent in the highest degree.

The clear crystal, the bright *transplendent* glass,  
Doth not bewray the colours hid, which underneath it has.  
Wyatt, *Complaint of the Absence of his Love*.

**transplendently** (trân'splen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with extreme splendor.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatized, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Idolatry*, ii.

**transpleural** (trân'splô'ral), *a.* [*< trans + pleural*.] Traversing the pleural cavity.

**transponibility** (trân'spô-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being transposed without violation of an assumed condition.

**transponible** (trân'spô-ni-bl), *a.* Transposable. **transpontine** (trân'spon'tin), *a.* [= *F. transpontin* = Sp. *transpontino*, *< L. trans*, beyond, + *pons* (pont-), a bridge; see *pons*, *pontine*.] Situated or existing across or beyond a bridge; specifically, belonging to the part of London lying on the Surrey side of the Thames; applied to the Surrey and Victoria theaters, at



**transposition** (trans-pō-zish-ŏn), *n.* [*L. trans-*  
position = *Pr. transpositio* = *Sp. transposicion*,



**transposición** = Pg. *transposição* = It. *trasposizione*, < LL. *transpositio(n-)*, < L. *transponere*, pp. *transpositus*, transpose: see *transpose*.] 1. The act of transposing; a putting of each of two things in the place before occupied by the other; less frequently, a change in the order of more than two things; also, the state of being transposed, or reciprocally changed in place. — 2. In *alg.*, the bringing over of any term or terms of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of every term so transposed, the operation being in effect the adding of the term with its sign reversed to both sides of the equation. If  $a + x = b + c$ , then by transposition we get  $x = b + c - a$ , or  $x = b + c - a$ , or  $x = b + c - a$ , etc. 3. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a change of the usual order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

We have deprived ourselves of that liberty of *transposition* in the arrangement of words which the ancient languages enjoyed. H. Blair, *Rhetoric*, viii.

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of altering the tonality of a piece or passage from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. Transposition in itself involves only a change of key-note and a uniform shift of pitch upward or downward; but such a change may also involve more or less serious collateral changes. In purely vocal music slight transpositions are practically immaterial, and considerable ones are only noticeable because they change the ease or the method in which given tones are produced. Transposition in instrumental music, however, usually involves somewhat radical changes in the mechanism of performance, as in fingering, stopping, etc.; and these changes often involve also extensive changes in the ordinary staff notation. Musically such mechanical or graphic changes are merely nominal and fictitious, though they often appear to have considerable importance.

5. In *med.*, same as *metathesis*. 2. — **Transposition of the viscera**, a condition in which the organs within the abdomen and thorax are situated on the side opposite to that which they normally occupy, the liver being on the left side, the spleen on the right, etc.

**transpositional** (trâns-pô-zish'ôn-ál), *a.* [*< transposition + -al.*] Of or pertaining to transposition; also, of the nature of transposition; transpositive.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *v* and *u*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say "weal" for "veal," "vicked" for "wicked."

Pegge, *Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.*

**transpositive** (trâns-poz'î-tiv), *a.* [= F. *transpositif*; as *transpose + -it-ive*.] Of the nature of transposition; made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

The French language is . . . the most determinate in the order of its words. . . . The Italian retains the most of the ancient *transpositive* character. H. Blair, *Rhetoric*, vii.

**transpositively** (trâns-poz'î-tiv-li), *adv.* By transposition; in a transpositional manner. Stormonth.

**transpositor** (trâns-poz'î-tor), *n.* [*< L. as if transpositor, < transponere, transpose: see transpose.*] One who transposes; a transposer. Landor, (*Imp. Dict.*)

**transprint** (trâns-print'), *v. t.* [*< trans + print.*] To print in the wrong place; transfer to the wrong place in printing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**transprocess** (trâns-pros'es), *n.* [*< trans + process.*] A transverse process of a vertebra; a diaphysis. Coues. [Recent.]

**transprojection** (trâns-prô-jek'shon), *n.* In *persp.*, a perspective projection in which the point of sight lies between the natural object and the projection.

**transprose** (trâns-prôz'), *v.* [*< trans + prose.*] To change from verse into prose. The Buckingham quotation (of date 1671) follows and arises out of that given under *transverse*, *v. t.*, 2; and Marvell's title is evidently a fanciful adaptation of the passage in "The Rehearsal." The Dryden quotation is an allusion to Elkanah Settle's giving to his poem upon Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" (part i.) the title of "Achtophel Transposed." The uses of the word are humorous throughout; and, indeed, Marvell's work is prose named from prose, while Settle's is verse named from verse.

Johns. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting Verse into Prose should be call'd *Transprosing*.

Bayes. By my troth, a very good Notion, and hereafter it shall be so. Buckingham, *The Rehearsal*, i. 1.

The Rehearsal *transposed*, or Animadversions upon a late work intitled "A Preface shewing what grounds there are of Fears and Jealousies of Popery," by Dr. Sam. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, 1672. Marvell (title of work).

Instinct he follows, and no farther knows,  
For to write verse with him is to *transprose*.

Dryden, *Ans. and Achit.*, ii. 444.

**transregionate** (trâns-rê-jôn-â-t), *a.* [*< trans + region + -ate.*] Pertaining to a region beyond another; foreign. Harrison (Holinshed's Chron., i.).

**transrotatory** (trâns-rô-tâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< trans + rotatory.*] Passing through a set of objects in regular order from first to last, and then from the last to the first with a reversal of the sign or position, and then through the whole set each being so reversed, until finally from the last reversed passage is made to the first direct.

**transsection** (trâns'sek'shon), *n.* Same as *cross-section*.

**transsepulchral** (trâns-sê-pul'kral), *a.* [*< L. trans, beyond, + sepulchrum, sepulcher, + -al.*] Being beyond the tomb; post-mortem; posthumous. [Recent.]

**transshape** (trâns-shâp'), *v. t.* [Also *transhape; < trans + shape.*] To change into another shape or form; transform.

Thus did she . . . *trans-shape* thy particular virtues. Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 1. 172.

Suppose him

*Trans-shap'd* into an angel. Beau. and FL., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 1.

**transshift** (trâns-shift'), *v. t.* To interchange or transpose. [Rare.]

I sing of times *trans-shifting*; and I write  
How roses first came red, and lilies white.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, Arg., l. 9.

**transship** (trâns-ship'), *v. t.* Same as *tranship*.

**transshipment** (trâns-ship'ment), *n.* Same as *transshipment*.

**transtemporal** (trâns-tem'pô-ral), *a.* [*< L. trans, across, + tempora, temples: see temporal*.] Traversing the temporal lobe of the brain; noting an inconstant fissure. B. G. Wilder. [Recent.]

**transtime** (trâns-tim'), *v. t.* To change the time of. [Rare.]

To transplace or *transtime* a stated Institution of Christ without his direction, I think it to destroy it.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 16.

**transubstantiate** (trân-sub-stan'shi-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transubstantiated*, ppr. *transubstantiating*. [*< ML. transubstantiatus, transubstantiatus, pp. of transubstantiare, transubstantiare (> It. transustanziare, trasustanziare = Sp. transustanciar = Pg. transubstanciar = Pr. transustanciar = F. transubstantier), change into another substance, < L. trans, over, + substantia, substance: see substance.*] 1. To change from one substance to another.

O self-traitor, I do bring

The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,  
And can convert manna to gall. Donne.

Now the Stomach . . . hath a chymical kind of Virtue  
. . . to *transubstantiate* Fish and Fruits into Flesh within  
and about us. Howell, *Letters*, i. i. 31.

Memory and imagination [in Dante] *transubstantiated*  
the woman of flesh and blood into a holy ideal.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 26.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, to change from bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ: said of the elements in the eucharist. See *transubstantiation*.

Expounding "This is my body," that is to say, this is converted and turned into my body, and this bread is *transubstantiated* into my body.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

There can be little doubt that Queen Elizabeth was a believer in a real, but not in a *transubstantiated* presence. Ellis's *Letters*, p. 269, note.

**transubstantiation** (trân-sub-stan'shi-â'shon), *n.* [*< F. transubstantiation = Sp. transustanciacion, trasustanciacion = Pg. transubstanciación = It. transustanziazione, < ML. transubstantiatio(n-), transubstantiatio(n-)* (used for the first time by Peter Damian, d. 1072; according to Trench, by Hildebert, d. about 1134), < *transubstantiare, transubstantiare*, change into another substance: see *transubstantiate*.] A change of one substance into another; specifically, in *theol.*, the conversion, in the consecration of the elements of the eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining. This is the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Greek Church calls the change *μετουσίωσις* ("transubstantiation" or "transcensation"); but it is a disputed question whether it holds the same doctrine. Transubstantiation is one of several forms in which the doctrine of the real presence is held. See *doctrine of the real presence* (under *presence*), and *consubstantiation*.

These words, "This is my body," . . . must needs be plain, single, and pure, without . . . any subtle *transubstantiation*.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 262.

Why do we vainly trouble ourselves with so fierce contentions whether by consubstantiation, or else by *trans-*

*substantiation* the sacrament itself be first possessed with Christ, or no? Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 67.

The change of the whole substance of the bread into the body, of the whole substance of the wine into the blood [of Christ], only the appearances of bread and wine remaining; which change the Catholic Church most fitly calls *transubstantiation*.

*Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent* (trans.), quoted [in Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 314.]

**transubstantiationist** (trân-sub-stan'shi-â'shon-âl-ist), *n.* [*< transubstantiation + -al-ist.*] Same as *transubstantiator*. [Rare.]

Making it ["An't please the pyx"] equivalent to "Deo volente" in the minds of *transubstantiationists*.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 149.

**transubstantiator** (trân-sub-stan'shi-â-tor), *n.* [*< transubstantiate + -or.*] One who accepts or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

**transudate** (trân-sū-dāt), *n.* Same as *transudation*, 2 (b).

**transudation** (trân-sū-dā'shon), *n.* [*< transude + -ation.*] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through the pores of a substance. Specifically, in *med.*: (a) The passage of fluid through the pores of any membrane or wall of a cavity; endosmosis or exosmosis. (b) The liquid thus transuded, especially into a cavity. Also *transudate*.

**transudatory** (trân-sū-dā-tô-ri), *a.* [*< transude + -al-or-y.*] Passing by transudation.

**transude** (trân-sūd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *transuded*, ppr. *transuding*. [*< F. transuder = Pr. trassuzar, trassurar = Sp. trasudar = Pg. trasudar = It. trasudare, < ML. \*transsudare, sweat through, < L. trans, through, + sudare, sweat: see sudation.*] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other permeable substance, as a fluid (*transpire* being commonly said of gases or vapors).

The nutritious fluid . . . *transudes* through the walls of the alimentary cavity, and passes into the blood contained in the blood-vessels which surround it.

Huxley, *Biology*, xi.

**transumer** (trân-sūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transumed*, ppr. *transuming*. [*< LL. transumere, transumere, take over, adopt, assume, < L. trans, over, + sumere, take: see sumpt.* Cf. *assume, consume, desume.*] 1. To take from one to another; convert. [Rare.]

That we may live, revive his death,  
With a well-blessed bread and wine  
*Transum'd*, and taught to turn divine.  
Crashaw, *Hymn for the Blessed Sacrament*.

2. To copy or transcribe. Halliwell.

**transumpt** (trân-sūmpt'), *n.* [*< OF. transumpt, < ML. transumptum, a copy, neut. of LL. transumptus, pp. of transumere, take over, assume, ML. transcribe: see transume.*] A copy of a writing or exemplification of a record. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.

Lord Herbert, *Hist. Hen. VIII.*, p. 225.

The *transumpt* of a Papal Breve, three years old, was exhibited by Stokesley.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, iii.

**Action of transumpt**, in *Scots law*, an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defenses in other actions, directed against the custodian of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or transumpt of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer. *Imp. Dict.*

**transumption** (trân-sūmp'shon), *n.* [*< L. transumptio(n-), a taking of one thing from another (see transumpt), < (LL.) transumere, take over: see transume.*] The act of taking from one place to another. *Imp. Dict.*

**transumptive** (trân-sūmp'tiv), *a.* [*< L. transumptivus, metaphorical, < (LL.) transumere, take over: see transume.*] Taken from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders.

Drayton, *Rosamond to King Henry*, Annotation 2.

The form or mode of treatment is poetic, . . . digressive, *transumptive*.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 44.

**transvasate** (trâns-vā-sāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. transvasatus, pp. of transvasare, pour from one vessel into another: see transvase.*] Same as *transvase*.

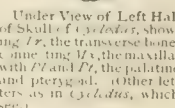
The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out, one into another, as into an empty vessel. Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 619.

**transvasation** (trâns-vā-sā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. \*transvasation, < transvasare, transvase: see transvase, transvasate.*] The act or process of transvasing. Holland. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**transvase** (trâns-vās'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *transvased*, ppr. *transvasing*. [*< F. transvaser =*



*transversum*. See *transverse*, *a.*, 5 (with cut).





**transversus** (trans-vér'sus), *n.*; pl. *transversi* (-sì). [NL.: see *transversus*.] In anat., a transverse muscle; a transversalis. — **Transversus auricularis**, a small muscle on the back of the ear, rudimentary in man. — **Transversus menti**, a portion of the depressor anguli oris. — **Transversus nuchæ**, an anomalous muscle occurring not infrequently in man, arising from the occipital protuberance and inserted into or near the tendon of the sternomastoid. Also called *corrugator posticus, occipitalis teres*. — **Transversus orbitæ**, an occasional muscle of man, traversing the upper part of the orbit. — **Transversus pedis**. See *pes*<sup>3</sup>. — **Transversus perinealis**, the transperineal muscle, which traverses the back part of the perineum from the tuberosity of the ischium to the median raphe, or in the female to the sphincter vaginae. — **Transversus thoracis**. Same as *sternocostalis*. — **transverti** (trans-vért'), *v. t.* [*ME. transverten*, < *OF. transvertir* = *Sp. transverter*, *transverter* = *Pg. transverter*, < *L. transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse*.] To change by turning; turn about. [*Craft of Lovers*, l. 419.]

**transvertible** (trans-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [*< transvert + -ible*.] Capable of being transverted. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Imp. Dict.*] [Rare.]

**transview** (trans-vü'), *v. t.* [*< trans- + view*.] To look through. [Rare.]

Let vs with eagles eyes without offence  
Transvie the obscure things that do remain.  
*Davies, Mirum in Modum*, p. 9. (*Davies*.)

**transvolation** (trans-vô-lä'shon), *n.* [*< L. transvolare*, pp. *transvolatus*, fly over or across, < *trans*, over, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying beyond or across.

Such things as these . . . are extraordinary egressions and transvolations beyond the ordinary course of an even piety.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 781.

**transvolve** (trans-volv'), *v. t.* [*< LL. transvolvere*, unroll, < *L. transvolare*, over, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute*. Cf. *convolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*, etc.] To overturn; break up.

Welcome be the Will of God, who *transvolves* Kingdoms, tumbles down Monarchies as Mole-hills, at his Pleasure.  
*Hovell, Letters*, iii. 22.

**transwaft** (trans-wäft'), *v. t.* [*< trans- + waft*.] To waft over or across. [Rare.]

Europe he from Sidon into Crete  
Transwafted, whilst the waue ne're toucht her feet.  
*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 128.

**Transylvanian** (tran-sil-vä'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Transylvania* (see *def.*), lit. 'the land beyond the forest', namely, the ancient forest separating the country from Hungary, < *L. trans*, beyond, + *sylvæ, silva*, forest: see *sylvæ, silvanus*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Transylvania, formerly a grand principality, since 1868 incorporated with Hungary.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Transylvania.

**trant** (tránt), *v. i.* [Formerly also *traunt*; < *ME. tranten*, < *MD. D. tranten*, walk slowly.] 1. To walk; go about as a peddler. Compare *tranter*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And had some traunting merchant to his sire,  
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.  
*Hall's Satires*, IV. ii. (*Nares*.)

2†. To turn; play a trick.

Queen thay seghe hym [a fox] with syȝt, thay sued hym fast, . . .  
& he trantes & tornayeez thurȝ mony tene greue [rough grove].  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

**tranti** (tránt), *n.* [*< ME. trant*, < *MD. trant* = *Sw. dial. trant*, a step; from the verb.] A turn; a trick; a stratagem.

For alle his fare I hym defie,  
I knowe his trantis fro toppes to taile,  
He leuys with gaudis and with gylery.  
*York Plays*, p. 381.

Summe [hunters] fel in the fute, ther the fox bade,  
Traylez ofte a trayteres, bi traunt of her wyles.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1700.

**tranter** (trán'tér), *n.* [Formerly also *traunter*; < *trant + -er*.] An itinerant peddler; a carrier. Formerly also called *ripper*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Dick Dewy's father, Reuben, by vocation a tranter, or irregular carrier.

*T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 2.

**trap**<sup>1</sup> (trap), *n.* [*< ME. trappe*, < *AS. træppe*, *træppe* = *MD. trappe* = *OHG. trappa, trapa*, a snare, trap; cf. *OF. trappe*, a trap, pitfall, *F. trappe*, a trap-door, a pitfall, = *Pr. trappa* = *Sp. trampa* = *Pg. trapa* = *It. dim. trappola*, < *ML. trappa, trapa*, a trap (< *OHG.*); connected with *MHG. trappe, trappe*, *G. trappe*, a flight of steps, stair, ladder, = *D. trap*, a stair, etc., *MD. D. MLG. G. trappen*, tread: see *trap*<sup>2</sup>, *trape*, *tramp*. Hence ult. *trapan*.] 1. A contrivance, as a pitfall or some mechanical device that shuts suddenly, often by means of a spring, used for taking game and other animals.

She wolde weep if that she sawe a mous  
Caught in a trappe, it were deed or bledde.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 145.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, i. 2. 176.

A sudden sharp and bitter cry,  
As of a wild thing taken in the trap.  
*Tennyson, Geraint*.

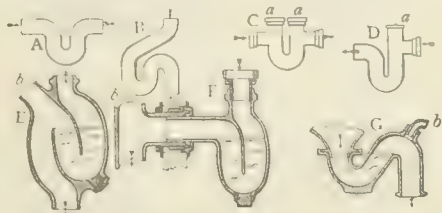
2. A device for confining and suddenly releasing or tossing into the air objects to be shot at, as live pigeons or glass balls.

The traps are usually five in number, the sides being hinged so that upon the cord being pulled they collapse entirely, leaving the pigeon in the open.

*W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 501.

3. A kind of fish-net used especially in Naragansett Bay, consisting of an oblong inclosure of netting on three sides and at the bottom, anchored securely by the side of the channel. Into this the fish enter, and the bottom of the net being lifted to the surface at the open end, they are penned in and driven into a lateral inclosure, where they are kept until needed.

4. A double-curved pipe, or a U-shaped section of a pipe, with or without valves, serving



A, B, common traps; C, D, modifications of A and B—screw-caps, as shown at *a*, being added for clearing out the traps; F, G, ventilating traps with air-pipes at *b* leading to the exterior of a building.

to form a water-seal to prevent the passage of air or gases through a pipe with which it is connected. Traps are made in a great variety of shapes, the aim being in all to cause a portion of liquid to lodge in a depression and form a seal. The most common forms are without valves. Air-pipes used in connection with traps (see the figures) not only conduct away foul gases, but prevent any regurgitation of gas through the water or siphoning out of the water-seal resulting from changes of pressure in the soil-pipe, such as sometimes occurs in unventilated traps, undue pressure in which causes the gas to pass the water-seal, while a very slight fall below atmospheric pressure causes the water to siphon over into the soil-pipe and thus destroy the seal. Various special forms are called *gas-traps*, *grease-traps*, etc. Also called *trapping*.

5. A piece of wood, somewhat in the shape of a shoe, hollowed at the heel, and moving on a pivot, in which the ball is placed in playing trap-ball; also, the game itself. See *trap-ball*.

Indeed, I have heard you are a precious gentleman,  
And in your younger [days] could play at trap well.  
*Shirley, Hyde Park*, ii. 4.

6. A trap-door.

With that word he gan undon a trappe.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 741.

Doun ye scholde fallen there,  
In a pyt syxty fadme deep:  
Therefore beware, and tak good keep!  
At the passyng ovyr the trappe.

*Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II, 162).

Traps under the stage so convenient that Ophelia could walk from her grave to her dressing-room with perfect ease.  
*J. Jefferson, Autobiog.*, iv.

7. Any small complicated structure, especially one that is out of order; a rickety thing: so called in contempt. Compare *rattletrap*. [*Colloq.*]—8. A carriage. [*Colloq.*]

Flora's pleasure was to drive his Princess with four horses into Newcome. He called his carriage his *trappe*, his "drague."

"I think you must make room for me inside the trap."  
It is remarkable how much men despise close carriages, and what disrespectful epithets they invent for them.  
*Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs*, xx.

9. Any device or contrivance to betray one into speech or act, or to catch one unawares; an ambush; a stratagem.

How will men then curse themselves for their own folly in being so easily tempted; and all those who laid traps and snares to betray them by? *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. xi.

10†. Contrivance; craft.

Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap* first put him in great fright.  
*Roger North, Examen*, p. 548. (*Davies*.)

11. A sheriff's officer, or a policeman. [*Slang*.] The traps have got him [for picking a pocket], and that's all about it.  
*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, xiii.

Dick's always in trouble; . . . there's a couple of traps in Beiston after him now.  
*H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn*, vi. (*Davies*.)

**Figure-of-four trap**. See *figure*. — **Running trap**. See *running-trap*. — **Smart as a steel trap**. See *smart*. — **Steel trap**, a trap for catching wild animals, consisting

of two iron-toothed jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open. — To be up to trap, to understand trap, to be very knowing or wide-awake. [*Slang*.]

Crying out, Split my Wind Pipe, Sir, you are a Fool, and don't understand Trap, the whole World's a Cheat.  
*Tom Brown, Works* (ed. 1705). (*Ashton*.)

**trap**<sup>1</sup> (trap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping*. [*< ME. trappen* (also in comp. *bitrappen*), < *AS. \*træppan* (in comp. *betræppan*) = *MD. trappen*, trap; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch in a trap: as, to trap foxes or beaver.

Mere vermin, worthy to be trapped.  
*Cowper, Task*, ii. 683.

2. To insnare; take by stratagem: applied to persons.

Nimrod (snatching Fortune by the tresses) . . .  
Leaves hunting Beastes, and hunteth Men to trap.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, Babylon.

3. To capture (fish) by means of a trap or trap-net.—4. To put in a trap and release to be shot at, as pigeons or glass balls.—5. In plumbing, to furnish with a trap.

To trap the soil pipe before its entrance into the drain.  
*The American*, VII. 328.

6. *Theat.*, to furnish (a stage) with the requisite traps for the plays to be performed. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 20.—7. To stop and hold, as the shuttle of a loom in the warp, or gas, a liquid, heat, etc., by an obstruction or impervious or sealed inclosure, as in the case of liquids or gases, or by insulating substances, as with heat or electricity; specifically, to stop and hold by a trap for the purpose of removing, as air carried forward by or entangled in water flowing through pipes, etc., water deposited from compressed atmospheric air when cooled, or condensed from steam in the passage of the latter through pipes, or air from pipes or receptacles into or through which steam is to be passed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To set traps for game: as, to trap for beaver.

He generally went out alone into the mountains, and would remain there *trapping* by himself for several months together, his lonely camps being often pitched in the vicinity of hostile savages.  
*The Century*, XLI. 771.

2. To handle or work the trap in a shooting-match.—3. To become stopped or impeded, as steam through accumulation of condensed water in a low part of a horizontal pipe, or in a steam-radiator by the presence of air which cannot escape, or the flow of water through a siphon by accumulation of air in the upper part of the bend, etc.

**trap**<sup>2</sup> (trap), *n.* [*< D. trap*, a step, degree, = *MLG. trappe, trappe*, *G. trappe*, a step, round of a ladder, = *Sw. trappa* = *Dan. trappe*, a stair: see *trap*<sup>1</sup> and *ventletrap*.] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a ladder leading up to a loft. *Simmonds*. [Rare in the singular.]

**trap**<sup>3</sup> (trap), *n.* [= *G. trapp* = *Dan. trap*, < *Sw. trapp*, trap (rock), so called [by Bergmann, a Swedish mineralogist] with ref. to the terraced or stair-like arrangement which may be observed in many of these rocks, < *trappa*, a stair: see *trap*<sup>2</sup>.] In *geol.*, any dark-colored rock having more or less of a columnar structure and apparently volcanic or eruptive in origin. It is the old and more or less metamorphosed eruptive rocks, and especially the various forms of basalt, which are most commonly thus designated. The name is a convenient one for use before the exact nature of the rock in question has been ascertained by microscopic examination.

The term *Trap* is an indefinite, and therefore sometimes a very convenient, term applied to eruptive rocks which cannot be identified in the field.

*Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 562.

**Glassy trap**. See *sordavale*.

**trap**<sup>4</sup> (trap), *n.* [*< ME. trappe*, < *OF. \*trap*, *drap*, *F. drap* = *Pr. drap* = *Cat. drap* = *Sp. Pg. trapo* = *It. drappo*, < *ML. drappus, drapis, trapus, trapus*, a cloth, a horse-cloth, trapping; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *drab*<sup>2</sup>, *drape*.] 1†. A horse-cloth; an ornamental cloth or housing for a horse; ornamental harness; a trapping; usually in the plural.

Many traps, many croper.  
*King Alisaunder* (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, I. 142).

Upon a stede whyte so milke  
His trappys wer off tucly [scarlet] sylke.  
*Richard Coer de Lion* (1515). (*Skeat's Dict.*)

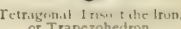
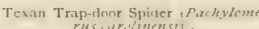
2. *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances; impedimenta: used frequently of baggage. [*Colloq.*]

A couple of horses carry us and our traps, you know, and we can stop where we like.

*Thackeray, Newcomes*, xxx.

The other was a sort o' storeroom, where the old cap'n kep' all sorts o' traps.  
*H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 147.







an antenna, the cross-section of which is everywhere a trapezoid.

**trapezophoron** (trap-ē-zōf'ō-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *trapeza*, table, & *phoron* = E. *beard*.] In the Gr. Ch., same as *ependytes* (b).

**trapfall** (trap'fāl), *n.* A trap-door so made as to give way beneath the feet, and cause a person to fall through.

For on a Bridge he custometh to fight,  
Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;  
And in the same are many *trapfalls* plight,  
Through which the rider downe doth fall through over-  
sight. *Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 7.*

**trap-fisher** (trap'fish'ēr), *n.* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net.

**trap-hole** (trap'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole closed by a trap-door.—2. *Milit.* See *trous-de-loup*.

**trap-hook** (trap'hūk), *n.* A kind of fish-hook which works with a spring or snap.

**trap-net** (trap'net), *n.* Same as *trap*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**trappean** (trap'ē-an), *a.* [*< trap*<sup>3</sup> (*trapp*) + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.—**Trappean ash**, a scoriaceous fragmental form of the old lava formerly very commonly designated as *trap*, and now by various other names. (See *trap*<sup>3</sup>.) The trappean ash of the Lake Superior mining region, somewhat important for the copper which it contains, is frequently designated as the *ash-bed*.

**trapped** (trap't), *a.* [*< trap*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] 1. Fitted or provided with a trap or traps.—2. In *gem-cutting*, having the trap-cut.

**trapper**<sup>1</sup> (trap'ēr), *n.* [*< trap*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who makes a business of trapping wild animals, usually such as yield fur, as the marten or sable, mink, otter, beaver, and muskrat.

"A hunter, I reckon?" the other continued. . . . "You are mistaken, friend, in calling me a hunter; I am nothing better than a *trapper*." "I see but little difference whether a man gets his peltry by the rifle or by the trap," said the ill-looking companion of the emigrant.

*J. F. Cooper, The Prairie, ii.*

2. A trap-fisher. [Rhode Island.]—3. In *mining*, a boy or girl in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-wagons.—4. A horse for use in a trap. [Colloq.]

Sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters. *St. James's Gazette, Feb. 2, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**trapper**<sup>2</sup> (trap'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. trapper, trappar, trappour, trappure, < OF. \*trappeur, < ML. trap-patura, trappings, housing, < \*trappare, cover with trappings: see trap*<sup>4</sup>, v.] The housing and defensive armor of a horse, especially of a horse caparisoned for a just or tournament; generally in the plural. Compare *bard*<sup>2</sup>.

The sheeldes brighte, testers and *trappures*.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1641.*

Item, j. pece of skarlot for *trappars* for horsys, with rede crossis and roslys. *Paston Letters, I. 477.*

Sundrie kindes of precious stones, and perles wherewith ye *trappers*, barbes, and other furnitures of his horse are couered. *R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 15).*

**trappiness** (trap'i-nes), *n.* The property, state, or condition of being trappy; treacherousness. [Colloq.]

Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders. *The Field, Dec. 26, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**trapping**<sup>1</sup> (trap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trap*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The art, business, or method of a trapper, in any sense.

*Trapping* has been there so long carried on that inheritance may have come into play. *Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 48.*

2. In *drainage*: (a) The process of furnishing with a trap or traps.

Fever could be traced to the neglect of the most obvious precautions in the *trapping* and ventilation of drains. *Lancet, 1889, I. 44.*

(b) Same as *trap*<sup>1</sup>, 4; also, traps collectively.

The defects in drainage arrangements, such as want of proper *trappings*, . . . were very numerous. *Lancet, 1890, II. 1125.*

3. The cutting of a brilliant in the form known as *trap-brilliant*. See *brilliant*.

The trap cut, or *trapping* as it is called by lapidaries, consists of parallel planes nearly rectangular, arranged around the contour of the stone.

*O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 217.*

**trapping**<sup>2</sup> (trap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trap*<sup>4</sup>, v.] The housing or harness of a horse, when somewhat ornamental in character; hence, external ornamentation, as of dress: generally in the plural.

We may be said to want the gilt and *trappings*,  
The dress of honour. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.*  
Good clothes are the embroidered *trappings* of pride.  
*Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 35.*

Bases and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton, P. L., ix. 36.*

= *Syn.* Accoutrements, equipments, paraphernalia, gear, decorations, frippery.

**trapping-attachment** (trap'ing-a-tach'ment), *n.* A metal or other appurtenance or mounting for horse-trappings. *L. Jewitt, in Art Jour., N. S., IX. 345. [Rare.]*

**trappings, n. pl.** See *trapping*.

**Trappist** (trap'ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. Trappiste*, so called from the abbey of *La Trappe* in France: see *def.*] 1. *n.* 1. A member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of *La Trappe* was founded in 1140 by Retton, Count of Perche. The abbey soon fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626-1700), who had been commendatory abbot of *La Trappe* from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and reorganized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and inculcate extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States (Abbey of Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Melleray, Iowa).

2. [*i. e.*] In *ornith.*, a South American puff-bird or fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*). Also called *num-bird*. Both are book-names, given from the somber plumage, which also suggested *Monasa*. See *cut* under *num-bird*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trappists.

**Trappistine** (trap'is-tin), *n.* [*< F. Trappistine*, a nun of the order of *La Trappe*; as *Trappist* + *-ine*.] 1. A member of an order of nuns, affiliated with the Trappists, founded in 1827, and established chiefly in France.—2. [*i. c.*] A sweet cordial made at a monastery of Trappist monks. Compare *Benedictine*, 2, *chartreuse*, 2.

**trappoid** (trap'oid), *a.* [*< trap*<sup>3</sup> (*trapp*) + *-oid*.] Resembling trap; having more or less the character of a trappean rock.

The workers of past centuries used to crush the ore in saucer-like hollows in the solid, tough, *trappoid* rock, with rounded granite crushers. *Nature, XLI. 140.*

**trappout**, *n.* See *trapper*<sup>2</sup>.

**trappous, trappouse** (trap'us, -ōs), *a.* [*< trap*<sup>3</sup> (*trapp*) + *-ous*.] Trappean. *Imp. Dict.*

**Trapp's formula.** Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

**trappure**, *n.* See *trapper*<sup>2</sup>.

**trappy** (trap'i), *a.* [*< trap*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous. [Colloq.]

The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*. *Daily Telegraph, Nov. 13, 1882. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**trap-rock** (trap'rok), *n.* A rock consisting of trap; trap.

Round North Berwick *trap-rocks* rise in all directions. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 730.*

**traps** (traps), *n. pl.* See *trap*<sup>4</sup>, 2.

**trap-seine** (trap'sān), *n.* A trap-net specially adapted to take fish working down an eddy. [Rhode Island.]

**trap-stair** (trap'stār), *n.* A narrow staircase, or step-ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

**trap-stick** (trap'stik), *n.* 1. A stick used in the game of trap; an object resembling such a stick.

The last time he was in the field, a boy of seven years old beat him with a *trap-stick*. *Shirley, The Wedding, iii. 2.*

These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calves. *Addison, Spectator, No. 560.*

2. The cross-bar connecting the body of a cart with the shafts. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**trap-tree** (trap'trē), *n.* The jack-tree: so called because it furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. In some parts of the East the fiber of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets.

**trap-tuff** (trap'tuf), *n.* In *geol.*, a tuff composed of fine detrital material designated as *trap*. See *tuff*<sup>3</sup> and *trap*<sup>3</sup>.

**trap-valve** (trap'valv), *n.* Same as *cluck-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

**trap-wēir** (trap'wēr), *n.* A trap-net.

**traset**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tracel*<sup>1</sup>.

**trash**<sup>1</sup> (trash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of *\*trass* (cf. Orkney *trass*, E. dial. *trous*), < Icel. *trös* (cf. *trassi*, a slovenly fellow, *trassa*, be slovenly) = Norw. *trös*, fallen twigs, broken branches, leaves and twigs used as fuel, = Sw. *träs*, a heap of sticks, old useless bits of fencing, also a worthless fellow (*trasa*, dial. *trase*, a rag, tatter); dial. *tras*, pieces (*slä i tras*, equiv. to *slä*

*i kras*, break to pieces); connected (by the change of initial *kr-* to *tr-*, seen also in Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane*, as compared with E. *crane*<sup>1</sup>) with Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, break, crash: see *crash*<sup>1</sup>, *craze*; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crush, crash. *Trash* thus means 'broken bits of wood,' etc. The forms and senses are more or less confused.] 1. Something broken, snapped, or lopped off; broken or torn bits, as twigs, splinters, rags, and the like. Compare *cane-trash* and *trash-ice*.

How will he glue wood to the hospitall, that warmes himselfe by the *trash* of strawe?

*Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.*

Faggots to be every stick of three feet in length; . . . this to prevent the abuse . . . of filling the middle part and ends with *trash* and short sticks. *Evlyn, Sylva, iii. 4.*

About 10 P. M. the immediate danger was past; and, espying a lead to the northeast, we got under weigh, and pushed over in spite of the drifting *trash* (broken ice).

*Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 37.*

He keep on totin' off *trash* on pilin' up bresh.

*J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvi.*

2. Hence, waste; refuse; rubbish; dross; that which is worthless or useless.

Counters, bracelets, and garlandes of glass and counter-fecte stooones, . . . with suche other *trash*, which seemed vnto them precious marchandaies.

*Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 150].*

*Trin.* Look what a wardrobe is here for thee!

*Cal.* Let it alone, thou fool; it is but *trash*.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 223.*

He who can accept of Legends for good story may quickly sell a volume with *trash*. *Milton, Hist. Eng., lii.*

The sort o' *trash* a feller gits to eat doos beat all nater.

*Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.*

3*¢*. Money. [Cant.]

Therefore must I bid him prouide *trash*, for my maister is no friend without mony. *Greene, James IV., iii. 1.*

I had rather coin my heart,

And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile *trash*

By any indirection. *Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 74.*

4. A low, worthless person. See *white trash*.

Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [a courtizan]

To be a party in this injury. *Shak., Othello, v. 1. 85.*

**Cane trash.** See *cane-trash*.—**Poppy trash**, coarsely powdered leaves, stalks, etc., of the poppy-plant, in which balls of opium are rolled and packed for transportation.—**White trash, poor white trash**, the poor and low white population of the Southern States. [Southern U. S.]

Tain't no use, honey: you don't 'pear to take no int'res' in yer own kith and kin, no more dan o' nary white *trash*. *The Atlantic, XVIII. 84.*

**trash**<sup>1</sup> (trash), *v. t.* [Cf. *trash*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To free from superfluous twigs or branches; lop; crop: as, to *trash* trees.

**trash**<sup>2</sup> (trash), *v.* [A dial. var. of *thrash*, *thresh*; in part perhaps also a var. of *crash*<sup>1</sup> (cf. *trash*<sup>1</sup> as ult. related to *crash*<sup>1</sup>).] I. *trans.* To wear out; beat down; crush; harass; maltreat; jade.

Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death.

*Life of Bp. Jewell (1685).*

II. *intrans.* To tramp and shuffle about.

I still *trashed* and trotted for other men's causes.

*Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 4.*

**trash**<sup>3</sup> (trash), *n.* [Perhaps ult. a var. of *tracel*<sup>2</sup> (ME. *trais*, *trays*, etc.).] 1. A clog; anything fastened to a dog or other animal to keep it from ranging widely, straying, leaping fences, or the like.

Your huntsmans lodging, wherin hee shall also keep his coopes, hams, collars, *trashes*, boxes.

*Markham, Country Contentment (1615), i. 1.*

Hence—2. A clog or encumbrance, in a metaphorical sense.

**trash**<sup>3</sup> (trash), *v. t.* [*< trash*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To hold back by a leash, halter, or lead collar, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard; clog; encumber; hinder.

Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were, to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass.

*De Quincey, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.*

To *trash* a trail, to destroy the scent by taking to water: a stratagem practised both by game and by man when pursued. [Western U. S.]

**trashery** (trash'ēr-i), *n.* [*< trash*<sup>1</sup> + *-ery*.] Trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

Who comes in foreign *trashery*

Of tinkling chain and spur.

*Scott, Bridal of Triermain, ii.*

**trash-house** (trash'hous), *n.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel.

*Synonyms.*

**trash-ice** (trash'is), *n.* Broken ice mixed with water. *Kane.*



**trashily** (trash'i-lī), *adv.* In a trashy manner.  
**trashiness** (trash'i-nēs), *n.* The state or property of being trashy.

**trashtrite** (trash'it-ri), *n.* [*trash* + *-trite*, *trite*, *trite*.] Trash; worthless stuff.  
*We were ragged and staid trashtrite.*  
*Lucas, The Two Dogs.*

**trashy** (trash'i), *a.* [*trash* + *-y*.] Containing or consisting of trash, rubbish, or dross; worthless; useless.

*There are few trashy books, not trashy books which will not interest reading, but good books for a library.*  
*Maudslayi, in Trevelyan, I, 344.*

**Traskite** (trask'it), *n.* [*Trask* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An early name of the Seventh-Day Baptists, from John Trask, one of their leaders in England in the seventeenth century. See *Baptist*.

**trass** (tras), *n.* [*G. dual, trass* = *D. tras* (*trass*, *trass*) = *F. terraz*, *q. v.*] An earthy or more or less compact rock, made up in large part of finely comminuted pumice or other volcanic material. It is of a pale yellow or grayish color and rough to the feel. Trass closely resembles pozzolana, an alkali that is extensively used for hydraulic cement, especially by the Dutch engineers. It is largely quarried for that purpose along the Rhine, between Mainz and Cologne. *Alcock, in Scott, 1875.*

**trasset, trasshet**, *v.* Middle English forms of *trasse*.

**trast<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of the past participle of *travel*. *Spenser.*

**trast<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Scotch form of *trast<sup>1</sup>*.

**trasy<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Spanish.

*A Trasy I do keep, whereby I please  
 The more my rural privacy.*

*Herrick, Hesperides, His Grange.*

**trati** (trat), *n.* [*ME. tratie, trate*. Cf. *trōt<sup>2</sup>*.] An old woman; a witch; a term of contempt.  
*The two trattes that William wold have traysted [deceived].*  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 4769.*

*Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that  
 Hyll on furth with slaw pase like ane trat.*

*Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 122.*

**trattle** (trat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trattled*, ppr. *trattling*. [*An irreg. var. of tattle, twattle*.] To chatter; gabble. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

*styll she must trattle; that tunc is alwayes storryng.*  
*Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan (ed. Collier), p. 73.*

*Keep thy clattering tounge,*

*That trattles in thy head.*

*Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III, 4).*

**trattoria** (trāt-tō-rē'ō), *n.* [*It.*] An Italian eating-house; a cook-shop.

He heard, though he did not prove this by experiment, that the master of a certain trattoria had studied the dough-nut of New England till he had actually surpassed the original in the qualities that have undermined our digestion as a people. *W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, p. 117.*

**Traube-Hering curves.** Variations in the tracing of arterial pressure, probably due to the rhythmical action of the vasomotor center alternately contracting and dilating the small blood-vessels, thus influencing the peripheral resistance.

**trauchle**, *v. t.* See *trachle*.

**traulism<sup>1</sup>** (trā'lizm), *n.* [*Gr. τραυλισμός*, a lisping. Cf. *τραυλίζω*, *lisp*. Cf. *τραυλός*, *lisp*, mispronouncing.] A stammering.

*As for ae ae ae &c., I know not what other censure to pass on them but that they are childish and ridiculous traulisms.*

*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor (1680), p. 132.*

**traul-nett**, *n.* Another spelling of *travel-net*. See *travel*, 2.

**trauma** (trā'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. τραῦμα*, *trauma*, wound, *< πρᾶναι*, *pierce*.] 1. An abnormal condition of the living body produced by external violence, as distinguished from that produced by poisons, zymotic infection, bad habits, and other less evident causes; traumatism; an accidental wound, as distinguished from one caused by the surgeon's knife in an operation. — 2. External violence producing bodily injury; the act of wounding, or infliction of a wound.

**traumatic** (trā-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. traumatique*, *< Gr. τραυματικός*, *< τραῦμα* (-), wound (see *trauma*), + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to wounds; as, *traumatic inflammation*. — 2. Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary; as, *traumatic balsam*. — 3. Produced by wounds; as, *traumatic tetanus*. — 4. Pertaining to or of the nature of trauma or traumatism. — **Traumatic fever**, pyrexia caused by traumatism, especially where, as in simple fractures, it seems to be independent of infection.

**II. v.** A medicine useful in the cure of wounds. **traumatically** (trā-mat'ik-ly), *adv.* In a traumatic manner.

**traumaticin** (trā-mat'i-sin), *n.* [*< traumatic* + *-in*.] A 10 percent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, employed like collodion to promote union of the edges of a wound.

**traumatism** (trā'ma-tizm), *n.* [= *F. traumatisme*, *< Gr. τραυματισμός*, wound (see *trauma*), + *-ism*.] Any morbid condition produced by wounds or other external violence; trauma.

**traumatopnea** (trā-ma-top-nē'ō), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. τραυματισμός*, a wound, + *πνῆσις*, *pnēsis*, breath, *< πνέω*, *blow, breathe*.] Respiratory bubbling of air through a wound in the chest.

**trauncet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *trance<sup>1</sup>*, *trance<sup>2</sup>*.

**trauncht**, *v.* An obsolete form of *trench*.

**traunti, traunteri.** See *traut, traunter*.

**Trautvetteria** (trāt-ve-tē'ri-ē), *n.* [*NL.* (*Fischer and Meyer, 1835*), named after E. R. Trautvetter, professor of botany at Kieff, Russia.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceae* and tribe *Ranunculeae*, distinguished from the type, *Ranunculus*, by the absence of petals. The only species, *T. palustris*, the false bugbane, is a perennial herb, a native of North America and Japan, bearing a few palmately lobed leaves, and numerous small white flowers in a corymbose panicle. Compare *bugbane*.

**travail<sup>1</sup>** (trav'äl), *n.* [*An earlier form of travel, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see travel, n.*] 1<sup>t</sup>. Labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. Labor in childbirth; parturition. [*Archaic.*]

*In the time of her travail, behold, . . . twins were in her womb.*  
*After this thy travel sore,  
 Sweet rest seize thee evermore.*  
*Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester.*

**travail<sup>1</sup>** (trav'äl), *v. i.* [*As with the noun, an earlier form of travel, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see travel, v.*] 1<sup>t</sup>. To labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. To labor in childbirth; suffer the pangs of childbirth: be parturient. [*Archaic.*]

*Now, that reliques of the stones of the place there our Lady was borne is remedy and consolation to women that travail of child.*  
*Sir R. Gifford, Pilgrimage, p. 30.*

*And when she heard the tidings . . . she bowed herself and travailed; for her pains came upon her.*  
*1 Sam. iv. 19.*

*Queen Jeanie travel'd six weeks and more,  
 Till women and midwives had quite given her o'er.*  
*Queen Jeanie (Child's Ballads, VII, 75).*

**travail<sup>2</sup>** (*F. pron. tra-vay'*), *n.*; *F. pl. travaux* (tra-vō'). [*< F. travail, a brake, trave, < ML. \*trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale, traballum*), a brake, shackle: see *travel, n.*] A means of transportation, commonly used by North American Indians and voyageurs of the north



Travails, as used by the Sioux Indians.

and northwest, for the conveyance of goods or of sick or wounded persons. It consists of a rude litter made of two lodge-poles about 16 feet long, having one end of each pole attached on each side to a pack-saddle, the other end trailing on the ground. A kind of sack or bag is then made by lashing canvas or lodge-skins to the cross-bars, for the reception of the goods or the sick or wounded person. Also called *travois*, *trave*.

*In a mouth "Richard's himself again," ready to fly over the grassy sward with his savage master, or to drag the travaux and pack the buxom squaw.*  
*The Century, XXXVII, 339.*

**travailert**, *n.* An old spelling of *traveler*.  
**travailoust**, *a.* See *travelous*.

**travale** (tra-val'), *n.* In *tambourine-playing*, an effect produced by rubbing the wetted finger across the head of the instrument. The double *travale* is simply the same effect made twice as rapidly as usual.

**trave** (trāv), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also treve; < ME. trave, < OF. traf, tref, tref, a cross-beam, a brake, shackle, = Pr. trau = Sp. trabe, traba = Pg. trava, trave = It. trave, < L. trabs, trabis, a beam. Hence ult. travail<sup>1</sup>, travel.*] 1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

*The ceilings and Traves are, after the Turkish manner, richly Painted and Gilded.*  
*Maudrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.*

2. A kind of shackle for a horse that is being taught to amble or pace.

*She sproong as a colt doth in the trave.*

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 96.*

Also *travis*.  
**travet** (trav), *v. t.* [*< ME. traven; < trave, n.*] To cross; thwart; run counter to.

*This traytoure traves vs alway.*  
*York Plays, p. 381.*

**travee** (tra-vē'), *n.* Same as *travail<sup>2</sup>*.

**travel** (trav'el), *n.* [*Formerly also travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); *< ME. travel, travail, travayl, travele, traveyle, < OF. travail, F. travail, labor, toil, work, trouble, a brake, shackle, = Pr. trabalh, treball, treball, treball = Sp. trabajo = Pg. trabalho = It. travaglio (trabaglio), an obstacle, impediment, Olt. travaglio, pen for cattle, ox-stall, < ML. \*travaculum, \*trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale, traballum*), a brake, shackle, impediment, *< "travare," trahere* (*> Pr. traver = F. traverser*), impede, hinder, shackle, fetter, *< L. trabs, a beam: see trave*. Cf. *embarrass*, as connected with *bar<sup>1</sup>*.] 1<sup>t</sup>. Labor; toil; effort.

*The hue! [what] travaill he heth yleued, hou he heth his time uolore [wasted].*  
*Agnibite of Inuget (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.*

*He was wery for traveile of yevinge of strokes and receivinge.*  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), III, 629.*

*Generally all warlike people are a little idle, and love danger better than travail.*

*Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms (ed. 1887).*

*I am grieved for you  
 That any chance of mine should thus defeat  
 Your (I must needs say) most deserving travail.*  
*B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*

*Who having never before eyed me, but only heard the common report of my virtue, learning, and travel.*  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.*

2. The act of traveling or journeying; particularly, a journeying to distant countries: as, he is much improved by travel; he started on his travels.

*Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience.*  
*Bacon, Travel (ed. 1887).*

*I cannot rest from travel; I will drink  
 Life to the lees.*  
*Tennyson, Ulysses.*

*When travel has become a memory, all the richness of it rises to the surface like cream.*  
*C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 204.*

3. *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book that relates one's experiences in traveling: as, *travels* in Italy: formerly in the singular.

*The Voiage and Travails of Sir John Maundeville, Kt., which treateth of the way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde.*  
*Mandeville, Travels, Title.*

*Histories . . . engage the soul by a variety of sensible occurrences; . . . voyages and travels, and accounts of strange countries, . . . will assist in this work [of fixing the attention].*  
*Watts, Improvement of Mind, l. 15.*

4. Progress; going; movement.

*Thus thou mayest, in two or three hours' travel over a few leaves, see and know that which cost him that writ it years, and travel over sea and land, before he knew it.*  
*W. Wood, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I, 172.*

*The more the variety of characters is multiplied, the more travel of the compositor's hand over the cases is necessary for picking them up, and by so much is the speed of his work retarded.*  
*Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 701.*

5. In *mech.*, the length of stroke of any moving part: as, the travel of the bed of a planer; the travel of a pendulum. Also called *excursion*.

*The travel of each valve is 5½ in., and can be varied by means of slotted levers on the reversing shaft.*  
*The Engineer, LXV, 388.*

*The great fault of this gun [a central-fire hammerless gun] is the difficulty in manipulating it, on account of the enormous travel required by the lever.*  
*W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 325.*

6. The passage or concourse of travelers; persons traveling: as, the travel was very heavy on outgoing trains and boats. [*Colloq.*] — 7<sup>t</sup>. Labor in childbirth. See *travel<sup>1</sup>*, 2. [*Archaic.*] = *Syn. 2. Voyage, Tour, etc.* See *journey*.

**travel** (trav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traveled, travelled*, ppr. *traveling, travelling*. [*Formerly also travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); *< ME. travelen, travailen, travayllen, traveylen, < OF. travailer, F. travailer = Pr. treballhar, treballhar = Sp. trabajar, trabalar = Pg. trabalar = It. travagliare, labor, toil, etc.; from the noun.*] 1. *I. intrans.* 1<sup>t</sup>. To labor; toil.

*According as it was committed unto us, we have diligently travailed in this present visitation of the university.*

*Quoted in J. Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 369.*

*If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we travel about a matter not needful.*  
*Hooker.*

2. To pass or make a journey from place to place, whether on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance, as a carriage or a ship; go to or visit distant or foreign places; journey: as, to travel for health or for pleasure.

*For the Marchauntes come not thidre so comonly for to bye Marchandises as thei don in the Lond of the gret Chaunc; for it is to fer to travaylle to.*  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.*

*A wench  
 That travels with her buttermilk to market  
 Between two dorsers.*  
*Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.*



How difficult it was to *travel* where no license made it safe, where no preparations in roads, inns, carriages, made it convenient.

*De Quincy, Style, n.*

3. Specifically, to make a journey or go about from place to place for the purpose of taking orders for goods, collecting accounts, etc., for a commercial house.

Brown Brothers, of Snow Hill, were substantial people, and Mr. Snegkeld travelled in strict accordance with the good old rules of trade.

*Trottope, Orley Farm, ix.*

4. In *mech.*, to traverse; move over a fixed distance, as a movable part of a machine. See *travel, n.*, 5.—5. To proceed or advance in any way; pass from one point to another; move; wander: as, his eye *traveled* over the landscape; also, to move at a specified gait, pace, or rate: as, that horse *travels* wide.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons.

*Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2. 326.

News *travelled* with increase from mouth to mouth.

*Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 474.*

The home manufacture of gas . . . is a part of the inventor's scheme which does not entirely depend for success upon the power of gas to *travel*.

*Cree, Dict., II. 338.*

6. To walk. [Colloq.]—7. To move onward in feeding; browse from one point to another: said of deer, etc.

If the deer is *travelling*, as it is called, one has to walk much faster, and scan the ground as best he can.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 38.*

To sue, labor, and travel. See *sue*. To travel bodkin. See *bodkin*. To travel dak. See *dak*. To travel out of the record, to stray from the point, or from the prescribed or authorized line of discussion.

I have *travelled out of the record*, sir, I am aware, in putting the point to you.

*Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 23.*

Traveling-apron oven. See *oven*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To harass; trouble; plague; torment.

If a man be *traueglyd* with a feend, and may not be deluyrid from him, let him drinke a lital quantity of oure 5 essence.

*Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnival), p. 19.*

Such a distemper as *travailed* me at Paris: a fever, and dysentery.

*Donne, Letters, xxvii.*

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility.

*Hayward (Johnson).*

2. To journey through; pass over; make the tour of: as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

These, and a thousand more such sleights, have hypocrites learned by *travailing* strange countries.

*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.*

He had subsequently *travelled* New England and the Middle States, as a pedler, in the employment of a Connecticut manufactory of cologne-water and other essences.

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.*

3. To cause or force to journey, or move from place to place.

They [the corporations] shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Their horses are but smal, but very swift & hard; they *trauell* them vnshod both winter and Sommer.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.*

Landholders, most of whom are owners of sheep which have to be *travelled* twice a year.

*W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 152.*

*traveled, travelled* (trav'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *travel, v.*] 1†. Harassed; tormented; fretted.

It is here to be understoode, euerie yoke naturally to bee heauie, sharpe, harde, and painefull: and the beast that draweth the same goeth bound and *travelled*.

*Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 47.*

2. Worked over; turned up with the spade; tilled.

"It's *travelled* earth, that," said Edie; "it howks sae eithly. I ken it weel, for ance I wrought a simmer wi' auld Will Winnett, the bedral, and howkit mair graves than ane in my day."

*Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.*

3. Having made journeys; having gone, or having been carried, to distant points or countries: as, *traveled* Madeira is highly prized.

From Latian syrens, French Circæan feasts, Return well *travell'd*, and transform'd to beasts.

*Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 123.*

One whose Arab face was tanned By tropic sun and boreal frost, So *travelled* there was scarce a land Or people left him to exhaust.

*Whittier, Tent on the Beach.*

4. Having gained knowledge or experience by labor or travel; hence, experienced; knowing.

I am not much *travelled* in the history of modern times.

*Fielding (Imp. Dict.).*

A man of fashion, too, he made his tour, Learn'd vive la bagatelle, et vive l'amour; So *travell'd* monkeys their grimace improve.

*Burns, A Sketch.*

*traveler, traveller* (trav'el-ër), *n.* [*< ME. travailleur, < OF. travailleur, F. travailleur, a laborer, toiler, < travailler, labor: see travel.*] 1†. A toiler; laborer; worker.

It is therefore no small benefite that suche persones dooe to a common weale, which are willingly *travellers* in this kinde of writing.

*Udall, Pref. to K. Edw. VI.*

2. One who or that which travels in any way; one who makes a journey, or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer; one who or that which gets over the ground: as, his horse is a good *traveler*.

O *traveller*, stay thy weary feet,

Drink of this fountain pure and sweet.

*Longfellow, Inscription on Drinking Fountain at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.*

3. One who journeys to foreign lands; one who visits strange countries and people.

When a *traveller* returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath *travelled* altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters.

*Bacon, Travel (ed. 1887).*

Sometimes we had rather believe a *traveller's* lie than go to disprove him.

*Donne, Letters, xvii.*

4. A person who travels for a mercantile firm to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like. Also called *commercial traveler*, and formerly *rider*.

John Kenneby . . . had at last got into the house of Hubbles and Grease, and had risen to be their bookkeeper. He had once been tried by them as a *traveller*, but in that line he had failed.

*Trottope, Orley Farm, xxiv.*

5. Same as *swagman*, 2. [Australia.]—6. That which travels or traverses. Specifically—(a) *Naut.*:

(1) An iron ring or thimble fitted to traverse freely on a rope, spar, or metal rod, and used for various purposes on shipboard. (2) A rod fastened to the deck on which a thimble carrying the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail may slide from side to side of the vessel, or a rod or rope up and down a mast along which a yard may slide. (b) A crab on a long beam moving on wheels on an elevated track in a stone-yard, workshop, etc. It is often used with a differential pulley for raising and moving heavy weights, and is a device of the nature of the traveling crane. See third cut under *pulley*. (c) In *ring-spinning*, a small metal ring or loop used to guide the yarn in winding it upon the spindle. (d) *Theat.*, moving mechanism above the stage for carrying fairies and apparitions.—

*Commercial traveler*. See *def. 4.*—*Ring-and-traveler spinner*. Same as *ring-frame*.—To tip the traveler, to humbug: in allusion to travelers' tales or yarns. [Slang.]

"I'd rather see you dead than brought to such a dilemma." "Mayhap thou wouldst," answered the uncle; "for then, my lad, there would be some picking; aha! dost thou tip me the *traveller*, my boy?"

*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, vi. (Davies).*

*Traveler's hut*, the quarters provided on every Australian station for persons traveling on the road who are not of a class to be asked to the squatter's house, such as stockmen and swagmen. [Australia.]

*traveler's-joy* (trav'el-ërz-joy), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so named as climbing over hedges and adorning the way. This is a vigorous species, with a woody stem sometimes as thick as the wrist, and widely climbing branches. Its inner bark is used in Switzerland for straining milk; the slender shoots in France serve to bind fagots; while the young tips are sometimes pickled. An infusion of the roots and stems in boiling oil is a successful application for itch. Also called *lady's-bower*. See cut under *virgin's-bower*.

One [cottage], . . . summer-blanch'd, Was parcel-bearded with the *traveler's-joy* In Autumn, parcel ivy-clad.

*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

*traveler's-tree* (trav'el-ërz-trë), *n.* A tree of Madagascar, *Ravenala Madagascariensis*: thus named as furnishing drink from its hollow leaf-stalks. See *Ravenala*.

*traveling, travelling* (trav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *travel, v.*] 1†. The act of laboring; labor; toil.

He . . . wolde ich reneyede begging And lyvede by my *traveyllyng*.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 6788.*

2. The act of making a journey, especially in foreign countries.

In *travelling* by land there is a continuity of scene, and a connected succession of persons and incidents, that carry on the story of life, and lessen the effect of absence and separation.

*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 17.*

3. Motion of any kind; change of place; passage.

The mains in the streets are nearly five miles in length, and the gas is said to bear *travelling* through this length of pipe very well.

*Ure, Dict., II. 538.*

*traveling, travelling* (trav'el-ing), *p. a.* 1. Itinerant; peddling.

By and by there's the *travelling* doctor gives pills, lets blood, draws teeth.

*Browning, Up at a Villa.*

2. Movable; moving: as, a *traveling* crane. See *crane*, 2. 1.—3. *Naut.*, movable from place to place on a traveler.—*Traveling blackstays*. See *blackstay*.—*Traveling elder*. See *elder*, 5 (c).—*Traveling forge*, gantree, post-office, etc. See the nouns.

*traveling-bag* (trav'el-ing-bag), *n.* A bag or wallet, usually of leather, for carrying necessities on a journey: sometimes provided with a special set of toilet articles, and then known in the trade as a *fitted bag*.

*traveling-cabinet* (trav'el-ing-kab'i-net), *n.* A small chest of drawers, of which the drawers and other compartments are secured by outer doors, and which could be carried easily by a man on horseback or in other ways. Cabinets of this kind were common in the seventeenth century, and were often richly decorated.

*traveling-cap* (trav'el-ing-kap), *n.* A soft cap of a form convenient for travelers.

*traveling-carriage* (trav'el-ing-kar'äj), *n.* A large and heavy four-wheeled carriage, fitted with imperials and a rumble, and used for journeys before the introduction of railways.

Lucy and Mr. Talboys cantered gaily along; Mr. Fountain rolled after in a phaeton; the *travelling-carriage* came last.

*C. Reade, Love me Little, x.*

*traveling-chest* (trav'el-ing-chest), *n.* A coffer or large box, often richly decorated, made for containing personal property on a journey.

*traveling-couvert* (trav'el-ing-kö-vär'), *n.* A set of table utensils, as knife, fork, spoon, and drinking-cup, made to pack closely, for use in traveling. The longer articles were sometimes made so as to separate into two parts, or with hinges by which they could be closed together for convenience in packing.

*traveling-dress* (trav'el-ing-dres), *n.* A dress of plain and serviceable material and commodious fit, to be worn in traveling.

The darker mélanges are made into *travelling* and beach dresses and long wraps for summer jaunts.

*New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.*

*travelled, traveller, etc.* See *traveled, etc.*

*traveloust* (trav'el-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *travalous*; *< ME. travalous, travalous, travalous, < OF. \*travallous, < travail, labor: see travel, n.*] Laborious; toilsome.

We are accustomed in the beginning of dyggynge of mynes especially to caule for the grace of god that it may please hym to be presente with his ayde to owre doubtfull and *travalious* [read *travailous*] worke.

*R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357].*

*travel-soiled* (trav'el-soild), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

All dripping from the recent flood, Panting and *travel-soil'd* he stood.

*Scott, L. of the L., iii. 21.*

*travel-stained* (trav'el-ständ), *a.* Having the clothes, etc., stained with the marks of travel.

*travel-tainted* (trav'el-fän'ted), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

I have founnderd nine score and odd posts; and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, here, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.*

*travel-worn* (trav'el-wörn), *a.* Fatigued and disheveled by traveling.

From all that elegant crowd of travellers he . . . picked us out, the only two in the least disreputable and *travel-worn*.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.*

*traverst, a., n., and adv.* An obsolete variant of *traverse*.

*traversable* (trav'ër-sä-bl), *a.* [*< traverse + -able.*] 1. Capable of being traversed or crossed.

Most of Toledo is *traversable* only for pedestrians and donkeys.

*Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 36.*

2. Capable of being traversed or denied: as, a *traversable* allegation.

As to presentments of petty offences in the town or leet, Lord Mansfield has said that it cannot be true that they are not *traversable* anywhere.

*Sir J. T. Coleridge, Note on Blackstone's Com., IV. xxiii.*

3. In *law* (of an allegation in pleading), such that traversing or denying entitles to trial as an issue of fact, as distinguished from an allegation which is not material, or which relates only to the measure of damages.

*traversant* (trav'ër-sant), *a.* [*ME. traversant, < OF. traversant, ppr. of traverser, traverse: see traverse, v., and cf. transversant.*] Cross; thwart; unfavorable.

Thou hast a dominacioun *traversant*, Wythowte nymbre doyst thou greeve.

*MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (Halliwell.)*

*traverse* (trav'ërs), *a. and n.* [*< ME. traverers, < OF. traverers, F. traverers, lying across, thwart, traverse (travers, m., a breadth, in mod. F. irregularity, etc., traverse, f., a cross-bar, cross-road, etc.), = Pr. traverers, traversers = Sp. travesio = Pg. travesso = It. traverso, < L. traversus, transversus, lying across, transverse: see transverse, of which traverse is a doublet.*] I.

*a.* 1. Situated or acting across or athwart; thwart; transverse; crossing.

Trees . . . hewen downe, and layde *travers*, one ouer another.

*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvi.*

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much numbered the carriages.

*Sir J. Hayneard.*



2. In *geom.*, crossing the eschecheon from side to side, so as to touch both the dexter and sinister sides. Toll traverse, *see* *III*.—**Traverse** *plate*, a rectangular plate, *see* under *plate*, 1. **Traverse** in point, *in law*, a circuit with narrow triangles, and a circuit with broad triangles to signify a circuit with narrow triangles to the same as a circuit with broad triangles to the same side of the court. **Traverse jury**, sailing, *see* *III*. **Traverse pily**, in *her.*, same as *traverse*.

**II**. 1. Anything that traverses or crosses; a fence or barrier. *any* A curtain, usually low, and arranged to be drawn, a sliding screen, in the old theater, a curtain used as a substitute for scenes or scenery.

Men drunken and the *traverse* draw anon.  
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 373.

I will see them  
They are behind the *traverse*, I'll discover  
Their superstitious howling.

*Weber*, White Devil, v. 4.

(b) A railing or lattice of wood or metal.

The Communion Table . . . he enjoyed to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground, with the ends inverted, and a wooden *traverse* of rails before it, to keep profanation off.

*H. E. Estlin*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1855), p. 137.

(c) A seat or stall in a church with a lattice, curtain, or screen before it. *Scotch*.

James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse* (retired seat with lattice), and Margaret was as formal. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, II, 33, note. (*Jamieson*.)

(d) A strong beam of hard wood laid across several loose pieces of square timber, and having these pieces secured to it so as to form a crib, also, a transverse piece in a timber-framed roof. (e) In *weaving*, a skeleton frame to hold the bobbins of yarn, which are wound from it upon the warp frame. *E. H. Knight*.

2. That which thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; an untoward accident.

If, in the *traverses* of our life, discontents and injuries be done, Jesus teaches how the injured person should demean himself. *J. E. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 270.

In all *traverses* of fortune, in every colour of your life, maintaining an inviolable fidelity to your Sovereign.  
*Deplan*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

3a. A dispute; a controversy.

And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thre,  
Everiche holdynge his opinioun.

*Lockgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18. (*Hallivell*.)

The olde men of your age ought much to flee bawling with your adversaries, either *traverse* in words with your neighbours.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

4. In *fort.*, an earthen mask, similar to a parapet, thrown across the covered way of a permanent work to protect it from the effects of an enfilading fire. It generally extends from the counterscarp to the passage left between it and the interior slope of the glacis to serve as a communication throughout the covered way.

The *traverses* were made on each side with good artillery great and small. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 86.

5. The act of traversing or traveling over; a passage; a crossing.

The Readers . . . could not so well acquiesce in my Description of Places, &c., without knowing the particular *Traverses* I made among them.

*Dampier*, Voyages, I, Pref.

In the first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues as in the second.

*Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 4.

6. In *gun.*, the turning of a gun so as to make it point in any required direction.—7. *Naut.*, the crooked or zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds or currents to sail on different courses. *See* *traverse sailing*, under *sailing*.—8. In *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication from one side or part of the building to another, in a church or other large structure.—9. In *law*, a denial; especially, a denial, in pleading, of any allegation of matter of fact made by the adverse party. At common law, when the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner: "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse at common law after a plea of new matter in avoidance are *obscure hoc*, without this—that is, denying this which follows.

Item, I wolde that William Barker shulde send me a cople of the olde *traverse* of Tychevell and Beyton.

*Paston Letters*, I, 518.

10. In *geom.*, a line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.—11a. A turning; a trick; a pretext.

Many shifts and subtle *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion.

*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606). (*Imp. Dict.*)

Things which could afford such plausible pretenses, such commodious *traverces* for ambition and Avarice to lyve behind.

*Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

12. In *her.*, a bearing resembling a point or pile—that is, a triangle, of which one side corresponds with either the sinister or dexter

edge of the eschecheon, and the point of which reaches nearly or quite to the opposite edge. It is, therefore, the same as *point dexter removed* or *point sinister removed*.—13. A sliding screen or barrier. *E. H. Knight*.—14. In the manufacture of playing-cards, one of the eight strips into which each sheet of card-board is cut. Each traverse makes five cards.—15. Same as *trevis*, 2. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—16. A bolster.—In *traverse*. (a) Again; back; around.

As soone as the sauge man hir saugh comynge he turned his heed in *traverse* and be-gan to laughe as in scorn.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 429.

(b) Across; in opposition.

Wherein wee sticke and stande in *traverse*, shewing that we haue to sale in our owne behalfe.

*Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 7.

On *traverse*, a *traverse*! Same as *in traverse*.

Than Grisandol com toward hym and sweetly praiide hym to telle wherefore he lough, and he loked proudly on *traverse*.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 425.

To cast a point of traverse. *See* *cast*.—Tom Cox's *traverse* (*naut.*), a slang term formerly used to signify an attempt to shirk or avoid work by pretending to be otherwise busy.—**Traverse of an indictment, in law**: (a) The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty. (b) The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto.—**Traverse of office**, a proceeding to impeach the truth of an inquest of office.—**With traverse**, in return.

If the dog in pleading would pluck the bear by the throte, the bear with *travers* would claw him again by the skulp.  
*Robert Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575), quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 111.

**traverse** (trav'ers or trā-vērs'), *adv.* [*traverse*, *a.*] Athwart; crosswise; transversely.

He . . . swears brave oaths and breaks them bravely, quite *traverse*, athwart the heart of his lover.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 45.

He through the armed files  
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*  
The whole battalion views. *Milton*, P. L., I, 568.

**traverse** (trav'ers), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traversed*, pp. *traversing*. [*F. traverser* = *Pr. transversar* = *Sp. travesar* = *It. traversare*, < *ML. transversare*, go across: *see* *transverse*, *v.*, and cf. *traverse*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To lay athwart, or in a cross direction; cause to cross.

Myself and such . . .  
Have wander'd with our *traversed* arms and breathed  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 7.

The parts [of the body] should be often *traversed* (or crossed) by the flowing of the folds.

*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. To pass across; pass over or through transversely; wander over; cross in traveling.

With a grave Look in this odd Equipage,  
The clownish Mimic *traverses* the Stage.

*Prior*, Merry Andrew.

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought!  
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 396.

Swift cruisers *traversed* the sea in every direction, watching the movements of the enemy.

*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To pass in review; survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South*.

A field too wide to be fully *traversed*.

*D. Webster*, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. In *gun.*, to turn and point in any direction.

Hearing one cry out, They are *traversing* a piece at us, he threw himself in at the door of the cuddy.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II, 40.

From the brith of the Gun there is a short stock, for the man who fires the Gun to *traverse* it withal, and to rest it against his shoulder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II, 1. 73.

5. In *carp.*, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood: as, to *traverse* a board.—6. To cross by way of opposition; thwart; obstruct.

If ever malignant spirit took pleasure or busied itself in *traversing* the purposes of mortal man—it must have been here.

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I, 19.

Fortune, that had through life seemed to *traverse* all his aims, at last indulged him in this.

*Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

7. To deny; specifically, in *law*, to deny in pleading: said of any matter of fact which the opposite party has alleged in his pleading.

When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or *traversed*, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and avoidance. I call it the figure of admittance.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

That [act] of 1427 gave the accused sheriff and knight the right to *traverse* the decision of the justices.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

To *traverse* an indictment. *See* *traverse* of an indictment, under *traverse*, *n.*—To *traverse* a yard (*naut.*), to brace it fore and aft.

**II. intrans.** 1. To cross; cross over.

Thourght the wodes went, athirt *traversing*,  
Where thay found places diuers and sondrye.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I, 169.

2. To march to and fro.

*Fal.* Put me a caller into Wart's hand, Rardolph.  
*Bard.* Hold, Wart, *traverse*; thus, thus, thus.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 291.

They watch'd the motions of some foe,  
Who *traversed* on the plain below.

*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 18.

3. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee foil, to see thee *traverse*.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., II, 3. 25.

4. To turn, as on a pivot; move round; swivel; as, the needle of a compass *traverses*.—5. To digress in speaking. *Hallivell*.—6. In the *manège*, to move or walk crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.—**Traversing elevator**, a traveler or traveling crane.—**Traversing jack**. (a) A jack adapted for lifting engines or cars and drawing them upon the rails. (b) A lifting-jack with a standard movable upon its bed, so that it can be applied to different parts of an object, or can move an object horizontally while the bed remains fixed. *E. H. Knight*.—**Traversing mandrel**. *See* *mandrel*.—**Traversing plate** (*milit.*), one of two iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns where the handspike is used to *traverse* the gun.—**Traversing platform**, in *artillery*, a platform to support a gun and carriage, which can be easily *traversed* or turned round a real or imaginary pivot near the muzzle by means of its trucks running on iron circular racers let into the ground. There are common, dwarf, and easement *traversing platforms*.—**Traversing pulley**, a pulley which runs over the rod or rope which supports it: applied in many ways for the transportation of weights. —**Traversing sawing-engine**, a three-cylinder metal-sawing engine traveling longitudinally as it cuts the material, which remains stationary. The power is derived from a hydraulic cylinder, and the speed is regulated by a slide-valve. Such saws for cutting cold steel are made of soft iron, and are caused to revolve with such speed as to melt the sparks of steel.—**Traversing screw-jack**, a *traversing jack*.

**traverse-board** (trav'ers-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin circular piece of the compass, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored for each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the center of the board. It was formerly used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch (four hours or eight half-hours). This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half-hour.

**traverse-circle** (trav'ers-sēr'kl), *n.* A circular track on which the chassis *traverse*-wheels of a barrette carriage, mounted with a center or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed. The arrangement enables the gun to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stone-work; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitered together and embedded in the earth. *E. H. Knight*.

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**traversed** (trav'ērs't), *a.* In *her.*, same as *contourné*.

**traverse-drill** (trav'ērs-dril), *n.* 1. A drill in which the drill-stock has a *traverse* motion for adjustment of the distances between holes formed by it.—2. A drill for boring slots. It is so arranged that, when the required depth has been attained, a lateral movement can be given to either the drill or the work. *E. H. Knight*.

**traverser** (trav'ēr-sēr), *n.* [*traverse* + *-er*.] 1. One who traverses; specifically, in *law*, one who traverses or denies his adversary's allegation.

The *traversers* appealed against the judgment, which was reversed by the House of Lords.  
*W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 147.

2. In *rail.*, a *traverse-table*.

**traverse-saw** (trav'ērs-sā), *n.* A cross-cut saw which moves on ways transversely to the piece. *E. H. Knight*.

**traverse-table** (trav'ērs-tā'bl), *n.* 1. In *navig.*, a table containing the difference of latitude and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a *traverse*, by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of *traverses*, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10°, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Tables in common use by navigators give the course for every quarter-point and for every degree, and the distance up to 300 miles. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

2. In *rail.*, a platform having one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting carriages, etc., from one line of rails to another; a *traverser*.

**travertin**, *travertine* (trav'ēr-tin), *n.* [= *F. travertin*, < *It. travertino*, an altered form (due to some interference) of *tiburtino*, < *L. tiburtinus*, sc. *lapis*, *travertin*, lit. 'stone of Tibur,' so called as being formed by the waters of the Anio at Tibur, < *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now *Tivoli*.] The calcareous deposit from springs which occurs in many localities



in Italy, and is extensively quarried for use in building. It is a soft, porous straw-colored rock, easily wrought when freshly quarried, and afterward hardening, and seeming, under the climate of Italy, to be very durable. The exterior walls of the Colosseum and of St. Peter's are built of this material.

Blackening in the daily candle-smoke,  
They molder on the damp wall's travertine.  
*Browning, Pictor Ignotus.*

**travesti**, *n.* Same as *travis*.

**travesti**, *v. t.* [In pp. *travested*; < *F. travestir*, pp. *travesti*, disguise, *travesty*, lit. cause a change in clothing, < *L. trans*, over, + *vestire* (> *OF. vestir*, *F. vêtir*), clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] To disguise; *travesty*. [Rare.]

*Travested*, shifted in apparel [dressed in the habit of a different sex, ed. 1706], disguised. *E. Phillips*, 1678.

**travesty** (trav'es-ti), *a.* [OF. *travesti*, pp. of *travester*, disguise: see *travesty*, *v.*] Disguised; burlesqued.

Scarronides; or Virgil *Travestie*, being the first book of Virgil's *Æneis* in English Burlesque; London, 1864. By Charles Cotton. [Title.]

**travesty** (trav'es-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *travestied*, ppr. *travestying*. [ < *travesty*, *a.*; cf. *travest*.] 1. To disguise by a change of vesture.

Aristophanes, in the beginning of his comedy called the Knights, . . . introduces the two generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, *travestied* into Valets, and complaining of their master. *Dr. Burney, Hist. Music*, i. 352. (*Jodrell*)

2. In *lit.*, to give such a literary treatment or setting to (a serious production) as to render it ridiculous or ludicrous; hence, by extension, to burlesque; imitate so as to render absurd or grotesque. See *travesty*, *n.*

Indeed, uncle, if I were as you, I would not have the grave Spanish habit so *travestied*; I shall disgrace it, . . . I vow and swear.

*Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master*, iv. 1.

**travesty** (trav'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *travesties* (-tiz). [ < *travesty*, *v.*] In *lit.*, a burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had originally been handled in a serious manner; hence, by extension, any burlesque or ludicrous imitation, whether intentional or not; a grotesque or absurd resemblance. *Travesty* is in strict use to be distinguished from *parody*: in the latter the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original are humorously imitated; in *travesty* the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, the language becoming absurd or grotesque.

The extreme popularity of Montemayor's "Diana" not only caused many imitations to be made of it, . . . but was the occasion of a curious *travesty* of it for religious purposes. *Tieknor, Span. Lit.*, III. 84.

He was driven to find food for his appetite for the marvellous in fantastic horrors and violent *travesties* of human passion. *E. Dowden, Shelley*, i. 95.

One of the best of the many amusing *travesties* of Carlyle's style, a *travesty* which may be found in *Marmaduke Savage's* "Falcon Family," where one of the "Young Ireland" party praises another for having "a deep no-meaning in the great fiery heart of him."

*R. H. Hutton, Modern Curious*, p. 17.

=*Syn. Burlesque, Parody*, etc. See *caricature*.

**travis** (trav'is), *n.* Same as *travis*.

**travois**, *n.* Same as *travail*<sup>2</sup>.

The Indian *travois*, which is a sledge of two long poles, the anterior ends of which are harnessed to the horse or pony, and the rear ends allowed to drag upon the ground. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 613.

**trawl** (trâl), *v.* [ < *OF. trauler, troller, troler*, *F. trôler*, drag about, stroll about, > *E. troll*: see *troll*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To drag, as a trawl-net.

The net is *trawled* behind and about the herd so as to drive them into the fford and keep them there. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 306.

2. To catch or take with a trawl-net.

Specimen of Triassic conglomerate, *trawled* seven miles south of the Deadman headland, . . . is described. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 199.

**II. intrans.** To use a trawl-line or trawl-net; fish with a trawl. =*Syn. Trawl, Troll*. These words and their derivatives are interchangeable in one sense, and not in another. Both are used of surface-fishing, in which the line is trailed along the surface after a boat; *troll* is more frequent than *trawl* in literary use. *Trawl* alone is used of bottom-fishing with a set-line.

**trawl** (trâl), *n.* [ < *trawl*, *v.*] 1. A buoyed line, often of great length, to which short lines with baited hooks are attached at suitable intervals; a trawl-line. Each section or single length of a trawl is a skate. In England a single trawl is usually forty fathoms in length, with twenty-six hooks attached by snoods. As many of these lines are united as it is thought expedient to join, and are shot across the tide as the vessel sails along, so that the snoods may hang clear. There are usually anchors near the ends at intervals of forty fathoms, to keep the line in position, as well as buoys to float it. The trawl used in America consists of a long line from forty fathoms to several miles in length, which is anchored at each end to the bottom, the position of the ends being shown by buoys; lines about 2 to 6 feet long, with a hook at the end, are attached at intervals of about 3½ to 15 feet. In some cases the hooks

on a single line number as many as five thousand; on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts the usual number is from four hundred to three thousand. Bait of the proper kind is placed upon the hooks, and the lines are allowed to remain down through a part of a tide. If set at half-tide, they are sometimes overhauled at intervals of half an hour or an hour. When taking them up for examination, the fisherman, beginning at one end close to the buoy, lifts the main line to the surface and carries it along over one side of the boat, which is hauled along under the line toward the other end. The fish found upon the hooks are dropped into the boat by the man who pulls up the line, while a companion, as the line passes over the boat, puts new bait, if necessary, upon the hooks and drops them again into the water. The principal fish taken in this way on the United States coast are the cod, hake, haddock, and skate. It is also called *trot-line*, and in Great Britain is known as *long-line, spillan, spillar, spiller, spilliard*, or *buttow*; the last is also the Canadian name.

2. A large bag-net, with a wide mouth held open by a frame or other contrivance, and often having net wings on each side of the mouth, designed to be dragged along the bottom by a boat. A beam about 14 feet long, made of stout iron gas-pipe, has fitted to it a net about 40 feet deep, fine toward the end and provided with numerous pockets, for the capture of bottom-fishes, as well as crabs, lobsters, etc. It cannot be used where the bottom is rocky or rough. In Great Britain the trawl-net is a large triangular purse-shaped net, usually about 70 feet long, about 40 feet broad at the mouth, diminishing to 4 or 5 at the cod, which forms the extremity furthest from the boat, and is about 10 feet long, and of nearly uniform breadth. The mouth is kept extended by a wooden beam. The net is furnished with two interior pockets, one on each side, for securing the fish turning back from the cod. Trawl-nets in various forms are also used for submarine exploration in deep water.

It is very desirable that the name *trawl* should be restricted to this net [flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long]. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 246.

**Beam-trawl**, a large net bag with a long beam across its open mouth, which is kept about 2 or 3 feet from the bottom by an iron framework at each end of the beam. As it is dragged along by the fishing-boat the fish pass into the net, and are caught in the pockets at the sides.

**Runner of a trawl**, that part of a trawl which stretches along the bottom, and to which the shorter lines with the hooks are attached.—To *set a trawl*, to put a trawl in working order.—To *strip a trawl*, to remove the hooks from the runner.—To *throw the trawl*, to set a trawl.

**trawl-anchor** (trâl'ang'kôr), *n.* A small anchor used on trawl-lines.

**trawl-beam** (trâl'bém), *n.* The beam by means of which the mouth of a trawl-net is held open, usually about 40 or 50 feet long. See *trawl*, 2.

**trawl-boat** (trâl'bôt), *n.* A small boat used to set or tend the trawl-line or trawl-net.

**trawler** (trâl'ler), *n.* [ < *trawl* + *-er*.] 1. One who trawls, or fishes with a trawl-line or trawl-net.—2. A vessel engaged in trawling. Trawlers for cod average about seventy tons burden.

Gentleman Jan himself, the rightful bully of the quay, . . . owning a tidy *trawler* and two good mackerel-boats. *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ii.

**trawler-man** (trâl'ler-man), *n.* One who takes fish with a trawl; a trawler.

*Trawler-Men*, a sort of Fisher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to destroy the Fish upon the River Thames; among whom some were styl'd Heber-men, others Tincker-men, Peter-men, &c. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**trawl-fish** (trâl'fish), *n.* See *fish*<sup>1</sup>.

**trawl-fisherman** (trâl'fish'ër-man), *n.* A trawler.

**trawl-head** (trâl'hed), *n.* One of two upright iron frames at the ends of a trawl-beam. [Eng.]

**trawling** (trâl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trawl*, *v.*] A mode of fishing. (a) Same as *trolling*: as, *trawling* for bluefish with a spoon trailed after a sailing-boat. (b) In the United States and Canada, the use of the trawl or trawl-line in fishing; the act of fishing with such a trawl. (c) In Great Britain, the use of the trawl or trawl-net; the act or occupation of fishing with such a trawl. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and by it most of the fish for the London market are taken, with the exception of herring and mackerel. Cod, whiting, and other white fish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flatfish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is often incorrectly applied in Scotland to a mode of catching herrings by fishing with the seine. Also called *trailing*.

"Beam-trawling" . . . consists in towing, trailing, or trawling a flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long, over the bottom in such a manner as to catch those fish especially which naturally keep close to or upon the ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 246.

**trawl-keg** (trâl'keg), *n.* A keg used to buoy a trawl-line, or to mark its position, as by means of a flag.

**trawl-line** (trâl'lin), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 1.

**trawl-net** (trâl'net), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 2.

**trawl-roller** (trâl'rô'ler), *n.* The roller used on a dory in hauling the trawl. [New Eng.]

**trawl-warp** (trâl'warp), *n.* The warp or rope of a trawl-net, by means of which it is dragged.

**trawn** (trân), *n.* The name given in the district of St. Ives, Cornwall, to what is called in other parts of that mining region a *cross-course*.

**tray**<sup>1</sup> (trâ), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treie*; < ME. *treie*, < AS. *treg* (glossed by *L. alveolium*), tray; connection with *trough* is doubtful.] 1. A trough, open box, or similar vessel used for different domestic and industrial purposes. Specifically—2. A flat shallow vessel or utensil with slightly raised edges, employed for holding bread, dishes, glassware, silver, cards, etc., and for other household uses. Trays are made in many shapes of wood, metal, papier-mâché, etc., and have various names according to their use, as *tea-tray*, *bread-tray*, *silver-tray*, etc. Thin trays of veneers are also used to pack butter, lard, and light materials for transport in small quantities. The tray differs from the salver only in size. Trays are used also in mining, as a washing-tray, a picking-tray.

Various priestly servants, all without shoes, came in, one of them bearing a richly embossed silver *tray*, on which were disposed small spoons filled with a preserve of lemon-peel. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant*, p. 288.

3. A wide shallow coverless box of wood or cardboard, used in museums for packing and displaying specimens of natural history. Trays for small mammals, birds, etc., are usually from 1 to 3 feet long, half as wide, and from 1 to 3 inches deep; they are set in tiers, often in drawers of cabinets, or form such drawers. Trays for eggs are usually of light cardboard, from 1 by 2 to 4 by 8 inches wide and very shallow, fitted in a single layer in larger wooden trays or cabinet-drawers. The drawers or frames for holding eggs in an incubator are usually called trays. These are generally skeleton frames of wood, with bottoms of wire netting, and transverse wooden cleats fixed at intervals corresponding to the diameter of an egg, to prevent the eggs from rolling off.

4. A shallow and usually rectangular dish or pan of crockery ware, gutta-percha, papier-mâché, metal, or other material, used in museums for holding wet (alcoholic) specimens when these are overhauled for study, etc. Similar trays are used for ova in fish-culture, for many chemical operations, in photography, etc.—5. A hod.

A *treie*, or such hollow vessel . . . that laborers carried mortar in to serve tilers or plasterers. *Baret*, 1580.

6. A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]

I have heard or read of these "wicker hurdles" being called *trays*, but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase "the sheep showed well in the *trays*," which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles into which, at auctions or lambing time, small lots of sheep are separated.

*The Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**tray**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ < ME. *traye*, *treie*, *trege*, < AS. *trega*, vexation, annoyance, = OS. *trego* = Icel. *tregi*, grief, woe, = Goth. *trigo*, grief, sorrow; cf. *tray*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] Trouble; annoyance; anger.

Yone es the waye, with tene and *traye*.  
Where synfull saullis suffer thare payne.  
*Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

**Half in tray and teen**, half in anger, half in sorrow.

Forth then stert Lytel Johan,  
Half in tray and tene.  
*Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

**tray**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [ < ME. *trayen*, *traien*, *trezen*, < AS. *tregian* (= OS. *tregan* = Icel. *trega*), grieve, afflict. Cf. *tray*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To grieve; annoy.

Quoth balaam, "for thu tregest me;  
Had ic an swerd, ic slughe [would slay] the."  
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3975.

**tray**<sup>3</sup>, *v. t.* [ < ME. *trayen*, < OF. *trair*, betray, < *L. tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tradition*. Cf. *traitor*, *treason*, from the same source. Cf. also *traise*<sup>1</sup>.] To betray.

Lo, Demophon, duk of Athenis,  
How he forswor him ful falsly,  
And *trayed* Phillis wikkedy.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 390.

**tray**<sup>3</sup> (trâ), *n.* [ME. *traye*; < *tray*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Deceit; stratagem.

Oure knyghtis thai are furth wente  
To take hym with a *traye*. *York Plays*, p. 256.

**tray**<sup>4</sup> (trâ), *n.* [Another spelling of *trei*.] 1. Same as *trei*.—2. The third branch, snag, or point of a deer's antler.

With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete. *W. Black.*

**tray-cloth** (trâ'klôth), *n.* A piece of cloth, usually of linen damask, used to cover a tray upon which dishes of food are carried.

**trayful** (trâ'ful), *n.* [ < *tray*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] As much as a tray will hold.

He has smashed a *trayful* of crockery.  
*The Century*, XXVI. 53.

**trayst**, **trayset**, *n.* Middle English forms of *tray*<sup>2</sup>.

**tray-trip** (trâ'trip), *n.* [ < *tray*<sup>4</sup> + *trip*<sup>1</sup>.] An old game at dice, in which success probably depended on throwing a *trei* or three.

Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond-slave?  
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 207.

Nor play with costarmongers at munchance, *tray-trip*.  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, v. 2.

**tret**, *n.* An old spelling of *tree*.







**treadle**.—5. Manner of stepping: as, a horse with a good *treadle*.—6. The flat or horizontal part of a step or stair; a *tread-board*.—7. The length of a ship's keel.—8. The bearing surface of a wheel or of a runner on a road or rail.—9. The part of a rail on which the wheels bear.—10. The part of a stilt on which the foot rests.—11. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.—12. The top of the banquette of a fortification, on which soldiers stand to fire.—13. The upper side of the bed of a lathe between the headstock and the back-center.—14. The width from pedal to pedal of a bicycle. *Bury and Hillier, Cycling*, p. 346.—15. A wound on the coronet of a horse's foot, produced by the shoe of either hind or fore foot of the opposite side.—**Rubber tread**, a piece of rubber, usually roughened or corrugated on one side, fastened on a car- or carriage-step to give a secure foothold.

**tread-behind** (tréd'bē-hind'), *n.* A doubling; an endeavor to escape from a pursuer by falling behind. [Rare.]

His tricks and traps and *tread-behinds*.

*Naylor, Reynard the Fox*, p. 20. (*Davies*.)

**tread-board** (tréd'bōrd), *n.* 1. The horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed.—2. One of the boards of a treadmill upon which its operator steps.

**treader** (tréd'ēr), *n.* [*< tread + -er*.] One who or that which treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses.

*Isa. xvi. 10.*

**tread-fowl** (tréd'foul), *n.* [*ME. tredefowl; < tread, v., + obj. fowl*.] A cock.

Thow woldest han been a *treadfowl* aright.

*Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale*, l. 57.

**treading** (tréd'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of tread, v.*] 1. The act of setting down the foot; a step.

My feet were almost gone, my *treadings* had well-nigh slipped.

*Book of Common Prayer, Psalter*, Ps. lxxiii. 2.

*Treading* consists in pressing and kneading the clay-paste little by little with bare feet. *Glass-making*, p. 30.

2. That which is trampled down.

The off horse walks on the grass, but outside of the line of cut; consequently, his *treadings* are met by the machine on the return journey, and cut clean. *Ure, Dict.*, IV. 28.

3. The act of the cock in copulation.

**treadle** (tréd'l), *n.* [*Also tredle; < ME. tredyl, < AS. tredel, a step, < tredan, tread: see tread.*] 1. A lever designed to be moved by the foot to impart motion to a machine, as a lathe, sewing-machine, or bicycle. It consists usually of a form of lever connected by a rod with a crank; but other forms employ straps or cords for transmitting the power. In the bicycle the treadle is practically the crank itself. In the organ, particularly the pipe-organ, and many machines, the drop-press, etc., where the treadle does not impart a rotary motion, but only starts, stops, or otherwise controls the machine or instrument, it is more properly a *pedal*, but in the reed-organ the foot-levers by which the feeders are operated are called either *treadles* or *pedals*. See cuts under *pepper, potter, reed-organ, ripple, sewing-machine, and spring-hammer*.

2. The tough ropy or stringy part of the white of an egg; the chalaza: so called because formerly supposed to be the male sperm. Compare *tread*, 4.

**treadle** (tréd'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *treadled*, ppr. *treadling*. [*< treadle, n.*] To operate a treadle; specifically, in playing a reed-organ, to operate the feeders by means of the foot-levers or pedals.

**treadle-machine** (tréd'l-mā-shēn'), *n.* A small printing-press worked by the pressure of the foot on a treadle.

**treader** (tréd'lēr), *n.* [*< treadle + -er*.] One who works a treadle.—**Treadlers' cramp**, an occupation neurosis affecting sewing-machine operators, scissoring-grinders, and others who use treadle-machines: of a similar nature to *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

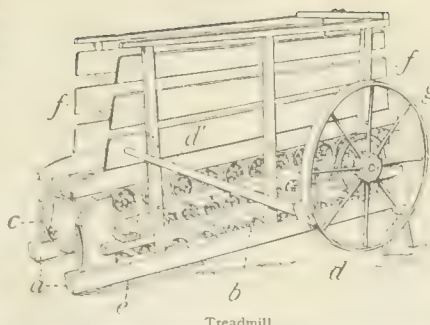
A case of *Treadler's Cramp*. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 410.

**treadling** (tréd'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of treadle, v.*] The act of using the treadles or pedals of a reed-organ.

**treadmill** (tréd'mil), *n.* [*< tread + mill*.] 1. An appliance for producing rotary motion by the weight of a man or men, or of an animal, as a horse, stepping on movable steps connected with a revolving cylinder or wheel. The name is now rarely given to industrial appliances of this nature, but chiefly to those used as means of punishment in some prisons. Compare *horse-power*, 3, and see cut in next column. Hence—2. Figuratively, a monotonous and wearisome round, as of occupation or exertion: as, the *treadmill* of business.

The everlasting *tread-mill* of antecedent and consequent goes round and round, but we can neither rest nor make progress. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 187.

**tread-softly** (tréd'soft'li), *n.* The spurge-nettle, *Jatropha urens*, variety *stimulosa* (or *J. stillo*).



Treadmill.

*a*, bottom timbers of frame; *b*, rollers attached to the tread, one of which is fully shown at *c*; *d*, flywheel; *e*, belt; *f*, rollers on opposite side; *g*, rollers on which the belt runs; *h*, enclosure for horse or mule which operates the machine; *i*, driving wheel, which in use is belted to the machine to be driven.

**mulosa**, found from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. It is a herbaceous plant with a long perennial root, a low weed armed with white bristles half an inch long, which sting severely. Also called *stinging-bush*.

**treadwheel** (tréd'hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for utilizing the weight of men or animals to produce rotary motion, which can then be applied to various mechanical purposes. It is of two principal forms: (*a*) A hollow cylinder set with the axis horizontal. An animal, as a dog, walks on the inner surface of the cylinder, to which battens are secured as a foothold, and thus revolves it. (*b*) A large flat disk of wood or other material set at an angle of about twenty degrees with the horizon. The animal which moves it stands on the disk at one side of the axis or pivot; its weight causes the disk to turn, and it is thus compelled to continue walking in order to keep its footing.

**treague** (trég), *n.* [*< It. tregua = Sp. tregua = Pg. tregoa = Pr. trega, tregua, treva, trev = OF. treve, trive, F. trêve, < ML. treuga (also, after OF., treva), a truce, < Goth. trigga = OHG. triwa = OS. trewa = AS. tréow, truth, truce: see true, truce.*] A truce.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,  
Into her lodging to repair awhile.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ii. 33.

**treason** (tré'zn), *n.* [*< ME. treson, tresun, treisun, traisoun, trayson, < OF. trahison, traisoun, traison, F. trahison = Pr. traicio, traizo, traicio, trassio = Sp. traicion = Pg. traicão, < L. traditio(n)-, a giving up, surrender, delivery, tradition, < tradere, pp. traditus, give up, deliver over, betray: see tradition, of which treason is a doublet.*] 1. A betraying; treachery; breach of faith.

The false Genelon,

He that purchased the *treason*

Of [i. e., toward] Rowland and of Olivere.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche*, l. 1122.

He that did by *treason* work our fall

By *treason* hath delivered thee to us.

*Marlowe, Jew of Malta*, v. 4.

Britton . . . more clearly states the idea of "betrayal" as distinct from that of "lese-majesty," and includes in *treason* any mischief done to one to whom the doer represents himself as a friend. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 463.

Specifically—2. Violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or liege lord, or to the chief authority of the state. In old English law it was (*a*) against the king or supreme power of the state, and more specifically called *high treason*, or (*b*) against any other superior, as a master, etc., and called *petty treason*. Various offenses falling far short of what is now deemed *treason*, such as counterfeiting money, were so considered. By modern law in England *treason*, more specifically called *high treason*, includes such offenses as imagining the king's (or queen's) death (that is, proposing to kill, maim, or restrain him), or levying war against him, adhering to his enemies, killing his wife or eldest son or heir, violating his wife or daughter or heir's wife, or killing the chancellor, treasurer, or a justice in office. *Treason* against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, or in giving their enemies aid and comfort; *treason* against a State is generally defined as consisting in hostility to a State only. The former punishment for *treason* in England was that the condemned should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged and disemboweled alive, and then beheaded and quartered; and a conviction was followed by forfeiture of land and goods, and attainer of blood; but the penalty is now hanging.

Those that care to keep your royal person

From *treason's* secret knife and traitor's rage.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 174.

*Treason* doth never prosper: what's the reason?

For if it prosper, none dare call it *treason*.

*Sir John Harrington, Of Treason*.

*Treason* is a breach of allegiance, and can be committed by him only who owes allegiance, either perpetual or temporary.

*Marshall*.

**Constructive treason**, anything which, though lacking treasonable intent, is declared by law to be *treason* and punishable as such. Numerous acts suggestive of disaffection were formerly punished as *constructive treason* upon the pretext that they were in law equivalent to actual *treason*. Hence the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Art. III. § 3), according to which "*Trea-*

son against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of *Treason* unless on the testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of *Treason*, but no Attainder of *Treason* shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained."

Lord George Gordon was thrown into the Tower, and was tried before Lord Mansfield on the charge of high treason for levying war upon the Crown. The charge was what is termed by lawyers *constructive treason*. It rested upon the assertion that the agitation which he had created and led was the originating cause of the outrages that had taken place.

*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiii.

**High treason**. See def. 3.—**Misprision of treason**. See *misprision*.—**Petit or petty treason**, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, or a wife her husband. As a name for a specific offense the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.—**Statute of Treasons**, an English statute of 1352 (25 Edw. III., c. 2) declaring, for the first time, what offenses should be adjudged *treason*.—**Treason Felony Act**. See *felony*.—*Syn. See perdition*.

**reasonable** (tré'zn-a-bl), *a.* [*< treason + -able*.] Of or pertaining to *treason*; consisting of *treason*; involving the crime of *treason*, or partaking of its guilt.

Hark, how the villain would close now, after his *reasonable* abuses!

*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 347.

= *Syn. See perdition*.

**treasonableness** (tré'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being *reasonable*.

**reasonably** (tré'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In a *reasonable* manner.

**treason-felony** (tré'zn-fel'ōn-i), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the offense of compassing, imagining, devising, or intending to deprive the king or queen of the crown, or to levy war within the realm, in order forcibly to compel the change of royal measures, or to intimidate either house of Parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of the crown's dominions.

**treasonous** (tré'zn-us), *a.* [*< treason + -ous*.] *Treasonable*.

He had giv'n first his military Oath to Anlas, whom if he had betray'd, the King might suspect him of like *treasonous* minde towards himself.

*Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

**treasonry**, *n.* [*< treason + -ry*.] *Treason*.

I am right rad of *treasonrie*.

*Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).*

**treasony**, *n.* [*< treason + -y*.] *Treason*; treachery.

It is tauld me the day, sir knight,

Ye've done me *treasonie*.

*Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 303).*

**treasure** (trezh'ūr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also threasure, threosor, in awkward imitation of the L. spelling thesauris; < ME. tresure, tresur, tresor, tresore, tresour, < OF. tresor, later thresor, F. trésor, with unorig. r, prop. \*tesor, = Pr. the-saur = Sp. tesoro, OSP. also tresoro = Pg. the-souro = It. tesoro (dial. trasoro), < L. thesaurus, < Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, store-house, chest, < ῥηθῆναι, set, place: see thesis, theme, do<sup>1</sup>. Cf. thesaurus.*] 1. Money or jewels in store; wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

The value of a mine is a matter for a Kings *Threasor*.

*John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 38).*

If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's *treasure*,

Enough to purchase such another island,

So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 2.

2. Specifically, gold or silver, either as it comes from the mine, or in bullion, coin, or plate; especially, coin.

The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,

Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 125.

3. A quantity of anything gathered together; a store; a wealth.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey.

*Jer. xii. 8.*

4. Something which is greatly valued; that which is highly prized or very valuable.

O Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a *treasure* hadst thou!

"One fair daughter, and no more.

The which he loved passing well."

*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 423.

This gentleman, as humble as you see him,

Is even this kingdom's *treasure*.

*Eccau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

As bees flee hame wi' lades o' *treasure*.

*Burns, Tam o' Shanter*.

5†. A treasure-house; a treasury.

Asa took all the silver and the gold that were left in the *treasures* of the house of the Lord, and the *treasures* of the king's house.

*1 Ki. xv. 18.*







This worthy man cometh to me  
Here, as I beleue, for to *treat* a pees.  
*Rom. of Stonehenge* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4173.

I went to see Sir John Stonehouse, with whom I was  
treating a marriage between my soon and his daughter-  
in-law.  
*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 27, 1679.

5. To handle, manipulate, or develop in any  
manner, especially in writing or speaking, or  
by any of the processes of art.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their  
pictures as Homer did in his poetry.  
*Dryden*.

The way in which he [Berlioz] *treats* it in several parts  
of the first movement has some of the characteristic  
qualities of the best kind of development of ideas and figures,  
in the purely musical sense.  
*Grove, Dict. Music*, IV. 39.

6. To look upon; consider; regard.

The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate sugges-  
tion of Hell—open to no forgiveness.  
*De Quincey, Military Nun*, v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To manage in the application of remedies;  
as, to *treat* a fever or a patient.

Disease is to be *treated* by anything that is proved to  
cure it.  
*O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays*, p. 318.

8. To subject to the action of some chemical  
agent or reagent.—9. To entertain; give a  
pleasure or treat to; especially, to entertain  
without expense to the recipient; give food or  
drink to, as a compliment or an expression of  
friendliness or regard.

With apples sweet he did me *treat*.

*Andrew Lamie* (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

"Sir, if you please, I beg that I may *treat* miss."  
"We'll settle that another time," answered Mr. Brangh-  
ton, and put down a guinea. Two tickets of admission  
were given to him.  
*Miss Burney, Evelina*, xxi.

After leaving it and passing out of the two circles of  
walls, I *treated* myself, in the most infatuated manner, to  
another walk round the Cité.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 153.

10†. To entreat; beseech; solicit.

Now here 's a friend doth to thy fame confesse  
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.  
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,  
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.

*John Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To discourse; handle in writ-  
ing or speaking; make discussion: formerly  
used absolutely, now followed usually by *of*,  
rarely by *upon*.

Now wol I speke of othes false and grete  
A word or two, as olde books *trete* [var. *entrete*].  
*Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale*, I. 168.

A wonder stranger ne'er was known  
Than what I now shall *treat* upon.

*The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

First, we *treat* of Dress.

*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

2. To negotiate, especially for peace; discuss  
terms of accommodation: used absolutely or  
with a limiting phrase.

I do perceive  
Two armed men single, that give us summons  
As they would *treat*.

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, iv. 3.

The Britans, finding themselves maister'd in fight, forth-  
with send Embassadors to *treat* of peace.

*Milton, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Wearied and driven to despair, these soldiers were will-  
ing to *treat*.

*Molloy, Dutch Republic*, III. 439.

3. To give an entertainment which costs the re-  
cipient nothing; especially, to bear the expense  
of food, drink, or any pleasure for another as a  
compliment or expression of good will. Com-  
pare to *stand treat*, under *treat*, n. [*Colloq.*]

Our gen'rous Scenes for Friendship we repeat;  
And, if we don't Delight, at least we *Treat*.

*Prior, Frol. to the Orphan*.

**treat** (trēt), n. [*< ME. trete* (orig. in two syl-  
lables: see *treaty*): see the verb.] 1†. Parley;  
conference; treaty; discourse; discussion.

Comynycasyon and *trete* schold be had betwixt hys coun-  
sayle and myne.

*Paston Letters*, I. 75.

To leave to him that lady for excheat,  
Or bide him batteill without further *treat*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. viii. 16.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or  
expression of regard.

If she will go! why, did you ever know a widow refuse a  
*treat*? no more than a lawyer a fee.

*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, i. 1.

I dined with Mr. Addison and Dick Stuart, lord Mount-  
joy's brother: a *treat* of Addison's.

*Swift, Journal to Stella*, vii.

3. Something given as an entertainment;  
something paid for in compliment to another.

About four in the afternoon my wife and I by water to  
Captain Lambert's, where we took great pleasure in their  
turret-garden, . . . and afterwards had a very handsome  
*treat*, and good musique that she made upon the harp-  
sichon.  
*Peppes, Diary*, I. 195.

4. One's turn to treat (see *treat*, v. i., 3); espe-  
cially, one of several rounds of drinks: as, it is

my *treat* now. [*Colloq.*]—5. Anything which  
affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly  
enjoyable; unusual gratification.

Carion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.

*Paley, Nat. Theol.*, xix.

6†. An entreaty.

At last he headlong made

To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and tears.

*Vicars, tr. of Virgil* (1632). (*Nares*.)

**Dutchman's treat, Dutch treat**, a repast or other en-  
tertainment in which each person pays for himself. [*Slang*,  
U. S.]—To *stand treat*, to pay the expenses of an en-  
tertainment for another or others; entertain gratuitously;  
*treat*. [*Colloq.*]

They went out to Versailles with their families; loyally  
*stood treat* to the ladies at the restaurateur's.

*Thackeray, Philip*, xx.

**treatable** (trē'ta-bl), a. [*< OF. treatable, trait-  
able*, F. *traitable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* =  
It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, manageable, tract-  
able, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *treat*. Cf.  
*tractable*, a doublet of *treatable*.] 1. Tracta-  
ble; well-disposed; affable.

I . . . gan me aqueynye  
With him, and fond him so *treatable*,  
Right wonder skilful and reasonable.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche*, l. 533.

2. Yielding; complaisant.

Leteth youre ire, and beth somwhat *treatable*.

*Chaucer, Good Women*, l. 411.

God had furnished him with excellent endowments  
of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a  
ready invention.

*Parr, Abp. Usher*, p. 2. (*Latham*.)

3. Disposed; inclined.

*Treatable* to all gods.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche*, l. 923.

4. Moderate; not violent or excessive.

Yet somewhat there is why a virtuous mind should  
rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable*  
dissolution than to be suddenly cut off in a moment.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 46.

His [the country parson's] voice is humble, his words  
*treatable* and slow.

*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, vi.

**treatably** (trē'ta-blī), adv. [*ME. treatably*; <  
*treatable* + *-ly*.] Tractably; smoothly; with  
ease or moderation.

So *treatable* speaking as possible thou can,  
That the hearers thereof may thee vnderstan.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

There will be always some skilful persons which can  
teach a way how to grind *treatably* the Church with jaws  
that shall scarce move.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 79.

Not too fast; say [recite] *treatably*.

*Marston, What you Will*, ii. 1.

**treater** (trē'tēr), n. [*< treat* + *-er*.] One who  
treats, in any sense of the word.

**treating** (trē'ting), n. [*Verbal n. of treat*, v.]

The act of one who treats, in any sense. Specifi-  
cally—(a) The practice of inviting one to drink as a com-  
pliment or as a civility, often in return for the like favor  
previously shown. (b) Bribing in parliamentary (or other)  
elections with meat and drink: in *Eng. law*, the offense  
committed by a candidate who corruptly gives, causes to  
be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in  
part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision  
for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order  
to be elected or for being elected, or for corruptly influen-  
cing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote.  
A voter who corruptly accepts treating is disqualified for  
the pending election, and his vote is void.

**treating-house** (trē'ting-hous), n. A house of  
refreshment.

The taverns and *treating-houses* have eas'd you of a  
round income.

*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 257. (*Davies*.)

**treatise** (trē'tis), n. [*< ME. tretis, tretys*, a  
treatise; appar. a var., by confusion with *tretis*,  
made, esp. well made (see *tretis*²), of *trety*,  
*tretee*, treaty: see *treaty*.] 1†. Discourse; talk;  
tale.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,  
I would have salved it with a longer *treatise*.

*Shak., Much Ado*, i. 1. 317.

2. A written composition in which the prin-  
ciples of a particular subject are discussed  
or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length;  
but the word ordinarily implies more form and method  
than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a sys-  
tem: yet the phrase *systematic treatise* is a very common  
designation of some classes of scientific writings.

And amongst alle, I shewed hym this *Tretys* that I  
had made afore informacioun of men that knewen of  
things that I had not seen my self.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 314.

The former *treatise* have I made, O Theophilus, of all  
that Jesus began both to do and teach.

*Acts* i. 1.

3†. A treaty.

*Cryseide* . . .

Ful bisily to Juppiter besoghte,

Geve hym meschaunce that this *tretis* broghte.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 670.

**treatiser**, **treatisor** (trē'tī-sēr, -sōr), n. [*< trea-  
tise* + *-er*, *-or*.] One who writes a treatise.

Jerome speaks of the poisoned workes of Origen, and  
other dangerous *Treatisōrs*.

*Ep. Hall, Apology against Brownists*, § 54.

**treatment** (trēt'ment), n. [*< ME. \*tretement*,  
< OF. *traitement*, F. *traitement* = Pr. *tratament*  
= Sp. *tratamiento* = It. *trattamento*, < ML.  
*tractamentum*, management, treatment, also a  
treaty, < L. *tractare*, handle, manage, treat:  
see *treat*.] The act or the manner of treating,  
in any sense.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments* which  
men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who  
do not agree with them.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 243.

Little, alas! is all the good I can, . . .

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.

*Pope, Odyssey*, xiv. 71.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with  
the ancient, "shall the *treatment* be so and so," but "shall  
there be any *treatment* beyond a wholesome regimen."

*H. Spencer*.

The coda [of Schumann's C Major Symphony] is made by  
fresh *treatment* of the figures of the principal subjects in  
vigorous and brilliant development.

*Grove, Dict. Music*, IV. 35.

**Pragmatic treatment**. See *pragmatic*.

**treasure** (trē'tūr), n. [*< late ME. treasure*; <  
*treas* + *-ur*.] *Treatment*.

He that hath all thyngs subiecte to his hestes, as here  
is shewed by worchyng of his *treasure* by this water.

*Fabyan, Chron.*, ccvi.

**treaty** (trē'tī), n.; pl. *treaties* (-tiz). [*< ME. trety, tretee, trete*, < OF. *traite, traicte*, F. *traité*  
= Pr. *tractat* = Sp. Pg. *tratado* = It. *trattato*,  
< ML. *tractatus*, a conference, assembly, agree-  
ment, treaty (in a great variety of senses), < L.  
*tractare*, pp. *tractatus*, handle, manage, treat:  
see *treat*, and cf. *treatise*.] 1†. A discourse;  
account; document; treatise.

Beyonde the terage [territory] of Troy, as the *trety* sayse,  
There was a wonderfull weathur . . .  
With a flete . . . of gold.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 154.

Now, leuee frendis, greete and smale,  
That haue herde this *trete*,  
Praise for the soule that wroote this tale  
A Pater noster, & an aue.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. The act of treating or handling; conduct;  
management; treatment; negotiation; discus-  
sion; diplomacy.

By sly and wys *tretee*. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 448.

Host. They call me Goodstock.

Lov. Sir, and you confess it,

Both in your language, *treety*, and your bearing.

*B. Jonson, New Inn*, i. 1.

3. An agreement; a compact; specifically, a  
league or contract between two or more nations  
or sovereigns, in modern usage formally signed  
by commissioners properly authorized, and  
solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or  
the supreme power of each state. The term *treaty*  
includes all the various transactions into which states  
enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace or of  
alliance, truces, and conventions. Treaties may be for  
political or for commercial purposes, in which latter form  
they are usually temporary. In most monarchies the power  
of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sover-  
eign; in the United States of America it is vested in the  
President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties  
may be concluded and signed by diplomatic agents, but  
these, of course, must be furnished with full powers by  
the sovereign authority of their respective states.

*Treaties*, allowed under the law of nations, are uncon-  
strained acts of independent powers, placing them under  
an obligation to do something which is not wrong.

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 93.

In the language of modern diplomacy the term *treaty*  
is restricted to the more important international agree-  
ments, especially to those which are the work of a con-  
gress, while agreements dealing with subordinate ques-  
tions are described by the more general term "conven-  
tion."

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 530.

4†. An entreaty.

Now I must

To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge  
And palter in the shifts of lowness.

*Shak., A. and C.*, iii. 11. 62.

**Barrier, convention, extradition, fishery, reciprocity  
treaty**. See the qualifying words. — *Treaties of guaranty*.  
See *guaranty*. — *Treaty-making power*, that power of sovereignty which is exercised in the mak-  
ing of treaties with foreign nations. Although it extends  
to all classes of treaties, including commercial treaties, a  
treaty made by virtue of it does not have the effect to over-  
ride the revenue laws of the country when in conflict with  
them; nor does a treaty itself operate as equivalent to an  
act of the legislature in a case where the act of the legis-  
lature would be otherwise essential. In such case the  
treaty is regarded as a stipulation for legislative action,  
which must be had before the courts can enforce the treaty  
provision; for, except so far as the treaty is exterritorial,  
it does not dispense with the necessity of legislation to  
carry its stipulations into effect. — *Treaty of Adriano-  
ple*, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1829, favor-  
able to the former. — *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*. (a) A  
treaty in 1668, ending the war between France and Spain.  
(b) A treaty in 1748, terminating the War of the Austrian  
Succession. — *Treaty of Amiens*, a treaty between France  
and its allies and Great Britain in 1802, ending temporarily  
the contest between these nations. — *Treaty of Augs-  
burg*, a treaty in 1555 by which religious liberties were  
secured to the Catholics and Lutherans of Germany. —  
*Treaty of Belgrade*, a treaty between Turkey and Aus-



**treach**, *n.* A traitor; one of the former - **Treaty of Berlin**, 1878, a treaty between the European powers in which the Ottoman Empire was reorganized. **Treaty of Bucharest**, 1878, a treaty between Russia and Austria-Hungary, terminating the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. **Treaty of Commerce**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1791, by which Austria recognized French territory in Lombardy, receiving the Venetian territories in indemnification. **Treaty of Carlowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria, Venice, and Poland in 1699, unfavorable to the former. **Treaty of Dresden**, a treaty in 1745, ending the Second Silesian war. **Treaty of Frankfurt**, a treaty between France and Germany, May 10th 1871, ending the Franco-German war. **Treaty of Ghent**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in December, 1814, ending the war of 1812. **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**, a treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848, terminating the Mexican war in favor of the United States. **Treaty of Hubertshurg**, a treaty in 1763, ending the Seven Years' War. **Treaty of Jassy**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1791, favorable to the former. **Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1774, favorable to the former. **Treaty of London**. Among the principal so-called treaties of London were those in the nineteenth century, concluded by various European powers, as (a) in 1827, for the pacification of Greece; (b) in 1831, for the settlement of the Belgian question; (c) in 1834, for the settlement of the relations between Turkey and Egypt; (d) in 1857, abrogating the neutrality of the Black Sea. **Treaty of Lunéville**, a treaty concluded by France with Austria and Germany in 1801, by which France received considerable territory at the expense of Germany. **Treaty of Nimwegen**, a series of treaties concluded by France with the Netherlands, the empire, Sweden, etc., in 1678-9, generally favorable to France. **Treaty of Nystad**, a treaty between Russia and Sweden in 1721, favorable to Russia. **Treaty of Oliva**, a treaty in 1660, ending the war between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor. **Treaty of Paris**. Among the principal treaties of Paris were - (a) that of 1763, concluded by Great Britain with France, Spain, etc., by which Canada and other territories in America were acquired by Great Britain; (b) that of 1814, between France and the allies; (c) that of 1815, between France and the allies, by which France was reduced nearly to its boundaries of 1790; (d) that of 1856, ending the Crimean war. **Treaty of Passarowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria and Venice in 1718, generally unfavorable to Turkey. **Treaty of Passau**, a treaty in 1552 by which the emperor Charles V. granted religious liberties to the Lutherans. **Treaty of peace**, a treaty the purport of which is to establish or continue a condition of peace between the parties, usually to put an end to a state of war. **Treaty of Prague**. (a) A treaty between the emperor Ferdinand II and Saxony in 1635. (b) A treaty between Prussia and Austria in 1866, by which the former power succeeded the latter in the hegemony of Germany. **Treaty of Pressburg**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1805, by which large concessions were made to France and its allies. **Treaty of Ryswick**, a series of treaties concluded by France with England, the Netherlands, Spain, and the empire in 1697. **Treaty of San Stefano**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey, March, 1878. As its provisions were considered too favorable to Russia, it was superseded by the treaty of Berlin. **Treaty of the Pruth**, a treaty between Turkey and Russia in 1711, favorable to the former. **Treaty of the Pyrenees**, a treaty between France and Spain in 1659, favorable to the former. **Treaty of Tilsit**, a series of treaties concluded by France with Russia and Prussia in 1807. Prussia lost a large part of its territory. **Treaty of Troyes**, a treaty between France and England in 1420, by which Henry V. of England became heir to the French crown. **Treaty of Utrecht**, a treaty in 1713 which, with the treaties of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession. **Treaty of Versailles**, a treaty concluded in 1783 by Great Britain with France, Spain, and the United States, by which the independence of the United States was recognized. **Treaty of Vienna**. The principal treaties of Vienna were - (a) that of 1733, between France, Austria, etc., terminating the War of the Polish Succession; (b) that of 1809, between France and Austria, in favor of the former; (c) that of 1815, by the congress of the European states, reorganizing the affairs of Europe; (d) that of 1864, between Denmark and allied Austria and Prussia, ending the Schleswig-Holstein war; (e) that of 1866, between Austria and Italy, by which Venetia was ceded to the latter. **Treaty of Washington**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries disputes. **Treaty of Westphalia**, a treaty or series of treaties in 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War. **Treaty of Zurich**, a treaty concluded by France and Sardinia with Austria in 1859, by which Austria ceded Lombardy to Sardinia. (See *Crimean, Silesian, succession, war*, etc.)

**trebbler**, *a. n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *treble*.

**treble** (treb'l), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *treble*; < ME. *treble*, *tribill*, < OF. *treble*, *treble*, *triple*, < L. *triplex*, threefold; see *triple*, of which *treble* is a doublet.] **I. a. 1.** Threefold; triple.

Regall estate, coucht in the *treble* crowne,  
Ancestred all by blunage and by right.  
Pattenham, Partheniades, iii.

A skull hid in the earth a *treble* ago  
Shall sooner prate. Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

**2.** In music, pertaining to the voice or the voice-part called treble or soprano; high in

pitch; in harmony, occupying the upper place: as, a *treble* voice; a *treble* violin. See II.

The case of a *treble* hautboy.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 351.

Unto the viol they daunt; . . .

Then bespake the *treble* string, . . .

"O yonder is my father the king."

The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 359).

Bob spoke with a sharp and rather *treble* volubility.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

**Cottised treble.** See *cottised*. **Treble clef**, in musical notation, either a soprano clef (that is, a C clef on the first line of a staff) or a violin-clef (that is, a G clef on the second line). See *clef* and *staff*. **Treble coursing**, in music, the expansion of a ventilating current into three currents or courses. **Treble cross-staff**, in her., a crozier triple-crossed, or having the papal cross. **Treble fitché.** See *fitché*.

**II. n. 1.** In music: (a) Same as *soprano* (which see). The term arose from the fact that in early contrapuntal music the chief melody or cantus firmus was given to the tenor (which see), and the voice-parts added above were called respectively the *discantus* or alto and the *treble* (that is, 'third' part) or soprano.

Hor. Madam, my instrument's in tune.

Bian. Let's hear. O he! the *treble* jars.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 39.

Maidenlike, as far

As I could ape their *treble*, did I sing.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(b) A singer with a soprano or treble voice, or an instrument that takes the upper part in concerted music.

Hearing of Frank their son, the miller, play upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earns part of his living, and singing of a country song, we sat down to supper.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

Also *triplex*.

**2.** In short whist, a game which counts three points to the winners, their adversaries not having scored.

**treble** (treb'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trebled*, ppr. *trebling*. [Early mod. E. also *trebble*; < ME. *treblen*, *tryblyten*; < *treble*, *a.*] **I. trans. 1.** To make three as much; make threefold; multiply by three; triple.

To *Trybille*; triplare, triplicare. Cath. Ang., p. 393.

Her streinth in iourneye she [Fame] *trebleth*.

Stanislaus, Æneid, iv.

And mine was ten times *trebled* joy

To hear him groan his felon soul.

Scott, Cadyow Castle.

**2t.** To utter in a high or treble tone; hence, to whine.

He outrageously

(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Earth.

**II. intrans.** To become threefold.

Ay, now I see your father's honours

*Trebling* upon you.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

**treble-bar** (treb'l-bär), *n.* One of certain geometrical moths, as *Anaitis plagiata*; a collectors' name in England. *A. paludata* is the Manchester treble-bar.

**treble-dated** (treb'l-dä'ted), *a.* Living three times as long as man. [Rare.]

And thou, *treble-dated* crow.

Shak., Phoenix and Turtle.

**trebleness** (treb'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being high in pitch; shrillness.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 183.

Compare them as to the point of their relative shrillness or *trebleness*.

S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 34.

**treble-sinewed** (treb'l-sin'üd), *a.* Having thrice the ordinary strength. [Rare.]

I will be *treble-sinew'd*, hearted, breathed,

And fight maliciously.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 178.

**treble** (treb'let), *n.* [*< treble* + *-et*. Cf. *triplet*.] Same as *triblet*.

**treble-tree** (treb'l-trē), *n.* In vehicles, a triple whiffletree; a combination of whiffletrees for three horses; a three-horse equalizer.

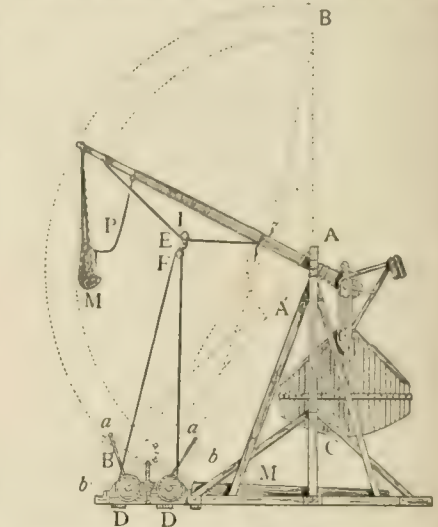
**trebly** (treb'li), *adv.* In a treble manner; in a threefold number or quantity; triply: as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

Then bring an opiate *trebly* strong.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

**trebuchet** (treb'ū-shet), *n.* [Formerly also *trebuck*; ME. *trebuchet*, *tribochet*, *trepeget*, *treppet*, *trebot*; < OF. *trebuchet*, *trebuquet*, *trabuquet*, F. *trabuchet* (= Pr. *trabuquet* = Sp. *Pg. trabuquete* = It. *trabocchetto*, ML. *trebuchetum*), a military engine for throwing stones, a pitfall for beasts or birds, a kind of balance,

a *trebuchet*: < OF. *trebucher*, *trabucher*, *tresbucher*, F. *trébucher* = Pr. *trabucar*, *trasbuchar*, *trebucar* = Sp. *trabucar* = Pg. *trabucar*, *traboccare*, stumble, tumble, OF. also overbalance, overweight; prob. < L. *trans*, over, + OF. *buc*, the trunk of the body, < OHG. *buh*, G. *bauch*, belly; see *bouk*.] **1.** In medieval warfare, a missile engine resembling the ballista. It was used especially by besiegers, for making a breach or for casting



Trebuchet as described and figured in the Album of Villard de Honnecourt, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

The weight C (a box filled with stones or earth) acted to keep the lever in a vertical position. AB. The lever was drawn backward to the position A'B' by a tackle acting on the pulley F, which was hooked at E to the traveling pulley I. A pin at E kept these hooks in place, and when knocked out released the lever. The cords of the tackle passed over the windlasses L, which were worked by the handspikes a, a, acting in the directions b, b. The projectile was held in the pocket or bag M. As the lever flew up to the vertical, this pocket was whirled around like a sling. It is supposed that a cord P checked this rotary motion and released the projectile suddenly, the length of the cord determining the angle of the projectile's flight.

stones and other missiles into beleaguered towns and castles. It consisted of a beam called the *verge*, turning on a horizontal axis supported upon uprights. At one end of the verge was fixed a heavy weight, and at the other a sort of sling to contain the projectile—a device which greatly increased its force. To discharge the engine, the loaded end of the verge was drawn back by means of a windlass, and suddenly let go. It was possible to attain with the trebuchet great accuracy of fire. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., caused to be constructed in 1850 a model trebuchet which gave remarkable results.

"Nay, Will," quod that wyzt, "wend thou no farther,  
But lyue as this lyf is ordeyned for the;  
Thou tomldest with a *trepegit* zif thou my tras folwe."

Piers Plowman (A), xii. 91.

Withoute stroke it mote be take

Of *trepegit* or mangonel.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

**2.** A kind of balance or scales, used in weighing coins or other small articles, the pan containing which tilts over if the balance is not exact.

The French pattern of *trebuchet*, or tilting scale, now largely manufactured here. Lea, Photography, p. 420.

**3.** A kind of trap for catching small birds or animals by the tilting of the part on which the bait is placed.—**4.** A cucking-stool.

She [a common scold] may be indicted, and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the *trebucket*, castigatory, or cucking-stool.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xiii.

**trebuckett**, *n.* Same as *trebuchet*.

**trecentist** (trā-chen'tist), *n.* [*< It. trecentista*, < *trecento*, q. v.] An admirer or imitator of the productions of Italian art or literature in the fourteenth century; a follower of the style of the trecento.

Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the 14th century to affectation.

Amer. Cyc., IX. 464.

**trecento** (trā-chen'tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, used for 'thirteen hundred' (cf. *cinq-cento*), < L. *tres*, three, + *centum*, hundred; see *three* and *cent*.] The fourteenth century in Italian art and literature; used with reference to the distinguishing styles or characteristics of the productions of Italian artists or writers of that period.

**trechometer** (tre-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τρέχων*, run, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An odometer, or contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles.

**trechourt**, *n.* Same as *treacher*.



**treck**<sup>1</sup> (trek), *v. t.* See *track*<sup>1</sup>.  
**treck**<sup>2</sup>, *v. and n.* See *trek*.  
**treck-pot** (trek'pót), *n.* Same as *track-pot*.  
**treckschuyt** (trek'skóit), *n.* Same as *trek-schuit*.

**tre corde** (trā kór'de). [It., three strings: *tre*, < L. *tres*, three; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, string; see *chord*, *cord*<sup>1</sup>.] In *pianoforte* music, three strings: used as a direction to discontinue the use of the soft pedal and counteract a previous *una corda*.

**treddle**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *treadle*.

**treddle**<sup>2</sup> (tred'el), *n.* [ME. *tridel*, *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*; see *turd*.] 1. Dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]—  
 2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Ford*. [Slang.]

**trede-fowler**, *n.* A variant of *tread-fowl*. *Chaucer*.

**treddille**, **treddille** (tre-dil', -dril'), *n.* [Also *tradrille*; appar. formed in imitation of *quadrille*, < L. *tres*, three, + *-dille*, *-drille*.] A game at cards for three persons.

I was playing at eighteen-penny *treddille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne.  
*Walpole*, To H. S. Conway, Sept. 27, 1774.

**tree** (trē), *n.*; pl. *trees*, formerly also *treen*. [ME. *tree*, *tre*, *tree*, *treon*, *traw*, < AS. *trēo*, *trēow*, *trēow* (pl. *trēowu*, *trēow*, *trēo*) = ONorth. *trēo*, *trē*, *trēu* = OS. *trio*, *trēo* (trēu-) = OFries. *trē* = MD. *tree* = Icel. *trē* = Sw. *trā*, *wood*, *trād*, *tree*, = Norw. *tre* = Dan. *træ* = Goth. *triu* (triu-), a tree, also wood, a piece of wood (both senses appar. existing in all the languages cited); not in HG. except as in the derived word cognate with E. *trawl* for the ordinary G. word, see *holt*<sup>1</sup>.) (Teut. *√ tree* = Indo-Eur. *dēre*, *dōre*, *dru*); = W. *deric*, also *dār* (pl. *deri*) = OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *dawr* (gen. *dawr*, *dara*), later Ir. *darog*, *darag* = OGael. *dair*, an oak; = (a) OBulg. *drivo* = Serv. *drivo* = Bohem. *drzevo* = Pol. *drzewo*, a tree, = Upper Sorbian *drwo*, wood, = Little Russ. *derevo*, *drevo*, a tree, = White Russ. *drevo* = Russ. *derevo*, *drevo*, a tree, = Lith. *derva*, resinous wood (see *tar*); (b) OBulg. *drava*, wood, = Slovenian *dava*, wood, = Bulg. *dravo*, tree, *drava*, wood, = Serv. *drvo*, tree, *dava*, wood, = Bohem. *dava*, wood, = Pol. *drwa*, wood, = Little Russ. *dryca*, *dyra* = White Russ. *drovy* = Russ. *drova*, wood (orig. Slavic *\*dero*, tree, *\*drivo*, chiefly in plural, wood); = Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak-tree, *δρῦν* (orig. *\*dēpū*), wood, timber, a spear, = Skt. *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, *dru*, wood, = Zend *dru*, wood. By some explained as orig. 'a piece of wood peeled' or stripped of the bark; but the connection with Gr. *δέρω*, skin, flay (= E. *tear*), is phonetically impossible and notionally improbable, as the sense 'tree' is equally early in the records, and must have been earlier in fact; a standing tree would hardly derive its name from a name first given to a tree cut down and cut to pieces. Hence ult. *trā*<sup>1</sup> and prob. *trough*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A perennial plant which grows from the ground with a single permanent woody self-supporting trunk or stem, ordinarily to a height of at least 25 or 30 feet. The line which divides trees from shrubs is largely arbitrary, and dependent upon habit rather than size, the tree having a single trunk usually unbranched for some distance above the ground, while a shrub has usually several stems from the same root and each without a proper trunk. (See *shrub*<sup>1</sup>.) Certain trees are anomalous or ambiguous in various respects. One is the giant cactus, with its columnar woody stem (see *saguaro*); another is the tree-fern. Some vines are of such dimensions as to form climbing trees—as, for example, species of *Metrosideros* in New Zealand, which at length destroy the supporting tree and stand in its place. The banana and plantain, though transient and somewhat herbaceous, are called trees from their size. In a special use a low plant (as a rose) trained into tree-form is called a tree. A large trained vine is also sometimes so called. In general, trees are either *endogenous* or *exogenous*, by far the greater number both of individuals and of species belonging to the latter class. Those of which the whole foliage falls off periodically, leaving them bare in winter, are called *deciduous*; those of which the foliage falls only partially, a fresh crop of leaves being always supplied before the mature leaves are exhausted, are called *evergreen*. Trees are also distinguished as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, etc. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others serve chiefly for shade and ornament.

Be it by ensample in somer-tyne on *troves*,  
 There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 94.

Then in the Forests should huge boughs be seen  
 Born with the bodies of vnplanted *Treen*.  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. A figure resembling a tree. Specifically—(a) A figure drawn in the outline form of a tree, to receive the record of the root or source, main stem, and branches of a family: specifically called a *genealogical* or *family tree*.

In whose capacious hall,  
 Hung with a hundred shields, the family tree  
 Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

(b) A natural figuration having more or less resemblance to a tree, assumed by or appearing on the surface of some substances under certain conditions. (c) In *math.*, a diagram composed of branching lines. (d) In electrolytic cells, a formation of tree-like groups of crystals projecting from the plates. In some forms of storage batteries these tree-formations are apt to give trouble by short-circuiting the cells.

3. A gallows or gibbet; especially, the cross on which Christ was crucified.

Whom they slew and hanged on a tree. *Acts* x. 39.

But give to me your daughter dear,  
 And, by the Holy Tree,  
 Be she on sea or on the land,  
 I'll bring her back to thee. *Whittier*.

4. The material of a tree; wood; timber.

In a greet hous ben not oneli vessels of gold and of silver,  
 but also of tree and of erthe. *Wyclif*, 2 Tim. ii. 20.

For wel we knowe a lord in his household  
 Ne hath nat every vessel all of gold:  
 Somme been of tree and doon hir lord servyse.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 101.

No stone worke is in vse, their roofes of rafters bee,  
 One linked in another fast, their wals are all of tree.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

5†. A piece of wood; a stick; specifically, a staff or cudgel.

Lyttell Johan toke none other mesure

But his bowe tre.

*Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 57).

Anes I slew his sisters son,

And on his breast-bane brak a tree.

*Johnie Armstrong* (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

6. In *mech.*, one of numerous pieces or framings of wood technically so called: generally in composition, but sometimes used separately in connection with an explanatory context. For those used in vehicles, see *axletree*, *doubletree*, *swingletree*, *whiffletree*, etc.; for those in ships, *chess-tree*, *cross-tree*, *trusstree*, etc.; for others, *boot-tree*, *saddletree*, etc.

They vse saddles made of wood & sinewes, with the tree gilded.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on glove-trees or wooden hands. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 123.

**Abba-tree**, species of the fig in western Africa, to which attention has recently been called as sources of india-rubber.—**Barrel-tree**. Same as *bottle-tree*.—**Big tree**. See *big* and *Squisia*.—**Blueberry-tree**. See *Myoporum*.—**Christmas tree**. See *Christmas*.—**Dominant branch of a tree**, in *math.* See *dominant*.—**Genealogical tree**. See def. 2 (a) and *genealogic*.—**Geometrical tree**, a diagram like a graph.—**Holy tree**. See *holy*.—**Mammoth tree**. Same as *big tree*.—**Nephritic tree**. See *nephritic*.—**Respiratory tree**. See *respiratory*.—**St. Thomas tree**. See *saint*.—**Santa Maria tree**, the calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Calaba*, of tropical America. It affords a reddish straight-grained timber, thought to be a suitable substitute for the plainer kinds of mahogany.—**Stinging tree**. Same as *nettle-tree*.—**Three trees**. See *three*.—**To bark up the wrong tree**. See *bark*.—**Top of the tree**. See *top*.—**Tree calf**. See *calf*.—**Tree-felling engine**, a portable engine with saws, employed in felling trees.—**Tree of Buddha**, the bo-tree.—**Tree of chastity**, *Vitex Agnus-castus*.—**Tree of Jesse**. See *Jesse*.—**Tree of heaven**. See *Ailanthus*.—**Tree of Liberty**, a tree planted or transplanted to commemorate the gaining of political liberty, as in France at the time of the Revolution.—**Tree of life**. (a) According to the account in *Genesis* ii. 9, etc., a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, as a provision for the unending life of man so long as he remained in a state of innocence, and hence as a symbol of the source of heavenly immortality in a future existence.

Lest he . . . take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever. *Gen.* iii. 22.

(b) Same as *arbor-vitæ*. 1. (c) In *anat.*, the arbor-vitæ of the cerebellum.—**Tree of long life**, *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, a small tree in the high mountains of the Eastern Archipelago, whose leaves furnish Benicoolen or Malay tea: thus called by the natives, apparently in allusion to its hardness.—**Tree of Porphyry**, a logical diagram illustrating the relations of subordinate genera.—**Tree of the gods**. Same as *tree of heaven*.—**Tree of good and evil**, according to the account in *Genesis*, a tree placed, with the tree of life, in the midst of the garden of Eden, and bearing the forbidden fruit the eating of which by Adam and Eve, under the persuasion of the serpent, destroyed their primal innocence and caused their expulsion from the earthly paradise.—**Tree of the magicians**, a solanaceous tree of *paradise*.—**Tree of the universe**. See *Yggdrasil*.—**Trembling tree**. See *tremble*.—**Triple tree**. See *triple*.—**Tyburn tree**, the gallows; a gibbet.—**Up a tree**, cut off from escape; obliged to surrender; cornered; entrapped; nonplussed. [Colloq.]

He was deploring the dreadful predicament in which he found himself, in a house full of old women. . . . "Reg'larly up a tree, by jingo!" exclaimed the modest boy, who could not face the gentleness of her sex.  
*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xxxiv.

**Weeping tree**, a tree of a weeping habit. See *weeping*.

=Syn. 1. *Shrub*, *Bush*, etc. See *vegetable*.

**tree** (trē), *v.* [ < *tree*, *n.* ] 1. *trans.* 1. To drive into a tree, as a hunted animal fitted for clime, such as animals of the cat kind, racoons,

opossums, and squirrels; compel to take refuge in a tree, as a man fleeing from wolves.

Polly . . . told us how . . . once her mother . . . had treed a painter, and kept him up in his perch for hours by threatening him whenever he offered to come down, until her husband came home and shot him.  
*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 357.

2. Hence, figuratively, to deprive of the power of resistance; place at the mercy of an opponent; corner. [Colloq.]

You are treed, and you can't help yourself.

*H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, v.

3. To form or shape on a tree made for the particular use: as, to *tree* a boot.

The process of crimping, *treering*, etc., in the manufacturing of leather into boots and shoes.  
*C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 418.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take refuge in a tree, as a hunted animal. [Rare.]

Besides *treering*, the [wild] cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear, as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing.

*T. B. Thorpe*, *Backwoods*, p. 180. (*Barlett*.)

2†. To grow to the size of a tree. *Fuller*.—3. To take the form of a tree, or a tree-like shape, as a metal deposited from a solution of one of its salts under the action of an electric current.

It will not prevent *treering*; and therefore it will not cure that defect, which is one of the most serious defects of the Faure battery. *Science*, IV. 392.

**tree-agate** (trē'ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate with red, brown, or black dendritic or tree-like markings, found in India and Brazil. An artificial product so named is made by staining chalcedony or natural agate with tree-like markings.

**tree-aloe** (trē'al'ō), *n.* An aloe-plant, *Aloë dichotoma*, of southwestern Africa. The hollowed stem serves as a quiver for poisoned arrows, whence it is also called *quiver-tree*.

**tree-asp** (trē'asp), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Dendraspididae*. See cut under *Dendraspis*.

**tree-azalea** (trē'a-zā'lē-ā), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Rhododendron arboreum*, of the *Azalea* section of that genus, found in the mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It has very fragrant rose-colored flowers. Also *smooth azalea*.

**tree-bear** (trē'bār), *n.* The racoon. [Local, U. S.]

**tree-beard** (trē'bērd), *n.* A South American name of the long-moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*, and cut under *Tillandsia*.

**tree-beetle** (trē'bē'tl), *n.* One of various beetles which feed on trees and shrubs: not specific.

**tree-boá** (trē'bō'ā), *n.* An arboricole boa or anaconda; a large tree-climbing serpent of the family *Boidæ*.

**tree-bug** (trē'bug), *n.* One of numerous different hemipterous insects which feed on trees and shrubs by sucking the juices, especially of the family *Pentatomidae*. *Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus* is the large green tree-bug; *Arma modesta* is the modest tree-bug; and *Pentatoma ligata* is the bound tree-bug. Compare *tree-hopper*.

**tree-cabbage** (trē'kab'āj), *n.* See *cabbage*<sup>1</sup>.

**tree-cactus** (trē'kak'tus), *n.* The saguaro, and perhaps other large cacti.

**tree-calf** (trē'kāf), *n.* See *tree calf*, under *calf*<sup>1</sup>.

**tree-cat** (trē'kat), *n.* A palm-cat or paradoxure.

**tree-celandine** (trē'sel'an-dīn), *n.* See *celandine*.

**tree-climber** (trē'klī'mēr), *n.* Any animal, etc., which habitually climbs trees. (a) A tree-creeper. (b) The climbing-perch, *Anabas scandens*. See *Anabas*.

**tree-clipper** (trē'klip'ēr), *n.* A tree-creeper. [Local, Eng.]

**tree-clover** (trē'klō'vēr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, and perhaps other species.

**tree-coffin** (trē'kof'in), *n.* A coffin made by hollowing out a section of a tree-trunk.

At Stowborough, Dorsetshire, where a body was discovered in 1767 in a *tree-coffin*, it appeared to have been wrapped in skins. *Greenwell*, *British Barrows*, p. 32, note 1.

**tree-copal** (trē'kō'pal), *n.* Same as *copal*. 2. **tree-coral** (trē'kor'al), *n.* An arborescent polypidom, as *madrepore*.

**tree-cotton** (trē'kot'n), *n.* A perennial cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*, becoming a shrub or low tree, widely cultivated in East Indian gardens, but scarcely grown for fiber. Beneath the white wool the seeds are covered with a dense green down.

**tree-coupling** (trē'kup'ling), *n.* In a vehicle, a piece uniting a swingletree to a doubletree.

*E. H. Knight*.

**tree-crab** (trē'krab), *n.* A certain land-crab, *Burgus latro*. See cut under *palm-crab*.

**tree-creeper** (trē'krē'pēr), *n.* One of many different birds which creep up and down or about



tree-creeper. In the tree-creepers. See *Certhia*. (b) *tree-creeper*. A name given to the family *Ardeidae* or *Ardeidae*. See *tree-creepers* and cut under *tree-creepers*.

**tree-cricket** (trē'krik'it), *n.* A cricket of the family *Ardeidae*. For *tree-cricket*, *Q.* *tree-cricket* and *tree-cricket* white color, often injures the raspberry by *tree-cricket* on the young. See *tree-cricket*.

**tree-crow** (trē'kro), *n.* One of various corvine birds of China, India, etc., of a character intermediate between jays and crows, and belonging to such genera as *Cypselurus*, *Cissa* (or *Kitta*), and *Dendroica*. The term, *Cypselurus*, is a corruption of the Chinese name, *tree-crow*, which is a long name of a bottle-green color with black face and bill and bright blue eyes. It inhabits the Burmese countries, Cochinchina, and Java. *C. maculata*, of Burma and Upper Pegu, is quite different. There are at least 10 species of *Dendroica*. See *Cypselurus* and *tree-crow*. *tree-crow* and *tree-crow*. — **Wattled tree-crow**, a wattled crow. See *Callantide*, *Glaucopterus*, and cut under *wattled crow*.

**tree-cuckoo** (trē'kūk'ū), *n.* An arboreal cuckoo; especially, such an American cuckoo, of the genus *Coccyzus* or a related form, as the common yellow-billed (*C. americanus*) or black-billed (*C. erythrophthalmus*) of the United States. Most cuckoos are in fact arboreal; but the name distinguishes those above mentioned from the American ground-cuckoos, as members of the genus *Geococcyx* and others of terrestrial habits. See cut under *Coccyzus*.

**tree-digger** (trē'dig'ēr), *n.* An agricultural implement for taking up trees that have been planted in rows, as in nurseries. It is a form of double plow with a single bent cutting-share between the parts, and cuts through the earth at a certain distance on each side of the rows, and also at the required depth beneath the roots. E. H. Knight.

**tree-dove** (trē'duv), *n.* One of numerous large arboreal pigeons of the Indian and Australian regions, belonging to the genus *Macropygia*.



Tree-dove, *Macropygia tenuirostris*.

*tree* in a broad sense, as *M. reinwardti*, from the Moluccan and Papuan islands. This is about 20 inches long, with a long broad tail, red feet, and ashy plumage varied in some parts with white, black, and chestnut. There are 24 or more species of this group.

**tree-duck** (trē'duk), *n.* See *duck* and *Dendrocygna* (with cut).

**tree-fern** (trē'fēr'n), *n.* One of several species of ferns that attain to the size of trees. They belong mostly to the tribe *Cheilanthes*, and are com-



Tree-fern, *Cheilanthes regale*.

mon to the tropics, where they form a striking feature of the landscape, sending up a straight trunk to a height of 25 feet or more, crowned at the summit with a cluster of large drooping fronds. Several species are successfully cultivated in greenhouses. See *Cheilanthes* and *fern*.

**tree-finch** (trē'fīnch), *n.* See *finch*.

**tree-fish** (trē'fīsh), *n.* One of the Californian rock-fishes, *Sebastes* *serripinnatus*.

**tree-fly** (trē'fli), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Xylophagidae*.

**tree-frog** (trē'frog), *n.* Any batrachian which lives in trees. (a) A tree-toad. (b) More properly, a true frog (belonging to the family *Ranidae*) of arboreal habits. There are many species, of different genera, in the Old World. Some have suckers on their toes and some have webbed hind toes. See cut under *flying-frog*. — **Spurred tree-frog**. See *spurred*.

**tree-fuchsia** (trē'fū'shiä), *n.* A fuchsia trained in tree form.

**tree-germander** (trē'jēr-man'dēr), *n.* A shrub, *Teucrium fruticans*, of the Mediterranean region, also cultivated in gardens.

**tree-goldenrod** (trē'gōl'dn-rod), *n.* An amarantaceous plant, *Basia Yereamora*, of the Canaries, a robust ill-smelling shrub with virgate branches, bearing nearly spicate axillary and terminal racemes of small flowers.

**tree-goose** (trē'gōs), *n.* 1. A cirriped of the genus *Lepas* or *Anatifa*; a barnacle; a goose-mussel. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*, and cut under *barnacle*. 2. — 2. The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*: from the old fable that they grow on trees from barnacles. See cut under *barnacle*.

Whereas those scattered trees, which naturally partake the fatness of the soil (in many a slinky lake their roots so deeply soak'd), send from their stocky bough a soft and sappy gum, from which those tree-geese grow Call'd barnacles by us. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvii. 304.

**tree-hair** (trē'hār), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

**tree-heath** (trē'hēth), *n.* See *heath*, 2, and *bruyère*.

**tree-hoopoe** (trē'hō'pō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* (which see, with cut). Also called *wood-hoopoe*.

**tree-hopper** (trē'hōp'ēr), *n.* Any one of a number of homopterous insects of the families *Membracidae*, *Tettigoniidae*, and *Jassidae*, which frequent trees or arborescent plants. *Ceresa bubalus* is the buffalo tree-hopper, so called from its bison-like hump and horns. It punctures the twigs of various trees in oviposition, and injures their vitality.



Buffalo Tree-hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*). a, lateral view; b, dorsal view.

**tree-houseleek** (trē'hous'lēk), *n.* Same as *houseleek-tree*.

**tree-iron** (trē'ī'ēr'n), *n.* In a vehicle: (a) A reinforcing piece of wrought-iron used to connect a swingletree to a doubletree or a double-tree to the tongue. (b) One of the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached to the whiffletrees. E. H. Knight.

**tree-jobber** (trē'job'ēr), *n.* A woodpecker. [Local, Eng.]

**tree-kangaroo** (trē'kang-gā-rō'), *n.* An arboreal kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*. See cut under *Dendrolagus*.

**tree-lark** (trē'lärk), *n.* The tree-pipit, *Anthus trivialis*.

**treeless** (trē'les), *a.* [*tree* + *-less*.] Destitute of trees: as, a treeless desert. Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

**treelessness** (trē'les-nes), *n.* The state of being treeless. St. Nicholas, XVIII. 472.

**tree-lily** (trē'lil'i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Fallosia*.

**tree-lizard** (trē'liz'ärd), *n.* A dendrosaurian; a lizard of the group *Dendrosauria*.

**tree-lobster** (trē'lob'stēr), *n.* The tree-crab.

**tree-lotus** (trē'lō'tus), *n.* Same as *lotus-tree*, 2.

**tree-louse** (trē'lōus), *n.* A plant-louse; any aphid. [A dictionary word.]

**tree-lungwort** (trē'lung'wört), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See *lungwort*, 3.

**tree-lupine** (trē'lū'pin), *n.* See *lupine*, 2.

**tree-mallow** (trē'mäl'ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

**tree-marbling** (trē'mär'bling), *n.* The staining or marbling on the edges of a book or for the lining of a book in imitation of the pattern used for a binding in tree-calf.

**tree-medic** (trē'med'ik), *n.* Same as *moon-trifol*.

**tree-mignonette** (trē'min-yō-net'), *n.* See *mignonette*.

**tree-milk** (trē'milk), *n.* The juice of an asclepiadaceous plant, *Gymnema lactiferum*, a stout climber found in Ceylon and other parts of the East Indies. The milk is used as an article of food

(*Follows*). The name is applicable to the product of any of the cow- or milk-trees.

**tree-moss** (trē'mōs), *n.* 1. Any moss or lichen living on trees, especially a species of *Usnea*. See *necklace-moss*. — 2. A moss or lycopod having the form of a miniature tree. See *moss* and *Lycopodium*.

**tree-mouse** (trē'mōus), *n.* A mouse of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Dendromyinae* of arboreal habits.

**tree<sup>1</sup>** (trēn), *a.* [*ME. treen*, < *AS. treōwen*, *trūwen*, wooden, of wood, < *trēō*, *trēow*, tree, wood: see *tree* and *en<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Wooden: especially noting plates and dishes. See *trencher*, 2.

Write hem quilly with a tree<sup>1</sup> rake.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Presenting of that mente to the Idoll, and then carrie it to the King on a great Leafe, in a tree<sup>1</sup>e Platter.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 492.

2. Pertaining to or derived from trees.

A large Tract of the World almost altogether subsists on these Tree<sup>1</sup> Liquors, especially that of the Date.

Evelyn, Sylva, p. 73.

**tree<sup>2</sup>** (trēn), *n.* An old plural of *tree*.

**tree<sup>3</sup>** (trēn), *n.* [Manx: see *quot.*] In the Isle of Man, a territorial division, of uncertain origin and purpose, subdivided into estates called *quarterlands*.

The number of *tree<sup>3</sup>*s are 180, and usually contain from three to four *quarterlands*. . . . In the Manx language, the word *tree<sup>3</sup>* is defined to be a township, dividing tithe into three. In this respect it corresponds with the arrangement made by Olave I., who divided tithes into three parts: one for the clergy, another for the bishop, and a third for the abbey of Rushen.

N. and Q., 3d ser., VIII. 310.

**treenail** (trē'nāl, technically, in sense 1, *tren'l* or *trun'l*), *n.* [Also corruptly *trenail*, *trennel*, *trunnel*; < *tree* + *naul*. For the corruption, cf. the nautical *gunnel* for *gunwale*, *tops'l* for *top-sail*, etc.] 1. A cylindrical pin of hard wood used for fastening planks or timbers in ships and similar constructions. Treenails are made of oak- and teak-wood, but the best material for them is the wood of the American locust, from its great durability and toughness and its freedom from shrinkage.

2. In *arch.*, same as *gutta*, 1.

**tree-nettle** (trē'net'l), *n.* Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

**tree-nymph** (trē'nimf'), *n.* In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph residing in or attached to a tree, and existing only during its life; a hamadryad.

The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture (ed. 1877), II. 219.

**tree-of-sadness** (trē'ōv-sad'nes), *n.* See *Nyc-tanthus*.

**tree-of-the-sun** (trē'ōv-THē-sun'), *n.* See *Reti-nospora*.

**tree-oil** (trē'oil), *n.* Same as *tung-oil*.

**tree-onion** (trē'un'yon), *n.* See *onion*.

**tree-orchis** (trē'ōr'kis), *n.* An orchid of the epiphytic genus *Epidendrum*.

**tree-oyster** (trē'ois'tēr), *n.* A kind of oyster, of the genus *Dendrostraea*, which grows on the roots of the mangrove.

**tree-partridge** (trē'pär'trij), *n.* A partridge or quail of the genus *Dendropteryx*, of the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Odontophorinae*.

**tree-peony** (trē'pē'ō-ni), *n.* See *peony*.

**tree-pie** (trē'pi), *n.* A tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta*, of which there are eight Indian and Chinese species, among them *D. leucogaster* of southern India, type of the genus. The best-known is *D. rufo*, the rufous crow and gray-tailed roller of the older writers, ranging through India, Assam, and the Burmese regions to Tenasserim. This is 16 inches long, of orange-brown and sooty-brown shades, varied with black and pale gray, and with blood-red iris.

**tree-pigeon** (trē'pij'on), *n.* An arboreal pigeon; one of many kinds inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australia, belonging to the group *Carpophaginae*. See *fruit-pigeon*, and cut under *tree-dove* and *Treron*.

**tree-pipit** (trē'pip'it), *n.* A pipit, *Anthus trivialis* (or *arboreus*), one of the several species which are common in the British Islands and elsewhere; a tree-lark. See *pipit* and *Anthus*.

**tree-poke** (trē'pōk), *n.* See *Phytolacca*.

**tree-poppy** (trē'pop'i), *n.* See *poppy*.

**tree-porcupine** (trē'pōr'kū-pin), *n.* An arboreal porcupine, especially a South American porcupine of the genus *Sphingurus*. See *coendoo*, and cut under *prehensile*.

**tree-primrose** (trē'prim'rōz), *n.* See *Enothera*.

**tree-protector** (trē'prō-tek'tor), *n.* Any device placed about a tree-trunk to prevent insects from crawling up the bark. It may be a circular trough kept filled with water or other fluid, or a band of paper or fabric coated with tar, etc.



**tree-pruner** (tré'prô'nér), *n.* Any apparatus or implement for pruning trees. In one form it consists of a long pole or staff whereby pruning-shears may be placed in position to cut off small branches which cannot be reached by the hands while the operator is standing on the ground, and an iron shaft turning in bearings attached to the pole, screw-threaded at the upper end, and having the threaded part fitted into a nut swiveled to a lazy-tongs movement that forcibly closes the shears to sever the branch. See cuts under *abercrombie*.

**tree-rat** (tré'rat), *n.* A West Indian arboreal rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. See cuts under *pilori-rat* and *Plagiodon*.

**tree-remover** (tré'rê-mô'vér), *n.* Same as *transplanter*, 3.

**treescap** (tré'skâp), *n.* A landscape abounding in trees. [Rare.]

The *treescap*s, the wood and water peeps, are fine just before you reach Darlington.

Dr. Gordon Stables, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 206.

**tree-scraper** (tré'skrâ'pér), *n.* A tool, consisting of a triangular blade attached flatwise to a handle, for scraping old bark and moss from trees, and also for gathering turpentine.

**tree-serpent** (tré'sér'pént), *n.* Any snake of the family *Dendrophidius*; a tree-snake.

**treeship** (tré'ship), *n.* [*< tree + -ship.*] Existence as a tree; the condition of being or becoming a tree. [Rare.]

While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd  
Of *treeship*—first a seedling, hid in grass;  
Then twig; then sapling. Couper, Yardley Oak.

**tree-shrew** (tré'shrö), *n.* An animal of the genus *Tupaia* (which see, with cut); a squirrel-shrew. The Peguan tree-shrew is a Burmese species, *T. peguana*.

**tree-shrike** (tré'shrik), *n.* A bush-shrike; a bird of the subfamily *Thamnophilinae*. See cut under *Thamnophilinae*.

**tree-snake** (tré'snâk), *n.* A serpent of the family *Dendrophidius*. See cut under *Dendrophidius*.

**tree-sorrel** (tré'sor'el), *n.* An arborescent shrub, *Rumex Laciniatus*, of the Canaries.

**tree-soul** (tré'söl), *n.* A vivifying sentient spirit imagined by tree-worshippers to exist in every tree.

Orthodox Buddhism decided against the *tree-souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 475.

**tree-sparrow** (tré'spar'ö), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Passer montanus*, a near relative of the house-sparrow. It has been naturalized to some extent in the United States. See *Passer* and *sparrow*.—2. In the United States, *Spizella monticola*. This is a very common sparrow, belonging to the same genus as the chipping-sparrow, and much resembling it, but larger and more northerly in habitat, being chiefly seen in the United States in the late fall, winter, and early spring months. It is at least 6 inches long and 9 in extent. The under mandible is in part yellow, the toes are quite blackish, and there is a dark spot in the middle of the breast, as in the song-sparrow, but no streaks on the under parts. The cap is chestnut, much like the chip-bird's, and the back is streaked with brown, bay, and flaxen. It chiefly haunts shrubbery and undergrowth. The name perpetuates the original mistake of J. R. Forster (1772), who took it for the bird of def. 1.

**tree-squirrel** (tré'skwur'el), *n.* A true or typical squirrel; one of the arboreal species of the genus *Sciurus* proper, as distinguished from any of the ground-squirrels, prairie-squirrels, marmot-squirrels, flying-squirrels, etc. See cuts under *chickaree*, *fox-squirrel*, *Sciurus*, and *squirrel*.

**tree-swallow** (tré'swol'ö), *n.* 1. An Australian swallow of the genus *Hylochelidon*, called in that country *martin*, and laying in holes in trees.—2. The white-bellied swallow, *Tachycineta* (or *Iridoprocne*) *bicolor*, which still nests in trees even in populous districts of the United States.

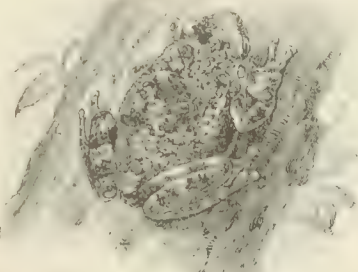
**tree-swift** (tré'swift), *n.* An Oriental swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, of which the species are several, wide-ranging in India and eastward.

**tree** (trét), *n.* [Prob. ult. *< L. triticum*, wheat.] 1. Ground wheat unsifted; flour of whole wheat.—2. A kind of bran. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**tree-tiger** (tré'ti'gér), *n.* The leopard. See cuts under *leopard* and *panther*.

**tree-toad** (tré'töd), *n.* Any arboreal toad, usually of the family *Hylidae*. They are true toads (in the sense of being bufoniform batrachians), though often miscalled *tree-frogs*. They are provided with adhesive suckers on the ends of the toes with which to cling, and many are noted for their chameleon-like changes of color. There is only one European tree-toad, *Hyla arborea*. The corresponding species in the United States is *H. versicolor*,

about two inches long, and of variegated as well as changeable colors. The shrill piping heard in spring and summer in many parts of the United States is made by tree-toads, as *Acris gryllus*, *A. crepitans*, *Hyla pickeringi*, and *H. carolinensis*, as well as by some of the small *Hylidae* which are aquatic, as *Hebeates triseriatus*. The species of tree-



American Tree-toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

toads are very numerous, about 175 in number, of which by far the greater part inhabit tropical America. Those of the genus *Phyllomedusa* are usually included among the *Hylidae*. The lichen tree-toad is *Trachycephalus lichenatus*, of the same family. Members of the genus *Amphimathodon* (of a different family) are of arboreal habits, and resemble the *Hylidae*. Some true frogs (raniform batrachians) are also of arboreal habits, and to these the name *tree-frog* should be, though it is not, restricted. See *tree-frog* (b), and cut under *Phyllomedusa*.

The tree-toad chimed in with his loud trilling chirrup.  
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

Glandless tree-toads, the members of a supposed family *Polypedidae*, mostly arboreal *Ranidae*, with dilated toes and no parotoids. — **Spurred tree-toad**. See *spurred*.

**tree-tomato** (tré'tô-mâ'tô), *n.* 1. See *tomato*.—2. See *Cyphomandra*.

**tree-top** (tré'top), *n.* The top or uppermost part of a tree.

How peaceful sleep  
The tree-tops altogether!  
Browning, Paracelsus, iii.

**tree-violet** (tré'vî'ô-let), *n.* See *violet*.

**tree-warbler** (tré'wâr'blér), *n.* Any Old World warbler of the genus (or section of *Sylvia*) *Hyppolais*, as the icterine, *H. icterina*; the melodious, *H. polyglotta*; the olive, *H. olivetorum*; the olivaceous, *H. pallida*; the booted, *H. caligata*. They are a small group, connecting the willow-warblers (*Phylloscopus*) with the reed-warblers (*Acrocephalus*), having the nearly even tail of the former and the large bill of the latter. They lay eggs of a French-gray or salmon ground-color. Compare parallel use of *wood-warbler* for a certain group of American warblers.

**tree-wax** (tré'waks), *n.* One of several wax-like substances produced from trees in various ways; specifically, the Japan wax. See *wax* 2.

*Tree-wax* (probably that secreted by *Coccus Pe-la* on the branches of *Fraxinus Chinensis*).

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336.

**tree-wool** (tré'wül), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool*. See *pine-needle*.

**tree-worm** (tré'wôrm), *n.* [*< ME. treworm; < tree, wood, + worm.*] The ship-worm or teredo. Halliwell.

**tree-wormwood** (tré'wôrm'wüd), *n.* See *wormwood*.

**tree-worship** (tré'wêr'ship), *n.* Worship or religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the fixed abode or a favorite resort of spirits capable of influencing human destiny. Many different kinds of trees have been specific objects of worship, but particularly the oak, as among the Druids. In Greek mythology some special tree was in many cases sacred to an individual deity, as the oak to Zeus (Jupiter) and to Cybele, the laurel to Apollo, the ash to Ares (Mars), the olive to Athena (Minerva), the myrtle to Aphrodite (Venus), etc. Tree-worship was practised by the early Buddhists, though not enjoined by their scriptures, and traces of it remain among them, as among many other pagan peoples; and it existed throughout Europe before the introduction of Christianity. The Old Testament has many indications of its existence among the peoples surrounding the Jews, and of lapses into the practice of it by the Jews themselves.

**tree-worshiper** (tré'wêr'ship-ér), *n.* One who pays religious worship or veneration to trees; a heathen who worships trees or a particular tree.

**tree** (tréf), *a.* [Heb.] Unlawful; unclean: opposed to *kosher* as used by Hebrews.

**treefallow**, *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

**treffied** (tréf'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

**treffe** (tréf'l), *n.* [*< OF. \*treffe, treffe, F. trefle*, the plant trefoil: see *trefoil*.] 1. A trefoil; any object forming or representing a trefoil.—2. In *fort.*, a species of mine in the form of a trefoil.—3. In *her.*, same as *trefoil*, 4.

**treffé** (tréf-lâ'), *a.* [*< F. treflé, < trefle, trefoil*: see *treffe*.] In *her.*: (a) Ending in a three-lobed figure or trefoil: said especially of a cross of which each branch is so finished. (b) Decorated with triple leaves or flowers elsewhere than at the end: thus, a bend *treffé* has such flowers along one side, usually the upper or sinister side, the trefoil flowers often resembling the upper parts of fleurs-de-lis.



Cross treffe.

**treffée** (tréf-lê'), *a.* [*< F. treflé: see treflé.*] Same as *treffé*.

**trefoil** (tré'foil), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. trefoil, < OF. trifol, trefoil, \*treffe, treffe, F. trefle = Pr. trefuel = Sp. Pg. trifolio = It. trifoglio, < L. trifolium, trefoil, lit. three-leaved (sc. gramin, grass), < tres, three, + folium, a leaf: see foil 1.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Trifolium*; clover. The name is given to various other plants with trifoliate leaves, in England somewhat specifically to the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, grown for pasture. See *clover*, *Stylosanthes*, and specific names below.

The delicate trefoil that muffled warm  
A slope on Ida. T. B. Aldrich, *Piscataqua River*.

2. The third leaf put forth by a young plant. To make hem [cabbages] hoor as frost eke crafte is fonde: Let grounden glasse goo siffe on hem aboute, When thaire trefoil or quaterfoil is oute.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. An ornamental feathering or foliation used in medieval architecture in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panelings, etc., in which the spaces between the cusps represent a three-lobed figure.

In the triforium string-course . . . of the Cathedral of Amiens, the compound trefoil ornament is noticeable for its beauty of outline.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 277.

4. In *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent a clover-leaf. It consists usually of three rounded and slightly pointed leaves set in a formal way at the three upper extremities of a small cross, the lower extremity of which terminates in different ways. Also *treffe*.

5. A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa trifolii*, whose larva feeds on grass and clover in Europe. Also called *grass-egger* and *clover-egger*.—**Bird's-foot trefoil**. See *bird's-foot* and *Lutetia*, 2.—**Bitumen-trefoil**. See *Psoralea*.—**Bog-trefoil**. Same as *bog-bean*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil**. See *hare's-foot*, 1.—**Marsh-trefoil**. See *bog-bean* and *Meninghans*.—**Meillot trefoil**, the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*. Also *trefoil-melilot*.—**Shrubby trefoil**. Same as *hop-tree*. See *felce*.—**Snail-trefoil**. Same as *snail-clover*.—**Spanish trefoil**. Same as *lucerne*.—**Thorny trefoil**, a thorny shrub of the genus *Fragaria*, order *Zygophyllae*, especially *F. cretica* of the Mediterranean region.—**Tree-trefoil**, the laburnum.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**. See *diaphragm*.—**Water-trefoil**. Same as *bog-bean*. (See also *bean-trefoil*, *heart-trefoil*, *hop-trefoil*, *moon-trefoil*, *tick-trefoil*.)

**Trefoil**. Detail of tracery from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

II. A. Characterized by the presence or prominence of a trefoil or trefoils; consisting of trefoils; thrice foliated.

The smaller Benedictine church, . . . whose bell-tower groups so well with Saint Nicolas, employs in that bell-tower a trefoil arch.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 21.

**trefoiled** (tré'foild), *a.* [*< trefoil + -ed*.] 1. Formed like or having the outlines of a trefoil; clover-leaved; three-lobed: as, a trefoiled arch.

It seems by no means improbable that these pointed domes, gables, and trefoiled arches may have strongly affected the architecture of the Saracens.

Encyc. Brit., II. 396.

2. In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

**trefoilwize** (tré'foil-wîz), *adv.* In the manner of a triple foliation, or of a combination of trefoils.

Groups of three globulites massed trefoilwize . . . are not uncommon. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 64.

**trefoiliated** (tré-fô'li-â-ted), *a.* [*< L. trifolium* (see *trefoil*) + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Same as *trefoiled*.

On the south side of the window is the piscina, with its trefoiliated and cusped arch.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 141.

**treget**, *traget*, *n.* [*< OF. tresgiet*, a juggling trick; *< L. trajectus, transectus*, a crossing or passing over: see *traject*. Cf. *tregetour*.] Jug-



they mostly have a flattened and more or less chitinated body, and a pair or more of suckers for adhering to the tissues of the host. Most trematoids are hermaphrodite or monœcious, but some are dioecious, and all undergo a series of transformations comparable to those of tapes. The well-known liver-fluke of man, *Distoma hepaticum*, is a characteristic example. (See *Cercaria*, *Distoma*, fluke<sup>2</sup>, *plutid*, *redia*, and *sporocyst*.) When the order is raised to the rank of a class, as is done by some, the monogencous and digenecous suborders become subclasses, and the current families are regarded as orders, as *Tristoma* and *Polymma* of the former division, and of the latter *Monostoma*, *Distoma*, *Gasterostoma*, and *Holostoma*. Also *Trematozoa*, *Trematodea*, and *Trematoida*.



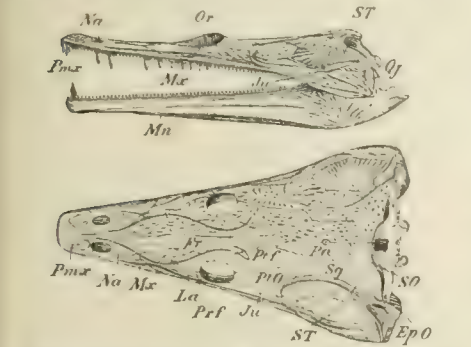
**trematode** (trēm'ā-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *τρεματώδης*, having many holes: see *trematoid*.] Same as *trematoid*.

**trematoid** (trēm'ā-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *τρεματώδης*, contr. *τρεματώδης*, having many holes, *<* *τρεμα* (*trē*), hole: see *Trema*.] **I.** *a.* Having many holes; suctorial, as an entoparasitic worm; of the nature of or resembling a fluke; or of pertaining to the *Trematoda*.

**II.** *n.* A trematoid worm, or fluke; a member of the *Trematoda*.

**Trematoidea** (trēm'ā-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Trematoidea*.] Same as *Trematoda*, 2.

**Trematosaurus** (trēm'ā-tō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1841). *<* Gr. *τρεμα* (*trē*), hole, + *σαύρος*, lizard.] A genus of extinct labyrinthodont am-



phibians, having the skull mailed and sculptured.

**trembleable** (trēm'blā-bl), *a.* [*<* *tremble* + *-able*.] Calculated to cause fear or trembling.

But, what is *trembleable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, they fly unto a witch or an inchantress, and call for succour.

Dr. G. Benson. (Imp. Dict.)

**tremble** (trēm'bl), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *trembled*, *ppr.* *trembling*. [*<* ME. *tremblen*, *tremblen*, *<* OF. *trembler*, *trembler*, F. *trembler* = Pr. *tremblar* = Sp. *tremblar* = It. *tremolare*, *<* ML. *tremolare*, *tremble*, fear, hesitate, *<* L. *tremulus*, trembling, *<* *tremere* (*>* It. *tremere* = Sp. Pg. *tremor* = OF. *tremor*) = Gr. *τρεμνν*, tremble. From the same L. verb *tremere* are also ult. E. *tremor*, *tremulous*, etc.] **1.** To be affected with slight, quick, and continued vibratory movements; be moved in a quivering manner by some external force.

The mountayne that the werke was sette on gave to tremble, that thei semed it wolde synke.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

**2.** To be affected with involuntary muscular agitation; be agitated convulsively from either a physical or a moral cause; be in a tremor; quake; shake: as, to tremble with fatigue; his hand trembled from excitement.

And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled.

Acts xxiv. 25.

Scarce can my knees these trembling limbs sustain, And scarce my heart support its load of pain.

Pope, *Iliad*, x. 100.

**3.** To feel or manifest a quivering agitation; be tremulous or shaky; quiver; quaver: as, his voice trembled from emotion.

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting Makes my flesh tremble.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 92.

Her red lips trembled, and her eyes were wet With tears that fell not.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 239.

**4.** Figuratively, to be in doubt or suspense; oscillate between certainty and uncertainty; hang upon chance.

Seeking but to borrow From the trembling hope of morrow Solace for the weary day.

Whittier, *The Ranger*.

Their serried masses, overwhelming superiority of numbers, and bold bearing made the chances of victory to tremble in the balance.

The Century, XXXI. 458.

**To tremble for**, to be in fear on account of: as, to tremble for one's safety.

I tremble for the cause of liberty, from such an example to kings. I tremble for the cause of humanity, in the unpunished outrages of the most wicked of mankind.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

**Trembling palsy**. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Trembling poplar**. See *poplar*.—**Trembling prairie**. (Tr. F. *prairie tremblante*: limited in use to parts of Louisiana: also called *shaking prairie*.) See the quotation.

Also, in the vicinity of the numerous lakes of the parish [La Fourche, Louisiana] exist immense tracts called *trembling prairies*. These seem to be a surface composed of the matted roots and decayed stalks of the marsh vegetation, floating upon water in some instances, and upon very soft mud in others. Over these prairies it is practicable to walk, and cattle graze upon them, although they vibrate at every tread, and a cut of a few feet in depth will always discover a substratum of water.

S. H. Lockett, Sec. Ann. Rep. Topog. Surv. of Louisiana, [1871, p. 10.]

**Trembling tree**, the trembling poplar, or more often the American aspen, *Populus tremuloides*.

**tremble** (trēm'bl), *n.* [*<* *tremble*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state of trembling; an involuntary quivering or shivering as from cold or fear.

There stood Emmy in a tremble.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxxv.

**2.** *pl.* A form of disease or diseased condition in man or animals, characterized by continued trembling or tremulousness; specifically, in some parts of the United States, a disease of domestic animals, under peculiar local conditions, affecting the quality of the milk and flesh, and known as *milk-sickness* when communicated through these to human beings. See *milk-sickness*.

The flesh of an animal suffering from trembles, or in the prodromic stages of trembles, would also produce the disease.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, v. 9.

Workers in mercury . . . are apt to suffer from a peculiar form of shaking palsy, known as "the trembles," or mercurial tremor.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 277.

**All of a tremble**, trembling all over; in a state of general agitation or excitement. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Gill . . . came "all of a tremble," as she said herself.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

**tremblement** (trēm'bl-ment), *n.* [*<* F. *tremblement* = Pr. *tremolament*, a trembling or quaking, *<* *trembler*, tremble: see *tremble* and *ment*.]

**1.** In music, a trill or shake.—**2.** A tremor; a quivering. [Rare.]

The wood . . .

Thrills in leafy tremblement,

Like a heart that, after climbing, beateth quickly through content.

Mrs. Browning, *Lost Bower*, st. 4.

**trembler** (trēm'blēr), *n.* [= F. *trembleur*; as *tremble* + *-er*.] **1.** One who trembles; especially, a person or an animal that trembles from fear.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly trembler, drudges under.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 479. (Latham.)

Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace The day's disasters in his morning face.

Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, i. 199.

**2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect of the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Imp. Dict.*

These quaint-primitive dissemblers In old Queen Bess's days called Tremblers.

Hudibras Redivivus.

**3.** That which trembles or vibrates; specifically, an automatic vibrator used for making and breaking the circuit of an induction-coil; an electric bell.

Audible signals are given . . . on board the locomotive by a trembler bell.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 69, Supp.

**trembling-jock, trembling-jocky** (trēm'bling-jok, -jok'i), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*, supposed to be obnoxious to mice. [Prov. Eng.]

**tremblingly** (trēm'bling-li), *adv.* In a trembling manner; tremulously.

Tremblingly she stood,

And on the sudden dropp'd.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 346.

**trembly** (trēm'bli), *a.* [*<* *tremble* + *-y*.] Trembling; tremulous. [Colloq.]

So frankly coy, so full of trembly confidences.

Lowell, *Birch Tree*.

She [a rabbit] sot thar ez upright an' trembly ez me.

M. N. Murfree, *Great Smoky Mountains*, xiii.

**Tremella** (trēm-el'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries), so called in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants; *<* L. *tremere*, tremble, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gelatinous hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the order *Tremellineæ*, having a non-papillate hymenium which surrounds the whole of the fungus. See *fairly-butter*.

**Tremellineæ** (trēm-e-lin'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Tremella* + *-ineæ*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi. They are gelatinous, of not very definite form, commonly of wavy outline, and are saprophytic on old and dead wood. Also *Tremellini*.

**tremellineous** (trēm-e-lin'ē-us), *a.* In bot., belonging, pertaining to, or resembling fungi of the group *Tremellineæ*.

**tremelloid** (trēm'e-loid), *a.* [*<* *Tremella* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling the fungus *Tremella* in substance; jelly-like.

**tremellose** (trēm'e-lōs), *a.* [*<* L. *tremere*, tremble, + *-ella* + *-ose*.] In bot., jelly-like; shaking like jelly; of a gelatinous consistence.

**tremendous** (trēm-men'dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *tremendo*, *<* L. *tremendus*, fearful, terrible, gerundive of *tremere*, quake, tremble: see *tremble*.] **1.** Such as may or does excite trembling, fear, or awe; overpowering in character or quality; awful; dreadful: as, a tremendous explosion; tremendous invective.

Secondly, [a precept] about blessing, or rather not blaspheming the tremendous name of God.

Evelyn, *True Religion*, II. 17.

The battle of Ravenna, one of those tremendous days into which human folly and wickedness compress the whole devastation of a famine or a plague.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

Hence—**2.** Such as to excite astonishment or awe; unexampled; wonderful in a high degree; overwhelming; astounding: used intensively or hyperbolically.

The floor of each story was arched, the walls of tremendous thickness.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxvi.

From the trees we sometimes saw hanging pythons of tremendous girth.

P. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 150.

The skilfullest crew that ever launched a life boat would be dashed in pieces in a moment in those tremendous rollers.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 198.

=Syn. **1.** Frightful, terrific, horrible, appalling.

**tremendously** (trēm-men'dus-li), *adv.* In a tremendous manner; in a manner to awe or astonish; with excessive force or magnitude.

**tremendousness** (trēm-men'dus-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tremendous.

**Tremex** (trēs'meks), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), irreg. *<* Gr. *τρήμα*, a hole.] **1.** A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridae*, separated from the typical genus *Urocerus* only by the venation of the wings. *T. columba* is a large and handsome North American horntail, the larva of which bores the trunks of shade-trees, particularly the maple, and is known as the *pigeon-tremex*.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A horntail of this genus: as, the pigeon-tremex.

**tremolando** (trēm-ō-lān'dō), *adv.* [It., *ppr.* of *tremolare*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In music, in a tremulous manner; in a manner characterized by a tremolo. Also *tremando*.

**tremolant** (trēm'ō-lant), *n.* [*<* It. *tremolante*: see *tremulant*.] Same as *tremolo* (d).

**tremolite** (trēm'ō-lit), *n.* [*<* *Tremola* (Val Tremola, a valley near Airolo in the Alps, where the mineral was discovered) + *-ite*.] A variety of amphibole, having usually a white to gray color, and occurring in fibrous or columnar crystalline masses. It differs from other varieties of amphibole in containing little or no iron, being essentially a silicate of calcium and magnesium. Also called *grammatite*.

**tremolitic** (trēm-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* *tremolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of tremolite: as, tremolitic marble.

**tremolo** (trēm'ō-lō), *n.* [It., *<* L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering: see *tremulous*.] In music: (a) A tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal music, intended to give a sentimental or passionate quality to the tone, but often carried to a pedantic and offensive extreme. (b) A similar effect in instrumental music, produced by a rapid reiteration of a tone or chord. (c) A similar effect in organ music, produced in the pipe-organ by means of a delicately balanced bellows attached to one of the wind-trunks, and in the reed-organ by a revolving fan. (d) The mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced; a tremulant. The use of such a mechanism is usually controlled by a stop-knob. Also *tremolant*, *tremulant*.

**tremor** (trēm'or or trēm'or), *n.* [Formerly also *tremour*; *<* OF. *tremeur*, F. *tremeur* = Sp. Pg. *tremor* = It. *tremore*, *<* L. *tremor*, a shaking, a quivering, *<* *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] **1.** A shaking or quivering caused by some external impulse; a close succession of short vibratory or modulatory movements; a state of trembling in a living object or substance: as, the tremor of the aspen-leaf.

Moravia, Bauraria, and Dacia

Were with the earths like-horrid fevers shaken; . . .

One of these Tremors lasted forty days,

When six and twenty tow'rs and castles fell.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 570.

Each wave-length of light resulting from a molecular tremor of corresponding wave-length.

J. N. Lockyer, *Spec. Anal.*, p. 118.

Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small tremors succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks.

J. Milne, *Earthquakes*, ii.

**2.** An involuntary or convulsive muscular shaking, quaking, or quivering, as from weakness, disorder, or emotion.

At first a tremor of silent fear . . .

Over the hearts of the people went.

Whittier, *The Preacher*.



**trencher-coat** (tren'chér-kót), *n.* In *gilding*, a preparatory coating applied before the gold-leaf is laid on. It consists of Armenian bole, bloodstone, and galena, mixed up in water, with a little olive-oil.



**trencher-critic** (tren'chér-krit'ik), *n.* A person curious in cookery and table-service; a gourmet.

**trencher-fly** (tren'chér-flī), *n.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

Or otherwise delighted  
In keeping Dogs and Horses, or by hearing  
His trencher-Flies about his table jearing.

*Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).*

**trencher-friend** (tren'chér-frend), *n.* One who flatters another for the sake of a place at his table; a sponger.

You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time's flies!  
*Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 106.*

**trencher-knight** (tren'chér-nīt), *n.* A serving-man attending at table; a waiter.

Some trencher-knight, some Dick,  
That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick  
To make my lady laugh. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 464.*

**trencher-law** (tren'chér-lā), *n.* The regulation of diet; dietetics.

When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,  
Withouten diet's care, or trencher-law.

*Ep. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 21.*

**trencher-loaft** (tren'chér-lōf), *n.* [*< ME. trenchoure lofe; < trencher<sup>2</sup> + loaf<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as trencher-bread.

Ye muste haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square  
trenchoure loues, an other to be a chypriere, the thyrd  
shall be sharpe to make smothre trenchoures

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.*

**trencherman** (tren'chér-man), *n.*: pl. *trenchermen* (-men). 1. An eater: with a qualifying word noting the degree of appetite: as, a poor trencherman.

You had musty victual, and he hath help to eat it; he  
is a very valiant trencher-man. *Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 51.*

2†. A cook. *Johnson.*

Palladius assuring him that hee had already been more  
fed by his discourses than he could bee by the skillfullest  
trenchermen of Media. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.*

3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

Mr. Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a led-captain and  
trencher-man of my Lord Steyne.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.*

**trencher-mate** (tren'chér-māt), *n.* A table-companion; a guest at dinner or other meal.

These trencher-mates . . . frame to themselves a way  
more pleasant. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.*

**trencher-plate** (tren'chér-plāt), *n.* In *ceram.*, an earthenware plate of a special pattern, very flat and having a small rim, made by different potters of the eighteenth century. *Jewitt, II. 350.*

**trenchmore†** (trench'môr), *n.* [*Prob. < OF. \*trenché-more, \*tranchemore, a fanciful name, alluding to the rough swashing manner of the dancers. < trencher, cut, + More, a Moor (cf. morris-dancer); cf. OF. tranchemontaigne, a swash-mountain, a swash-buckler, lit. 'cut-mountain.'*] 1. An old English country-dance, of a lively and boisterous character, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pray you, do not disturb 'em, sir; here lie such youths  
Will make you start, if they but dance their trenchmores.

*Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.*

2. Music for such a dance, which was in triple or sextuple rhythm.

**trenchmore†** (trench'môr), *v. i.* [*< trenchmore, n.*] To perform the dance so called; dance the trenchmore.

Mark, he doth courtesy, and salutes a block—  
Will seem to wonder at a weathercock,  
Trenchmore with apes, play music to an owl.

*Marston, Satires, ii. 93.*

**trenchour†, trenchur†**, *n.* See *trencher<sup>1</sup>*.

**trench-plow** (trench'plou), *n.* A form of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows; a ditching-plow. *Imp. Dict.*

**trend<sup>1</sup>** (trend), *v.* [*< ME. trenden, < AS. \*tendan (found only in deriv. ā-trendian) = MLG. trenden, roll; cf. OFries. trind, trund = MLG. trint, trent, round, = Sw. Dan. trind, round (Dan. trindt, around); MD. \*trend = MLG. trent, a ring, circle; whence in the adverbial phrase MLG. umme den trent, umtrent, LG. umtrent = D. ontrent = Sw. Dan. ontrent, around. (Cf. trendle, trundle.)*] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To turn; revolve; roll.

Meuyng hath cause fyrste & pryncypally of trendyng  
aboute of heuen.

*Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum*  
[(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.]

2†. To travel round or along a region, tract, etc., at its edge; skirt; coast.

You shall trend about the very Northernne and most  
Easterly point of all Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 437.*

This Caravan . . . durst not by themselves venture over  
the main Desarts: which all this while we had trended  
along, and now were to passe thorow.

*Sandys, Travails, p. 107.*

3. To have a general course or direction; stretch or incline; run: as, the American coast trends southwest from Nova Scotia to Florida.

Vnder the name of India, heere we comprehend all that  
Tract betwene Indus and the Persian Empire on the West,  
vnto China Eastward, as it trendeth betwixt the Tartarian  
and the Indian Seas. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 452.*

Where the river trends westward into the main he set  
up a memorial cross. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., i. 91.*

4. Figuratively, to have a general tendency or proclivity; incline; lean; turn. See *trend<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 2.

The discussion with his philosophic Egeria now trended  
away from theology in the direction of politics, or, as we  
now say, sociology. *E. Dowden, Shelley, i. 164.*

5. In *geol.* and *mining*, same as *strike*, 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to turn or roll. [Rare or obsolete.]

Lat him rollen and trenden withinne hymself the lyht  
of his inward syhte. *Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 11.*

Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she trends

Her silver streame.

*W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3. (Nares.)*

2†. To follow the course or direction of; coast along.

We trended the said land about 9. or 10. leagues, hoping  
to finde some good harborough.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 206.*

**trend<sup>1</sup>** (trend), *n.* [*< trend<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A general course or direction; inclination of the course of something toward a particular line or point.

All

The trend of the coast lay hard and black.

*Whittier, Tent on the Beach.*

Owing to the westerly trend of the valley and its vast  
depth, there is a great difference between the climates of  
the north and south sides. *The Century, XL. 497.*

2. A general tendency or proclivity; a final drift or bent; an ultimate inclination.

What can support the dogma against the trend of Scrip-  
ture? *Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 571.*

I have quoted these few examples to show the trend of  
opinion in respect to certain forms of atrophy.

*Alien. and Neurol., XI. 308.*

3. *Naut.*, the thickening of an anchor-shank as it approaches the arms.—4. A current or stream. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**trend<sup>2</sup>** (trend), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *tren*, separate: see *tren<sup>1</sup>*.] To cleanse, as wool. Also *trent*. [*Local, Eng.*]

**trend<sup>2</sup>** (trend), *n.* [See *trend<sup>2</sup>, v.*] Clean or cleansed wool. [*Local, Eng.*]

**trender** (tren'dér), *n.* [*< trend<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local, Eng.*]

**trendle** (tren'dl), *n.* [*< ME. trendel, trendil, trendyl, trendull, trindcl, < AS. trendel, trendel, tryndel (= MLG. trendel, trindel = MHG. trendel), a roller, roll, wheel, < \*trendan, roll: see trend<sup>1</sup>, v., trendle, v.*] The noun also appears in the variant forms *trindle* and *trundle*, *q. v.* 1. That which turns or rolls, as a ball, a wheel, or the like; a roller; a trundle.

Hir Ene as a trendull turned full rounde,  
first on hir fader, for feare that she hade,  
And sethyn on that semely with a sad wille.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.*

And Y schall cumpas as a round trendil in thi compasse.

*Wyclif, Isa. xxix. 3.*

2. A brewers' cooler. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. The turning-beam of a spindle. *Halliwel.*

**trendler** (tren'dl), *v.* [*< ME. trendlen, trendilen, trindlen, < AS. \*trendlian (in comp. ā-trendlian), tryndylan (in pp. tryndyled) (= MHG. trendelen, trendelen, trendeln), roll, turn; freq. of trend<sup>1</sup>, or from the noun trendle.*] The verb also appears in the variant forms *trindle* and *trundle*, *q. v.* I. *intrans.* 1. To revolve upon an axis; turn round.

A thyng that trendlyth rounde aboute chaungyth not  
place towchynge al the hole, but . . . towchynge parties  
therof yf trendlyth rounde aboute.

*Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum*  
[(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.]

2. To roll along; trundle; bowl.

The hedde trendid on the borde.  
*Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza (E. E. T. S.), l. 3712.*

A tickell treasure, like a trendlyng ball.

*Gascogne, Fruits of War.*

II. *trans.* To roll.

Y sawg a sweuen, and it seemed to me as a loof of bar-  
lich maad undir assen to be trendlid into the tentis  
of Madyan to goo doun. *Wyclif, Judges vii. 13.*

**trendled†, a.** [*ME. trendled, < AS. \*trendeled, tryndyled; as trendle + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Rounded like a wheel. *Rel. Antiq., i. 225.*

**trenket†, n.** An old spelling of *trinket<sup>1</sup>*.

**trennel** (tren'nl), *n.* A corrupt form of *treenail*. *trent<sup>1</sup>* (trent), *v. t.* Same as *trend<sup>2</sup>*.

**trent<sup>2</sup>** (trent), *n.* [*< ME. trent, trente, < OF. (and F.) trente, thirty, < L. triginta, thirty: see thirty.*] The number thirty; a trental.

On the morwe to seie a trent of masses atte same freres.  
*English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.*

**trental** (tren'tal), *n.* [*< ME. trental, trentel, < OF. trentel, trental (ML. reflex trentale), a trental, set of thirty masses (ML. \*trigintalia, pl.), < trente, thirty, < L. triginta, thirty: see trent<sup>2</sup>.*] A collection or series of anything numbering thirty; specifically, a service of thirty masses for a deceased person in the Roman Catholic Church on as many successive days, or formerly sometimes in one day. Also rarely *trigintal*.

"Trentals," seyde he, "deliveren fro penaunce  
Hir freendes soules, as wel olde as yonge."

*Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 16.*

A trental (thirty) of masses used to be offered up for  
almost every one on the burial day.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 504, note.*

**trente-et-quarante** (trōnt'ā-ka-rōnt'), *n.* [*F., lit. 'thirty and forty': trente, < L. triginta, thirty (see trent<sup>2</sup>); et, < L. et, and; quarante, < L. quadraginta, forty: see thirty and forty.*] The game of rouge-et-noir.

**Trenton limestone.** See *limestone*.

**trepan<sup>1</sup>** (trē-pan'), *n.* [Formerly *trepane*; < *OF. trepane, F. trepan* = *Sp. trepano* = *Pg. trepano* = *It. trapano, trapano, < ML. trapanum, prop. \*trypanum, < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, an auger, a surgeon's 'trepan, < τρυπάω, bore, < τρυπάω, hole, < τρέπω, turn.*] 1. An instrument for boring; a borer. Specifically—(a) An engine formerly used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls.

And their th' Inginers haue the Trepan drest,  
And reared up the Ramme for battery best.

*Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.*

(b) The name given by the French to a boring-tool used for sinking wells and mining shafts to great depths and sometimes of great dimensions.

2. An instrument, in the form of a crown-saw, used by surgeons for removing parts of the bones of the skull, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. The trephine is an improved form of this instrument. See *cuts under crown-saw and trephine*.

**trepan<sup>1</sup>** (trē-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanned*, ppr. *trepanning*. [Formerly also *trepane*; < *OF. trepaner, F. trepaner, trepan*; from the noun.]

To perforate by a trepan, especially by the surgical trepan; operate on with a trepan.—**Trepanned brush**, a drawn brush having the holes for the bristles drilled partially through the stock to meet lateral holes drilled from the edge or end. The tufts of bristles are drawn into these holes by strong silk or thread passing through the laterals, which holes are then plugged up and the whole polished. See *drawn brush, under drawn*.

**trepan<sup>2</sup>, n. and v.** See *trapan*.

**trepanation** (trē-pan'ā-shon), *n.* [*< F. trépanation, < trépaner, trepan*; see *trepan<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The operation of trepanning; the process of perforating the skull with the trepan or trephine, or by other means.

Inoculation from the bulb produces rabies in ten and kills in fifteen days after trepanation.

*Nature, XXXVII. 360.*

**trepanet, n. and v.** An obsolete form of *trepan<sup>1</sup>*. **trepan†** (trē-pan'), *n.* [Also *tripan*; < Malay *tripang*.] A kind of edible holothurian, as *Holothuria edulis*; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, sea-pudding, or bêche-de-mer; also, such holothurians as a commercial product prepared for food. Trepan is found chiefly on coral reefs in the Eastern seas, and is highly esteemed for food in China, where it is imported in large quantities. The animal is repulsive, somewhat resembling a stout worm in shape, but



Trepan (*Holothuria edulis*).

having rows of processes on its body, and others radiated about the mouth. It varies in length from 6 to 24 inches. Much skill and care are required in the operation of curing, which is performed by gutting and boiling these sea-slugs, and spreading them out on a perforated platform over a wood-fire (or sometimes in the sun) to dry. Sun-dried trepans are in special request in China for making soups. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian Ocean, in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia.

**trepanize** (trē-pan'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanized*, ppr. *trepanizing*. [*< trepan<sup>1</sup> + -ize.*] To trepan.

Some have been cured . . . by trepanizing the skull, or drawing bones from it.

*Jer. Taylor, Miseries of Temporal Life.*



trepanner<sup>1</sup> (trĕ-pā-nĕr), *v. t.* [*trepan* + *-er*.] One who operates surgically with the trepan.

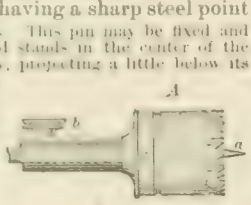
trepanner<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *trepanner*.

trepanning (trĕ-pā-nĭng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trepan*.] 1. The operation of making, with a trepan, an opening in the skull for relieving pressure or for trepanning or irrigation. 2. The use of the trepan in trepanning brushes.

trepanning-elevator (trĕ-pā-nĭng-el'ĕ-vā-tōr), *n.* A lever for raising the portion of the skull removed by a trepan or trephine.

trepget, *v.* Same as *tybacht*.

trephine (trĕ-fĕn' or trĕ-fin'), *n.* [*F. tréphine*; *trépine*, intended for *trepane*, an arbitrary dim. of *trepan*, *trépan*; see *trepan*.] An improved form of the trepan, consisting of a cylindrical saw with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and having a sharp steel point called the *center pin*. This pin may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and stands in the center of the circle formed by the saw, projecting a little below its edge. The center pin is fixed in the skull, and turns on axis round which the circular edge of the saw revolves and is so used as the tooth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily the center pin is removed.



1. Trephine. 2. Trephine with center pin. 3. Trephine with center pin removed. 4. Trephine with center pin removed, showing the circular groove in the skull.

The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half-rotations alternately to the right and left. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases, chiefly of abscess, resulting from injuries, in which the removal of the morbid material or of a new growth is necessary. The use of the trephine, which was gradually being abandoned, has of late years come into prominence again, in consequence of the discoveries made in cerebral localization.

trephine (trĕ-fĕn' or trĕ-fin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trephined*, pp. *trephanning*. [*trephine*, *n.*] To operate upon with a trephine; trepan.

trephine-saw (trĕ-fĕn'sā), *n.* Broadly, a crown-saw; more specifically, a small crown-saw used by surgeons in trephining; a trephine.

trepid (trĕp'id), *adj.* [= *Sp. trépido* = *Pg. It. trepido*, < *L. trepidus*, agitated, anxious, < *trepere* (found only in 3d pers. sing. *trepit*), turn, = *Gr. τρέπω*, turn (> ult. *E. trope, tropic*, etc.). The negative *intrepid* is much more common.] Trembling from fear or terror; quaking; opposed to *intrepid*.

Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes!

Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxx.

trepidation (trĕp-i-dā'shōn), *n.* [*OF. trepidation*, *F. trepidation* = *Sp. trepidación* = *Pg. It. trepidazione*, < *L. trepidatio(n)-*, alarm, trembling, < *trepidare*, hurry with alarm, be agitated with fear, tremble, < *trepidus*, agitated, anxious; see *trepid*.] 1. Tremulous agitation; perturbation; alarm.

There useth to be more *trepidation* in court upon the first breaking out of trouble than were fit.

Bacon, *Seditious and Troubles* (ed. 1857).

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. A vibratory motion; a vibration.

It cometh to pass in massive bodies that they have certain *trepidations* and waverings before they fix and settle.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

4. In *anc. astron.*, a vibration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament to account for certain phenomena, especially precession, really due to motions of the axis of the earth.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs The *trepidation* talk'd of, and that first moved.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 483.

Syn. 1. *Tremor*, *Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), flutter, tremulousness, discomposure.

trepidity (trĕ-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*trepid* + *-ity*.] The state of being trepid; trepidation; timidity; opposed to *intrepidity*. [Rare.]

Treron (trĕ-rōn), *n.* [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816)*, < *Gr. τρέπων*, timorous, shy, < *τρέω*, flee in fear.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons; the green pigeons, chiefly of Asia and Africa. The limits of the genus vary much, as many modern genera have been detached and separately named. The trerons are mainly of green plumage shading into lavender and maroon, and varied with yellow, orange, or scarlet in some places. They are gregarious and arboreal, and feed mostly on soft fruits. *T. ambinensis* is a characteristic species of the genus in its most restricted sense. Also called *Vinago*. See *ent* in next column.

2. [*P. c.*] A pigeon of this genus; a vinago. Treroniæ (trĕ-rōn'i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Treron* + *-iæ*.] The *Treroniæ* ranked as a family.



Ambyx Vinago (*Treron ambinensis*).

Treroniæ (trĕ-rō-ni'ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840)*, < *Treron* + *-iæ*.] The trerons as a subfamily of *Columbidae*.

tresaucet, *n.* [*ME.*, also *tresawnee*, *tresawne*, *tresawnte*, *tresens*; < *OF. tresance* (*ML. trans-encina*, *transcenda*), perhaps ult. < *L. transcendere*, climb over; see *transcend*.] A passage; a corridor. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 502.

Wt a privet yard to a kechyn, wt a *tresawnee* between the hall and the kechyn. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 61.

tresayle<sup>1</sup> (trĕs'al), *n.* [*OF. tresayle* (*F. trisail*), < *tres* (< *L. tres, tri-*), three, + *ayle*, *ayle*, etc., grandfather; see *ayle*.] In *law*, an old writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

tresont, *n.* An obsolete form of *treson*.

tresort, tresouret, *n.* Middle English forms of *tresorer*.

tresoreret, tresoureret, *n.* Middle English forms of *tresorer*.

tresouriet, tresouryt, *n.* Middle English forms of *tresurer*.

trespacet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *trespass*.

trespass (trĕs'pas), *v. t.* [*ME. trespassen*, *trespacen*, < *OF. trespasser*, pass over, depart, die, *F. trespasser*, die, = *Pr. trespassar*, *trespassar*, *trespassar* = *Sp. trespassar* = *Pg. trespassar*, *trespassar* = *It. trapassare*, < *ML. transpassare*, pass over, trespass, < *L. trans*, over, + *passare*, pass; see *trans* and *pass*, *v.*, and cf. *transpass*.] 1. To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart from life; die.

Robert de Bruce . . . *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde. *Berners*, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, I. xx.

2. To make entry or passage without right or permission; go unlawfully or unwarrantably; encroach by bodily presence: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *trespass upon* another's land or premises.

Go out of the sanctuary; for thou hast *trespassed*. *2 Chron.* xxvi. 18.

3. To make an improper inroad upon a person's presence or rights; intrude aggressively or offensively in relation to something: with *on* or *upon*.

Nothing that *trespasses upon* the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.

Tillotson, *Sermons*, ccxiv.

4. To commit an aggressive offense; transgress in some active manner; offend; sin: with *against*: as, to *trespass against* the laws of God and man. See *trespass*, *n.*

A dere God, what Love hadde he to us his Subjettes, when he that never *trespassed* wolde for *Tresspassours* suffre Deth!

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 3.

If thy brother *trespass* against thee, rebuke him.

Luke xvii. 3.

They . . . *trespass* against all logick. *Norris*.

5†. To give offense: with *to*.

And if that any neighbere of myne . . . be so hardy to hir *trespace*.

Chaucer, *Prol.* to *Monk's Tale*, l. 15.

= Syn. 2 and 3. *Trespass upon*, *Encroach upon*, *Intrude upon*, *Trench upon*, *Infringe upon*, *Intrude upon*, *Transgress*. *Trespass upon*, though figurative, expresses generally the idea common to these words, that of unauthorized, improper, or undesirable coming upon ground not one's own. The order is essentially that of strength, and there is a corresponding increase in the presumption that the offense is committed knowingly. To *trespass upon* another's rights is literally to step or pass across the line of demarcation between his rights and ours. To *encroach upon* anything is to creep upon it to some extent, and often implies moving by stealth or by imperceptible degrees and occupying or keeping what one thus takes: the ocean may thus be said to *encroach upon* the land by wearing it away. To *intrude upon*, or latterly more often *trench upon*, is to cut into as a trench is lengthened or widened; it does not especially suggest, as does *encroach upon*, either slowness or stealth.

*Infringe* or *infringe upon* means a breaking into; hence it is a much stronger word than those that precede it. *Transgress* is stronger and plainer still, meaning to walk across the boundary, as of another's rights. *Intrude upon* suggests especially that one is unwelcome, and goes where regard for others' rights, as of privacy, or the sense of shame, should forbid him to press in.

trespass (trĕs'pas), *n.* [*ME. trespass*, < *OF. trespass*, departure, *F. trépas*, decease, = *Pr. trépas*, *trépas* = *Sp. trépas* = *Pg. trépasso*, *trépasso* = *It. trapasso*, departure, decease, digression, trespass; from the verb.] 1. Unlawful or forbidden entrance or passage; offensive intrusion of bodily presence. See 3 (b).

"There is neither knight or squire," said the pinder, . . . "Dare make a *trespass* to the town of Wakefield."

Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 205).

2. An aggressive or active offense against law or morality; the commission of any wrongful or improper act; an offense; a sin: as, a *trespass* against propriety.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. *1 Ph.* ii. 1.

Be plainer with me, let me know my *trespass* By its own visage. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 265.

In 1404 . . . Northumberland's treason was condoned as a *trespass* only. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 372.

3. In *law*, in a general sense, any transgression not amounting to felony or misprision of felony. Specifically—(a) An injury to the person, property, or rights of another, with force, either actual or implied; technically called *trespass vi et armis*. In this sense it includes wrongs immediately injurious even when the force is only constructive, as in the enticing away of a servant. (b) A wrongful entry upon land of another: specifically called *trespass to real property*. Setting foot on another's land without right or license is technically considered a forcible trespass. Casting things upon it, suffering one's cattle to go upon it, or otherwise interfering with its possession is equally so.

Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. . . . For every man's land is, in the eye of the law, enclosed and set apart from his neighbour's. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III. xii.

(c) An injury to property by one who has no right whatever to its possession or use: technically called *trespass to property*. In this sense it equally implies force, but relates to property only, and contradistinguishes the wrong from a conversion or embezzlement by a bailee or other person having already a rightful possession.—**Action of trespass**, an action to recover damages for trespass.—**Forcible trespass**, in *criminal law*, the offense of committing trespass to personal property with such display of force as to terrify or overawe. The similar offense respecting real property is called *forcible entry*.—**Trespass for mesne profits**. See *action of mesne profits*, under *profit*.—**Trespass on the case**, an action for a wrong which is not technically a trespass, because the injury is not in the strictest sense the direct result of the act, but where the transgressive character of the transaction appears from the circumstances of the case, as in the case of libel, malicious prosecution, and the like.

In the 16th century a special form of *trespass on the case* became, under the name of *assumpsit*, the common and normal method of enforcing contracts not made by deed, and remained so till the middle of the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

= Syn. 2 and 3. *Transgression*, *Wrong*, etc. (see *crime*), breach, infringement, infraction, encroachment.

trespasser (trĕs'pas-ĕr), *n.* [*ME. trespassour*, *trespassore*, < *OF. trespassour*, < *trespasser*, *trespass*; see *trespass*.] One who trespasses, or commits a trespass; one who invades another's property or rights, or who does a wrongful act.

trespass-offering (trĕs'pas-of'ĕr-ing), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a sacrifice presented in expiation for such a sin or offense as admitted of compensation or satisfaction. The ceremonial is described in *Lev. xiv. 12-18*. See *offering*.

tress<sup>1</sup> (trĕs), *n.* [*ME. tresse*, *trisse*, < *OF. tresse*, *trisce*, *F. tresse* = *Pr. tressa*, *treza* = *Sp. trenza* = *Pg. trança* = *It. treccia*, < *ML. trichea*, *tricia*, also *trica*, a tress, hair interwoven, prob. < *Gr. τριχα*, in three parts, < *τρεῖς* (*tri-*), three; see *three*.] A plait, braid, lock, or curl of hair; any distinct portion of the hair of the head, especially when long; in the plural, the hair of the head, especially when growing abundantly.

Hir yellow heer was broyded in a tresse Bihinde hir bak, a yerde long, I gesse.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 191.

Behind her Neck her comely Tresses ty'd.

Prior, *Clock Hunting*.

Nazarite tresses. See *Nazarite*.—To braid *St. Catherine's tresses*. See *braid*.

tress<sup>2</sup> (trĕs), *v. t.* [*ME. tressen*, < *OF. (and F.) tresser* = *Pr. tressar* = *Sp. trenzar* = *Pg. trançar* = *It. trecciare*, plait in tresses; from the noun.] To furnish with or form into tresses: chiefly in the past participle used adjectively.

A brow of pearl Tressed with redolent ebony, In many a dark delicious curl.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

Tressed point. See *point*.

tress<sup>2†</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *trace*.

tress<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A dialectal variant of *trest*.



**-tress.** A termination of some feminine nouns. See -ess (2).

**tressed** (trest), *a.* [*ME. tressed, y-tressed; < tress<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Having tresses; adorned with tresses; bordered or surrounded by tresses.

Offe tyme this was hire manere,  
To gon y tressed with hire heres clere  
Doun by hire coler, at hire bak byhynde,  
Which with a threde of gold she wolde bynde.

Chaucer, *Trilous*, v. 810.

2. Divided into tresses or locks, or consisting of them; worn in long tresses.

"In habit maad with chastitee and shame  
Ye women shul apparaille yow," quod he,  
"And nocht in tressed heer and gay perree."

Chaucer, *Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 344.

He, plongd in payne, his tressed locks dooth teare.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

**tressel**, *n.* See *trestle*<sup>1</sup>.

**tressful** (tres'ful), *a.* [*< tress<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair.

Pharo's faire daughter (wonder of her Time) . . .  
Was quaintly dressing of her Tressful head.

Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Magnificence.

**tressour**, *n.* [*ME., also tressour, < OF. tressour, tressoir, a net or ribbon for the hair, < tresse, tress: see tress<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

With a riche gold tressour  
Hir heed was tressed quyntly.

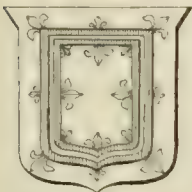
Rom. of the Rose, l. 569.

2. A tress; in the plural, tresses; hair.

And bad anon hys turnmentours  
Do hangge hur be hur tressours.

MS. *Cantab.* Fl. ii. 38, f. 38. (Halliwell.)

**tressure** (tresh'ür), *n.* [*< heraldic F. tressure, < tresser, weave, plait: see tress<sup>1</sup>.*] In *her.*, a modification of the orle, generally considered as being of half its width, and double. According to some writers, the tressure is a double orle—that is, two narrow bands separated by a space about equal to the width of each of them, and both together occupying the same space as an orle or nearly so. Also called *tract*.



Double Tressure Fleury-counter-fleury.

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border, or tressure, adorned with flower-de-luces.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 269.

**tressured** (tresh'ürd), *a.* [*< tressure + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Emblazoned with a tressure, as an escutcheon. [The use of the word in the following quotation is erroneous, because the fleurs-de-lis are not tressured, but the tressure is flowered with fleurs-de-lis.

The tressured fleur-de-luce he claims  
To wreath his shield. Scott, *L. of L. M.*, iv. 8.]

**tressy** (tres'si), *a.* [*< tress<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to tresses; also, having the appearance of tresses or locks of hair.

The rock half sheltered from my view  
By pendant boughs of tressy yew.

Coleridge, *Lewti*. (Davies.)

**trest<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *truss<sup>1</sup>*.

**trest<sup>2</sup>** (trest), *n.* [Also *Sc. trest, trest*, also *E. dial. treste*; *< ME. treste, a trestle, < OF. traste = Oit. trasto; prob. = Bret. treust = W. trawst, a beam, trestle, < L. transtrum, a beam: see transom, and cf. trestle<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A beam.—2. A trestle.—3. A strong large stool. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**trestle**<sup>1</sup> (tres'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tressel* (still sometimes used), *trestyll, threstle*; also *dial. trussel*; *< ME. trestel* (pl. *trestlis*), *< OF. trestel, later tresteau, F. tréteau = Bret. trenstet = W. trestyl* (Celtic from *L.*; the *W.* perhaps through *E.* ?) (ML. *trestellus*), *< ML. \*transtillum, dim. of L. transtrum, a beam, cross-bar: see trest<sup>2</sup> and transom.*] 1. A frame, consisting of a beam or bar fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, for use as a support. A single trestle is often used by mechanics to rest work against; two or more trestles serve as a support for a board or other object laid upon them horizontally for some temporary purpose. Early household tables commonly consisted of boards laid upon movable trestles, the board in this case being the table proper; and *trestle*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the whole support of a table when the parts are joined into a framework.

"The trestle that stands under this Round Table," she said.

"It is worth thy Round Table, thou worthy king."

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 232).

He looks in that deep ruff like a head in a platter,  
Served in by a short cloak upon two trestles.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

2. Same as *punchon*<sup>1</sup>.—3. In *her.*, a low stool or bench used as a bearing: usually represented with three legs.—4. In *civil engin.*, a frame-

work for supporting string-pieces, as of a railway, a bridge, or other elevated structure, composed of uprights with diagonal braces, and either with or without horizontal timbers below the stringers.—5. *pl.* The shores or props of a ship under construction.

Then they launched her from the trestles,  
In the ship-yard by the sea.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Musician's Tale, xiii.

6. Same as *trestletree*.—7. In *leather-manuf.*, the sloping plank on which skins are laid while being curried.

A high trestle is frequently used, across which the leather is thrown, after undergoing any of the processes, while the carrier subjects other pieces to the same operation.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 93.

**trestle<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *threshold*.

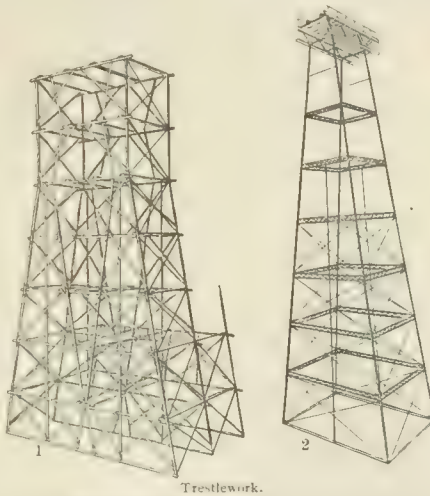
**trestle-board** (tres'l-börd), *n.* A movable table-top for use in connection with trestles, making a large table when required.

**trestle-bridge** (tres'l-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles. See *trestlework*.

**trestle-table** (tres'l-tä'bl), *n.* A movable table made of boards laid on trestles, as distinguished from the dormant table which superse- ded it.

**trestletree** (tres'l-trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally fore-and-aft, on the opposite sides of the lower masthead, to support the frame of the top and the topmast, and on the topmast-head in the same way to support the crossrees and the topgallantmast. See *cut* under *bibb*.

**trestlework** (tres'l-werk), *n.* A series of trestles and connected framing, supports, etc., forming a viaduct, as for a railway. Trestlework may be of either wood or iron. It is much used in railroad-



1. Trestle used in construction of bridge at Poughkeepsie, New York.  
2. Section of iron trestle at Kinzua viaduct, Pennsylvania.

construction for viaducts and in the construction of bridges, and is often employed in hydraulic engineering for supporting trunks or sluices for conducting water across gulches, etc. The term was originally, and is now more specifically, applied to wooden trestles, which it generally denotes when used without qualification.

**trestling** (tres'ling), *n.* [*< trestle + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] A structure of trestles; trestlework. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

**tresunt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason*.

**tret** (tret), *n.* [Early mod. E. *treat* (in a number of old arithmetics), *trete*; *< OF. trete* (Norm. *trett*), *F. trait* = *Pr. trait, trag, trah*, draft, allowance for transportation, = *It. tratto*, allowance for transportation, = *Oit. trattia*, leave to transport merchandise, *It. draft, bill: see tract<sup>1</sup>, trait<sup>1</sup>.*] In *com.*, an allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain kinds of goods on account of their being obliged to transport their purchases. It consisted of an addition of 4 pounds to every 100 pounds of suttie weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now so entirely discontinued by merchants that it is in many modern books confounded with a rebate or deduction from the price.

**tretabler, tretablyt**. Old spellings of *treatable, treatably*.

**tretet**. An old form of *treat, treaty, tret*.

**Tretenterata** (trē-ten-te-rä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (King), *< Gr. τρητόν*, perforated (*< τρηάινω*, bore), + *ἐντραίον*, entrails.] A prime division of brachiopods, contrasted with *Clisterentata*: same as *Lyopomata* of Owen. Recent authors are almost unanimous in dividing the brachiopods into two orders, but have used different names for each of the two

divisions: as, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (Owen, the oldest and the preferable terms); *Leardines* and *Tetiar-dines*; *Phyopomata* and *Apogia*; *Inarticulata* and *Articu-lata*; besides the above.

**tretenterate** (trē-ten'te-rät), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Tretenterata, q. v.*] 1. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Tretenterata*; not clisten-terate, as a brachiopod; aniferous.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of this order.

**tretis<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* [*ME., also tretys, treitis; < OF. tretis, treitis, traitis, well-made, neat, long and slender, < traier, handle, manage, treat: see trait.*] Well-proportioned.

Hire nose tretys; hir eyen greye as glas.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 152.

**tretis<sup>2</sup>, tretyst**, *n.* Old spellings of *treatise*.

**Tretosterninae** (trē'tō-stēr-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tretosternon + -inae*.] A subfamily of chely-droid tortoises, represented by the extinct genus *Tretosternon*, with a plastron of moderate size and an intergular shield.

**Tretosternon** (trē-tō-stēr'nōn), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), also *Tretosternum*, *< Gr. τρητός*, perforated (*< τρηάινω*, bore), + *στέρον*, breast-bone.] 1. A genus of fossil chelonians of the Wealden and Purbeck beds, referred to the family *Chelydridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Tretosterninae*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**trevet** (trē-vet'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In weaving, a cutting-instrument for severing the pile-threads of velvet. Also *trevette*.

**trevet**, *n.* See *trivet*.

**trevet** (trē-vet'), *n.* See *trivet*.

**trevette** (trē-vet'), *n.* Same as *trevet*.

**trevis, trevis** (trē'vis), *n.* [Also *trevis, trevesse, travise, travesse*, etc.; ult. a reduced form of *traverse*, *< OF. travers*, across (*traversan*, a cross-beam, etc.; cf. *Sp. traves*, a flank, *al traves*, across, *athwart*): see *traverse*.] 1. A transverse division, as that which separates stalls; a transom; a bar or beam.

Ryt ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe  
A trevesse thin and quibite, all of plesance.

James I. of Scotland, *King's Quair*, iii. 9.

Beyond the trevis which formed one side of the stall stood a cow, who turned her head and lowed when Jeanie came into the stable. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvi.

2. A stall.

He lay in the trevis wi' the mear [mare], and wadna come oot.  
Dr. John Brown, *Rab and his Friends*.

3. A counter or desk in a shop.

[Scotch in all uses.]

**trew<sup>1</sup>**, *a. and n.* An old spelling of *true*.

**trew<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow<sup>1</sup>*.

**trew<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [*ME., < OF. treū, < L. tributum, tribu-ute, toll: see tribute.*] Tribute. *Sir Ferumbras* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4393.

**trewaget**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *truage*, *< ME. trewage, trewage, truage, truage*, *< OF. trewage, truage* (ML. *truagium*), tribute, subjection. *< treū, tribute: see trew<sup>3</sup>.*] Tribute; acknowledgment of subjection. See the quotation under *repent<sup>1</sup>, v. t., 1*.

Romayns haue hadde trewage of vs, and my parentes haue hadde trewage of theym.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

**trewand<sup>1</sup>, trewant<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* Obsolete forms of *truant*.

**trewel<sup>1</sup>, trewelyt**. Old spellings of *true, truly*.

**trewet<sup>2</sup>, v. t.** An obsolete form of *trow<sup>1</sup>*.

**trewest, trewist**, *n.* Middle English forms of *truce*.

**trewethet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth*.

**trews** (tröz), *n. pl.* [*< Ir. trius = Gael. triubhas: see trouse, trousers.*] Trousers; specifically, the kind of trousers worn by the men of higher rank among the Scottish Highlanders. They are made of tartan cloth of the set or pattern of the wearer's clan.

But she wou'd hae the Highlandman,  
That wears the plaid and trews.

Liza Liddle (Child's Ballads, IV. 282).

*Trews* or drawers, continued to form hose for the lower limbs, with shoes or low boots, completed the ordinary costume of the [Anglo-Saxon] men. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

**trewsman** (tröz'man), *n.*; *pl. trewsmen* (-men). [*< trews + man.*] A Highlander who wears the trews.

**trewth<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth*.

**trey** (trā), *n.* [*< ME. trey, < OF. treis, F. trois, three, < L. tres, three: see three.*] A card or die with three spots. Also *tray*.  
[= *F. tri* = *Sp. Pg. It. tri*, *< L. tri*, combining form of *tres*, neut. *tria*, = *Gr. τρι-*, combining form of *τρεῖς*, neut. *τρία*, = *Skt. tri* = *E. three: see three.*] A prefix of Latin and Greek origin, meaning 'three.'







**Rule of trial and error**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.  
**State trials**, the name given to several collections of reports of public prosecutions, especially for offenses against government and public peace and order. To put to trial or on trial. (a) To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (b) To bring to a test. *Trial at bar*, *trial at nisi prius*, *trial by battle*. See *bari*, *nisi prius*, *battle*.—**Trial balance**, in *double entry book-keeping*, a method of testing the correctness of the posting of the ledger (1) as regards the sums posted, and (2) as regards the side to which they are posted. This is effected by summing the debit and credit balances respectively of the personal accounts, and then adding to the credit side of this summation the difference between the two sides of a similar summation of the merchandise accounts. Should the two sides of this final summation exactly balance each other, the presumption is that the ledger has been correctly posted as regards the particulars already mentioned, but not as regards the individual items being posted to the right account.—**Trial by certificate**, an old mode of determining a cause according to the written declaration of some person, usually a public officer, who was deemed best informed on the point, and whose certificate was accordingly treated as final.—**Trial by ordeal**. See *ordeal*, 1.—**Trial by proviso**, by record, by tangle, etc. See *proviso*, etc.—**Trial judge**, jury, justice, etc.—**Trial of the pyx**. See *pyx*. (See also *counting-trial*, *field-trial*).—**Syn. 1. Trial**, *Test*, *proof*. *Trial* is the more general; *test* is the stronger. *Test* more often than *trial* represents that which is final and decisive; as, the sums, after a severe public test, were accepted.—2. *Attempt*, *endeavor*, *effort*, *essay*, *exertion*.—5. *Trouble*, *affliction*, *distress*, *tribulation*.—7. *Touchstone*, *ordeal*.

**trialate** (tri-ā-lāt), *a.* [*L. tres* (tri-), three, + *alatus*, winged; see *alate*².] In bot., three-winged; having three wings.

**trial-case** (tri-ā-l-kās), *n.* Same as *trial-sight*.

**trial-day** (tri-ā-l-dā), *n.* The day of trial.

Brought against me at my trial-day.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 114.

**trial-fire** (tri-ā-l-fīr), *n.* A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

With trial-fire touch me his finger-end.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 88.

**trial-glasses** (tri-ā-l-glās-ēz), *n. pl.* A graduated set of concave and convex lenses and prisms used for testing the vision.

**trial-ground** (tri-ā-l-ground), *n.* A locality for the trying or testing of anything.

The Mont Cenis tunnel formed the greatest trial-ground ever brought to the attention of inventors and makers of either rock-drills or air-compressors. *Che. Diet.*, IV. 323.

**trial-heat** (tri-ā-l-hēt), *n.* In racing, a preliminary trial of speed between competitors.

**trialism** (tri-ā-lizm), *n.* [*\*trial*² (see *trialogy*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three essentially different modes of substance.

**triality** (tri-ā-l-i-ti), *n.* [*\*trial*² (< *L. tri*-, three, + *-al*) + *-ity*.] A union or junction of three; threeness: a word invented after the model of *duality*. [Rare.]

There may be found very many dispensations of triality of benefices. *H. Wharton*.

**trial-jar** (tri-ā-l-jär), *n.* A tall glass vessel for holding liquids to be tested by a hydrometer, or a jar in which mixed liquids are allowed to stand that they may separate by gravity.

**trialogue** (tri-ā-log), *n.* [*L. dialogus*, a colloquy of three persons: a blundering formation, based on the erroneous notion that *dialogus* (*L. dialogus*) means 'a discourse between two' (as if < *Gr. duo*, two, + *lógos*, discourse), and intended to represent a compound of *Gr. τρεῖς* (tri-), three, + *lógos*, discourse (cf. *trialogy*).] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons. *Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I. 24. [Rare.]

**trial-piece** (tri-ā-l-pēs), *n.* 1. A specimen of any aggregate; a sample taken from a mass, or one of the first productions of some process, by which to determine the quality or character of the rest.

Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his *tryall-piece* with the Dutch.

*Inscription on Simon's Petition Crown*, 1663.

2. A production from which to determine the capacity or ability of the producer.

**trial-plate** (tri-ā-l-plāt), *n.* In *coinage*, a plate of gold or silver of the fineness to which all coins are to be conformed.

The coins selected for trial are compared with pieces cut from trial plates of standard fineness.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 484.

**trial-proof** (tri-ā-l-prōf), *n.* In *engraving*, an impression taken while an engraved or etched plate is in progress of making, to test the condition of the work.

**trial-sight** (tri-ā-l-sit), *n.* A case of lenses used by an oculist to test the sight of his patients. *E. H. Knight*.

**trial-square** (tri-ā-l-skwār), *n.* A carpenters' square.

**trial-trip** (tri-ā-l-trip), *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, the working of her machinery, etc.

**trian** (tri-ān), *a.* Same as *trian*³. In *trian* aspect. See *aspect* and *three-quartered*.

**trianter** (tri-ān-der), *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς* (tri-), three, + *αντήρ* (antēr), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A monocious or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.

**Triandria** (tri-ān-dri-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: see *trianter*.] The third class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus. It comprises those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with three distinct and equal stamens, as the crocus, the valerian, and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, and *Triogynia*. *Triandria* is also the name of several orders in other classes of the Linnæan system, the plants of which orders have three stamens.

**triandrian** (tri-ān-dri-an), *a.* [*Triandria* + *-an*.] Belonging to the Linnæan class *Triandria*.  
**triandrous** (tri-ān-drus), *a.* [*Triandria* + *-ous*.] 1. Having three stamens: as, a *triandrous* flower.—2. Same as *triandrian*.

**triangle** (tri-āng-gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryangle*; < OF. (and F.) *triangle* = Pr. *triangle* = Sp. *triángulo* = Pg. *triângulo* = It. *triangolo*, three-cornered, as a noun a triangle, < *L. triangulus*, three-cornered, having three angles, neut. *triangulum*, a triangle, < *tres* (tri-), three, + *angulus*, angle; see *angle*³.] 1. *a.* Three-cornered; three-angled; triangular.

No Artificer but can tell which things are triangle, which round, which square. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 153.

I sent to my house, by my Lord's order, his shipp and triangle virginal. *Pepys*, *Diary*, I. 193.

**Triangle-counter-triangle**, in *her.*, divided into triangles which correspond to one another, base to base, and are two alternating tinctures; the same as *barry bendy* *bendy counterchanged*, or *barry bendy dexter and sinister counterchanged*, the two tinctures being always mentioned.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a figure composed of three lines which meet two by two in three points, called the *vertices* of the triangle; especially, a rectilinear figure of this description. The lines measured in the shortest way from vertex to vertex are called the *sides* of the triangle. The angles between the sides at the vertices measured so that each subtends a side are called the *angles* of the triangle.

2. Any three-cornered or three-sided figure, body, or arrangement; anything having a triangular form or bounding a three-sided space.

*Triangle*—space between the Lines of Head, Life, and Fate, or Health. *K. St. Hill*, *Grammar of Palmistry*, vii.

The older "vowel triangles" from which the trigram is adopted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 385.

3. A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod. It is frequently used in modern orchestral music for brilliant and sparkling effects.

4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, same as *Triangulum*.—5. *Eccles.*, a symbol of the Trinity. The equilateral triangle, as symbolizing the Trinity, is of frequent occurrence, in various combinations, in Christian ornament.

6. A chest made in triangular form to hold a priest's cope. [Archaic.]—7. A three-cornered straight-edge, with one right angle and the other angles more or less acute, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.—8. A kind of gin for raising heavy weights, formed by three spars joined at top. See *gin*⁴, 2 (c).—9. *Milit.*, formerly, in the British army, a sort of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound to be flogged: generally in the plural.—10. In *ceram.*, a form of the stilt consisting of three metal pins held together in the form of a triangle. See *stilt*, 5.—11. One of certain tortricid moths: an English collectors' name. *Tortrix rufana* is the red triangle. *Samouelle*.

—12. In *entom.*, a large three-sided cell found in the wings of many dragon-flies. It lies near the middle of the basal half of the wing, and its form and relations to the other cells, both of the anterior and posterior wings, are of much value in classification. It is often called the *discoidal* triangle, to distinguish it from the *internal* triangle, which adjoins it on the inner side, and the *anal* triangle, which lies close to the anal border of the wing.—**Altitude of a triangle**, the perpendicular distance of any vertex to the opposite side considered as the base.—**Annex triangle**, one of three triangles derived from a primitive triangle ABC. Three points L, M, N are so taken that the triangles LBC, AMC, ABN are all perverted equals of ABC; then, taking A' at the intersection of BN and MC, B' at the intersection of CL and NA, and C' at the intersection of AM and LB, the triangles A'BC, A'BC', A'BC' are annex triangles.—**Anterior triangle of the neck**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the ventral midline, the sternocleidomastoid, and the lower margin of the mandible. It is divided into the submaxillary and superior and inferior carotid triangles. See *cut under muscle*.—**Arithmetical triangle**. See *arith-*

*metical*, and *figurate number* (under *figurate*).—**Characteristic triangle**, a spherical triangle having two angles of 90° and the third an aliquot part of 180°, considered in its relation to the spherical net each face of which is composed of two or four such triangles.—**Circular triangle**, a plane figure formed by three arcs of circles intersecting two by two in three angles.—**Conjugate triangle**. (a) A triangle whose sides are mean proportionals between the three pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron. (b) See *conjugate triangles*, under *conjugate*.—**Copolar triangles**, *diagonal triangle*. See the adjectives.—**Digastric triangle**. Same as *submaxillary triangle*.—**Equilateral triangle**, a triangle all whose angles are equal; it is also equilateral. Equilateral triangle, a triangle all whose sides are equal; it is also equilateral.

—**Fundamental triangle**, the triangle which serves to define homogeneous coordinates in a plane.—**Harmonic triangle**, a triangular table of the reciprocals of successive numbers and their successive differences.—**Hessebachian triangle**. See *Hessebach*.

—**Homologous triangles**, triangles placed projectively, so that the lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the intersections of corresponding sides (produced when necessary) lie on a straight line. When two triangles ABC and UVW are homologous when A is considered as corresponding to U, B to V, and C to W, and also when A is considered as corresponding to V, B to W, and C to U, they are said to be *doubly homologous*; and they are then homologous also when A is considered as corresponding to W, B to U, and C to V.—**In-and-circumscribed triangle**, a triangle whose angles lie on a given curve or curves, and whose sides are tangent to a given curve or curves.—**Inferior carotid triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the median line, the sternomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Also called the *triangle of necessity*, as the place for tying the carotid, if it cannot be tied in the superior carotid triangle. See *cut under muscle*.—**Inflexional triangle**, an imaginary triangle upon whose sides lie, three by three, the nine points of inflexion of a plane cubic curve.—**Infraclavicular, internal triangle**. See the adjectives.—**In triangle**, in *her.*, arranged in the form of a triangle: said of bearings usually more than three in number. When three in number, they are generally blazoned as two and one; when six in number, they are blazoned three, two and one; and the term *in triangle* is used for a larger or indefinite number.—**Isosceles triangle**, a triangle two of whose sides are equal: the angles opposite those sides are also equal.—**Medial line of a triangle**, a straight line joining a vertex to the mid-point of the opposite side.—**Null-line of a triangle**, a straight line the locus of points the sum of whose distances from two of the sides of a triangle is equal to the distance from the third side. Every null-line passes through three intersections of sides with bisectors of internal or external angles of the triangle.—**Oblique triangle**, a triangle having no angle equal to 90°.—**Occipital, ocellar, Pythagorean, quadrantal triangle**. See the adjectives.—**Plane triangle**. (a) A triangle whose sides lie in one plane. (b) A triangle whose sides are rectilinear.—**Polar triangle**, a triangle each vertex of which is in any sense a pole of a side of a primitive triangle.—**Posterior triangle of the neck**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternocleidomastoid, and the clavicle. It is divided into the suboccipital and subclavicular triangles by the omohyoid. See *cut under muscle*.—**Rational prime triangle**, a triangle whose sides are relatively prime multiples of a linear unit, while its area is commensurable with the square of that unit: thus, the sides may measure 10, 17, 21, this giving the area 84.—**Remarkable circle of a triangle**, a circle having a peculiar relation to any triangle. Such circles are particularly—(1) the *circumscribed circle*; (2) the *inscribed* and the three *escribed circles*; (3) the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle*; (4) the *Brocard* or *seven-point circle*; (5) the *Tucker* or *triplicate-ratio circle*; (6) the *sine triple-angle circle* (constructed as follows: on the sides of the triangle ABC take D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB such that the angle AEF = A'F'E = A, BFD = B'D'F = B, CDE = C'D'E = C; then the circle in question passes through D, D', E, E', F, F', and D'D': E'E': F'F' = sin 3A : sin 3B : sin 3C); (7) the *Taylor* or *six-point circle*, which passes through the six feet of perpendiculars drawn to the sides from feet of perpendiculars on the sides from the vertices of the triangle; (8) the *Spieker circle*, or circle inscribed in the triangle whose vertices are the mid-points of the sides of the primitive triangle. See *circle*.—**Remarkable point of a triangle**, a point having unique metrical relations to the triangle. The remarkable points usually considered are—(1) the *centroid*, or intersection of median lines; (2) the *orthocenter*, or intersection of perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides; (3) the *circumcenter*, or center of the circumscribed circle; (4) the *center of the Feuerbach circle*; (5) the *incenter*, or center of the inscribed circle; (6) the *radical center of the escribed circles*; (7) the *symmedian*, *Grebe*, or *Lemoine point*, the intersection of the three lines each bisecting a side and bisecting a perpendicular from an angle upon a side; (8) the *Spieker point*, or mid-point between the circumcenter and incenter; (9) the *Brocard points*, two points of the Brocard circle (which see, under *circle*) (through the symmedian point S of any triangle ABC lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the latter, meeting these sides in D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB, so that D, S, E' are collinear, as well as E, S, F' and F, S, D; then the three lines through A parallel to FD, through B parallel to DE, and through C parallel to EF meet in one Brocard point P, while the lines through A parallel to D'E', through B parallel to E'F', and through C parallel to F'D' meet in the other Brocard point P'); (10) the *center of the triplicate-ratio circle*; besides others.—**Respectant in triangle**. See *respectant*.—**Scarpa's triangle**, a space on the anterior and inner aspect of the thigh just below the groin, through which the femoral artery passes.—**Self-conjugate triangle**. See *self-conjugate*.—**Sibiconjugate triangle**. See *sibiconjugate*.—**Spherical triangle**, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled*, *oblique-angled*, *equilateral*, *isosceles*, etc., as plane triangles are.—**Subclavicular triangle**, a triangle of the neck bounded by the omohyoid, sternocleidomastoid, and clavicle.—**Submaxillary triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck



being formed by the lower margin of the lower jaw, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central point. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once. **Triangular coordinates.** See *coordinate*.—**Triangular crab**, any maioid, whose carapace is more or less triangular. See *Trachidroma*.—**Triangular fascia**, a thin triangular fibrous band reflected upward and inward beneath the spermatic cord from the attachment of Gimbernat's ligament on the linea iliopectinea to the linea alba. Also called *triangular ligament*.—**Triangular fibrocartilage**, *file*, *fret*. See the nouns. **Triangular level**, a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb line which determines vertically.—**Triangular ligament**. (a) Same as *triangular fascia*. (b) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called *deep perineal or subpubic fascia*.—**Triangular numbers**, the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1 and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle. **Triangular plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Triangular pyramid**, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex. **Triangular scale.** See *scale*.—**triangulare** (tri-ang-gū-lā-rē), *n.*; pl. *triangulæ* (-rē-jī). [NL. (sc. os, bone), neut. of *L. triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A peculiar bone of the tarsus of some animals, as *Cryptoprocavia ferox*: more fully called *triangulare tarsi*. *Bartholin*.

having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central point. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once. **Triangular coordinates.** See *coordinate*.—**Triangular crab**, any maioid, whose carapace is more or less triangular. See *Trachidroma*.—**Triangular fascia**, a thin triangular fibrous band reflected upward and inward beneath the spermatic cord from the attachment of Gimbernat's ligament on the linea iliopectinea to the linea alba. Also called *triangular ligament*.—**Triangular fibrocartilage**, *file*, *fret*. See the nouns. **Triangular level**, a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb line which determines vertically.—**Triangular ligament**. (a) Same as *triangular fascia*. (b) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called *deep perineal or subpubic fascia*.—**Triangular numbers**, the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1 and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle. **Triangular plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Triangular pyramid**, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex. **Triangular scale.** See *scale*.



Triangular Level.

**triangulare** (tri-ang-gū-lā-rē), *n.*; pl. *triangulæ* (-rē-jī). [NL. (sc. os, bone), neut. of *L. triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A peculiar bone of the tarsus of some animals, as *Cryptoprocavia ferox*: more fully called *triangulare tarsi*. *Bartholin*.

**Triangulares** (tri-ang-gū-lā-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A group of crabs, the maioids or spider-crabs, of more or less triangular figure. See cuts under *Oxyrhyncha*, *Leptopodius*, and *spider-crab*.

**triangularis** (tri-ang-gū-lā-ris), *n.*; pl. *triangulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. musculus, muscle): see *triangular*.] In *anat.*: (a) A triangular muscle of the thorax, on the inner surface of the front of the chest, under the sternum and parts of several ribs: more fully called *triangularis sterni*. Also *sternocostalis*. (b) The triangular muscle of the chin; the depressor anguli oris: more fully called *triangularis menti*. See cut under *muscle*.

**triangularity** (tri-ang-gū-lar-i-ti), *n.* [*L. triangular + ity*.] The state or condition of being triangular; triangular form.

**triangularly** (tri-ang-gū-lār-li), *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle. **triangulary†** (tri-ang-gū-lār-ri), *a.* [*L. triangularis*, three-cornered: see *triangular*.] Triangular.

Lifting up in the upper part of the skull the two triangular bones called sincipital.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 45.

**triangulate** (tri-ang-gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triangulated*, ppr. *triangulating*. [*L. \*triangulatus*, pp. of *\*triangulare*, < *L. triangulus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triangle*.] 1. To make three-cornered or triangular. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *surv.*, to divide into triangles; survey by dividing into triangles of which the sides and angles are measured.—3. To determine or observe trigonometrically; study by means of triangulation: as, to *triangulate* the height of a mountain.

Before each shot flag signals were exchanged with observers on shore, who triangulated the range.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 214.

**triangulate** (tri-ang-gū-lāt), *a.* [*L. \*triangulatus*: see the verb.] In *zool.*, composed of or marked with triangles. A *triangulate* bar is generally formed of triangles with their bases together, so that the angles touch and sometimes coalesce: it is a form of ornamentation common on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

**triangulately** (tri-ang-gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In *zool.*, so as to form triangles: as, a margin or surface marked *triangulately* with black—that is, having triangular black marks.

**triangulation** (tri-ang-gū-lā-shon), *n.* [= *F. triangulation*: as *triangulate + ion*.] 1. A making triangular; formation into triangles.—2. The operation and immediate result of measuring (ordinarily with a theodolite) the angles of a network of triangles laid out on the earth's surface by marking their vertices. The triangulation usually proceeds from a base-line, the measurement of which is necessary, though no part of the triangulation proper. The geographical positions of the extremities of this base having been ascertained, and the triangulation or operation of measuring the angles, having been completed, by trigonometrical calculations called the *reduction of the triangulation* commonly involving a process of distributing the errors by least squares, called the *adjustment of the triangulation* the geographical positions of all the other vertices are calculated, assuming the figure of the earth to be known. By the combination of

the triangulations of different countries the figure of the earth is ascertained. See cut under *base-line*.

**triangulator** (tri-ang-gū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. triangulator + or*.] One who performs the work of triangulation in a trigonometrical survey.

**trianguloid** (tri-ang-gū-loid), *a.* [*L. triangulum*, a triangle, + *Gr. idog*, form.] Somewhat triangular in shape.

A *trianguloid* space.

H. Spencer. (*Imp. Diet*)

**Triangulum** (tri-ang-gū-lum), *n.* [*L.*: see *triangle*.] An ancient northern constellation in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Australe** (the Southern Triangle), a southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Minus** (the Lesser Triangle), a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

**triantelope**, **triantulope** (tri-an-tē-lōp, -tū-lōp), *n.* [A corruption of *tarantula*, simulating antelope.] A tarantula. [Australia.]

Tarantulas, or large spiders (as the bushmen call them, *triantulopes*, . . .) come crawling down the sides of the tent in wet weather.

Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist, p. 208.

**Trianthema** (tri-an-thē-mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < *Gr. τρις* (tri-), three, + *anthema*, a flowering, < *anther*, flower, < *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Securium* by its stipulate leaves, and ovary with one or two cells. There are 12 species, scattered through warm parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with one American species, *T. monogynum*, native from Cuba to Venezuela and the Galapagos Islands. They are usually diffuse prostrate herbs, with opposite, unequal, entire leaves, and two-bracted flowers without petals, but with the five calyx-lobes colored within. *T. monogynum* is known in Jamaica as *horae-purslane*.

**trianthus** (tri-an-thus), *a.* [*Gr. τρις* (tri-), three, + *anthos*, a flower.] In *bot.*, three-flowered.

**triantulope**, *n.* See *triantelope*.

**triapsal** (tri-ap-sal), *a.* [*L. tres* (tri-), three, + *apsis*, apse, + *-al*.] Same as *triapsidal*.

There is, so far as I know, only one *triapsal* church, that of St. Croix at Mont Major near Arles.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 462.

**triapsidal** (tri-ap-si-dal), *a.* [*L. tres* (tri-), three, + *apsis* (apsid-), apse, + *-al*.] Having three apses; subdivided into three apses; characterized by a triple arrangement of the apse, as most Greek churches.

The arrangement of the *triapsidal* basilica is perfect.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 131.

**triarch** (tri-ärk), *a.* [*Gr. τριαρχος*, having three rulers, fig. having three branches, as a horn, < *τρεῖς* (tri-), three, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] In *bot.*, noting radial fibrovascular bundles having three rays. *Bastin*.

**triarche** (tri-är-eh), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, as *tri-arch* + *-ee*.] In *her.*, treble-arched; having three arches: noting a bridge or the like.

**triarchy** (tri-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *triarchies* (-kiz). [*Gr. τριαρχία*, government by three, a triumvirate, < *τρεῖς* (tri-), three, + *ἀρχη*, rule.] Rule by three persons; a three-headed government.

She [the rational soul] issueth forth her commands, and, dividing her empire into a *triarchy*, she governs by three viceroys, the three faculties.

Hovell, Parly of Beasts, p. 143. (Davies.)

**triarian** (tri-ä-rī-an), *a.* [*L. triarii*, soldiers of the third rank or class (< *tres*, tri-, three), + *-an*.] Occupying the third post or place in an array.

Let the brave Second and Triarian band Firm against all impression stand.

Cowley, Restoration of K. Charles II.

**triarticulate** (tri-är-tik-ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. tres* (tri-), three, + *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, composed of three joints or articles: as, a *triarticulate* palpus; our fingers are *triarticulate*. Also *triarticulated*.

**trias** (tri-as), *n.* [NL., < LL. *trias*, < *Gr. τριάς*, the number three: see *triad*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triad*, 3.—2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, same as *Triassic*.—3. [*cap.*] In *German hist.*, a name sometimes given to the old German empire, reckoned as consisting of three coordinate parts—Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states.

**Triassic** (tri-as'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. triasique* = *Sp. triásico*; as *trias* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, the lower of the three great divisions of the entire system of fossiliferous rocks (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous) which together make up the Mesozoic or Secondary series. The Triassic lies above the Permian, and beneath the Jurassic. The threefold subdivision from which the Triassic derives its name is best seen in central Europe, and especially in northern Germany, where the bunter-sandstein, muschelkalk, and



Triangle Spider, *Hyphantes curatus*. Spider five times natural size, web one third natural size.)

lar web in trees, which it sets like a net, capable of being sprung upon its prey by letting go one of the elastic threads which the spider holds.—**Vertical triangle**, in *entom.*, a triangular space on the vertex, formed by the eyes when they meet in front, as in many *Diptera*.—**Vesical triangle**, the trigonum of the bladder.

**triangled** (tri-ang-gld), *a.* [*triangle* + *-ed*.] 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; also, belonging to or situated in a triangle.

The forme or situation of this City is like unto a Triangle. . . . In one of these *triangled* points . . . standeth the Palace of the Great Turke, called Serail.

W. Lithgow, Travels, iv.

2. In *her.*, divided into triangles: noting the field, and equivalent to *barry bendy dexter and sinister*, or *paly bendy dexter and sinister*.

**triangular** (tri-ang-gū-lar), *a.* [= *F. triangulaire* = *Pr. triangular* = *Sp. Pg. triangular* = *It. triangolare*, < LL. *triangulus*, < *L. triangulus*, three-cornered, *triangulum*, a triangle: see *triangle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a triangle; consisting of a triangle.—2. Three-cornered and three-sided; included within three sides and angles: as, a *triangular* plot of ground; a *triangular* building. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*: (a) Flat or lamellar and having three sides: as, a *triangular* leaf. (b) Having three lateral faces and edges: triangular in cross-section, trihedral: as, a *triangular* stem, seed, or column.

3. Hence, of or pertaining to three independent things; three-sided as regards elements, interests, or parties: as, a *triangular* treaty.

The same *triangular* contest between the three Henrys and their partners.

Motton, Hist. Netherlands, II. 135.

4 In *her.*, represented as solid and three-sided: thus, a *triangular* pyramid or a *triangular* pyramid reversed is a point or a pile which is divided by a line indicating a projecting edge, and is treated as if a solid seen in perspective.—**Triangular compass**, a compass



Triangular Compass.



Keuper (see those words) are well-marked features of the geology. In the Alps, especially toward the eastern end of the range, the Triassic is developed to very great thickness and in great complexity of subgroups, each characterized by its own peculiar assemblage of fossils. This complexity is especially characteristic of the upper portion of the series. In England the line separating the Triassic from the Permian is much less distinctly marked than it is on the Continent. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" is now divided, in accordance with paleontological and not lithological characters, into Permian and Triassic. In the United States the Triassic plays an important part, but varies greatly in character in different parts of the country. The sandstones of the Connecticut river valley and the continuation of the same formation to the south, through Pennsylvania and Virginia into North Carolina, constitute a very marked feature of the geology of the Atlantic belt of States, containing various fossil plants resembling those found in Europe on the same horizon, and especially characterized by tracks of vertebrates, while remains of their bony skeletons are extremely rare. The Triassic of the Rocky Mountain region is also an important formation (see *Red beds*, under *red*); and that of the western region of the Great Basin, of the Sierra Nevada, and of the ranges further north near the coast is also extremely interesting, resembling very closely in the character of its fossils the Triassic of the eastern Alps. The most striking feature of the flora of the Triassic is the predominance of the cycads, hence the period of deposition of this division of the series has sometimes been called the "age of cycads." The earliest remains of mammalian life are found in the Triassic, in the form of small marsupials. In the Alpine Triassic, both in the Alps and on the western coast of North America, there is a most remarkable commingling of Paleozoic and Mesozoic types of cephalopods.

**triatic** (tri-at'ik), *a.* [*L. tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-atic*.] Forming three angles: only in the phrase *triatic stay*. See *stay*!

**triatomic** (tri-a-tom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τρεῖς* (*tri-*), three, + *ἄτομος*, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In chem.: (a) Consisting of three atoms: applied to the molecules of elements where the atoms are of the same kind: as, a *triatomic* element; or to compounds where the atoms are unlike: as, *triatomic* molecules. (b) Same as *trident*. (c) Having three hydroxyl groups by which other atoms or radicals may be attached without altering the structure of the rest of the molecule: thus, glycerin is called a *triatomic* alcohol.

**triaxial** (tri-ak'sal), *a.* [*L. tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes: as, *triaxial* coordinates.

**triaxial** (tri-ak'si-al), *a.* [*L. tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes, as some sponge-spicules.

Although they [spicules] are quadriradiate, they are still only *triaxial*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXII. 7.

**triaxon** (tri-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. τριῶν* (*tri-*), three, + *ἄξων*, axis.] 1. *a.* *Triaxial*, as a sponge-spicule; having three axes diverging from a common center, resulting from linear growth from a center in three directions at an inclination of 120° to one another. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

II. *n.* A regular figure of three axes diverging from a common center, as a sponge-spicule with three such axes.

**Triaxonion** (tri-ak-sō'ni-ŏn), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triaxon*.] Triaxon sponges as a subclass of calcareous sponges with simple canal-system and triaxon spicules.

**triaxonian** (tri-ak-sō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *triaxon*.

A *triaxonian* star with five or six rays.

*Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 935.

**tribal** (tri-bal), *a.* [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe: as, *tribal* organization; *tribal* customs; a *tribal* community.

The old *tribal* divisions, which had never been really extinguished by Roman rule, rose from their hiding-places. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 28.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to phyla or other broad divisions of the animal kingdom: as, *tribal* history (that is, phylogeny, as distinguished from germ-history or ontogeny). *Haeckel*.

**tribalism** (tri-bal-izm), *n.* [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-ism*.] The state of existing in separate tribes; *tribal* relation or feeling.

No national life, much less civilisation, was possible under the system of Celtic *tribalism*, as it existed at least till the time of the Tudors. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 443.

The period of the Judges was one of entire *tribalism*, with little national union and continuous relapses into idolatry. *The American*, XVII. 104.

**tribally** (tri-bal-i), *adv.* In a *tribal* manner; as or with reference to a tribe.

It is probable that Professor Putnam is not justified in concluding that the people of the two sections were *tribally* identical. *Science*, XV. 383.

**tribasic** (tri-bā'sik), *a.* [*Gr. τρεῖς* (*tri-*), three, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic*.] In chem., having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base: noting some acids.

**tribble** (trib'l), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *cribble*, a sieve.] In *paper-manuf.*, a large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room, with hairs or wires stretched across it, on which sheets of paper are hung to dry. *E. H. Knight*.

**tribe** (trib), *n.* [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-bē*.] 1. [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-bē*.] A division of the people, a tribe, in general the common people, the populace; traditionally explained as orig. a 'third part' of the people (one of the three divisions into which the Roman people were divided), and referred to *tres* (*tri-*), three (cf. dat. pl. *tribus*; *Gr. dial. τριπλῆς* for *τρίτης*, a third part). Cf. *W. tres*, village; *E. thorp*, a village.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, one of the three patrician orders, or original political divisions of the people of ancient Rome, the Ramnes, Titites, and Luceres, representing respectively, according to tradition, the separate Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements, having at their union equal representation in the senate, and retaining their distinctive names for several centuries. Hence—2. Any one of the similar divisions of a race or nation common in antiquity, whether of natural or of political origin: as, the *tribes* (*φύλῃ*) of Athens. Ethnical tribes among the ancients regarded themselves as enlarged families, and generally bore the name of some real or supposed common progenitor. Such were the twelve tribes of the Israelites, the tribes of the Dorians and other Greek races, etc. The thirty (and afterward more) tribes into which the plebeians in and around Rome were divided, after the formation of the patrician tribes, were based on locality; and tribes nearly corresponding to castes have in some instances been determined by occupation.

Have you collected them by *tribes*?

*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 11.

3. Specifically, a division of a barbarous race of people, usually distinguishable in some way from their congeners, united into a community under a recognized head or chief, ruling either independently or subordinately. In general the tribe, as it still exists among the American Indians and many African and Asiatic races, is the earliest form of political organization, nations being ultimately constituted by their gradual amalgamation and loss of identity in the progress of civilization.

The characteristic of all these races [Uralian], when in the tribal state, is that the *tribes* themselves, and all subdivisions of them, are conceived by the men who compose them as descended from a single male ancestor. . . . In some cases the *Tribe* can hardly be otherwise described than as the group of men subject to some one chieftain. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, pp. 65, 69.

4. Any class or body of persons taken collectively; any aggregate of individuals of a kind, either as a united body or as distinguished by some common characteristic or occupation. [Chiefly colloq.]

Folly and vice are easy to describe,

The common subjects of our scribbling tribe.

*Roscommon*, A Prologue, spoken to the Duke of York at [Edinburgh].

And then there flutter'd in,

Half-bold, half-frightened, with dilated eyes,

A tribe of women, dress'd in hues.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. A family of cattle having a common female ancestor. Tribes of cattle are particular strains, taking their names usually from some particular cow appearing in the pedigrees, as the Princess or Duchess tribes of shorthorns. There is no absolute rule for naming a tribe, but it descends through the female line.

6. In *zool.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group of uncertain taxonomic rank, above a genus, and usually below an order; loosely, any group or series of animals: as, the furry, feathery, or funny *tribes*; the cat *tribe*. Linnaeus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, namely monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into gentes or nations. By other naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus. In botany this is the current and a very common use, the tribe standing below the suborder where that division is present. Cuvier divided his orders into families, and his families into tribes, including under the latter one or more genera. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Race*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

**tribe** (trib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribed*, ppr. *tribing*. [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-bē*.] To distribute into tribes or classes. [Rare.]

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson*, Eng. Hist. Lib., i. 1.

**tribelet** (trib'let), *n.* [*Gr. τριβή* (*tri-*), three, + *-let*.] A little tribe; a subordinate division or offset of a tribe. [Rare.]

When a man marries a woman from a distant locality, he goes to her *tribelet* and identifies himself with her people. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVIII. 250.

**tribesman** (tribz'man), *n.*; pl. *tribesmen* (-men). [*Gr. τριβή*, poss. of *tribe*, + *man*.] A man belonging to a tribe; a member of a particular tribe, or of the same tribe as the person speaking or referred to.

It was by taking a grant, not as elsewhere of land, but of cattle, that the free *tribesman* became the man or vassal of an Irish chief.

*J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 271.

**tribespeople** (tribz'pē'pl), *n. pl.* Persons constituting a tribe; the members of a tribe. [Rare.]

He sent me a list of the number of *tribespeople*.

*Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XIX. 90.

**triblet** (trib'let), *n.* [Also *triboulet*, *tribolet*, *treble*; < *OF. triboulet*, a triblet, a dim. form, prob. < *L. tribulus*. < *Gr. τριβόλος*, a three-pointed instrument, a caltrop: see *Tribulus*.] 1. A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes.—2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead pipe. *F. H. Knight*.

**triblet-tubes** (trib'let-tūbz), *n. pl.* In *brass-fitting*, thin tubes fitted to slide in and upon other tubes, usually of the same thickness of metal, as the tubes of microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments.

**Triboloceratidæ** (trib'ō-lō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. τριβόλος*, three-pointed (see *Tribulus*), + *κερας* (*keras*), horn, + *-ida*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, having depressed whorls, fluted or hollow abdomen, the sides and the abdomen ridged lengthwise and the ridges often spinose, and the sutures with ventral, lateral, and dorsal lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 293.

**triboluminescence** (trib'ō-lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. τριβέω*, rub, + *E. luminescence*.] Frictional luminosity; light emitted from bodies under the excitation of rubbing.

According to the mode of excitation I distinguish Photo-Electro-, Chemi-, and *Triboluminescence*.

*Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

**tribometer** (tri-bom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τριβέω*, rub, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

**Tribonyx** (trib'ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Du Bus, 1837), < *Gr. τριβέω*, rub, + *ὄνυξ*, claw.] A remarkable



*T. centralis*.

genus of Australian and Tasmanian gallinules, allied to *Notornis*: also called *Brachyptallus*. The leading species is *T. ventralis*.

**triboulet** (trib'ō-let), *n.* Same as *triblet*.

**tribrach** (tri-brak), *n.* [Formerly, as *L.*, *tribrachys*, also *tribrachus*; = *F. tribrache* = *Sp. tribrachio* = *Pg. tribraco*, < *L. tribrachys*, < *Gr. τριβραχ*, a tribrach, < *τρι* (*tri-*), three, + *βραχ* (*brach*), short; see *brief*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of three short times or syllables, two of which belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, or vice versa. It is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. The tribrach was not used in continuous composition, but as a substitute for a trochee (the *trochaic tribrach*, ∪ ∪ ∪ for ∪ ∪ ∪) or for an iambus (the *iambic tribrach*, ∪ ∪ ∪ for ∪ ∪ ∪). The name *trochee* or *chorée* (*trocheus*, *choreus*) was given by some ancient authorities to the tribrach. Also *tribrachys*.

Never take an iambus as a Christian name. A trochee or tribrach will do very well.

*Coleridge*, Table-Talk, Oct. 8, 1832.

**tribrach** (tri-brak), *n.* [*Gr. τρεῖς* (*tri-*), three, + *βραχίον*, arm.] Same as *tribrachial*.

**tribrachial** (tri-brā'ki-al), *n.* [*Gr. τριβραχ* (*tri-brach*), a tribrach, + *-ial*.] A three-armed figure or utensil; specifically, a three-branched flint implement occasionally found.

**tribrachic** (tri-brak'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τριβραχ* (*tri-brach*), a tribrach, + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Consisting of three short times or syllables; constituting a tribrach. (b) Pertaining to a tribrach or tribrachs; consisting of tribrachs.

**tribrateate** (tri-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [*L. tres* (*tri-*), three, + *bractea*, a thin plate (bract): see *bract*.] In *bot.*, having three bracts.

**tribromphenol** (tri-brom-fē'nol), *n.* [*Gr. τρι* (*tri-*), three, + *brom* (*ine*) + *phenol*.] A substance formed



**tribunical, tribunitial** (trib-ū-nish'ul), *a.* [*L. tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, & *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*.] Pertaining to or befitting a tribune; characteristic of a tribune or of his power or functions.

My lord Sejanus  
Is to receive this day in open senate  
His *tribunical* dignity. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 7.*  
The most *tribunical* veto has long enumbered all  
our public affairs. *B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 331.*

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The title of the *tribunician* power connected the monarch with the interest of the lower orders.

*W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, I.*

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Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner, for that is to clamour councils, not to inform them.  
*Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).*

**tribus** (tri'bus), *n.*: pl. *tribus*. [*NL.*: see *tribe*.] In *tool*, and *bot.*, a tribe as a classificatory group.

**tributarily** (trib'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

**tributariness** (trib'ū-tā-ri-ness), *n.* The state of being tributary. *Bailey, 1727.*

**tributary** (trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. tributaria* = *F. tributaria* = *Pr. tributari* = *Sp. Pg. It. tributario*, & *L. tributarius*, of or belonging to tribute, paying tribute, < *tributum*, tribute: see *tribute*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Paying tribute; taxed or assessed by tribute.

This Mylo is one of the Cíclades, yles of Grece, and *triby*(ta)rye bothe to the Turkes and to Yencey.

*Sir R. Guylforde, Fylgrymage, p. 62.*

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,  
A tributary prince of Devon. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

**2.** Of the nature of tribute; paid or due as tribute.

Your *tributary* drops belong to woe,  
Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.  
*Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 103.*

Yea, so greatly are we indebted to this kinsman of death that we owe the better *tributary* half of our life to him; . . . for sleep is the golden chain that ties health and our bodies together. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 61.*

**3.** Bringing accretions, supplies, aid, or the like; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; specifically, of streams, affluent.

The imperious seas breed monsters, for the dish  
Poor *tributary* rivers as sweet fish.

*Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 30.*

Conciseness has been already considered as *tributary* to perspicuity and to precision; it is more conducive to energy than to either. *A. Phelps, English Style, p. 245.*

**II.** *n.*: pl. *tributaries* (-riz). **1.** A person or a state that pays tribute; one who or that which pays a stated sum to a conquering power, in acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of peace, security, and protection.

They have brought him to be a *tributary* to them: viz., to pay a certain rate of elephants per annum.

*R. Knott (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 434).*

England was his faithful *tributary*.

*Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 38.*

**2.** In *geog.*, an affluent; a river or other body of water which contributes its stream to another river, etc.

A bayou emptying into the Red river is a *tributary* of the Mississippi, within the meaning of an insurance policy.  
*Miller v. Insurance Co., 12 W. Va. 116.*

**tribute** (trib'ūt), *n.* [*ME. tribute, trybute, tribut, trybut*, < *OF. tribut* (also vernacularly *trēū*, > *ME. trew*: see *trew*), *F. tribut* = *Pr. tribut, tributing, tribulus, tribut, traut, treu* = *Sp. Pg. It. tributo*, < *L. tributum*, tribute, lit. 'a thing contributed or paid,' neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give, bestow, etc., usually derived < *tribus*, tribe (taken as orig. a part f): see *tribe*. Hence *attribute, contribute, distribute, retribute*.] **1.** A stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one prince or state to another in acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace, security, and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

And zit thei zelden *Tribute* for that Lond to the Queen of Amazone, the whiche makethe hem to ben kept in cloos fulle diligently, that thei schalle not gon out on no syde, but be the Cost of hire Lond.

*Manderiville, Travels, p. 206.*

Their *tributes* and rents were brought thither from all the places of France which yielded so great a revenue to the Romans,  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.*

## tribunary

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A bayou emptying into the Red river is a *tributary* of the Mississippi, within the meaning of an insurance policy.  
*Miller v. Insurance Co., 12 W. Va. 116.*

**tribute** (trib'ūt), *n.* [*ME. tribute, trybute, tribut, trybut*, < *OF. tribut* (also vernacularly *trēū*, > *ME. trew*: see *trew*), *F. tribut* = *Pr. tribut, tributing, tribulus, tribut, traut, treu* = *Sp. Pg. It. tributo*, < *L. tributum*, tribute, lit. 'a thing contributed or paid,' neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give, bestow, etc., usually derived < *tribus*, tribe (taken as orig. a part f): see *tribe*. Hence *attribute, contribute, distribute, retribute*.] **1.** A stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one prince or state to another in acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace, security, and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

And zit thei zelden *Tribute* for that Lond to the Queen of Amazone, the whiche makethe hem to ben kept in cloos fulle diligently, that thei schalle not gon out on no syde, but be the Cost of hire Lond.

*Manderiville, Travels, p. 206.*

Their *tributes* and rents were brought thither from all the places of France which yielded so great a revenue to the Romans,  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.*

## Tribulus

**Tribulus** (trib'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1768)*, & *L. tribulus*, < *Gr. τριβύλος*, a caltrop, water-caltrop, and probably the land-caltrop, *T. terrestris*, lit. three-pointed, < *tribo*, to tread, & *ulus*, a point, throw.]

A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rubiales*. It is characterized by deeply pinnate leaves, and by small, five-lobed flowers, which are usually white. A very common species, *T. terrestris*, is found in the fields and along the roadsides. It is also found in the mountains of the Alps, and in the Pyrenees. The species are known in the West Indies, and in the tropics.

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2. The state of being liable for such a payment; the obligation of contributing.

Under it there is a Town that light Sobache; and there alle abowte dwellen Cristene men under *Tribute*.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 104.

His (Burke's) imperial fancy has laid all nature under tribute, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art.

*R. Hall, Apology for the Freedom of the Press*, iv.

3. Formerly, that which was paid by a subject or a tenant to a sovereign or lord; a tax; rental.

The distinction which we should draw between *tribute* and rent was seldom if ever marked in early times. The receiver of *tribute* was regarded as the landlord, and he who paid *tribute* was regarded as a tenant, paying rent.

*D. W. Ross, German Land-Holding*, notes, p. 243.

4. See the quotation.

"In some of the southern parts of Ireland," said Grattan, in one of the tithe debates, "the peasantry are made tributary to the tithe-farmer, draw home his corn, his hay, and his turf for nothing; give him their labour, their cars, and their horses at certain times of the year for nothing. These oppressions not only exist, but have acquired a formal and distinct appellation - *tributis*."

*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xvi.

5. A contribution; an accretion.

From his side two rivers flow'd, . . .

Then meeting join'd their *tribute* to the sea.

*Milton, P. R.*, iii. 258.

6. A personal acknowledgment or offering; a mark of devotion, gratitude, or respect.

He receives a suitable *tribute* for his universal benevolence to mankind in the returns of affection and good-will which are paid him by every one that lives within his neighbourhood.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 122.

The passing *tribute* of a sigh. *Gray, Elegy*.

7. In mining, the proportion of ore or its value which a person doing tribute-work receives for his labor. = *Syn.* 1. *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

**tribute** (trib'üt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tributed*, ppr. *tributing*. [*< ME. tributen, < L. tributus, pp. of tribuere, assign, allot, grant, give: see tribute, n.*] 1. To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan!

*Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People*, p. 302. (*Latham*.)

2†. To distribute; bestow; dispose.

Hem I sette in wel pastynde lande,

And thai *tributed* with felicitie.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

**tribute-money** (trib'üt-mun'ē), *n.* Money paid as tribute.

But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, . . . Shew me the *tribute money*. And they brought unto him a penny.

*Mat. xxii. 19.*

**tribute-pitch** (trib'üt-pich), *n.* In mining. See *pitch*, 11.

**tributer** (trib'üt-ter), *n.* [*< tribute + -er*]. In mining, one who works in a mine, and receives as his pay a certain proportion (called *tribute*) of the ore raised. See *tribute, n.*, 7.

**tribute-work** (trib'üt-wërk), *n.* In mining, work taken on tribute. Compare *tut-work*.

**tributorious** (trib'üt-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. tributarius, pertaining to payment, < L. tribuere, assign, give: see tribute, v.*] Pertaining to distribution. *Bailey*, 1727.

**tricapsular** (tri-kap'sü-lär), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + capsula, capsule, + -ar*]. 1. In bot., three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.—2. In zool., having three capsules or cells; tricellular.

**tricarpeal** (tri-kär'pe-lä-ri), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + NL. carpellus, carpel, + -ary*]. In bot., having three carpels. See cut under *carpel*.

**tricarpealite** (tri-kär'pe-lit), *n.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + NL. carpellus, carpel, + -ite*]. A fossil nut of the London clay, having three carpels.

**tricarpeous** (tri-kär'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. τρεῖς (trei-), three, + καρπός, fruit*]. In bot., consisting of or bearing three fruits or three carpels; tricarpeal.

**tricaudalis** (tri-kä-dä'lis), *n.*; pl. *tricaudales* (-lëz). [*< NL. (sc. musculus), < L. tres (tri-), three, + cauda, tail, + -al*]. The retrahens auris muscle, which commonly has three separate slips like tails.

**tricaudate** (tri-kä-dät), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + cauda, tail: see caudate*]. In entom., having three tail-like processes, as the hind margin of the posterior wing of some *Lepidoptera*.

**trice** (tris), *n.* [*< ME. \*tris, spelled tryse, tryss, and, with excrement t, trygste; cf. Sw. trissa, a pulley, truckle (triss, a spritsail-brace), = Norw. triss (also dim. trissel), a pulley, = Dan. tridsæ, a pulley; cf. LG. trissel, whirling, dizziness; perhaps, with formative -s, and assimilation of consonants (trinds- > triss-), from*

the root \*trind of *trend, trendle, trindle, trundle*, turn: see *trend*]. A roller; a windlass. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

**trice** (tris), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triced*, ppr. *tricing*. [Formerly also *trise*; *< ME. trisen, trycen, < MLG. trissen, LG. trissen, tryssen, also drisen, drysen, wind up, trice, > G. trissen, trice the spritsail, = Dan. tridsæ, haul by means of a pulley: see trice*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up; tie up or lash by means of a small rope: commonly with *up*.

With trumppez these truly they *trisen* *up* *thaire* saillez.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 832.

The sails were furled with great care, the bunts *triced* up by jiggers, and the jibs stowed in cloth.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 204.

2†. To drag; pull.

By God, out of his sete I wol him *tryce*;

Whan he leest weneth, sonest shal he falle.

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, l. 535.

**trice** (tris), *n.* [*< ME. tryse (in the phrase at a tryse); later also in the phrases at, with, on, or in a trice; appar. lit. 'a pull, jerk,' i. e. a single quick motion, < trice*, *v.* The later form of the phrase in a *trice* looks like an adaptation of the like-meaning Sp. phrase *en un tris*, in a trice (cf. *venir en un tris*, come in an instant; *estar en un tris*, be on the verge; Pg. *em hum triz*, in a trice, *estar por hum triz*, be within a hair's breadth), lit. 'in a crack' (a phrase used in Scotch), *< Sp. tris (= Pg. triz)*, a crack, crash, noise made by the breaking of glass or other brittle things, hence an instant, short time, a trice. According to Stevens (1706), Sp. *tris* is "a barbarous fram'd word signifying nothing of it self but as they make it; thus, *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice, no less barbarous in English"; prob., as the redupl. imitative word, like *trictac*. It is not clear that the Sp. phrase has orig. any connection with the E. phrase.] A very short time; an instant; a moment: only in the phrase *in* (formerly also *at, with, or on*) a *trice*.

The howndis that were of gret prise

Plucked downe dere all at a *trice*.

*Pompadour*, l. 392 (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II. 295).

What makes the waxen forme to be of slender price? But cause with force of fire it melts and wasteth with a *trice*.

*Turberville, To his Friend*.

On a *trice*, so please you,

Even in a dream, were we divided from them.

*Shak., Tempest*, v. 1. 238.

That Structure which was so many Years a rearing was dashed, as it were, in a *Trice*. *Howell, Letters*, l. iii. 30.

In a *trice* the whole room was in an uproar.

*Steele, Tatler*, No. 266.

**tracellular** (tri-sel'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + cellula, a cell: see cellular*]. Having three cells; consisting of three cells.

**tricenarius** (tri-sen'ä-ri-us), *a.* [*Prop. \*tricenarius, < L. tricenarius, containing thirty, thirty years old, < tricen, thirty, thirty at a time, < triginta, thirty: see thirty*. The spelling *tricenarius* is due to confusion with *tricenial*, which contains the element *annus*, year.] Tricenial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

**tricennial** (tri-sen'ä-l), *a.* [*< LL. tricennalis, belonging to thirty years; < LL. tricennium, a space of thirty years, irreg. < L. triceni*, thirty at a time, thirty each (< *triginta, thirty*), + *annus*, year.] Noting thirty, or something marked by the number thirty; specifically, marked by the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years. *Bailey*, 1731.

**tricenarius** (tri-sen'te-nä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. \*tricenarius, \*trecentenarius, three hundred each, < tricen, trecenti, three hundred, < tres (tri-), three, + centum, hundred. Cf. centenary*]. Same as *tricenarius*.

**tricentennial** (tri-sen'ten'ä-l), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. tricent, trecenti, three hundred, + annus, a year. Cf. centennial*]. Same as *tricenarius*.

**tricephalous** (tri-sef'ä-lus), *a.* [*< NL. tricephalus, < Gr. τρικέφαλος, three-headed, < τρεῖς (trei-), three, + κεφαλή, head*]. Having three heads. Compare *tripital*.

**tricephalus** (tri-sef'ä-lus), *n.*; pl. *tricephali* (-li). [*< NL.: see tricephalous*]. In *teratol.*, a three-headed monster.

**triceps** (tri'seps), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. triceps, having three heads, < tres (tri-), three, + caput, head*]. 1. *a.* Three-headed; tripital; specifically, in anat., noting certain muscles which arise by three heads.

II. *n.*; pl. *tricipites* (tri-sip'i-tëz). A tripital or three-headed muscle, which has a triple origin and proceeds to a single insertion; espe-

cially, such a muscle of the fore or hind limb, expressly named as in the following phrases.—**Triceps extensor cruris**, or **triceps femoralis**, the extensor of the leg upon the thigh, and in part the flexor of the thigh upon the pelvis, considered as consisting of three parts—the rectus femoris, arising from the anterior border of the ilium, and the vastus internus and vastus externus, arising from the front and sides of the femur. Also called *quadriceps extensor cruris* when the crureus muscle is considered as distinct from the vastus externus. The single tendon incloses the patella, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the tibia. See third cut under *muscle*.—**Triceps extensor cubiti**, or **triceps humeralis**, the three-headed muscle which extends the forearm upon the arm, and draws the humerus backward. It is composed of a long or scapular head, arising from the axillary border of the scapula, and an inner and outer or two short heads, arising from the back of the humerus, separated by the musculospiral groove and nerve and superior profunda artery; the three are inserted together into the olecranon. Also called *triceps brachii*. See third cut under *muscle*.

**tricerion** (tri-së'ri-on), *n.* [*< LGr. τριήριον, < Gr. τρεῖς (trei-), three, + κηρῶς, wax, a wax-taper: see cere*]. A candlestick with three lights, symbolizing the Trinity: used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *dicerion*.

**trich** (trik), *v. t.* [*< ME. trichen, trichen, < OF. tricher, trichier, trichier, deceive, trick, = It. truccare, deceive, prob. < L. tricar, trifle, act deceitfully, trick, < trice, trifles. Hence ult. E. treacher, treachery, etc. Cf. trick*, *v.* and *n.*] To deceive; trick.

Nu thu seest that ha habbeth *trichet* te as treitres.

*Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

**Trichadinæ** (trik-ä-din'ë), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Trichas (-ad-) + -inæ*]. A subfamily of *Mniotiltidae*, composed of the genera *Trichas* and *Oporornis*. *G. R. Gray*. [*Rare*].

**trichangia** (tri-kan'ji-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. θρίξ (trich-), hair, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel*]. The capillary blood-vessels.

**trichangiectasia, trichangiectasis** (tri-kan'ji-ek-tä'si-ä, tri-kan-ji-ek-tä'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. θρίξ (trich-), hair, + ἐκτασις, extension: see ectasis*]. Dilatation of the capillary blood-vessels.

**Trichas** (tri'kas), *n.* [*< Gr. τριχάς, a bird of the thrush kind*]. In *ornith.*: (a) Same as *Criniger* of Temminck. This name was proposed by Gloger in 1827, the same year that Swainson named the following. The two genera have no connection. See cut under *Criniger*.

(b) A genus of American warblers, giving name to the subfamily *Trichadinæ*: same as *Geothlypis*. The common Maryland yellowthroat used to be called *T. marilandica*; it is now known as *G. trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

**trichatrophia** (trik-ä-trö'f-i-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. θρίξ (trich-), hair, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see atrophy*]. A brittle condition of the hair, with atrophy of the bulbs.

**Trichechidæ** (tri-kek'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*< Trichechus + -idæ*]. 1. A family of pinniped mammals, named from the genus *Trichechus*; the walrus. Also *Rosmaridæ, Odobenidæ*, and (incorrectly) *Trichechidæ*.—2†. A family of sirenians: same as *Manatidæ*.

**trichechine** (trik'e-kin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Trichechus + -ine*]. 1. *a.* Resembling or related to the walrus; or of pertaining to the *Trichechidæ*.

II. *n.* A walrus.

**Trichechodon** (tri-kek'ö-don), *n.* [*< NL., < Trichechus + Gr. ὄδον (ödon-) = E. tooth*. Cf. *trichechodont*]. A genus of fossil walrus, whose tusks occur in the red clay of Suffolk. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecodon*.

**trichechodont** (tri-kek'ö-dont), *a.* [*< NL. Trichechus + Gr. ὄδον (ödon-) = E. tooth*]. In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition in which, by confluence of tubercles, the molar crowns present two or more transverse crests. It occurs in the manatee (*Trichechus* (a)), elephant, dinotherium, and some marsupials.

**trichechoid** (trik'e-koid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

**Trichechoidea** (trik-e-koi'dë-ä), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Trichechus + -oidea*]. 1. Same as *Manatoidæ*.—2. Same as *Rosmaroidæ*.

**Trichechus** (trik'e-kus), *n.* [*< NL., irreg. < Gr. θρίξ (trich-), hair, + ἔχειν, have*]. A Linnean genus of mammals, including the manatee and the walrus in unnatural association. Specifically—(a) Restricted to the manatees, and giving name to the family *Trichechidæ*; 2: same as *Manatus*. (b) Restricted to the walrus, and made type of the family *Trichechidæ*, 1: same as *Rosmarus* and *Odobenus*. Also, incorrectly, *Trichechus*.

**trichierie**, *n.* A Middle English form of *treachery*.

**Trichia** (trik'i-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. θρίξ (trich-), hair*]. 1. A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Trichiaceæ*. *Haller*.—2. [*l. c.*] A folding inward of the eyelashes; entropion. Also *trichiasis*.







2. [l. c.] The detached hectocotylized third left arm of the male argonaut, deposited in the pallial cavity of the female, and regarded as a parasite by Delle Chiaje, who called it *Trichocephalus acclabularis*, making the word a pseudogeneric name. See cut under *Argonautida*.

**trichoclados** (tri-kok'la-dós), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τριχ-* (*tri-*), three, + *κλάδος*, branch.] Trifid or trichotomous, as the cladi or branches of a cladome. See *trichome*. *Syllabus*.

**Trichocladus** (tri-kok'la-dus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), so called with ref. to the woolly branches, *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *κλάδος*, branch.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Hamamelidæ*, distinguished from the type genus *Hamamelis* by mucronate anthers, and flowers with the parts in fives. The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are evergreen shrubs with opposite or alternate entire leaves, and white flowers densely aggregated into small terminal heads, bearing long narrow petals with revolute margins, the pistillate flowers apetalous. *T. ellipticus* is remarkable for the reddish wool clothing the under surface of the leaves; and *T. crinitus*, the hairbranch-tree, for its branchlets and petioles, which are hirsute with blackish hairs.

2. [l. c.] In *zool.*, a trichocladose sponge-spicule.

**trichoclasia** (tri-kō-klā'si-ä), *n.* [*<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *κλάσις*, a fracture.] A brittle condition of the hair. Also *trichoclasia*.

**trichocryptosis** (tri-kō-krip-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the hair-follicles.

**trichocyst** (tri-kō-sist), *n.* [*<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *κύστις*, bladder; see *cyst*.] A hair-cell; one of the minute rod-like or hair-like bodies developed in the subcuticular layer of many infusorians: so named by G. J. Allman in 1855. They represent or resemble the cnidæ or thread-cells of coelenterates.

**trichocystic** (tri-kō-sis'tik), *a.* [*<* *trichocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of trichocysts: as, a *trichocystic* formation.

**Trichoda** (tri-kō'dä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *τριχώδης*, contr. of *τριχούδης*, like a hair, *<* *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, established by O. F. Müller in 1786, giving name to the former family *Trichodidae* (or *Trichodina*). Many animalcules have been referred to this genus which are now excluded from it. It is now placed in the family *Ophryotrocha*, and retained for such species as *T. carinatum*, found in putrid infusions, and *T. pium*, of pond-water. These closely resemble forms of *Enchelys*, but have a minute vibratile membrane inclosed in the oral fossa. They are free-swimming, elastic, but of somewhat persistent ovate or pyriform figure, with the mouth at the obliquely truncated anterior end, approached by an oval peristome; the general cuticular surface is finely ciliated throughout, and a circlet of longer cilia surrounds the oral fossa.

**Trichodectes** (tri-kō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *δέκτηρ*, taker, *<* *δέκτωρ*, *δέχεται*, receive, take.] A genus of mallophagous insects. *T. sphaerocephalus* is the red-headed sheep-louse, found in the wool of sheep in Europe and America. See *sheep-louse*, 2.

**Trichodon** (tri-kō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829, after Steller), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *ὀδών* (*odon*) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Trichodontidae*. *T. stellieri*, the sand-fish, is found in Alaska and south to California. See cut under *sand-fish*.

**Trichodontidae** (tri-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichodon* (*t*) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trichodon*; the sand-fishes.

**trichodontoid** (tri-kō-don'toid), *n. and a. I.* *n.* A fish of the family *Trichodontidae*.

**II. a.** Of, or having characters of, the *Trichodontidae*.

**trichogen** (tri-kō-jen), *n.* [*<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *-γενής*, producing; see *-gen*.] A substance or preparation used for promoting the growth of the hair.

**trichogenous** (tri-kō-jē-nus), *a.* [As *trichogen* + *-ous*.] Encouraging the growth of hair.

**Trichoglossidae** (tri-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichoglossus* + *-idae*.] The *Trichoglossinæ* ranked as a family.

**Trichoglossinæ** (tri-kō-glo-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidae*, typified by the genus *Trichoglossus*, and inexact synonymy with *Loriinæ*, or including the latter; the brush-tongued parakeets, among the small parrots called *lories* and *lorikeets*. With the exception of the genus *Corylis* or *Loriculus* (usually put here, but probably belonging elsewhere), these parakeets have the tongue brushy, beset with papillæ or filaments, and used for licking the nectar of flowers and the soft pulp of fruits. There are more than 80 species, characteristic of the Australian regions and Polynesia, but also extending into the Malay countries. They are among the smaller parrots, and of chiefly green

or red colors. One set of species has a short broad tail; these are the broad-tailed lories, as of the genera *Dunalcia* and *Ceriphilus* (see cut under *dunalcia*); but the most characteristic representatives are wedge-tailed.

**trichoglossine** (tri-kō-glos'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichoglossinæ*.

**Trichoglossus** (tri-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The leading genus of *Trichoglossinæ*, used with varying limits; the lories most properly so called. All are brush-tongued and wedge-tailed; they are of moderate or small size, and



Swainson's Lory. *Trichoglossus niger-hollandicus*.

chiefly green and red. The genus in a usual acceptation contains about 40 species, or half of the *Trichoglossinæ*. Swainson's lory of Australia is a characteristic example, mostly green, beautifully varied with red, blue, and yellow.

**Trichogramma** (tri-kō-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), *<* *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *γραμμα*, a writing.] A curious genus of hymenopterous



*Trichogramma minuta*.  
a, fly with wings folded; b, front wing; c, hind wing; d, leg.  
e, antenna. (All enlarged.)

parasites, of the family *Chalcididae*, and typical of the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. One rare species is known in Europe, but several are found in North America, where the individuals are extremely abundant, as of *T. minuta*. They are all parasitic in the eggs of lepidopterous insects and of sawflies.

**Trichogramminæ** (tri-kō-gra-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. O. Howard, 1885), *<* *Trichogramma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenoptera, of the family *Chalcididae*, containing the smallest species of the family, characterized by their three-jointed tarsi (thus forming the section *Trimera*) and the regular fringe of minute bristles on the wings. They vary in color from bright yellow to reddish brown, and are all parasitic in the eggs of other insects. Also *Trichogrammatoidæ* (Förster, 1856). See cut under *Trichogramma*.

**trichogyne** (tri-kō-jin), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a long thin hair-like sac springing from the trichophoric part of the procarp of certain cryptogams, and serving as a receptive organ of reproduction. See *procarp*, *Floridæ*.

**trichogynic** (tri-kō-jin'ik), *a.* [*<* *trichogyne* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the trichogyne.

**trichologia** (tri-kō-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. as if *τριχολογία*, *<* *τριχόλον*, pluck hairs (as a symptom), *<* *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *λέγω*, gather, pick.] Carphologia.

**trichology** (tri-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [*<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science treating of the anatomy, diseases, function, etc., of the hair.

**trichoma** (tri-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *τριχῶμα*, a growth of hair, *<* *τριχόν*, furnish or cover with hair, *<* *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair.] 1. In *pathol.*, an affection of the hair, otherwise called *plica*.—2. In *bot.*, one of the cellular filaments which form the substance of a suborder of algae, the *Nostochineæ*. Farlow, *Marine Algae*, p. 11.

**Trichomanes** (tri-kom'a-nēs), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *<* Gr. *τριχουανές*, a kind of fern (cf. *τριχομανία*, a passion for long hair, *τριχομανεύς*, have a passion for long hair), *<* *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad. Cf. the *E.* names *bristle-fern*

and *maidenhair*.] A large genus of hymenophyllaceous ferns, having the sori marginal, terminating a vein, and more or less sunken in the frond. The sporangia are sessile on the lower part of a cylindrical, filiform, usually elongated receptacle, and



Bristle-fern. *Trichomanes radicans*.

the indusia are tubular or funnel-shaped, and entire or two-lipped at the mouth. About 100 species are known, natives of tropical and temperate countries, including two in the southern United States. All are popularly called *bristle-ferns*. See *bristle-fern*, and cut (e) under *sorus*.

**trichomaphyte** (tri-kom'a-fit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τριχῶμα*, a growth of hair (see *trichoma*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A cryptogamic growth which was formerly thought to be the cause of trichoma.

**trichomatose** (tri-kom'a-tōs), *a.* [*<* *trichoma* (*t*) + *-ose*.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma: said of hair.

**trichome** (tri-kōm), *n.* [*<* NL. *trichoma*, *q. v.*] An outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair, scale, bristle, or prickle. These may be very various in form and function, but morphologically they have a common origin.

**Trichomonadidae** (tri-kō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idae*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, characterized by the tapering form posteriorly, and the development of several flagella and bodies like trichocysts at the anterior extremity.

**Trichomonas** (tri-kom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1838), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *μονάς*, single.] The typical genus of *Trichomonadidae*. *T. vaginalis* infests the cockchafer. *T. vaginalis* is found in the secretions of the human vagina.

**trichomycosis** (tri-kō-mi-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *μύκησις*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Same as *trinea*.

**Trichomycteridae** (tri-kō-mik-te-r'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichomycterus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes: same as *Pygidiidae*.

**Trichomycterinæ** (tri-kō-mik-te-r'i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichomycterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trichomycteroid fishes, with the dorsal fin posterior, and behind the ventrals when the latter are present. It includes most species of the family. Also *Trichomycterina* and *Pygidiinæ*.

**trichomycterine** (tri-kō-mik-te'r-in), *a. and n. I. a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycterina*.

**II. n.** A fish of the subfamily *Trichomycterinæ*.

**trichomycteroid** (tri-kō-mik-te'-roid), *a. and n. I. a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycteridae*.

**II. n.** A fish of the family *Trichomycteridae*. **Trichomycterus** (tri-kō-mik-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *μυκτήρ*, nostril.] Same as *Pygidium*, 2.

**Trichonotidae** (tri-kō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Trichonotus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Trichonotus*.

**trichonotoid** (tri-kō-nō'toid), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or relating to the *Trichonotidae*.

**II. n.** A fish of the family *Trichonotidae*.

**Trichonotus** (tri-kō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), *<* Gr. *θρίξ* (*tri-*), hair, + *νότος*, back.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichonotidae*: so called from the long filamentous anterior dorsal ray of *T. setigerus*, the original species. The body is long and subcylindrical, with



vided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; also, dividing a genus into three species.

**trichotomously** (tri-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a trichotomous manner; in three parts.

**trichotomy** (tri-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *τρίχα*, in three, + *ζούω*, *ζωμαι*, *ζωω*, cut.] Division into three parts; specifically, in *theol.*, division of human nature into body (*soma*), soul (*psyche*), and spirit (*pneuma*).

His [Aristotle's] *trichotomy* into hypotheses, definitions, and axioms. *Barrow, Math. Lects.*, viii

**trichotriæne** (trik-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *τρίχη*, in three (< *τρι* (*tri*), three). + *τρίαντα*, a trident: see *trium*.] Of sponge-spicules, a trichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus the three cladi of which trifurcate. See *triæne*, *Sollas*.

**trichroic** (tri-kro'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *τρίχρως*, *τρίχρως*, also *τρίχρος*, three-colored (*< τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρῶς*, (*χρῶς*, color), + *-ic*.] Possessing the property of trichroism. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones*, p. 167.

**trichroism** (Tr'krō-izm), *n.* [*trichroic* + *-ism*.] The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colors in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light. It is due to the different degrees of absorption in the three directions. The more general term *pleochroism* is often employed.

**trichromatic** (tri-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *τριχρώματωρ*, three-colored: see *trichromic*.] Characterized by three colors; in a specific sense, having the three fundamental color-sensations of red, green, and purple, as the normal eye, in distinction from a color-blind eye, which can perceive only two of the fundamental colors.

**trichromic** (trī-krō'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *τρεῖς* (*trei-*), three, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Pertaining to three colors; trichromatic.

**trichronous** (trī'krō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *τρίχρονος*, of three times or measures, *<* *τρίς* (*tri-*), three, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing three times or more; trisemic.

**ricing-line** (trī'sing-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a line used to trice up any object, either to stow it or to get it out of the way.

**tricinium** (tri-sin'i-um), *n.* [LL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *canere*, sing.] A musical composition for three voices; a trio.

**tricipital** (tri-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*L. triceps* (*tricipit-*), three-headed (see *triceps*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, three-headed; having three origins: as, a *tricipital* muscle. See *triceps*.

**trīcircular** (trī-sér'kū-lār), *a.* Referring to three circles.—**Tricircular** **coordinates**, homogeneous point-coordinates for a plane, each of which is equal to the distance of a point relatively to a fixed coordinate circle divided by the radius of the circle. A linear equation in such coordinates expresses a circle orthogonal to the "radical circle" which is orthogonal to the three coordinate circles; a quadric equation expresses a bicircular quartic; etc.—**Tricircular geometry**, geometry treated by means of tricircular coordinates.

**trick**<sup>1</sup> (trik), *v.* [(*a*) Prob. an altered form, reverting to the orig. unassibilated form, of *trich* (mod. E. prop. spelled *\*tritch*). < ME. *tri-*

*trick*, *tricken* (also perhaps unassibled \**trick-*), < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier* (also perhaps unassibled \**triquer*, \**trichier*), deceive, *trick* (cf. Pr. *tric*, deceit), = It. *tricare*, cheat, < L. *tricare*, ML. also *tricare*, trifle, act deceitfully, < *trix*, trifles, toys (see *trick*, *treacher*, *treachery*; cf. *trick*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, in the sense of 'trifle, toy'); (b) the word, as a noun, being apparently influenced by, if not in part derived from, MD.

*trek*, D. *trek*, a trick (een *slimme trek*, a cunning trick, *jemand eenen trek speelen*, play one's trick, etc.), a word not having the orig. meaning of 'trick' or 'deceit,' but a particular use of MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a pull, draft, tug, line, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw: see *trick*<sup>3</sup>, and cf. *crack*<sup>1</sup>. (Cf. F. *trigaud*, crafty, artful, cunning, *trigauderie*, a sly trick. The words spelled *trick* have been confused in popular apprehension and in the dictionaries, and the senses are entangled. See *trick*<sup>2</sup>, *trick*<sup>3</sup>, *trick*<sup>4</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To deceive by trickery; cozen; cheat.

To be wrapt soft and warm in fortune's smock  
When she . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.  
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, i. 1.

He was tricked out of the money while he was writing a receipt for it, and sent away without a farthing.  
*Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iv. 1.*

To bring, render, or induce by trickery; beguile; inveigle; cajole.

They were thus *tricked* of their present.  
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, ii.

... ..



Several members of Congress had previously complained that the demagogical scheme of 1872 had been pushed surreptitiously through the courses of its passage. Congress having been *tricked* into accepting it, doing it scarcely knew what.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., iii.

**II. intrans.** 1. To use trickery, deception, or imposture.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,  
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.  
Dryden, To Granville.

2. To juggle; play.

We may *trick* with the word life in its dozen senses until we are weary of *tricking*. . . but one fact remains true throughout. . . that we do not, properly speaking, love life at all, but living. R. L. Stevenson, As Pity.

3+. To toy; handle idly.

The muses forbid that I should restrain your meddling, whom I see already busy with the title and *tricking* over the leaves.  
B. Jonson, Catiline, To the Reader.

**trick<sup>1</sup>** (trik), *n.* [*< trick<sup>1</sup>, v.; prob. in part < MD. treck, D. trek, a trick, a pull, draft, etc.: see trick<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. track<sup>1</sup>.]* 1. A crafty or fraudulent device; a deceitful expedient; an artifice; a stratagem.

There is some *trick* in this, and you must know it,  
And be an agent too.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

But you see they have some *tricks* to cousin God, as before to cousin the Diuill. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

O, the rare *tricks* of a Machiavellian!

Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

2. A feat or an exhibition of skill or dexterity, as in juggling or sleight of hand.

He can do *tricks* with his toes, wind silk and thread pearl with them.  
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Entertain any puppy that comes, like a tumbler, with the same *tricks* over and over.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. A roguish or mischievous performance; a prank; a practical joke; a hoax.

If I be served such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's gift.  
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 7.

To play a *trick* and make some one or other look foolish was held the most pointed form of wit throughout the back regions of the manor. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xii.

4. A foolish, vicious, or disgraceful act; with disparaging or contemptuous force.

Didst thou ever see me do such a *trick*?

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 43.

I hope you don't mean to forsake it; that will be but a kind of a mongrel cur's *trick*.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

5. A peculiar art; skill; adroitness; knack.

Here's fine revolution, an we had the *trick* to see't.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 99.

In a little while the *trick* of walking on the edge of the water close to the side wall had been learned.

The Century, XXXIX. 220.

6. A peculiar trait, manner, habit, or practice; a characteristic; a peculiarity; a mannerism.

In you a wildness is a noble *trick*,

And cherish'd in ye, and all men must love it.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

What shall I say of the manifold and strange fashions of the garments that are used now-a-days? . . . Sometime we follow the fashion of the Frenchmen. Another time we will have a *trick* of the Spaniards.

Beacon, Early Writings (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 204.

We've a *trick*, we young fellows, you may have been told, Of talking (in public) as if we were old.

O. W. Holmes, The Boys.

7. A trace; a suggestion; a reminder.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face.

Shak., K. John, i. 1. 85.

8. Something pretended or unreal; a semblance; an illusion.

Truth itself is in her head as dull

And useless as a candle in a scull.

And all her love of God a groundless claim,

A *trick* upon the canvas, painted flame.

Courper, Conversation, l. 782.

In this poor *trick* of paint

You see the semblance, incomplete and faint,

Of the two-fronted Future.

Whittier, The Panorama.

9. Any small article; a toy; a knickknack; a trifle; a trap; a mere nothing; sometimes applied to a child. [Obsolete or provincial U. S.]

Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,

A knack, a toy, a *trick*, a baby's cap.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 67.

The women of this country were about an hundred *tricks* and trifles about them. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 64.

Camp *tricks* should be kept in their places, not thrown helter skelter, or left lying where last used.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 640.

Vainly the mother tried to hush the child; the prisoner called out, "Gimme the little *trick*, Sis; she jess wants to get tuh me."

The Century, XII. 219.

10. In card-playing, the cards collectively which are played in one round. In whist and many other card-games the number of tricks taken makes up the score

on which the winning or losing of the game depends. A *whist* trick is complete when the cards are turned and quitted.

Here's a *trick* of discarded cards of us! we were rank'd with coats as long as old master lived.

Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

When in doubt, win the *trick*.

Hoyle, Twenty-four Rules for Beginners, xii.

11. *Naut.*, a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm, generally two hours.

This night it was my turn to steer, or, as the sailors say, my *trick* at the helm, for two hours.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 29.

12. A watch. Tuff's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon (1798). [Thieves' slang.] The odd *trick*. See odd.

To know a *trick* worth two of that, to know of some better contrivance or expedient.

Nay, by God, soft, I know a *trick* worth two of that, i' faith.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 41.

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho, ho! No, no. We know a *trick* worth two of that.

Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

To serve one a *trick*. See *serve* 1. Tricks of the trade, the expedients, artifices, and dodges of a craft or business; devices or stratagems intended to attract custom or to gain some advantage over one's customers or one's rivals. = *Syn.* 1. *Manoeuvre, Stratagem*, etc. (see *artifice*), fraud, imposition, imposture, deception, fetch.

**trick<sup>2</sup>** (trik), *v. t.* [Prob. another use of *trick<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, as derived from the noun in the sense 'a dexterous artifice,' or 'a touch.' Cf. also *trick<sup>4</sup>*. According to some, < *W. treciaw*, furnish or harness, *trick* out, < *tree*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; trim; deck; prank; specifically, to arrange, dress, or decorate, especially in a fanciful way, as the person or the hair: often followed by *out* or *up*.

For he [Cato] found not his Country . . . utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the Pilot to take the sterne in hand, and govern the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sailes, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 624.

The Canari put their wives to the drudgery abroad, whiles themselves spin, weave, *trick* up themselves, and performe other womanish functions at home.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 885.

The women celebrated of old for their beauties yet carry that fame. . . They have then head *trick* with tassels and flowers.

Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

A country playhouse, some rude barn  
*Tricked* out for that proud use.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

**trick<sup>3</sup>** (trik), *v. t.* [*< MD. trecken, D. trekken*, pull, draw lines, delineate, sketch, = *OFries. trekka, tregga*, North Fries. *trecke, tracke* = *LG. trekken* = *MHG. trecken* = *Dan. trække*, draw; a causal form of *OHG. trehhan*, *MHG. brechen*, pull, push, shove. From the same source are ult. *E. track<sup>1</sup>*, and *tricker*, now *trigger*. Cf. also *trek* and *trick<sup>1</sup>*. This verb seems to have been confused with *trick<sup>2</sup>*, deck; cf. *trickment*.] In *her*: (a) To draw, as a bearing or a collection of bearings, or a whole escutcheon or achievement of arms. The word implies the representation graphically of armorial bearings in any sense, and should be used instead of *blazon*, which properly means to describe in words.

They are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

(b) Especially, to draw in black and white only, without color, or to sketch slightly, whether a bearing or a whole achievement.

This seal was exhibited to the Heralds at their Visitation of Northants, 1618, "antiquum Sigillum argenteum," and is *tricked* in their original MS.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., v. 33.

**trick<sup>4</sup>**, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *trig<sup>1</sup>*.

In two bows that I have, . . . the one is quick of cast, *trick*, and trim both for pleasure and profit; the other is a lug, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 14.

But tell me, wench, hast done 't so *trick* indeed  
That heaven itself may wonder at the deed?

Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

**trick-dagger** (trik'dag'ér), *n.* A dagger the blade of which slips back into the hilt.

**tricker<sup>1</sup>** (trik'ér), *n.* [*< trick<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *tratcher*.] One who tricks; a cheat; a trickster.

**tricker<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *trigger*.—**Tricker firelock**, a hand-firearm of the close of the reign of Charles I., so called because discharged by pulling a trigger or trigger. See *tricker-lock*. Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., XL. 255.

**tricker-lock** (trik'ér-lok), *n.* A gun-lock arranged with a tricker or trigger of any description.

Match-tricker locks and wheel-tricker locks were in use in the seventeenth century.

**trickery** (trik'ér-i), *n.* [*< trick<sup>1</sup> + -ery<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *trachery* (ME. *tracherie*, < *OF. tracherie*, etc.).] The practice of tricks or deceits; artifice; imposture.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful *trickery*, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skillful agents.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

**trickily** (trik'i-li), *adv.* In a tricky manner; trickishly.

**trickiness** (trik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being tricky or trickish; trickishness.

The right of the blind to ask charity lapses if it becomes a mere business and with all the *trickiness* by which a street business is sometimes characterised.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 396.

**tricking<sup>1</sup>** (trik'ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of trick<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Practising or playing tricks; tricky; deceitful; artful.

Go get thee gone, and by thyself

Devise some *tricking* game.

Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 383).

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with.

Cook, Second Voyage, ii. 7.

**tricking<sup>2</sup>** (trik'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of trick<sup>2</sup>, v.*] Articles of outfit; appurtenances, especially ornamental trifles.

Go get us properties,

And *tricking* for our fairies.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 78.

**tricking<sup>3</sup>** (trik'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of trick<sup>3</sup>, v.*] In *her*., a graphic representation of heraldic bearings or an entire achievement. See *trick<sup>3</sup>*.

Arms verbally and technically described are blazoned; the verbal description is the blazon; if they are drawn in pen or pencil in monochrome, showing the lines of tincture, they are said to be "*tricked*"; such a drawing is a *tricking*; if they are given in gold and colours, they are illuminated or painted.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 414.

**trickish** (trik'ish), *a.* [*< trick<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Given to or characterized by trickery; deceitful; artful.

So loose and slippery and *trickish* way of reasoning.

Ep. Atterbury, To Pope, March 26, 1721.

The chimpanzee . . . is extremely kind to children, showing no *trickish* or malicious temper, even endeavoring to amuse them, and induce them to play.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

= *Syn.* Deceptive, roguish. See  *cunning* 1.

**trickishly** (trik'ish-li), *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; deceitfully.

**trickishness** (trik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being trickish, deceitful, or artful.

Charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*.

V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxiv.

**trickle** (trik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trickled*, ppr. *trickling*. [*< ME. triklen, triklen, trekelen*; prob. a var. of *striken* (with which it interchanges). *trickle*, freq. of *striken*, rarely ME. *triken*, go: see *strike*. In mod. times the word has been regarded as connected with *trill*. Cf. Sc. *trinkle*, also *trintle*, *trickle*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To flow in a small interrupted stream; run down in drops: as, water *trickles* from the eaves.

The red blade *trickled* to his knee.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 122. (Halliwell.)

Nay! ful of sorow thou now me seest;

The teeris *triklen* down on my face,

For "filius regis mortuus est."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 207.

2. To let fall a liquid in drops or small broken streams; drip.

The three tall fireplaces . . . make one think of the groups that must formerly have gathered there—of all the wet boot-soles, the *trickling* doublets, the stiffened fingers, the rheumatic shanks.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 121.

3. To pass or flow gently like a small stream.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

**II. trans.** To cause to trickle; pour or shed in small, slow streams.

With adroit and tender hands they aided the doctor, and *trickled* stimulants down her throat.

C. Reade, Hard Cash, xxxvii.

**trickle** (trik'l), *n.* [*< trickle, v.*] 1. A trickling stream; a rill.

Delicious as *trickles*

Of wine poured at mass-time.

Browning, Another Way of Love.

2+. See the quotation.

*Cacarelle* [It.], the *trickles* or dung of sheepe, goats, rats, or conies.

Florio, 1598.

**tricklet** (trik'let), *n.* [*< trickle + -et.*] A small, trickling stream; a rill.

My business lay in the two Anstruthers. A *tricklet* of a stream divides them, spanned by a bridge.

R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

**trick-line** (trik'lin), *n.* *Theat.*, a cord, made very strong and smooth, used in the working of pantomimic changes.

**trickly<sup>1</sup>** (trik'li), *adv.* [*< trick<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] Neatly; deftly; cleverly.



mode of reclining at table.

**trichile** (tri-kī'le), *n.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιον, three, + *κλίνω*, incline, bend, + *-ic*.] In *crystal*, pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other; specifically, appellative of a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and their intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal.

**trichin** (tri-kīn), *n.* [*Gr.* τριχίτις, trichitis, a disease of the eye, + *-in*.] See *trichin* under *trichinosis*.

**trichinium** (tri-kīn'i-um), *n.* [*L.* trichinium, *Gr.* τριχίνιον, also τριχίνιος, a dining-room with three couches, *τρίκλιος*, with three couches, *τρίκλιος*, a couch; see *clina*.] Among the Romans, the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner-table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of *trichinium*, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually had three persons, and thus three or four persons were seated together. The persons while taking their food lay very nearly flat on their breasts. See *accubitus*.

**trichinosis** (tri-kīn'ō-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* τριχίνιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-osis*, a disease, + *-ia*.] Same as *trichin*.

**trichococcus** (tri-kōk'us), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχόκος, with three grains or berries, *τρίκωπος* (tri-kōpōs), three, + *-ococcus*, a berry.] In *bot.*, having or consisting of three cocci or carpels.

**tricholite** (tri-kōl'it), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ite*, a seat, side.] Same as *trichine*.

**tricol** (tri-kōl), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three grains or berries, *τρίκωπος* (tri-kōpōs), three, + *-ol*, a berry.] In *bot.*, having or consisting of three cocci or carpels.

**tricol** (tri-kōl), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ol*, a seat, side.] Same as *trichine*.

**tricolon** (tri-kōl'on), *n.*; pl. *tricolae* (-lā). [*NL.*, *Gr.* τριχίλιον, having three members, *τρίκωπος* (tri-kōpōs), three, + *κλόν*, member.] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, a period consisting of three cola.

**tricolor** (tri-kōl'or), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* tricolore = *Sp.* tricolor (cf. *Pg.* tricolorato), *L.* tricolor, three-colored, *tres* (tri-), three, + *color*, color.] *I. a.* Three-colored; tricolored: in zoology correlated with *bicolor* and *unicolor*.

The *tricolor* was added to the two colors of the Parisian cockade—red and blue—white, the color which was that of the king. This was the *tricolor* cockade adopted on July 26, 1789. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., N. 157.

**II. n.** A flag composed of three colors in large masses equal or nearly equal, as the national flags of Italy and Mexico; especially, the flag of France adopted during the Revolution, consisting of three equal parts—blue next the mast, red at the fly, and white between, or, in heraldic language, palewise of three pieces, azure, argent, and gules. The red and blue represented the colors of the city of Paris.

Wetask of . . . the libes and tricolor of France.

*Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 3.*

**tricolored, tricoloured** (tri-kōl'ord), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ol*, a seat, side.] Having three colors: as, a *tricolored* flag. *Tricolored violet*, the pansy.

**tricolorous** (tri-kōl'or-us), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ous*.] Same as *tricolor*.

**Triconodon** (tri-kōn'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*: see *triconodont*.] A genus of mammals of the Purbeck beds in England, typical of the family *Triconodontidae*. *T. morleyi* is a species founded on a mandibular ramus about 1½ inches long.

**triconodont** (tri-kōn'ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-odont*, a tooth.] Having three conical cusps, as molars; having such molars, as mammals of the genus *Triconodon* and related forms.

**Triconodontidae** (tri-kōn'ō-don'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*: Marsh, 1887, *Triconodontidae* (-t) + *-idae*.] A family of supposed marsupials of the Jurassic period, typified by the genus *Triconodon*. They have molars with three stout erect cusps each, and a strong internal cingulum, stout canines, and semiproboscoid or erect incisors.

**triconsonantal** (tri-kōn'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [*L.* triconsonantal, three, + *consonant* (-s), consonant, + *-al*.] Composed of or containing three consonants.

The *triconsonantal* has been evolved out of a biconsonantal root. *Smith's Bible Dict.*, Confusion of Tongues.

**triconsonantic** (tri-kōn'sō-nan'tik), *a.* [*L.* triconsonantic, three, + *consonant* (-t)-s, consonant, + *-ic*.] Same as *triconsonantal*.

The root of the Semitic verb is always triliteral, or rather triconsonantic.

**tricorn** (tri-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* tricorn = *Sp.* *Pg.* *tricorn*, *L.* *tricornis*, three-horned, *tres* (tri-), three, + *cornu*, horn.] *I. a.* Having three horns or horn-like processes.

**II. n.** A hat with three points or horns; a cocked hat having the brim folded upward

against the crown on three sides, producing three angles; hence, by popular misapplication, the hat worn by the French gendarmes, which has only two points: usually written as French, *tricorn*. See cut 13 under *hat*.

**tricorned** (tri-kōr'nēd), *a.* [*L.* *tres* (tri-), three, + *E. cornered*.] Three-cornered. [Rare.]

The staggering stalks of the Buckwheat grow red with ripeness, and tip their tops with clustering *tricorned* kernels. *D. G. Mitchell, Dream Life, Autumn.*

**tricornigerous** (tri-kōr-nij'e-rus), *a.* [*LL.* *tricorniger*, bearing three horns or points, *L.* *tres* (tri-), three, + *cornu*, horn, + *gerere*, bear.] Having three horns.

**tricornute** (tri-kōr'nūt), *a.* [*L.* *tres* (tri-), three, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute*. Cf. *tricorn*.] In *entom.*, having three horn-like processes; tricornigerous. *Westwood*.

**tricornuted** (tri-kōr'nūtēd), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ed*.] Same as *tricornute*.

**tricorporal** (tri-kōr'pō-ral), *a.* [*L.* *tricorporalis*, *Gr.* τριχίλιος, having three bodies, *tres* (tri-), three, + *corpus* (corpōs), body: see *corporal*.] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate*.

**tricorporate** (tri-kōr'pō-rāt), *a.* [*L.* *tricorpor*, having three bodies, + *-ate*.] In *her.*, having three bodies with only one head common to the three: as, a lion *tricorporate*. The head is usually in the center of the field, and the bodies radiate, two toward the dexter and sinister chiefs, the third toward the base.

**tricorporated** (tri-kōr'pō-rātēd), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ed*.] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate*.

**tricostate** (tri-kōs'tāt), *a.* [*L.* *tres* (tri-), three, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] *1.* In *bot.*, having three ribs from the base; three-ribbed.—*2.* In *zool.*, having three costae or raised lines.

**tricot** (trē'kō), *n.* [*F.*, knitting, *Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ic*.] *1.* A fabric made of yarn or woolen thread, knitted by hand; also, a similar material made by machines in which the hand-knitting is imitated. Compare *jersey*.—*2.* A cloth used for women's garments.

**tricot-stitch** (trē'kō-stieh), *n.* One of the stitches of crochet: a simple stitch producing a plain rectilinear pattern. Also called *railway-stitch*.

**tricotyledonous** (tri-kōt-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having three cotyledons or seed-leaves.

**tricrotic** (tri-krot'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ic*.] Having three beats: used with reference to the normal pulse-tracing. *Tricrotic pulse*, a pulse showing three marked elevations on the descending limb of the curve traced from it.

**tricrotism** (tri-krō'tizm), *n.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ism*.] The state of being tricrotic: used of the pulse. See cut under *sphygmogram*.

**tricrotous** (tri-krō'tus), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ous*.] Same as *tricrotic*.

**tricurral** (tri-kūr'al), *a.* [*L.* *tres* (tri-), three, + *crura* (crur-), leg: see *crural*.] Having three branches or legs from a common center.

The macrospores are marked on one hemisphere with a *tricurral* line.

*Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 915.*

**tric-trac**, *n.* See *trick-track*.

**tricuspid** (tri-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *tricus-pide*, *L.* *tricuspis* (*tricuspid*-), having three points, *tres* (tri-), three, + *cuspis*, point: see *cuspid*.] *I. a.* Having three cusps or points: specifically noting the valvular arrangement in the right ventricle of the heart, guarding the auriculoventricular orifice, in distinction from the *bicuspid* (or mitral) valves in the left ventricle. This valve consists of three segments, or there are three valves of a triangular or trapezoidal shape, each formed by a fold of the lining membrane of the heart, and strengthened by a layer of fibrous tissue which may also contain contractile fibers. See cut II. under *heart*.—*Tricuspid murmur*, in *pathol.*, a murmur heard in tricuspid valvular disease. *Tricuspid teeth*. See *tooth*. *Tricuspid valvular disease*, disease of the tricuspid valve.

**II. n.** *1.* A tricuspid valve of the heart.—*2.* A tricuspid tooth: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid*.

**tricuspidal** (tri-kus'pi-dal), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-al*.] *1.* Same as *tricuspid*.—*2.* Having three geometrical cusps.

**tricuspidate** (tri-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [*Gr.* τριχίλιος, with three couches (see *trichinium*), + *-ate*.] Three-pointed; ending in three points: as, a *tricuspidate* glume; *tricuspidate* teeth.



Lion Tricorporate.



**tricuspidated** (tri-kus'pi-dat-ed), *a.* [*< tricuspidate + -ed.*] Same as *tricuspidate*.

Over each door is a lofty *tricuspidated* arch.

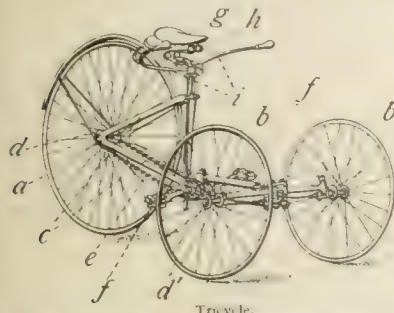
W. Hewitt, *Visits to Remarkable Places*, p. 402.

**tricycle** (tri'si-kl), *n.* [*< F. tricycle, < Gr. τρεῖς (treis), three, + κύκλος (kyklos), circle, wheel.*] A three-wheeled vehicle. Specifically—(a) A three-wheeled coach. See the quotation.

*Tricycles.* Christmas Day was rendered memorable to the Parisians by the starting of this new species of carriage for public accommodation. The *tricycle* is a kind of coach, mounted on three wheels; it is drawn by two horses only. It moves very lightly, although there is an appearance of weight about it. One wheel is placed exactly as the leading wheel of the steam coach; it is capable of containing twenty persons, whom it conveys distances of at least three miles for five sous each.

*Annual Register for 1828* ("Chronicle," p. 185), quoted (in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 148).

(b) A modification of the velocipede or bicycle, having three wheels. The wheels are variously arranged, as two



Tricycle.

a, driving-wheel, and h, steering wheels—all provided with solid rubber tires; c, frame; d, d, sprocket wheels; e, driving-chain working on the sprocket wheels; f, cranks and pedals; g, solids; b, cradle-spring, upon which the saddle is mounted; f, handle-bars for steering.

in front and one behind, or the reverse. Tricycles are made for one or two persons; in the latter case the riders sit either side by side or one before the other. Compare *bicycle*.

**tricycle** (tri'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tricycled*, ppr. *tricycling*. [*< tricycle, n.*] To ride on a tricycle. [Recent.]

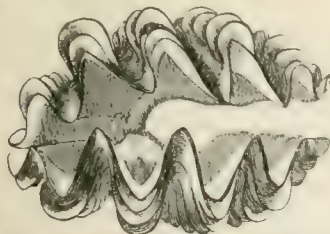
I have heard the uninitiated say that *tricycling* must be so easy, just like working the velocipedes of our childhood.

J. and E. R. Pennell, *Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle*.

**tricycler** (tri'si-klēr), *n.* [*< tricycle + -er.*] One who rides on a tricycle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 491. [Recent.]

**tricyclist** (tri'si-klist), *n.* [*< tricycle + -ist.*] A tricycler. *Bury and Hallier, Cycling*, p. 200.

**Tridacna** (tri-dak'nä), *n.* [NL. (Da Costa, 1776), also erroneously *Tridachna*, *Tridachna*, *Tridachnes*; *< Gr. τριδάκνης*, eaten at three bites, *< τρεῖς (treis), three, + δάκναι*, bite.] A genus of inequilateral equivalve bivalve mollusks, forming the type of the family *Tridacnidae*. The margin is deeply waved and indented, the opposite sides fitting



Shell of one of the Giant Clams (*Tridacna squamosa*).

into each other. *T. gigas*, the largest bivalve shell known, attains a length of 2 or 3 feet and a weight of 500 pounds or more. The animal may weigh 20 pounds or more. It is a native of the East Indian seas, and is edible. The great valves are used for various purposes, as for baptismal fonts, as receptacles for holy water, and, it is alleged, as babies' bath-tubs. The substance of the shell is extremely hard, and calcification progresses until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated. Pieces of the shell weighing 7 or 8 pounds are used by the natives of the Caroline Islands for axes. The other species of the genus, as *T. squamosa* and *T. crocea*, are much smaller. Also called *Pelex*. See also cut under *Tridacnidae*.

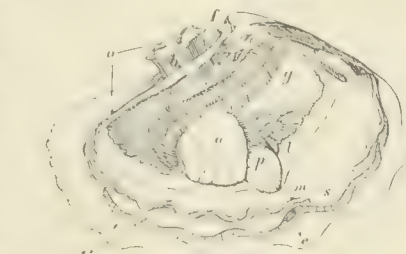
**Tridacnacea** (tri-dak-nä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tridacna + -acea.*] A superfamily of bivalves, represented by the *Tridacnidae* alone.

**tridacnacean** (tri-dak-nä'sē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Tridacnacea + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tridacnacea* or *Tridacnidae*.

*II. n.* A giant clam; any member of the *Tridacnidae*.

**Tridacnidae** (tri-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tridacna + -idae.*] A family of bivalves, named from the genus *Tridacna*. The mantle-lobes are ex-

tensively united, with a large pedal opening in front of the umbones of the shell; the siphonal orifices, surrounded by a thickened pallial border, are at the lower margin of the shell; the gills are double, narrow, the outer pair composed of a single lamina, the inner thick, with conspicu-



*Tridacna crocea*. Anatomy of *Tridacna crocea*.

a, adductor muscle; b, byssus; c, valvular excurrent orifice; f, foot; g, gills; i, siphonal orifice; j, pallial muscle; m, mantle margin; o, orifice for foot and byssus; p, pedal retractor muscle; s, siphonal border; t, labial palpi.

ously grooved margins; the palpi are slender and pointed; the foot is finger-like with a byssal groove; the valves are regular and truncate in front, with an external ligament and blended subcentral muscular impression formed by the large adductor with the smaller pedal retractor muscle close behind it. It is a remarkable group, including the genera *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* (*Tridacna gigas* being the largest member of the *Mollusca*, and is the basis of the suborder *Metarrhynx* (which see). See also cuts under *Hippopus* and *Tridacna*.

**tridacnoid** (tri-dak'noid), *a. and n.* Same as *tridacnacean*.

**tridactyl, tridactyle** (tri-dak'til), *a.* [*< F. tridactyle, < Gr. τριδάκτυλος*, three-fingered, three fingers long, *< τρεῖς (treis), three, + δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] 1. Having three digits, whether fingers or toes; tridigitate.—2. Having three digital parts or processes.

Also *tridactylous*.

**Tridactyla** (tri-dak'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τριδάκτυλος*, three-fingered (three-toed); see *tridactyl*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Picoides*.

**tridactylous** (tri-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< tridactyl + -ous.*] Same as *tridactyl*.

**tridaily** (tri-dä'li), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + E. daily.*] Made, done, or occurring thrice a day. *Science*, IX. 79. [Rare.]

**tridiller** (tri-dil'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*: a gunners' name. *G. Trumbull*, 1808. [New Jersey.]

**tride** (trid), *a.* [*< F. tride*, lively, cadenced; origin obscure.] In hunting, short and swift; fleet: as, a *tride* pace.

*Tride*, a word signifying short and swift. A *tride*-pace is a going of short and swift motions. A horse is said to work *tride* upon volts when the times he makes with his haunches are short and ready. Some apply the word only to the motion of the haunches.

*Osbaldiston, Sportsman's Dict.*, p. 635.

**tridens** (tri'denz), *n.* [L.: see *trident*.] A three-toothed or three-bladed implement or weapon.

In the latter example [a halberd] the axe-blade being balanced by a *tridens*. *J. Hewitt, Anc. Armour*, II. 269.

**trident** (tri'dent), *n.* [= *F. trident* = *Sp. Pg. It. tridente*, *< L. triden(t)-s*, three-toothed, three-

pronged; as a noun, a three-pronged spear, a trident as an attribute of Neptune; *< tres (tri-), three, + den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *tooth*.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.—2. A spear with three prongs, usually barb-pointed, forming a characteristic attribute of Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god. See also cut under *Poseidon*.

His nature is too noble for the world: He would not flatter Neptune for his trident, Or Jove for his power to thunder. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, III. i. 256.

3. Hence, marine sovereignty; rule over the ocean or sea.

To Worlds remote she wide extends her Reign, And wields the *Trident* of the stormy Main. *Congreve, Birth of the Muse*.



Trident.—Archaistic relief of Neptune, in the Vatican.

4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius in gladiatorial combats.—5. In *geom.*, a conoidal plane cubic curve having the line at infinity for one of the tangents at the node. It was discovered and named by Descartes.

**tridentat** (tri-den'tal), *a.* [*< trident + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a trident; in the form of a trident; possessing or wielding a trident.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore, And scorns the power of her trident guide.

Quarles, *Emblems*, i. 2.

Nor Juno less endured, when erst the bold Son of Amphitryon with trident shaft Her bosom pierced. *Cowper, Iliad*, v. 458.

**tridentate** (tri-den'tät), *a.* [= *F. tridenté*, *< NL. \*tridentatus*, having three teeth, *< L. tres (tri-), three, + dentatus*, toothed; see *dentate*, and cf. *trident*.] Having three teeth or tooth-like parts; tridentated; three-pronged.

**tridentated** (tri-den'tä-ted), *a.* [*< tridentate + -ed.*] Same as *tridentate*.

**tridented** (tri-den'ted), *a.* [*< trident + -ed.*] Having three teeth or prongs.

Neptune . . . Held his tridented mace.

Quarles, *Hist. Jonah*, § 6.

**tridentiferous** (tri-den-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. tridentifer*, *< triden(t)-s*, a trident, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing a trident. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Tridentine** (tri-den'tin), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Tridentinus*, *< ML. Tridentum*, Trent (see def.).] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Trent, a city of Tyrol, or to the Council of Trent (1545–63): as, *Tridentine* decrees (that is, the decrees of the Council of Trent, the authoritative symbol of the Roman Catholic Church); *Tridentine* theology (that is, theology in accordance with those decrees, Roman Catholic theology).

The King (Henry VIII.) remained a believer in Roman Catholic forms of doctrine; but . . . those forms had not yet, by the *Tridentine* decrees, been hardened into their later inflexibility.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 261.

2. Conforming to the Council of Trent, or its decrees and doctrine.

Her (Elizabeth's) explanation of her supreme governorship might have satisfied every one but the most *Tridentine* papist, but she re-enacted the most stringent part of her father's act of supremacy.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 324.

**Tridentine catechism**. See *catechism*, 2.

*II. n.* A Roman Catholic: a name implying that the present system of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice dates from the Council of Trent (1545). The creeds of the Roman Catholic Church are four in number—the Apostles', the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Creed of Pope Pius IV. The last named is also called the *Profession of the Tridentine Faith*. It was formulated in 1564, and includes the Nicene Creed, a summary of the doctrines defined by the Council of Trent, a recognition of the Roman Church as mother and teacher of all churches, and an oath of obedience to the Pope as successor of St. Peter and vicar of Christ. With the addition of the doctrines of the immaculate conception (promulgated in 1854) and the papal infallibility (defined in 1870), this creed is that which must be accepted by converts to the Roman Church, except those from the Greek Church (for whom special forms are provided), and is incumbent on all Roman Catholic priests and teachers.

They called the council of Chalcedon a "council of fools," and styled the Catholics Chalcedonians, just as Anglicans have styled Catholics of the present day *Tridentines*.

Dublin Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**Tridentipes** (tri-den'ti-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1858), *< L. tres (tri-), three, + dens (dent)-s* = *E. tooth, + pes* = *E. foot*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

**triderivative** (tri-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [*< Gr. τρεῖς (treis), three, + E. derivative.*] In *chem.*, a derivative in which there are three substituted atoms or radicals of the same kind: as, trichloroacetic acid is a *triderivative* of acetic acid.

**tridget**, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *trudge*.

**tridiameter** (tri-di-am'e-träl), *a.* [*< Gr. τρεῖς (treis), three, + διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] Having three diameters.

**tridiapason** (tri-di-a-pä'zon), *n.* [*< Gr. τρεῖς (treis), three, + διαπασών*, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *music*, a triple octave, or twenty-second.



**Triennial** (*tri-en'ni-əl*), *a.* [*L. triennalis*, from *tres*, three, + *annus*, year.] Pertaining to or lasting three years.  
The Triennial Act passed in 1701 required that a new Parliament should be summoned at least once every three years, and that no Parliament should continue longer than three years. It was repealed by George III. in 1789.  
**Triennial pre-**  
**scription** (*tri-en'ni-əl p're-skrish'un*), *n.* [*L. triennalis*, from *tres*, three, + *annus*, year, with *scribere*, to write.] A law which prescribes a certain time within which suits must be brought, such as suits for recovery of land, tenements, goods, debts, wages, &c., or suits for redress in other legal cases, and debts due to the Crown.

**II. n. 1.** A mass performed daily for three years for the soul of a dead person.—**2.** A plan which continues to live for three years.—**3.** Any event, service, ceremony, etc., occurring once in three years; specifically, the third anniversary of an event.

**triennially** (*tri-en'ni-əl-lē*), *adv.* Once in three years. *Tuesday*, 1727.

**trients** (*tri'en-z*), *n.; pl. trientes* (*tri-en'tēz*). [*L. triens*, the third part of anything, < *tres* (three), three; see *therein*.] **1.** A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the third part of the as; also, a gold coin of the Roman empire, the third part of the solidus. See *as* and *solidus*.—**2.** In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

**trial** (*tri'en-tal*), *a.* [*< L. trientalis*, that contains a third, < *trien(t)-is*, a third part: see *trients*.] Of the value of a triens; or of pertaining to the triens, or third part.

**Trientalis** (*tri-en-tal'is*), *n.* [*N.L.* (Linnaeus, 1737): see *trident*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaeae* and tribe *Lysimachieae*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply parted wheel-shaped corolla, bearing the stamens on its base, and by a five-valved capsule containing white roundish seeds. There are only two species, growing in high latitudes or at high altitudes. *T. europaea*, in both Europe and North America and *T. americana*, from the mountains of Virginia to Labrador and west to the Saskatchewan. They are smooth delicate plants, growing in woodlands from a slender, creeping, perennial rootstock, and producing a single slender stem bearing a whorl of entire leaves, and a few delicate star-like flowers on slender peduncles. They are known as *star-flower*, especially *T. americana*. Both species are also called *chickweed wintergreen*.

**trientes, n.** Plural of *triens*.

**trier** (*tri'er*), *n.* [Formerly also *tryer*, also in *law* *trior*; < OE. \**triour*, < *trier*, try: see *try*.] **1.** One who tries; one who examines, investigates, tests, or attempts; one who experiments.  
Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde how they set but lytel by the mannynging of somme of a *tryer* of hony. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccii.  
The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment. *Boyle*.  
Specifically.—(a) In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a committee appointed by the king, and charged with examining petitions, referring them to the courts, and reporting them to Parliament, if so required.  
The *triers* [of petitions] were selected by the king from the list of the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the justices. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.  
(b) Under the Commonwealth, an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by the Parliament to examine the character and qualifications of ministers for institution and induction.

There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

(c) One who tries judicially; a judge.  
The almighty powers . . . I invoke as *triers* of mine innocency and witnesses of my well meaning. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.  
Prepare yourselves to hearken to the verdict of your *tryers*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.  
(d) In *law*, one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. See *trior*.

**2.** That which tries; a test.  
You were used  
To say extremity was the *trier* of spirits. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 4.

**trierarch** (*tri'er-ark*), *n.* [= F. *trierarque*, < *L. trierarchas*, < Gr. *τριεραρχος*, the commander of a trireme, < *τριημις*, a trireme, + *ἀρχαυ*, he first, chief.] In *Grec. antiqu.* the commander of a trireme; also, a property-holder who was obliged to build ships and equip them at his own expense, as a public liturgy.

**trierarchal** (*tri'er-är-käl*), *a.* [< *trierarch* + *-äl*.] Of or pertaining to a trierarch or the trierarchy.

The office in the *trierarchal* law was proposed by Demosthenes. *M. L. D'Ooge*, Note on Demosthenes's Oration De Corona (ed. 1875), p. 182.

**trierarchy** (*tri'er-är-ki*), *n.* [< Gr. *τριεραρχία*, the office or dignity of a trierarch, < *τρίημις*, a tri-

a trierarch: see *trierarch*.] 1. The office or duty of a trierarch.—2. The trierarchs collectively.—3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels at their own expense.

**trietri**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tried*.

**trietrierc** (tri-eter'ik), *a.* [*L. trietericus*, < Gr. τριετηρικός, occurring once in three years, < τρεις (tri-), three, + ἔτος, a year: see *veteran*.] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Rare.]

The trietrieric festival on Mount Parnassus.  
(C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 390).

**trietriercal** (tri-e-ter'i-kal), *a.* [*< trietrieric* + -al.] Same as *trietrieric*.

The trietrieric sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus.  
Gregory, *Notes on Scripture* (ed. 1684), p. 107.

**trietriercs**† (tri-e-ter'iks), *n. pl.* [*< L. trietierica* (sc. *orgia*), a triennial festival, neut. pl. of *trietiericus*: see *trietrieric*.] A festival or games celebrated once in three years.

To whom in mixed sacrifice  
The Theban wines at Delphos solemnize  
Their trietriericks.  
May, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, v.

**trifacial** (tri-fā'shul), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. tres* (tri-), three, + *facies*, face.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the face in a threefold manner: specifically applied to the fifth cranial nerve, or trigeminus, which divides into three main branches to supply the face and some other parts, and has the threefold function of a nerve of motion, of common sensation, and of special sense (gustatory). Also called *trigeminal*, upon other considerations. The term *trifacial* is contrasted with *facial*, applied to the seventh cranial nerve, the main motor nerve of the muscles of the face. See *facial*. 2. *Of or pertaining to the trifacial nerve.*—**Trifacial neuralgia**, neuralgia of some portion of the face in the distribution of the trifacial nerve.

**II. n.** The trigeminal nerve. In man this is the largest cranial nerve, and resembles a spinal nerve in some respects, arising by two roots, a small anterior simple motor root and a large posterior ganglionated sensory root. The superficial or apparent origin from the brain is from the side of the pons Varolii, where the two roots come off together. It passes to a depression upon the end of the petrous bone, where the sensory fibers form the large semilunar ganglion known as the *Gasserian*; the motor fibers accompany but do not enter into the formation of this ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the nerve immediately divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary, which leave the cranial cavity separately, respectively for the foramen lacerum anterius, foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. The motor fibers supply the muscles of mastication. The character of the nerve varies much in the vertebrate series. See cuts under *brain*, *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *Petromyzontidae*.

**trifallow**† (tri'fal-ō), *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

The beginning of August is the time of *thrifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat.  
Mortimer.

**trifarious** (tri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. trifarius* (= Gr. τριφάριος), of three sorts, threefold, < *tres* (tri-), three, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Arranged in three ranks, rows, or series; in *bot.*, facing three ways; arranged in three vertical ranks; tristichous.

**trifasciated** (tri-fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. tres* (tri-), three, + *fascia*, band: see *fasciate*.] Surrounded by or marked with three bands. *Pennant*, *Brit. Zoöl.* (ed. 1777), IV. 88.

**trifid** (tri'fid), *a.* [*< L. trifidus*, < *tres* (tri-), three, + *findere*, cleave: see *bite*. Cf. *bifid*.] Divided into three parts. Specifically—(a) *In bot.*, divided half-way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft. (b) *In zool.*, three-cleft; deeply tridentate; divided into three parts; trichotomous.

**trifistulary** (tri-fis'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [*< L. tres* (tri-), three, + *fistula*, pipe.] Having three pipes.

Many . . . of that species . . . whose *trifistulary* bill or organ we have beheld. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 12.

**triflagellate** (tri-flaj'e-lät), *a.* [*< L. tres* (tri-), three, + *flagellum*, a whip.] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; trimastigote.

**trifle**† (tri'fl), *n.* [*< ME. trifte, trifel, triful, tryfule, treffe, treicle, truffe, trufful, truffal, truffle*, < OF. *trufte, truffle, troffe*, a jest, jesting, mockery, rallery, a var., with intrusive *l* (as in *treacle*, *chronicle*, etc.), of *truffe*, a jest, mock, flout, gibe: supposed to be a transposed use of *truffe*, F. *truffi*, a truffle (cf. F. dial. *truffe, treufe, potato*), = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa* = It. *truffa*, a truffle (a truffle being regarded formerly, it is thought, as a type of a small or worthless object): see *truffle*.] 1*t.* A jest; a joke; a pleasantry.

Afterward byeth the bourdes [jest] and the *truffles* uol of uelthe and of leazings, that me clepeth ydele word.  
*Apophthegm of Iwan* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.



**triform** (trî'fôrm), *a.* [= F. *triforme* = Sp. Pg. *triforme*, *It. triforme*, < L. *triformis*, having three forms]







**trigloid** (trig'loid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Trigla + -oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the gurnards; belonging to the *Triglidae* in a broad sense; or of pertaining to the *Triglidae*. [*Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, XI, 588.]

**II.** *n.* A gurnard or related fish; any member of the *Triglidae*.

**Trigloidea** (trig-loi'dé-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Trigla + Gr. -idea, form.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the *Triglidae* and related families. The post-temporal forms an integral part of the cranium; the postopercular is contiguous to the preopercula; and the third suborbital is greatly enlarged and covers the cheek, articulating behind with the anterior wall of the preoperculum.

**triglot** (tri'glot), *a.* [*< Gr. τρις (tri-), three, + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, tongue.*] Containing, composed in, or relating to three languages: as, a *triglot* dictionary.

**trigly** (tri'gly), *adv.* [*< trigl + -ly.*] In a trig manner; neatly; trimly; finely. [*Provincial or colloq.*]

So he that hathe a consens cleere

May stand to hys takell *triglyc.*

*Elderton, Lenton Stuffs (1570) (Halliwell.)*

O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coates.

*Turris, Poems, p. 124. (Jannison.)*

**triglyceride** (tri-gliss'e-rid or -rid), *n.* [*< Gr. τρις (tri-), three, + E. glycer-in + -ide.*] In *chem.*, a substitution product formed by the replacement of three hydrogen atoms in glycerol by acid radicals. The triglycerides formed by stearic, palmitic, oleic, and butyric acids make up the larger part of most animal and vegetable fats.

**triglyph** (tri'glif), *n.* [= *F. triglyphe*, *< L. triglyphus*, *< Gr. τριγλῦφος*, a three-grooved block in the Doric frieze, prop. adj., three-grooved, *< τρις (tri-), three, + γλῶττα, carve, groove, γλῶττα, a cutting, a channel: see glyph.*] In *arch.*, a structural member in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals, usually over every column and over the middle of every intercolumniation. The typical Greek triglyph is a mas-



A Triglyph of the Parthenon, showing the groove in one side of the block into which the metope was slid.

sive block incised with two entire vertical grooves cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, framed between three fillets, and with a semi-groove at each side. The block is grooved on both sides to receive the adjoining metopes, which are thin slabs slid into their places from above. The triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling-beams of the primitive wooden construction. In Greek use the exterior triglyphs of a range are always slightly displaced, so as to occupy the angles of the frieze instead of coming, like the others, over the centers of the columns; in Roman and affiliated architectures this refinement does not occur; and in Roman and even some of the later Greek examples the triglyphs are merely carved in relief in the face of the frieze-blocks, instead of being, as properly, independent blocks. See also cuts under *entablature* and *monotriglyph*.

All round between the *triglyphs* in the frieze there are most exquisite alt-reliefs of combats with centaurs, lions, and many on horses.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 163.*

**triglyphal** (tri'glif'al), *a.* [*< triglyph + -al.*] Same as *triglyphic*. [*Amer. Jour. Archaeol.*, VI, 54.]

**triglyphic** (tri'glif'ik), *a.* [*< triglyph + -ic.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.—

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

**triglyphical** (tri'glif'ik'al), *a.* [*< triglyphic + -al.*] Same as *triglyphic*.

**trigness** (tri'nes), *n.* The state of being trig or trim; neatness. [*Provincial or colloq.*]

The lassies who had been at Nansie Bank's school were always well spoken of . . . for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married.

*Gall, Annals of the Parish, p. 29.*

**trigon** (tri'gon), *n.* [*< F. trigone = Sp. trigono*, also *trigon = Pg. It. trigono*, *< L. trigonum*, also *trigonum*, *< Gr. τρίγωνος*, a triangle, a musical instrument so called, neut. of *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangled, *< τρις (tri-), three, + γωνία, angle.*] 1. A triangle.

As when the cranes direct their flight on high,

To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie:

Which pointed figure may with ease divide

Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.

*Sir J. Beaumont, Bosworth Field.*

2. In *astrol.*: (a) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons: the *watery trigon*, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the *earthly trigon*, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the *airy trigon*, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the *fiery trigon*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

Look (in the almanac) whether the *fiery Trigon*, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 288.*

(b) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.—3. In *antiqu.*: (a) A kind of triangular lyre or harp. Also called *trigonon*. (b) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.—4. An instrument of a triangular form, used in dialing. *Kersey, 1708.*—5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Trigonia*.

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And stoppeth the wheel with a *Trigen* (Sufflamine) in a steep descent. *Hoole, tr. of The Visible World, lxxxvi.*

*Trigon*, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place. *Badley, 1731.*

**trigonal** (tri'gō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< trigon<sup>1</sup> + -al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a trigon; having the form of a trigon; triangular.—2. In *geom.*, triangular in cross-section; having three long edges; trihedral; prismatic: as, *trigonal* antenae; *trigonal* joints.—3. In *bot.*, same as *trigonus*.—4. In *anat.*, noting a triangular space at the base of the bladder. See *trigonum* (a).

**Trigonal coordinate**, one of a set of three coordinates of a point in a plane, which are related to trilinear coordinates as follows. Let  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  be trilinear coordinates. Then  $x_1, y_1, z_1$  are called trigonal coordinates of the  $n$ th class. Trigonal coordinates are subject to the equation  $x_1 y_1 z_1 = 1$ , which does not vary with the triangle of reference. They are valuable for studying higher plane curves. Thus, a linear equation in trigonal coordinates of the first class represents a cubic. They were invented by S. Levi in 1876, and must not be confounded with Walton's trigonic coordinates.—**Trigonal residue**. See *residue*.—**Trigonal trapezohedron**. See *tetartohedron*.—**Trigonal trisectahedron**. See *trisectahedron*.

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An anomalous genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly placed in the family *Evanidae*, now considered as forming a family by itself. The abdomen is attached to the extremity of the thorax, the fore wings have two recurrent nervures, and the first submarginal and first discoidal cells are distinct. Three European and four North American species are known.

**trigonate** (tri'gō-nāt), *a.* [*< trigon<sup>1</sup> + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] In *entom.*, same as *trigonal*, 2.

**trigone** (tri'gōn), *n.* [= *F. trigone*, *< NL. trigonum*, *< Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered.] The trigonum of the bladder. See *trigonum* (a).

**Trigonea** (tri'gō-nē), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called with ref. to the three-cornered appearance of the flower;*

*< Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered (see *trigon<sup>1</sup>*), + *dim. -ella*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Trifolieae*, characterized by obtuse keel-petals, numerous ovules, and a pod which is straight, falcate, or arcuate, but not spiral.

There are about 60 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, with a few in South Africa, and one, *T. suavisima*, in the interior of Australia. They are usually strong-smelling herbs, having pinnately trifoliate leaves with adnate stipules. Most of the species bear yellow or white flowers in a head or short raceme. The pod is linear, its veins being reticulated in the section *Buceras*; in *Falcata* it is broad and compressed, and its veins are straight. In a few smaller species, the section *Pocockia*, the pod bears winged or fringed sections. In three smaller sections with beaked pods, the flowers in *Uncinella* are usually pendulous.

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in *Fænun-græcum* solitary, in *Grammocarpus* blue. Several of the species, especially *T. fænun-græcum*, are known as *fenugreek* (which see). *T. cærulea* is the Swiss melilot. *T. ornithopodioides* is the bird's-foot fenugreek, a reddish-floored prostrate species growing on British heaths. *T. ornithorhynchus* is the bird's-bill fenugreek, a yellow Russian species with fleshy leaves, spiny peduncles, and pods with a recurving beak. *T. suavisima* has been found valuable for pasturage in Australia.

**trigonellite** (tri'gō-nel'it), *n.* [*As Trigoneilla + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A fossil shelly substance. See *aptychus*.

**trigoneutic** (tri'gō-nū'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. τρεῖς (tri-), three, + νεύειν, beget.*] In *entom.*, triple-brooded; having three broods in a single year. See *trivoltine*.

**trigoneutism** (tri'gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [*< trigoneut(ic) + -ism.*] The state or character of being trigoneutic or triple-brooded.

**Trigonia** (tri'gō-ni-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Bruguière, 1791), < Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered: see *trigon<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Trigoniidae*. *T. margaritacea* is the pearly trigon. See also cut under *Trigoniidae*.—2. [*L. c.*] A shell of the genus *Trigonia* or family *Trigoniidae*; a trigon: also used attributively: as, the *trigonia* beds or grits.—**Trigonia beds**, a subdivision of the Corallian division of the Jurassic, especially well developed at Osmington near Weymouth, England.—**Trigonia grits**, subdivisions of the Oolite in England. The Upper and Lower Trigonia grits are subdivisions of the Upper and Lower Ragstones, which are themselves divisions of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire.

**Trigoniacea** (tri'gō-ni-ä'se-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Trigonia + -acea.*] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Trigoniidae*.

**trigoniacean** (tri'gō-ni-ä'se-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trigoniacea*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Trigoniacea*.

**trigonic** (tri'gō-nik), *a.* [*< trigon<sup>1</sup> + -ic.*] Pertaining to a trigon or triangle.—**Trigonic coordinate**, one of a set of three coordinates determining the position of a point in a plane, these being the three angles subtended between three points of reference as seen from the point whose position is in question; invented by William Walton in 1868, and not to be confounded with trilinear or with trigonal coordinates.

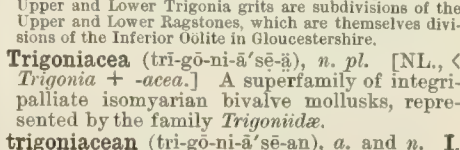
**Trigoniidae** (tri'gō-ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Trigonia + -idae.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves. The mantle-margins are free and without siphons; the branchiae are ample and unequal; the foot is long and angulated behind; the palpi are small and pointed; the shell is equivalve and nacreous within; the umbones are antemedian; the ligament is external; the cardinal teeth are divergent, and more or less transversely striated; and the pallial impression is entire. It is a group of mollusks whose living species are few and confined to the Australian seas, but which had an extensive range from the Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. The typical genus is *Trigonia*. Also *Trigoniada*, *Trigoniada*. See also cut under *Trigonia*.

**Trigonocarpus** (tri'gō-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to certain fossil fruits, very abundant in the coal-measures of both the Old World and the New World, the botanical relations of which are still uncertain. These fruits are ovoid in shape, with either three or six strongly marked ribs, which are more distinct toward the base, and sometimes disappear above; at the apex is a small round or triangular cavity.

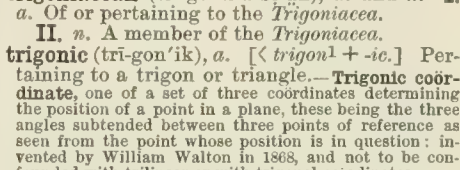
**trigonocephalous** (tri'gō-nō-sef'ä-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a flattened and somewhat triangular head, as a venomous serpent of the genus *Trigonocephalus*.

**Trigonocephalus** (tri'gō-nō-sef'ä-lus), *n.* [*NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidae*: used with various applications. See *Ancistrodon*, *Craspedocephalus*, *Toxicophis*, *copperhead*, *fer-de-lance*, and *moccasin*.

**trigonoceros** (tri'gō-nōs'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having horns with three angles, edges, or ridges—that is, triangular in cross-section.



A Trigonia (*Trigonia costata*).



Structure of Trigoniidae (*Trigonia pectinata*).

*a, a*, adductors; *f*, foot; *h*, hinge; *l*, lateral tentacles or palpi; *m*, margin; *o*, mouth; *p*, pallial line; *t*, *t*, dental sockets; *v*, cloaca.

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**trilithon** (trī'lith-on), *n.* [*Gr.* *τριλίθον*, neut. of *τρίλιθος*, of three stones: see *trilith.*] Same as *trilith.* *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., i. 26.*



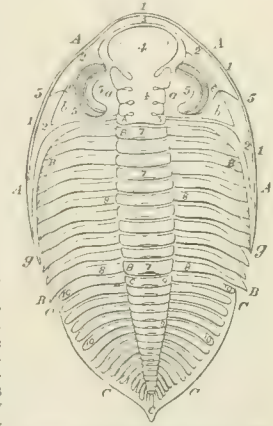


Diagram of *Dalmatius*, showing structure of *Trilobites*.

*A*, head, or cephalic shield; *B*, thorax or carapace; *C*, abdomen or pygidium; 1, marginal bend or border of the cephalic limb; 2, marginal groove, internal to 1; 3, 4, 5, part of genual suture; 4, glabella; 5, great or genual suture; 6, eye; 7, axis or tergum; 8, pleural or 4, tergal part of pygidium; 9, pleural part of pygidium; 10, fixed genal; 11, movable genal; 12, genual angle.

late a subclass of crustaceans, named *Gigantostaca* and *Palaeocarida*, has been characterized to include the *Trilobita* with the eurypterids and limulids. (See also *Merostomata* (c).) The known forms of *Trilobita* are very numerous. Also, rarely and more correctly, *Trilobite*.

**trilobite** (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. τρεῖς (tri-), three, + λóβος, a lobe, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Any member of the

*Trilobita*: so called from the three lobes or main divisions of the body—cephalic, thoracic, and abdominal. See *Trilobita*. Trilobites are of much popular as well as scientific interest; some of them occur in profusion in Paleozoic formations, and trilobites as a group are among the longest and most widely known of fossils, not yet entirely divested of a problematical character. In the Linnean system all of the few forms then known were considered one species, named *Entomolitus paradoxus*, and a sort of likeness to chitons caused Latreille to range these organisms near those mollusks. Trilobites are the most characteristic fossils of their class throughout the Paleozoic rocks. More than 500 species have been described, and upward of 70 genera have been named and referred to several higher groups. Upward of 300 species, of about 50 genera, mostly of the Cambrian and Silurian, are described as British; 350 species, of 42 genera, are recorded from the lower Paleozoic rocks of Bohemia; the Devonian forms are comparatively few; and the series closes with some small Carboniferous species, mostly of two genera. The oldest genus is named *Agnostus*. Some of the trilobites are of comparatively gigantic size, as species of *Parabolobites*, 2 feet long. An ordinary trilobite, a species of *Dalmanites*, is named above. The body of a trilobite is generally of a flattened oval figure, whose upper side presents, besides the obvious transverse division into three parts, a median longitudinal elevation from one end to the other. The head, composed of several coalesced segments, and presenting certain sutures, constitutes a cephalic shield rounded in front, with an axial raised section, the glabella, on each side of which are large compound eyes (not unlike those of the horseshoe-crab), and whose lateral limbs or borders are prolonged backward to a varying distance on each side of the thorax (in some cases produced beyond all the rest of the body). The second division of the body consists of a varying number (up to twenty-six) of separate thoracic segments, which were more or less freely movable upon one another, so that some trilobites could roll themselves up in a ball, like a sowbug (asopod) of the present day. The raised axis of the thoracic division is the tergum and parts on each side of it are the pleura. The third division of the body is the abdomen or pygidium, of a variable number (up to twenty-eight) of segments, in general re-



Young Alcock said he that shot a tern  
 When Eliza had been the day and night  
 Since R. and J., H. I. 12.

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 Massinger, Bondman, i. 1.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,  
 Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.  
 Dryden, Fal and Arc., i. 540.

"First we must put you in trim." "In trim!" said Morton, "what do you mean?" "Why, we must put on these rough bracelets [handcuffs]."  
 Scott, Old Mortality, xii.

4. Dress; trapping; ornament.  
 Death himself in all his horrid trims.  
 Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Virtue, though in rags, may challenge more  
 Than vice set off with all the trim of greatness.  
 Massinger, Bondman, v. 3.

5. Nature; character; sort; stamp.  
 And they  
 Did all that men of their own trim  
 Are wont to do to please their whim.  
 Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, iv.

"Why, kings are kittle cattle to shoe behind, as we say in the north," replied the Duke; "but his wife knows his trim, and I have not the least doubt that the matter is quite certain."  
 Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

6. In carp., the visible woodwork or finish of a house, as the base-boards, door- and window-casings, etc.  
 No wood having been used in construction except for floors, doors, and trim.  
 New York Evening Post, April 14, 1884.

Out of trim, not in good order; not evenly balanced: specifically said of a vessel with reference to uneven stowage of her cargo.—Trim of the masts (*naut.*), the position of the masts in regard to the ship and to one another, as near or distant, far forward or aft, upright or raking.

trimaculär (tri-mak'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + macula, spot, + -ar3.*] Same as trimaculated. Eucybe, Diet.

trimaculated (tri-mak'ü-lä-ted), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + macula, spot, + -at3 + -ed2.* Cf. trammel.] Marked with three spots.  
 Trimaculated Wrasse: . . . On each side of the lower part of the back fin were two large spots, and between the fin and the tail another.  
 Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), III. 248.

trimastigate (tri-mas'ti-gät), *a.* [*< Gr. τρις (tri-), three, + μαστιγ (mastig), whip, scourge, + -at3.*] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; triflagellate.

trimembräl (tri-mem'bräl), *a.* [*< LL. trimembris (> Sp. It. trimembre), having three sets of limbs, triple-membered, < L. tres (tri-), three, + membrum, member: see member.*] Having or consisting of three members.

trimenstret, *a.* [ME. *trymenstre* for \**trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months: see *trimester*.] Trimestrial; specifically, ripening three months after sowing.  
 Trymenstre seeds in earth is now to stric.  
 Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

trimensual (tri-men'sü-äl), *a.* [*< L. tres (tri-), three, + mensis, month: see mensual.*] Happening every three months.

Trimera (trim'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of \**trimerus*: see *trimerous*.] In entom. (a) A

He commends Atticus for his *Trimming*, and Tully for his *Cowardise*, and speaks meanly of the *Bravery* of Cato.  
 Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 195.

He trimmed, as he said, as the temperate zone *trims* between intolerable heat and intolerable cold—as a good government *trims* between despotism and anarchy—as a pure church *trims* between the errors of the Papists and those of the Anabaptists.  
 Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

To trim sharp (*naut.*), to haul up to the wind, and brace the yards sharp.  
 The next Morning we again trimm'd sharp, and made the best of our way to the Lobos de la Mar.  
 Dampier, Voyages, I. 145.

trim (*trím*), *n.* [*< trim, v.*] 1. Adjustment; order; condition; arrangement.  
 And took them in the trim  
 Of an encounter Chapman, Iliad, v. 565.

Ere dusk fires were lit up stairs and below, the kitchen was in perfect trim; Hannah and I were dressed, and all was in readiness.  
 Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. Naut., the state of a ship, or of her cargo, ballast, spars, etc., with reference to her fitness for sailing.  
 A nobler ship did never swim,  
 And you shall see her in full trim:  
 I'll set, my friends, to do you honor,  
 Set every inch of sail upon her.  
 Wordsworth, The Wagoner, ii.

When they had trimmed, but not yet with the capstan, Arents called to the captain, who returned an answer implying that the ship had come up again, and that the trim as it was would serve.  
 W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxiii.

3. Mode of appearance or equipment; guise; garb; especially, the becoming or prescribed mode of dress, ornament, etc.; the fashion; full dress; of a ship, full sail.  
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
division of *Coloptera*, including those beetles whose tarsi have normally three joints apiece. Also called *Pseudotrimeria*. See cut under *ad-bird*. Compare *Tetramera* and *Pentamera*, and see *tarsal system* (under *tarsal*). (b) A section of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, including the forms with three-jointed tarsi. They all belong to the subfamily *Trichogrammatina*. See cut under *Trichogramma*. *Foster*, 1856.

**trimeran** (trím'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*< trimerous + -an.*] *I.* *a.* In *geom.*, same as *trimerous*, 2.

*II.* *n.* A trimerous insect; any member of the *Trimeria*, in either sense.

**trimerite** (trím'grít), *n.* [*< Gr. τριμερής*, having three parts (see *trimerous*), + *-ite*.] A rare mineral consisting of the silicates of beryllium, manganese, and calcium. It occurs in prismatic crystals of hexagonal form, but shown optically to be twins of three triclinic individuals. It is intermediate in form between the manganese silicate (tephrodite) and the beryllium silicate (phenacite), and is also related to the latter in form.

**trimerous** (trím'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. \*trimerus*, *< Gr. τριμερής*, having three parts, tripartite, threefold, *< τρις* (*tri*), three, + *μερ* (*mer*), a part.]

*1.* In *bot.*, of three members; having the parts or members three in each cycle. Frequently written *3-merous*.—*2.* In *geom.*: (a) Divided into three joints; having three segments, as the tarsi of a beetle, thus: . (b) Having the tarsi normally three-jointed, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Trimeria*. Also *trimeran*.—**Trimerous thorax**, a thorax distinctly divided into three rings, as in most *Neuroptera*. *Kirby*.

**trimester** (trím-es'tér), *n.* [= *F. trimestre* = *Sp. It. trimestre*, *< L. trimestris*, of three months, *< tres* (*tri*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *month*. Cf. *semester*.] A term or period of three months. *Imp. Dict.*

**trimestral** (trím-es'tral), *a.* [*< L. trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al*.] Same as *trimestrial*.

*Diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly or trimestral.*  
*Sandley, The Doctor, cxx.*

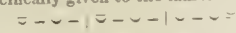
**trimestrial** (trím-es'tri-ál), *a.* [*< L. trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly. *Imp. Dict.*

**trimetallic** (trím-e-tal'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τριμεταλλικός*, three, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metallic*.] Pertaining to or involving the use of three metals, as in currency. [Rare.]

The metal coinage system of the world is not therefore mono-metallic, nor bi-metallic, but trimetallic.  
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII, 112.

**trimeter** (trím'e-tér), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. trimètre* = *It. trimetro*, *< L. trimetrus*, *< Gr. τριμετρος*, containing three measures, *< τρις* (*tri*), three, + *μέτρον*, measure.] *I.* *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of three measures, especially of three iambic measures.

*II.* *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of three measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic trimeter consists of three dipodies (six feet); a trimeter of other rhythms is a hexapody, or period of six feet. The name is specifically given to the iambic trimeter,



**trimethylamine** (trím-meth'il-am-in), *n.* [*< tri- + methyl + amine.*] A substituted ammonia in which the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by methyl,  $N(CH_3)_3$ . It is prepared from herring-brine, or more commonly from a waste product of the beet-sugar manufacture, and is a volatile liquid soluble in water, and having a penetrating fish-like odor. It has been used in medicine for the treatment of rheumatism.

**trimetric** (trím-et'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. τριμετρος*, containing three measures (see *trimeter*), + *-ic*.] *1.* Same as *trimeter*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X, 224.—*2.* In *crystal.*, same as *orthorhombic*, 2.

**trimetrical** (trím-et'ri-kal), *a.* [*< trimetric + -al*.] Same as *trimeter*. *Imp. Dict.*

**trimly** (trím'li), *adv.* [*< trim + -ly*.] In a trim manner; neatly; finely; well.

To loyne learyng with cunille exercises, Conto Baldefier Castiglione, in his booke, Cortegiane, doth *trimlie* teache.  
*Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 66

This spruce young guest, so *trimly* dressed.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 227.

**trimmer** (trím'ér), *n.* [*< trim + -er*.] *1.* One who or that which trims, in any sense of the word. (a) One who arranges or disposes; one who puts or keeps in place: as, a grain-trimmer.

The coal handling plant . . . may be resolved into three parts: The elevators, which discharge the boats, emptying them of their cargo; the *trimmers*, which take the coal from the elevators and deposit it upon the heaps; and finally the reloaders. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII, 360.

(b) One who adjusts as to poise or balance.

Who knows but what I might have yielded to the law of nature, that thorough trimmer of balances?  
*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, I.

(c) One who finishes with trimming; one who decorates or embellishes: as, a coat-trimmer; a bonnet-trimmer. (d) One who cuts, clips, prunes, or pares; specifically, in old use, a barber.

At the going out of the halls which belong to the ladies' lodgings were the perfumers and trimmers, through whose hands the gallants past when they were to visit the ladies.  
*Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais*, i, 55.

(e) A tool used for clipping, pruning, or paring: as, a nail-trimmer; a wick-trimmer; specifically, a knife or cutting-tool of various forms for trimming the edges of photographs previous to mounting them on cardboard; also, a form of paper-cutter used in bookbinding for trimming the edges of books.

Wheel print trimmers, which cut clean edges much better than do knives.  
*The Engineer*, LXVII, 298.

*2.* One who does not openly incline to either side in a contest between parties; hence, one who tries to curry favor with both or with all parties; a time-server. The name was originally given, in English politics, to a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax, during the period from about 1680 to 1690, in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

The innocent word *trimmer* signifies no more than this: That if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company should weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean down as much to the contrary; it happens there is a third opinion, of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even without endangering the passengers.

*Marquis of Halifax, Character of a Trimmer*, Pref.

He who perseveres in error without finching gets the credit of boldness and consistency, while he who wavers in seeking to do what is right gets stigmatized as a trimmer.  
*Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 270.

*3.* In *arch.*, a piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, or the like to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, etc. See cut under *joist*.—*4.* One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, severe person; a strict disciplinarian; also, that by which a reprimand or chastisement is administered; hence, in general, something decisive; a settler. [Colloq.]

I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer—egad, it is a trimmer!  
*Scott, Antiquary*, xi.

You've been spelling some time for the rod,  
And your jacket shall know I'm a Trimmer.  
*Hood, Trimmer's Exercise*.

**Bent trimmer**, tailors' shears bent at the handle to facilitate the work of cutting cloth on a table.

**trimming** (trím'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *trim*, *v.*]

*1.* The act of one who trims, in any sense. Sudden death . . . hath in it great inconveniences accidentally to men's estates, to the settlement of families, to the culture and trimming of souls.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iv, 5.

All the trimming he has used towards the court and Nobles has availed him nothing.  
*Jefferson, To John Jay* (Jefferson's Correspondence, II, 487).

*2.* Specifically, a dressing; a sharp scolding; a drubbing or thrashing. [Colloq.]

Young Braghton . . . was again himself, rude and familiar; while his mouth was wide distended into a broad grin at hearing his aunt give the beau such a trimming.  
*Miss Burney, Evelina*, xlvii.

*3.* Anything used for decoration or finish; an ornamental fitting of any sort: usually in the plural: as, the trimmings of a harness or of a hat.

His sheepskin gown had a broad border of otter fur, and on his head was a blue cloth cap with sable trimmings.  
*The Century*, XLII, 602.

*4.* Hence, any accessory or accompaniment: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquis or so to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and trimmings.  
*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, xx.

Champion, by acclamation of the College heavy-weights, broad-shouldered, bull-necked, square-jawed, six feet and trimmings.  
*O. W. Holmes, Professor*, iii.

**trimming-board** (trím'ing-bôrd), *n.* A flat surface of hard wood on which paper is laid to be trimmed by the bookbinders' knife.

**trimming-joist** (trím'ing-joist), *n.* In *carp.*, one of two joists into which the ends of a timber trimmer are framed. See cut under *joist*.

**trimmingly** (trím'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a trimmer; with or by trimming.

**trimming-machine** (trím'ing-má-shén'), *n.* *1.* In *sheet-metal work*, a lathe for forming and finishing the edges of sheet-metal pans and other hollow ware.—*2.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for ornamenting and finishing the edges of upper-leathers. *E. H. Knight*.

**trimming-shear** (trím'ing-shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting the edges of mats of coir and other heavy material. *E. H. Knight*.

**trimness** (trím'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trim; compactness; neatness; snugness.

**trimorphic** (trím-môr'fik), *a.* [*< trimorph-ous + -ic.*] Same as *trimorphous*. *Darwin*.

**trimorphism** (trím-môr'fizm), *n.* [*< trimorph-ous + -ism.*] *1.* In *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms. Titanium dioxide,  $TiO_2$ , is an example of trimorphism. In one form it is the mineral octahedrite or anatase; in another, rutile; in a third, brookite. *2.* In *biol.*, existence under three distinct forms. It is not rare among insects.

There are, also, cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus, Mr. Wallace . . . has shown that the females of certain species of butterflies, in the Malayan archipelago, regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms, not connected by intermediate varieties. *Darwin*.

*3.* In *bot.*, the occurrence of three distinct forms of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species. In trimorphous flowers there are three sets of stamens and pistils, which may be called respectively long-, middle-, and short-length, and in which the pollen from the long stamens is capable of fertilizing only the long-styled forms, the middle-length stamens the mid-styled, etc. Compare *dimorphism*, and see *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous*.

**trimorphous** (trím-môr'fus), *a.* [*< Gr. τριμορφος*, having three forms, *< τρις* (*tri*), three, + *μορφη*, form.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

Some substances are stated to be even trimorphous, that is, they crystallize in three different systems.

*W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem.*, I, iii, 4.

**trimtram** (trím'tram), *n.* [A varied reduplication of insignificant syllables; cf. *flimflam*, *whimwham*.] A trifle; an absurdity; a piece of folly or nonsense. *Smollett, Sir Lancelot Greaves*, xiii.

Our consciences, now quite unclogged from the fear of his [the Pope's] vain terriculations and rattle-bladders, and from the fondness of his trimtrams and gurgaws.  
*Patton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III, 70).

**Trimurti** (trím-môr'ti), *n.* [*Skt. trimūrti*, *< tri*, three, + *mūrti*, shape.] The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, viewed as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva respectively make their god the original and supreme deity; but considered in their connection Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the middle.

**trimyarian** (trím-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. τριμεταλλικός*, three, + *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-arian*.] *I.* *a.* Having three muscular impressions or eboria on the inner surface of the shell, as a bivalve mollusk: correlated with *monomyarian*, *dimyarian*, etc.

*II.* *n.* A trimyarian bivalve.

**trinal** (trím'al), *a.* [*< LL. trinalis*, *< L. trini*, three each, threefold, triple: see *trine*.] Threefold; triple.

There is a *trinall* kinde Of seeming good religion, yet I finde But one to be embrac'd, which must be drawne From Papist, Protestant, or Puritane.  
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10

That far-beaming blaze of majesty, Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high council-table To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity.  
*Milton, Nativity*, l. 11.

**trinary** (trím-nā-ri), *a.* [*< ML. trinarus* (equiv. to *L. ternarius*; see *ternary*), *< L. trias*, three each, threefold: see *trine*.] Consisting of three parts, or proceeding by threes; ternary.—*Trinary proposition*. See *proposition*.

**Trincornal-wood**, *n.* See *hemlock*.

**trindle** (trím'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trindel*; *< ME. trindelt*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] *1.* Something round or circular; a ball or hoop; a wheel (especially of a wheelbarrow), or the felly of a wheel. [Obscure or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,  
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;  
I made a poker o' the spinle,  
An' my auld mither bunt the trindle.  
*Burns, The Inventory*.

*2.* A taper made of a long string of wax rolled or wound into a coil.



Trimorph. a. and flowers (1) long-styled form; (2) the middle-styled form; (3) the short-styled form; 4, style. The calyx and corolla have been removed.



Trimurti, from Coleman's "Hindu Mythology".



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Коротко и ясно, без лишних слов.



the accepted teaching of Scripture (1), with reference to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that each possesses the divine attributes and is worthy to receive divine worship, and (2), as opposed to every form of polytheism, that there is but one God. To harmonize these two propositions has been one of the problems of theology; and the church doctrine of the Trinity has been the result. The most ancient symbol in which the doctrine occurs a distinct statement of this doctrine is the Athanasian, in which it is thus stated: "We worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in unity; neither confounding the Persons, nor dividing the substance." The term *Trinitas* is applied, however, in ecclesiastical literature to different philosophical explanations of the Biblical teaching. Some have held to a trinity of manifestation, one God revealing himself to mankind in three persons; some to a unity of will and a difference in other elements of being; others, again, to a subordination, though not an inferiority, of the Son to the Father, and of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son; others have attempted a mystical explanation of the Trinity, as, for example, the Swedenborgians, who hold that "the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three essentials of one God, which make one; just as the soul, body, and operation make one in man"; while still others have used language in explanation of the Trinity which makes it, as thus explained, approach tritheism—that is, the doctrine that there are three Gods. The received doctrine of the Christian church among Trinitarians may be fairly stated to be that we are taught by the Scriptures to believe that there is but one God, and yet three equal subjects in the one Godhead, who are described as persons, but that we are unable to determine in what sense these three are separate and in what sense they are united in one.

So at his Baptizynge was alle the hool *Trinitie*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 104.

Jhesu that sytth yn *Trinitie*.

Blesse the fadir that gathe the.

Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 958.

O holy, blessed, and glorious *Trinity*, three Persons and one God.

Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

4. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity, frequent in Christian art. One of the most general forms in which the Trinity has been symbolized consists of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown, Christ with the cross in



Trinity, late 14th century. Church of St. Etienne, Lyons, France. From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union of the three persons has also been symbolized by various emblems or devices in which three elements are combined into one whole, as, for instance, by the equilateral triangle or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil.

5. In *her.*, a bearing compounded of an orle, a pall, and four roundels, three at the angles of the orle where the bands of the pall meet it, the fourth at the intersection of the bands of the pall. This last roundel bears the word *deus*; the other three, the words *pater*, *filius*, and *spiritus sanctus* respectively; each part of the pall bears the word *est*; each part of the orle the words *non est*.—*Trinity ring*, a finger-ring decorated with three very prominent and emphasized bosses or other ornaments. Such rings in bronze, of three types, have been found in Ireland, and are of very great antiquity. The name was given by ignorant finders, who assumed that they were made for Christian ecclesiastics. *Trinity Sunday*, the Sunday next after Pentecost or Whitsunday, observed by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It falls upon the octave of Pentecost as the day kept in honor of the third person of the Trinity. The corresponding Sunday in the Greek Church is called *All Saints' Sunday*. The Anglican Church names the Sundays succeeding this day, until Advent, *first*, *second*, *third*, etc., *Sunday after Trinity*, while the Roman Catholic Church reckons these Sundays from Pentecost.—*Trinity term*. See *term*.

**trinityhood** (trin'i-ti-hud), *n.* [*< trinity + hood*.] The state or character of being in a trinity. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 200. [Rare.] **trininity** (trin-i-u'n-ti), *n.* [*< L. trini*, three each, triple (see *trine*), + *unita* (-s), unity: see *unity*.] *Trinity*; *trinity*. [Rare.]

As for terms of trinity, *trininity*, . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture. Milton.

**trink** (trink), *v.* [Prob. a var. of *trick*], taken as the base of *trinkery*, *trinket*. [*< F. E. dial. trincums*, trinkets.] A trick or fancy. [Rare.]

Hiz beard smugly shaven; and yet his shyrt after the nu *trink*, with ruffs fayr starched, sleecked, and glistering like a payr of nu shooz.

R. Laneham, Letter (1575), in J. Nichols's *Progresses*, etc., of Queen Elizabeth, l. 400.

**trink** (trink), *v.* [Origin obscure; *Sp. trincar*, a rope, cord, *trincas*, lashings, = *It. trincea*, a cable. *< F. trinket*.] A kind of fishing-net. *Minshew*, 1617.

ITEM it is ordained, That the standing of Nets and Lignes called *Trinks*, and all other Nets, which be and were wont to be fastened and hanged continually Day and Night by a certain time in the Year, to great Posts, Boats, and Anchors, overthrow the River of Thames, and other Rivers of the Realm, . . . be wholly defended forever.

Stat. 2 Hen. VI., xv.

**trinkery**, *a.* [*< trink* + *-ery* (cf. *trumpery*, *a.*).] Ornamental.

Long for thee Princesse thee Moors gentilitye wayted,  
As yet in her pincking not pranked with *trinkerye* trinkets.

Stanislaus, *Aeneid*, iv.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trinkete*, *trinket*, *trinkete*, *trinket*; *< ME. trinkel*, *trunket*, *trinkett*, *< OF. \*trinquet*, also assimilated *trunchet*, *tranchet*, a shoemakers' knife (= *Sp. trinchete*, a shoemakers' paring-knife, *tranchete*, a shoemakers' heel-knife, a broad curved knife for pruning), *< \*trinquet*, *trancher*, *F. trancher*, cut: see *trough*. The order of development seems to have been 'knife,' 'ornamental knife,' 'any glittering ornament.' There may have been some confusion with the diff. word *trinket*. Cf. *trink*, *trinkery*.] 1. A knife, especially a shoemakers' knife. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 392.

*Trinket*, sowtarys knyfe.

Prompt Parv., p. 502.

*Trinket*, an instrument for a cordwainer's batton a turner.

Palsgrave, p. 282.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be foolcs,  
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?

Tasso, *Husbandry*.

2. A trifling ornament; a jewel for personal wear, especially one of no great value; any small fancy article; a cherished thing of slight worth.

I have pullyd down the image of your lady at Caversham, with all *trinkettes* about the same, as schrowdes, candels, images of wex, crowches, and brochys, and have thowroyd decayd that chapell.

Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, 1538

[Camden Soc.], cix.

Here are my *trinkets*, and this lusty marriage  
I mean to visit; I have shifts of all sorts.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, l.

The same teachers with Christs doctrine mingled Jew-  
ishness and superstitious philosophic, . . . honouring the  
sunne, the moone, and starrs, with such other small  
*trinkettes* of this world. J. Uddall, *Colossians*, Argument.

I have sold all my trumpery: . . . not a ribbon, glass,  
pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove,  
shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fast-  
ning: they thing who should buy first, as if my *trinkets*  
had been hallowed, and brought a benediction to the  
buyer.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 613

She wears more "jewelry," as certain young ladies call  
their *trinkets*, than I care to see.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, i.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *v. i.* [Formerly sometimes *trinquet*; *< trinket*, *n.*] To deal in a small, selfish way; hold secret communication; have private intercourse; intrigue; traffic.

Had the Popish Lords stood to the interest of the Crown,  
. . . and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and them-  
selves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the  
House of Lords for many years longer.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 63. (*Darvies*)

Mysell am not clear to *trinket* and traffic w<sup>th</sup> courts o'  
justice, as they are now constituted; I have a tenderness  
and scruple in my mind anent them.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xviii.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* [Perhaps *< W. tranced*, a cup with a handle, appar. confused with *drink*, or with *OF. trinquet* = *It. trincare*, drink, quaff, carouse, *< MHG. G. trinken*, drink: see *drink*.] A vessel to drink or eat out of. See the quotations.

*Trinket*; a Porringer. Ray, *Eng. Words* (ed. 1691), p. 125.

Mrs. Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some  
tea. Says Mrs. Veal, I do not care if I do; but I'll war-  
rant you, this mad fellow (meaning Mrs. Bargrave's hus-  
band) has broke all your *trinkets*. But, says Mrs. Bar-  
grave, I'll get something to drink in for all that.

Dejoe, *True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. Veal* . . . to One Mrs. Bargrave.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* [Also *trinquet*, *trinkette*; *< OF. trinquet*, the highest sail (Cotgrave), *F. trinquet*, foremast (in lateen-rigged vessels), *trinquette*, forestaysail, storm-jib, = *Sp. trinquete*, foremast, foresail, trinket, also tennis (*trinquetilla*, forestaysail) (Newman), = *Fg. trinquete*, trinket, = *It. trinchetto*, a topsail, etc.; perhaps orig. a 'three-cornered' sail, *< L. triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triquetrous*. The nasalization may have been due to association with *Sp. trincar*, keep close to the wind (*trincar los cabos*, fasten the rope-ends), *< trincea*, a rope for lashing fast (see *trinket*).] A topsail; perhaps, originally, a lateen sail carried on the foremast.

The *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, III. 411.

A small sayle of a shippe, called the *Trinkette*, or for-  
sayle, which is most properly the toppe-sayle of all the  
Shippe.

Minshew (1617).

Sir W. C. writes from Brussels that the French . . .  
made account to have kept a brave Christmas here at  
London, and for that purpose had trussed up their *trinkets*  
half topmast high. Court and Times of Charles I., II. 208.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* [Appar. for *\*trinklet*, *< trinklet* + *-et*; a var. of *tricklet*.] A streamlet. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

*Trinket*, . . . is used about Dublin, and also in the north-  
ern counties, with the sense of "a little stream or water-  
course by the roadside." N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 372.

**trinketer** (tring'ket-er), *n.* [*< trinket* + *-er*.] One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues, or carries on secret petty dealing.

I have possessed this honourable gentleman with the  
full injustice which he has done and shall do to his own  
soul, if he becomes thus a *trinketer* with Satan.

Scott, *Kentworth*, ix.

**trinketry** (tring'ket-ri), *n.* [*< trinket* + *-(-ery)*.] Trinkets collectively.

The Moor, who had a little taste for *trinketry*, made out  
to get into his heap the most of the pearls and precious  
stones, and other baubles. Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 314.

**trinkle** (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*,  
ppr. *trinkling*. [*< late ME. trinklen*; appar. a  
nasalized var. of *trickle*, prob. due to confusion  
with *trinkle*, *trindle*.] 1. To trickle. Halliwell.  
[Obsolete or dialectal.]

Over all his body furth get the swete thik,  
Lyke to the trynkland blak stremes of pik.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 307.

And ae he kiss'd her pale, pale lips,  
And the tears cam *trinkling* down.

Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, ii. 163).

2. To hang or trail down; flow. [Scotch.]

Her yellow hair, beyond compare,  
Comes *trinkling* down her swan-white neck.

Burns, *Oh Mally's Meek*.

**trinkle** (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*,  
ppr. *trinkling*. [A var. of *tinkle*.] 1. To tin-  
kle. [Rare.]

Along the dark and silent night,  
With my Lantern and my Light,  
And the *trinkling* of my Bell,  
Thus I walk, and thus I tell.

Herrick.

2. To tingle; throb; vibrate. [Scotch.]

The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts  
are *trinkling*. Baillie's Letters, l. 445. (Jamieson.)

**trinkle** (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*,  
ppr. *trinkling*. [Appar. a var. (if so, unusual)  
of *trinket*.] To treat underhand or secretly  
(with); tamper, as with the opinions of another.  
Halliwell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Many discontented persons in England . . . were sus-  
pected to have *trinkled*, at least with Holland, about rais-  
ing seditions, and perhaps insurrections in England.

Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 286.

**trinoctial** (tri-nok'shal), *a.* [*< L. trinoctialis*, for three nights, *< trinoctium*, a space of three nights, *< tres* (tri-), three, + *nox* (noct-), night: see *night*.] Comprising three nights.

**trinoda** (tri-nó'dá), *n.* [ML., fem. of *\*trinodus*, equiv. of *L. trinodis*, having three knots, hence threefold, *< tres* (tri-), three, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*, *knot*.] An old land-measure, equal to three perches.

**trinodal** (tri-nó'dal), *a.* [*< L. trinodis*, having three knots, *< tres* (tri-), three, + *nodus*, knot, node.] 1. In bot., zool., and anat., having three nodes or joints, as a stem or the fingers; triarticulate.—2. In math., having three nodes.

**trinoda necessitas**. [ML., threefold obligation: ML. *trinoda*, fem. of *\*trinodus*, threefold; *L. necessitas*, necessity, obligation.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England; obligations of the military service incumbent on the fyrd, or body of freemen, and corresponding to the feudal services of tenants in later times.

The *trinoda necessitas*, to which all lands were subject. This consisted of the duty of rendering military service (expedition), and of repairing bridges and fortresses (pontifical arctic construction). These were duties imposed on all landowners, distinct from the feudal services of later times, thus tending more and more to become duties attaching to the possession of the land owed to and capable of being enforced by the king or the great man of the district.

K. E. Digby, *Hist. Law of Real Property*, p. 13.

**trinode** (tri'nó-d), *n.* [*< L. trinodis*, having three knots, *< tres* (tri-), three, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] In geom., a singularity of a plane curve formed by the union of three nodes.

**trinomial** (tri-nó-mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [After F. *trinôme*, *< L. tres* (tri-), three, + *nomen*, name



**Triopidae** (tri-op'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triopa* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranch gastropods, typified by the genus *Triopa*; the clubbed dorids, having slightly hooked teeth in very numerous



rows on a broad radula, and tentacles retractile within plaited sheaths. See cut under *Triopa*.  
**trior** (trī'or), *n.* [See *trior*.] In law, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a juror or a panel of jurors is just.  
**triorchis** (trī-ōr'kīs), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *triorchis* (*triorchis*), three, + *orchis*, testicle.] One who has three testicles.

**triorthogonal** (trī-ōr-thog'o-nal), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + E. *orthogonal*.] Having three lines, or systems of lines, crossing all at right angles to one another.

**Triosteum** (tri-ōs'tē-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. *trios* (*tri*), three, + *ostion*, bone.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceae* and tribe *Lonicereae*. It is characterized by a tubular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base and a three- to five-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell. There are about 60 species, natives of Asia and the eastern and central United States. They are herbs with a perennial root and little branched stem with scaly buds. The leaves are sessile, entire, opposite, and somewhat connate at the base. The dull-yellow, purple, or whitish flowers are solitary, or clustered in the axils, or rarely condensed into short terminal spikes. The fruit is a coriaceous or fleshy berry, with smooth, bony, angled or ribbed seeds. *T. perfoliatum*, a rather coarse erect species with purplish flowers and orange-colored berries, occurring from Canada to Alabama, is known as *ferocook*, also as *horse-gentian*, *Tinker's-root*, *wild tippie*, and *wild coffee*; it produces a long, thick, yellowish or brownish root with a nauseous taste and odor, locally used as a cathartic and emetic. One other species, *T. angustifolium*, with yellowish flowers, occurs in the United States; once, *T. hirsutum*, with irregular corolla, in Nepal and China; and two others in China, one of which, *T. sinuatum*, extends to Japan.

**triovulate** (trī-ō'vū-lāt), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *-ate*.] In bot., having three ovules; three-ovuled.

**trioxid**, **trioxide** (trī-ōk'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid containing three oxygen atoms: as, sulphur trioxid, SO<sub>2</sub>. Also *trioxid*, *trioxide*.

**trip**<sup>1</sup> (trip), *v.*: pret. and pp. *tripped*, ppr. *tripping*. [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippen* = MD. *trippen*, step lightly, trip, cause to stumble, D. *trippen*, trip, skip, = Sw. *trippa* = Dan. *trippe*, tread lightly, trip; cf. Frq. D. *trippelen* = LG. *trippeln*, > G. *trippeln*, trip; prob. a secondary form of the verb appearing as the source of *trip*<sup>1</sup>, *trip*<sup>2</sup>, *trip*<sup>3</sup>, and ult. of *tramp*.] **I. intrans. 1.** To run or step lightly; skip, dance, or walk nimbly along; move with a quick, light tread.

She has two wheel-made feet,  
 And she trips upon her toes.  
*The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 107).  
 Come, and trip it, as you go,  
 On the light fantastic toe.  
 Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 34.

**2.** To make a brisk movement with the feet; prance.

This hors anon bigan to *trippe* and daunce  
 Whan that this knyght leyde hand upon his reyne.  
*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 304.

**3.** To take a voyage or journey; make a jaunt or excursion.

But yet, we hope you'll never grow so wise;  
 For, if you should, we and our Comedies  
 Must trip to Norwich, or for Ireland go.  
*Etherege*, *Love in a Tub*, Prolog.

**4.** To stumble; strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near falling; make a false step; lose the footing.

My slipp'ry footing fail'd me; and you *tript*  
 Just as I slip.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 14.

Hence—**5.** Figuratively, to make a false movement; err; go wrong; be guilty of an inconsistency or an inaccuracy.

St. Jerome, whose custom is not to pardon ever easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men in the world God's enemies.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 29.

The captain, a wise man, after many endeavors to catch me *tripping* in some part of my story, at last began to have a better opinion of my veracity.

*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 11.

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well  
 That Jenny had *tript* in her time; I knew, but I would not tell.  
*Tennyson*, *The Grandmother*.

**6.** To rush by: said of deer.

A hundred head of red deer  
 Came *tripping* the sheriff full nigh.  
*Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 37).

= **Syn. 1.** Hop, Leap, etc. See *skip*<sup>1</sup>.  
**II. trans. 1.** To perform with a light or tripping step, as a dance.

Every maid  
 Fit for this revel was arrayed,  
 The hornpipe neatly *tripping*.  
*Drayton*, *Nymphidia*.

**2.** To cause to stumble or fall, make a false step, or lose the footing by catching or en-

tangling the feet or suddenly checking their free action: often followed by *up*.

A stump doth *trip* him in his pace;  
 Down comes poor Hob upon his face.  
*Drayton*, *Nymphidia*.

Your excuse must be that . . . a mop stood across the entry, and *tript* you up.

*Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

**3.** To cause to stumble by placing an obstruction in the way; hence, to give a wrong turn to, or cause to halt or stumble, by presenting a mental or moral stumbling-block.

Be you contented, wearing now the garland, . . .  
 To trip the course of law and blunt the sword  
 That guards the peace and safety of your person.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 87.

**4.** To catch in a fault, offense, or error; detect in a misstep or blunder.

Yea, what and whoeuer he be that thinks himselfe a very good Italian, and that to *trip* others.

*Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].  
 He must, sir, be  
 A better statesman than yourself, that can  
 Trip me in anything; I will not speak  
 Before these witnesses.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iii. 4.

**5. Naut.:** (a) To loose, as an anchor from the bottom by means of its cable or buoy-rope. (b) To turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position.

The royal yards were all *tripped* and lowered together.  
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 218.

**6. Theat.**, to double in the center: said of a drop so situated that there is not room enough to hoist it out of sight.—**7. In mech.:** (a) To strike against, as a moving part against an obstruction. (b) To release suddenly, as the clutch of the windlass of a pile-driver, or the valve-closing mechanism in the trip-gear of a steam-engine, etc.

**trip**<sup>1</sup> (trip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippe* = Dan. *trip*, a short step; from the verb.] **1.** A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

More fine in *trip* then foote of running roe,  
 More pleasant then the field of flowing grasse.  
*England's Helicon* (1614). (*Nares*.)

"Where gang ye, young John," she says,  
 "Sae early in the day?  
 It gars me think by your fast *trip*  
 Your journey's far away."  
*The Faule Lover* (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

**2.** A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt; specifically, in transportation, the performance of service one way over a route, the performance of service both ways being a *round trip*.

An aungell . . . bad me flee  
 With hym and the  
 On-to Egipte.  
 And serts I dred me sore  
 To make my smal *trippe*.  
*York Plays*, p. 142.

She, to return our foreigner's complaisance,  
 At Cupid's call, has made a *trip* to France.

*Farquhar*, *Love and a Bottle*, Epil.

By thus advancing its base of operations on the same line, or by changing from one line to another, the wagons were relieved of two *trips*.

*Comte de Paris*, *Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 213.

**3.** A sudden seizure or catch, as that by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

Of good hope no counsell thou craue  
 Til death thee caste with a *trippe* of dissaite.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Or, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,  
 And watches, with a *trip* his foe to foil.

*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, ii. 776.

**4.** A stumble by the loss of foothold or a striking of the foot against an object.—**5. In mach.**, a hitting of a moving part against some obstruction to its free movement.—**6.** A failure; an error; a blunder.

And mad'st imperfect words with childish *trips*,  
 Half unpronounced, slide through my infant lips.

*Milton*, *Vacation Exercise*, l. 3.

How, Cousin? I'd have you to know, before this faux pas, this *Trip* of mine, the World could not talk of me.

*Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, v. 1.

**7.** In the fisheries, the catch, take, or fare of fish caught during a voyage; the proceeds of a trip in fish.—**8. Naut.**, a single board or tack in plying to windward. *Admiral Smyth*.—**9.** In *coursing*, an unsuccessful effort of the dogs to kill. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—**10.** A small arch over a drain. *Halliwel*.—*Jonah trip*. See *Jonah*.

—**Round trip**. See def. 2. To fetch *trip*, to go backward in order to jump the further. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hail for a trip**. See *hail*<sup>3</sup>. = **Syn. 2.** Tour, Travel, etc. See *journey*.

**trip**<sup>2</sup> (trip), *n.* [ < ME. *trip*, *trippe*: supposed to be a var. of *troop*, or from the same ult. source.] **1.** A number of animals (rarely of persons) together; a flock. [Provincial.]

That men calleth a *trip* of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a sounde; that is to say, 31 ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres.  
*M.S. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwel*.)

A *trip* of halibut which arrived on Friday [at Gloucester, Massachusetts] could not be sold.

*Phila. Times*, July 23, 1883.

A *trip* of Widgeon (according to the quantity).  
*W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 533.

**2.** Race; family. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**trip**<sup>3</sup> (trip), *n.* [ME. *trippe*, *trype*; origin obscure. Cf. *tripe*.] **1.** A piece (?).

A Goddes kechyl, or a *trype* of chese.  
 Or elles what yow lyst, we may nat chese.  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 39.

**2.** New soft cheese made of milk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**trip**<sup>4</sup> (trip), *n.* [A modification of *thrip*, q. v.] Three pence sterling.

The same vintgen is woorth our *trip*, or English 3d., or woorth halfe a Spanish royall. *Hills*, *Vulgar Arithmetic*.

**tripaleolate** (trī-pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + NL. *paleola*, dim. of *palea*, straw: see *palea*.] In bot., provided with three pales or paleae, as the flower of a bamboo.

**tripang**, *n.* See *trepan*.

**tripapillated** (trī-pā'pī-lāt), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *papilla*, a nipple, teat: see *papilla*.] Having three papillae, as the head of an ascaris. *H. Allen*.

**tripart** (trī'pārt), *a.* Triparted; tripartite. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 500.

**triparted** (trī'pār-ted), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *pars* (*part*), part, + *-ed*. Cf. *tripartite*.] Divided into three parts. In heraldry it is used of the field, in which case it is equivalent to *tierce*, or is applied to a cross (see the phrase). Also *tripartite*.—**Cross triparted**, a cross of which each bar or arm is composed of three narrow ribbons, not interlaced or lying one over the others, but in the same plane.—**Saltier triparted**. See *saltier*.



Cross triparted.

**tripartible** (trī-pār'ti-bl), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *partibilis*, divisible: see *partible*, and cf. *tripartite*.] In bot., exhibiting a tendency to split into three parts or divisions.

**tripartient** (trī-pār'shēnt), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *partien* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, v.] Dividing into three parts: said of a number that divides another into three equal parts.

**tripartite** (trī-pār'tit or trī-pār'tīt), *a.* [ < late ME. *trypartite*, < OF. (and F.) *tripartite* = Pr. *tripartit* = Sp. Pg. It. *tripartito*, < L. *tripartitus*, *tripertitus*, divided into three parts, < *tres* (*tri*), three, + *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, part, divide: see *partite*.] **1.** Divided into three parts; three-parted.

She blazed abroade perdy a people small,  
 Late landed here, and founde this pleasaunt Ile,  
 And how that now it was diuided all,  
 Made *tripartite*, and might within a while  
 Bee won by force, by treason, fraud, or guile.  
*Mir. for Mays*, I. 43.

Wisdom is *tripartite*: saying, doing, avoiding.

*Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Diogenes and Plato.

The *tripartite* division of government into legislative, executive, and judicial. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 327.

**2.** Having three corresponding parts or copies.

This Indentur *tripartite* made the twenty day of Aprile, the yere of our lorde godd a thowsaunde fyve hundreth and fourteyn.  
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 80.

**3.** Made or concluded between three parties: as, a *tripartite* treaty.

The College, myself, and Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, enter into a *tripartite* agreement upon these terms.

*W. Brome*, *Letters of Eminent Men*, II. 96.

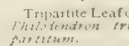
**4.** In *her.*, same as *triparted*.—**5.** In *entom.*, divided from the apex to the base by two slits, forming three nearly equal parts.—**6.** In *bot.*, divided into three segments nearly but not quite down to the base: as, a *tripartite* leaf. Also *triparted*.—**7.** In *math.*, homogeneous in three sets of variables.

**tripartitely** (trī-pār'tit-li or trī-pār'tīt-li), *adv.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

**tripartition** (trī-pār- or trī-pār-tish'on), *n.* [ < *tripartite* + *-ion*.] **1.** A division into three parts.

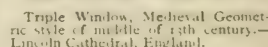
—**2.** A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

**tripaschal** (trī-pas'kal), *a.* [ < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + L. *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*.] Including three passovers. See the quotation under *bipaschal*.



Tripartite Leaf of *Philadelphus tripartitus*.





By thy *triple* shape, as thou art seen  
In heaven, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,  
Grant this my first desire.

*Druden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 232.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

The glorious Salust, morall, true-divine, . . .  
Makes Heav'n his subject, and the Earth his stage,  
The Arts his Actors, and the *Triple-Trine*.  
G. Gay-Wood. Sonnet to J. Sylvester.

The pineapples, in triple row.  
*Courper, Pineapple and Bee.*

3†. Being one of three; third.

Many receipts he gave me; chiefly one . . .  
He bade me store up, as a *triple* eye,  
Safer than mine own two, more dear.  
*Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 111.*

*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 111.

**Triple Alliance.** (a) A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check French aggressions. (b) A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and

(c) An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1883, and designed to check Russia

and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck, and by its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Em-

persons (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck. — **Triple-coil nest spring**, a form of spiral spring consisting of three coils fitted one within another. **Triple congruency**. See *congruency*. **Triple counterpoint**. See *counterpoint* 2, 3(c).

— **Triple crown**, in *her.*: (a) Same as *tiara*, 5. (b) A bearing representing three royal or imperial crowns set one upon another in pale. Such a bearing, having also clouds at the base, forms part of the arms of the London Drapers

**Company.**—**Triple-cylinder steam-engine**, an engine having three cylinders connected at different angles with the same shaft, used to avoid a dead-center. Another form takes the steam from two cylinders, and exhausts after

nately into a large one.—**Triple equality.** See *double equality*, under *equality*.—**Triple expansion-engine.** See *expansion engine* and *steam-engine*.—**Triple fugue,** a fugue with three subjects. See *fugue*.—**Triple octave,** in music, the interval of three octaves, or a tone at such an in-

**Triple phosphate**, phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in the urine in the shape of prismatic crystals.—**Triple pile**. See *pile*².—**Triple plume**, in *her.*, three feathers combined in a plume.

or set side by side, as in the case of the ostrich-feather badge of the Prince of Wales, which has varied in design at different times. — **Triple point, line, plane**, a point, line, or plane formed by the coincidence of three, and counting

**Triple progression**, in *music*, an old name for a series of perfect fifths. — **Triple ratio**. See *ratio*. — **Triple rhythm**. See *rhythm*, 2 (b). — **Triple salts**, the name formerly given to chemical compounds consisting of one acid and two different bases, or of two acids and one base.

one acid and two different bases, or of two acids and one base; but such salts are now more properly designated *double salts*, most of them consisting of the same acid and two different bases, as Rochelle salts, which are composed of soda, potassa, and tartaric acid.—**Triple screw.** See

**triple telephone**, a form of telephone in which the mouthpiece is so placed relatively to two ear-receivers that the mea-

**trip-gear** (trip'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, any



sage may be transmitted and received without moving the position of the head. **Triple time**, in music. See *rhythm*, 2. **Triple tree**, the gillows, in allusion to the two posts and cross beam of which it is often composed.

This is a class deserves to ride up Holborn,  
And take a pilgrimage to the *triple tree*.

To dance in hemp betwixt's courtier.

*Round Up, Hey for Honesty*, iv. 1.

**Triple vase**. See *vase*. **Triple X**. Same as XXX

II, n. 1t. In music, same as *treble*.

Again he heard that wondrous harmony; . . .

The humane voices-singing a *triple* lie.

To which respond the birds, the streamers, the winds.

*Enigma*, tr. of Fasso's *Groffrey of Boulogne*, xviii. 24.

[*Richardson*.]

2. *pl.* In *change-ringing*, changes rung on seven bells.

**triple** (trip'l), *v.*: pret. and pp. *tripled*, ppr. *tripling*. [*< F. tripler (= Pr. triplar)*, make threefold, *< triple*, threefold, triple: see *triple*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; *treble*.

Enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.

*Lamb*, *Two Races of Men*.

2. To be thrice as great or as many as.

Their losses . . . did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*.

3. To alter from single or double to triple action, as a single or double expansion-engine into a triple expansion-engine; fit up with triple expansion-engines, as a vessel which has previously used a single or double expansion-engine.

**II. intrans.** To increase threefold.

Their appropriations for this purpose have about *tripled* in twenty years.

*New York Evening Post*, Dec., 1880.

**triple-awned** (trip'l-änd), *a.* In *bot.*, having three awns.—**Triple-awned grass**. Same as *three-awned grass* (which see, under *three-awned*).

**triple-crowned** (trip'l-kround), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

**triple-grass** (trip'l-gräs), *n.* Some species of *Trifolium* or clover; shamrock. *Moore*, *Irish Melodies*. (*Britten and Holland*.)

**triple-headed** (trip'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having three heads: as, the *triple-headed dog Cerberus*.

**triple-nerved** (trip'l-nërvd), *a.* In *bot.*, noting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle one a little above its base.

**triple-ribbed** (trip'l-ribd), *a.* Same as *triple-nerved*.

**triolet** (trip'let), *n.* [*< triple + -et.*] 1. A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.

At Trani each of the seven arches of the nave has a *triolet* of round arches over it, and a single clerestory window above that.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 305.

2. In *poetry*, three verses or lines rhiming together.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me

In riddling triplets of old time.

*Tennyson*, *Coming of Arthur*.

3. In *music*, a group of three tones to be performed in the time of two or four. Such groups are marked 3. Compare *sextuplet*, *decimole*, etc.—4. A combination of three plano-convex lenses in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion—an improvement upon the doublet (see *doublet*, 2 (b)); also, a hand-microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.—5. In *math.*, a system of three families of surfaces such that one of each family passes through each point of space.—6. One of three children born at one birth. [*Colloq.*]

We have in mind at this moment a case of three females, *triplets*, all of whom lived past middle age.

*Platt*, *Physiology*, p. 941.

7. *pl.* Three links of chain, generally used to connect the cable with the anchor-ring.—**Orthogonal triplet**, a system of three families of surfaces cutting one another at right angles.—**Triplet monster**, in *teratology*, a monster having parts tripled.—**Weingarten triplet**, an orthogonal triplet of which one family consists of surfaces all having the same constant curvature throughout.

**tripletail** (trip'l-täl), *n.* A fish, *Lobotes surinamensis*, whose dorsal and anal fins end behind in a figure like that of the caudal fin, giving an appearance of three tails. Also called *flasher* and *black perch*. See cut under *Lobotes*.

**triplet-lily** (trip'let-lil'i), *n.* Same as *star-flower* (b).

**triple-turned** (trip'l-tërnd), *a.* Three times faithless.

This foul Egyptian hath betrayed me.

. . . Triple-turned where 'tis thou

Hast sold me to this novice.

*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 12. 13.

**triplex** (tri'pleks), *n.* [*< L. triplex*, threefold, *< tres* (*tr*), three, + *phlex*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *duplex*.] Triple time in music.

The *triplex*, sir, is a good tripping measure.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, v. 1. 41.

**triplicate** (trip'li-kät), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. triplicatus*, pp. of *tripicare*, make threefold, *treble*, *< tripler*, threefold: see *triplex*.] **I. a.** Triple; threefold; consisting of or related to a triad, or three corresponding parts; composed of three similars: as, a *triplicate certificate*.

I did meet with Thadeus, this courier, which brought certain expeditions *triplicate*; the one unto the prothonotary Gamba, the other unto Gregory de Cassali, and the third unto me.

*Bp. Burnet*, *Records*, I. ii. 4.

In several cases [of attempted quantitative spectrum analysis], duplicate and even *triplicate* readings were made with the same specimens.

*J. N. Lockyer*, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 245.

**TriPLICATE ratio**, in *math.*, the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to each other, as compared with the ratio of the quantities themselves. Thus, the ratio of  $a^3$  to  $b^3$  is triplicate of the ratio of  $a$  to  $b$ . Similar solids are to each other in the triplicate ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

**II. n.** One of three things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A *triplicate* of said certificate or return shall be issued to the railroad company delivering said property.

*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 211.

**triplicate** (trip'li-kät), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *triplicated*, ppr. *triplating*. [*< triplicate*, *a.*] To treble; repeat a second time; make threefold; produce a third corresponding to a first and second.

They had duplicated, *triplicated*, and quadrupled many of the cables upon their systems.

*Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXVIII. 87.

**triplicate-ternate** (trip'li-kät-ter'nät), *a.* In *bot.*, thrice ternate: same as *tritermate*.

**triplication** (trip-li-kä'shun), *n.* [= *F. tripliation* = *Sp. triplicación* = *Pg. triplicação* = *It. triplicazione*, *< L. triplicatio(n)*, a tripling, *< triplicare*, triple: see *triplicate*.] 1. The act of trebling, or making threefold, or adding three together.—2. Threefold plication; formation of triplicates; that which is triplicate or threefold: as, a *triplication* of peritoneum.—3. In *civil law*, same as *surrejoinder* in common law.

**triplicature** (trip'li-kä-tür), *n.* [*< triplicate + -ure.*] A fold or folding into three layers; triplication, or a triplication: correlated with *duplication* and *quadruplication*.

**triplicity** (tri-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. \*triplicite*, *F. triplicité* = *Pr. triplicitat* = *Sp. triplicidad* = *Pg. triplicitade* = *It. triplicità*, *< L. \*triplicita(t)-s*, triplicity, threefoldness, *< triplex*, threefold: see *triplex*.] 1. The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness; threefoldness.

Hauynge onely one god, whom we honour in *triplicity* of person, . . . we do not worship that kind of men with diuine honour.

*Peter Martyr* (tr. of Eden's *First Books on America*, ed.

[Arber, p. 65].

Your majesty standeth invested of that *triplicity* which in great veneration was ascribed to the ancient Hermes.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i.

2. A trinity; a triad.

Many an Angels voice  
Singing before th' eternall majesty,  
In their trinal *triplicities* on hye.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 39.

3. In *astrol.*, the division of the signs according to the number of the elements; also, each division so formed, consisting of three signs. Every planet governs some *triplicity*, either by night or by day. See *trigon*, 2.

He sees

The powerful planets, how, in their degrees,  
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;  
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,  
By sympathizing in their trine consents  
With those inferior forming elements.

*Drayton*, *Man in the Moone*.

**Fiery triplicity**. See *fiery*.

**triplicostate** (trip-li-kos'tät), *a.* [*< L. triplus*, threefold, + *costa*, rib.] In *bot.*, triplinerved; triple-nerved or triple-ribbed.

**triploform** (trip'li-förn), *a.* [*< L. triplus*, threefold, + *forma*, form.] Triple in form; triformed; formed by three. [*Rare.*]

One symbol was *triploform*, the other single.

*T. Inman*, *Symbolism*, Int., p. xii.

**triplinerved** (trip'li-nërvd), *a.* [*< L. triplus*, threefold, + *neruus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *triple-nerved*. See *neruation*.

**triplite** (trip'lit), *n.* [*< triple + -ite*.] A mineral occurring in brownish-red crystalline masses, often fibrous. It is essentially a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

**triploblastic** (trip-lö-blas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. triplus*, threefold, + *blas'tik*, germ.] Having

three blastodermic membranes or germ-layers, consisting of epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast; of or pertaining to the *Triphloblastic*; distinguished from *diploblastic* as *calomatous* from *calenterate*. Most animals are triploblastic.

**Triphloblastic** (trip-lö-blas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *triploblastic*.] Triploblastic animals, or those whose body consists of at least three blastoderms, the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm: an alternative name of the *Calomata*, as *Diploblastic* is of the *Calentera*. It includes all those metazoic animals which have a true celom or body cavity separate from the intestinal cavity.

**triploidite** (trip'loi-dit), *n.* [*< tripl(ite) + -oid + -ite*.] A phosphate of iron and manganese occurring in monoclinic prismatic crystals, also in columnar to fibrous masses of a reddish-brown color. It closely resembles triplite, but differs from it in having the fluorin replaced by hydroxyl.

**Triplodidæ** (trip-löp'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Triplus* + *-ida*.] A family of extinct Eocene perissodactyls of the tapiroid series, established for the reception of the genus *Triplopus*.

**Triplopus** (trip'lö-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. triplus*, threefold, + *pus* = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Triplodidæ*, related to *Hyrachyus*, but lacking the fifth digit of the manus.

**triplopy** (trip'lö-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. triplus*, threefold, + *py*, eye.] An affection of the eyes which causes objects to be seen triple.

**tripium** (trip'lum), *n.* [*ML.*, neut. of *L. triplus*, threefold, *treble*: see *triple*, *treble*.] In *medieval music*: (a) The third part in polyphonic composition, counting upward from the tenor as one; *treble*. (b) A composition for three voices.

**tripy** (trip'li), *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.—*Tripy ribbed*, in *bot.*, triple-ribbed.

**trip-madam** (trip'mad'am), *n.* [*< F. tripe-madame*, *tripe-madame*, stonecrop.] A species of stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*.

**tripod** (tri'pod), *a.* and *n.* [*Formerly tripod*; = *Sp. tripode* = *Pg. It. tripode* = *G. tripode*, *tripus*, *< L. tripos* (*tripod*), *< Gr. τρίπους* (*tripus*), three-footed, having three feet or three legs; as a noun, a three-legged table, a three-legged stool, a three-footed brass kettle, a musical instrument, etc.; *< τρεις* (*tri*), three, + *πους* (*pod*) = *E. foot*. Cf. *trivet*.] **I. a.** Having three feet or legs.—**Tripod vase**, in *art*, a vase with three feet, or supported on a stand, especially if of ornamental character, having the form of a tripod.

**II. n.** 1. In *classical antiqu.*, a seat, table, or other article resting on three feet. Specifically—(a) A three-legged seat or table. (b) A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself. (c) A bronze altar, originally identical in form with the caldron described above. It had three rings at the top to serve as handles, and in many representations shows a central support or upright in addition to the three legs. It was when seated upon a tripod of this nature, over a cleft in the ground in the innermost sanctuary, that the Pythian priestesses at Delphi gave their oracular responses. The celebrity of this tripod, which was peculiarly sacred to the Pythian Apollo and was a usual attribute of him, led to innumerable imitations of it, which were made to be used in sacrifice; and ornamented tripods of similar form, sometimes made of the precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive gifts in temples, especially in those of Apollo. See cut on following page, and cut under *Pythia*.

After the Persian war the victors at Plataea dedicated as a thank-offering to the Delphic Apollo a gold tripod mounted on a bronze pillar composed of three intertwined serpents.

*C. T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 246.

2. Hence, any object having three feet or legs, as a three-legged stool.

The Prophetess . . . was seated on a tripod in front of the fire, distilling strong waters out of pennyroyal.

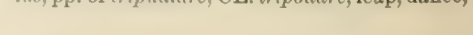
*Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, iv.

3. A three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at the top, for supporting a theodolite,



Tripod Vase.







< *tripudium*, a measured stamping, a solemn religious dance; formation doubtful to the Romans themselves; prob. < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *ped-* (= *Gr.* *πῆδη*, a form of the root of *pes* (*ped-*), foot. According to Cicero, contracted from *terripudium* for *terripudium*, striking the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *paire*, strike: see *pare*.) To dance.

A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections and a spirit tripudiating for joy. *Cato* (Roll, The Schism, (Latham))

**tripudiation** (tri-pu-di-ā-shon), *n.* [*< tripudiat* + *-ion*.] The act of dancing. *Carlyle*.

**tripudium** (tri-pū'di-um), *n.* [*L.* a leaping or dancing: see *tripudiat*.] In *Rom. antiqu.*: (a) A solemn religious dance. (b) A kind of divination practised by the augurs from interpretation of the actions of birds when fed, in later times always of domestic chickens, which were kept in coops for the purpose. If the fowls ate greedily, the omen was good; if they refused their food, the prognostic was very bad.

**tripupillate** (tri-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pupilla*, pupil.] In *entom.*, having three central spots or pupils close together: noting an ocellated spot.

**Tripyllaea** (trip-i-lē'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *πύλη*, a gate.] An order of siliceoskeletal *Radiolaria*, whose central capsule has a single nucleus, a double membrane, and more than one perforate area, the polar aperture being supplemented by one or more other openings. The skeleton is diversiform, often composed of tubes, and the capsule is pigmented with phæodium. *Hertwig*, 1879. Also called *Phæodaria*.

**tripylæan** (trip-i-lē'an), *a. and n.* [*< Tripyllaea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tripyllaea*, or having their characters; phæodarian, as a radiolarian.

*II. n.* A member of the *Tripyllaea*; a phæodarian.

**tripyramid** (tri-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< Gr.* *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *πυρᾶς*, pyramid.] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

**triquetra**<sup>1</sup> (tri-kwet'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L.* *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrus*.] A symmetrical interlaced ornament, of three arcs or lobes, of frequent occurrence in early northern art in Europe.

**triquetra**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *triquetrum*.

**triquetral** (tri-kwet'ral), *a.* [*< triquetri-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *triquetrus*.

**triquetric** (tri-kwet'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the triquetra.

**triquetrus** (tri-kwet'rus), *a.* [*< L.* *triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-quetrus*, prob. a mere formative. Cf. *trinket*.] Three-sided; triangular; having three plane or concave sides. (a) In *anat.*, noting the triangular Wormian bones of the skull. See *triquetrum*. (b) In *entom.*, noting a part or organ whose cross-section is an equilateral triangle. (c) In *bot.*, having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stem of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

**triquetrously** (tri-kwet'rus-li), *adv.* In a triquetrous form; triangularly. *Stearns*.

**triquetrum** (tri-kwet'rum), *n.*; *pl.* *triquetra* (-rā). [*NL.*: see *triquetrus*.] In *anat.*, one of the irregular, often triangular, Wormian bones found in the lambdoid suture of the skull: more fully called *os triquetrum*, and generally in the plural *ossa triquetra*.

**triquinate** (tri-kwi'nāt), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *quinti*, five each, + *-at* (see *quinate*).] In *bot.*, divided first into three parts or lobes and then into five.

**triradial** (tri-rā'di-al), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radius*, ray: see *radial*.] Same as *triradiate*.

**triradially** (tri-rā'di-al-i), *adv.* With three rays.

**triradiate** (tri-rā'di-āt), *a. and n.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*.] *I. a.* 1. Radiating in three directions; sending off three rays or processes; trifurcate.

The well-known triradiate mark of a leech-bite. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 189.

2. In *anat.*, specifically noting one of the lateral fissures of the brain.—3. In sponges, noting a type of spicule. See *II.—Triradiate sulcus*. See *sulcus*.

*II. n.* A triradiate sponge-spicule.

The chief modification of the triradiate spicule is due to an elongation of one ray, distinguished as apical, the shorter paired rays being termed basal, and the whole spicule a sagittal *triradiate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**triradiated** (tri-rā'di-āt), *a.* [*< triradiate* + *-ed*.] Same as *triradiate*.

**triradiately** (tri-rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a triradiate manner; in three radiating lines.

**triectangular** (tri-ek-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *ectus*, right, + *angulus*, angle (see *rectangular*).] Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles.

**trieme** (trī'rēm), *n.* [= *F.* *trirème* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *trirēma*, < *L.* *trirēmis*, a vessel with three banks of oars, prop. adj. (see *navis*, vessel), having three banks of oars, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *remus*, oar.] A vessel with three benches, ranks, or tiers of oars on a side: a type of ancient Greek war-ship of great efficiency, copied by the Romans and other peoples. The trieme was provided with one, two, or three masts, which were unstepped when the vessel was not under sail. At first naval battles were simply contests of weight or force, and the victory fell to the trieme which had the greatest num-

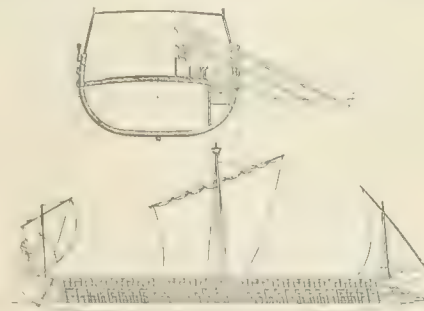


Diagram of a trieme, showing a cross-section of the ship with three banks of oars and three masts. (From "Revue Archéologique")

ber of fighting men, or the best-disciplined, on board, nautical maneuvers being scarcely attempted. The Athenians, however, in the fifth century B. C., introduced very skilful naval tactics, and made hand-to-hand fighting by the marines subordinate to the attempt to disable the enemy's ship by ramming her amidships, or by crushing her banks of oars. The perfected trieme resembled more closely in theory and tactics the modern steam-ram than any form of ship that has intervened. It was long, narrow, and swift; the modern steam-engine was represented by the mechanical rowing of about 170 men, carefully trained, and under perfect command; and it was entirely independent of its sails, which were not hoisted unless, while cruising, the wind chanced to be favorable.

Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first trieme with three rows of oars to a side.

*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, vii. 56.

**trirhomboidal** (tri-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [*< tri-* + *rhomboidal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

**triscamentarian** (tri-sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sacramentum*, sacrament (see *sacrament*) + *-arian*.] A name given to those who maintain that three, and only three, sacraments are necessary to salvation—namely, baptism, the eucharist, and absolution.

**Trisagion** (tri-sā'gi-on), *n.* [*< Gr.* *τρισάγιος*, thrice holy, < *τρίς* (= *L.* *ter* for *ters*), thrice (< *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three), + *ἅγιος*, holy, sacred.] A hymn of the early and Oriental churches, apparently of Jewish origin, consisting of the words "Holy God, holy (and) mighty, holy (and) immortal, have mercy upon us." It is sung in the Greek Church at the Little Entrance (see *entrance*, *n.*), and occurs frequently in the Greek daily office. It is also found in almost all Eastern liturgies. In the West the Trisagion was used in the Gallican liturgy and in the Sarum prime. It is still sung in Greek and Latin at the Reproaches on Good Friday. The anthem "Yet, O Lord God most holy," in the Anglican burial office, represents a form of the Trisagion. The name *Trisagion* is often incorrectly applied to the Sanctus (Tersanctus).

**triscele**, *n.* See *triskele*.

**triset**, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *trise*.

**trise** (tri-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *bisect*.] To cut or divide into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

**trisection** (tri-sek'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *trisección* = *Sp.* *trisección* = *It.* *trisezione*; as *trise* + *-ion*. Cf. *section*.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geom.*, the division of a straight line or an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians. It has been proved to be impossible with the rule and compass alone (though it is of course easy to trisection certain angles), but can be performed with any one of numerous machines which have been invented for the purpose. See *cut* under *linkage*.

**trisectionary** (tri-sek'tō-ri), *a.* [*< trisection* + *-ary*.] Conducive to the trisection of the angle, as certain curves of the third order.

**triseme** (trī'sēm), *a. and n.* [*< Gr.* *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *σημα*, sign: see *trismic*.] *I. a.* Consisting of three semes; trismic.

*II. n.* A trismic time or syllable.

**trismic** (trī-sē'mik), *a.* [*< LL.* *trismicus*, < *Gr.* *τρίσμιος*, having three times or moræ, < *τρεῖς*

(*tri-*), three, + *σημα*, sign, *σημειον*, sign, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to three semes or moræ; as, a *trismic* long (one half longer than the usual long); a *trismic* foot. The trismic feet (tribrach, trochee, iambus) are all diphasic.

**trisepalous** (tri-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *NL.* *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having three sepals. See *cut* under *calyx*.

**triseptate** (tri-sep'tāt), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *septum*, partition, + *-ate*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having three septa or partitions.

**triserial** (tri-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] In *zool.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, set in three rows; disposed in three series; tristichous; trifarious. Also *triseriate*.

**triserially** (tri-sē'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In three series; so as to be triserial.

**triseriate** (tri-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-ate*.] Same as *triserial*.

**triseriatim** (tri-sē'ri-āt'im), *adv.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-atim* as in *seriatim*.] In three ranks or rows; so as to make three series; triserially.

**trisetose** (tri-sē'tōs), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing three setæ or bristles.

**Trisetum** (tri-sē'tum), *n.* [*NL.* (Persoon, 1805), < *L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, seta, a bristle.]

A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Aveneæ* and subtribe *Euceneæ*. It is characterized by a spike-like or loosely branched panicle; spikelets with two or more bisexual flowers, their axis produced beyond them; and a thin-keeled flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn and two terminal teeth. There are nearly 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and mountain regions. They are chiefly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets. Two species, *T. subspicatum* and *T. palustre*, occur in the northeastern United States. *T. ceruineum*, of California and Oregon, is said to afford pasture.

**trisinuate** (tri-sin'ū-āt), *a.* [*< L.* *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sinus*, a fold: see *sinuate*.] In *entom.*, having three sinuses: noting a margin when it has three inward curves meeting in outward curves.

**triskele** (tris'kēl), *n.* [Also *triskele*; < *Gr.* *τρίσκιον*, three-legged, < *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A figure formed of three lines radiating from a common point or small circle, or a modification of this in which each radiating arm has the form of a hook so as to give the appearance of being in revolution, or of a bent human leg. Also called *three-armed cross*. Compare *sun-snake*, *fylfot*.

**trismus** (tris'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *τρίσμος*, a creaking or creaking, < *τρίβω*, squeak, grind or gnash (the teeth).] A tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing closure of the lower jaw, occurring as a manifestation of tetanus, either alone or in conjunction with other tonic muscular spasms; lockjaw.—**Trismus nascentium**, or **trismus neonatorum**, a form of tetanus occurring in new-born infants; infantile tetanus. The muscles of the neck and jaw are first affected, but usually general tetanic spasms soon follow. The disease occurs with special frequency in the negro race and in tropical countries, though severe epidemics have also prevailed in the extreme north.

**trisoctahedral** (tris-ok-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [*< trisoctahedron* + *-al*.] Bounded by twenty-four equal faces; pertaining to a trisoctahedron, or having its form.

**trisoctahedron** (tris-ok-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [*< Gr.* *τρίς*, thrice, + *E.* *octahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. The trigonal trisoctahedron has each face an isosceles triangle, and in the tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron, each face is a quadrilateral. See also *cut* under *trapezohedron*.

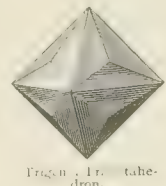


FIGURE 1. Trisoctahedron.

**trispast**, **trispaston** (trī'spast, trī'spas'ton), *n.* [*< L.* *trispastos*, a machine with three pulleys, < *Gr.* *τρίσπαστος*, drawn threefold (*τρίσπαστον ὄργανον*, a triple pulley, *τρίσπαστον*, a surgical instrument), < *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *\*σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw: see *spasm*.] A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other, for raising great weights. *Brandt and Cox*.

**trispermous** (trī-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr.* *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, three-seeded; containing three seeds: as, a *trispermous* capsule.

**trispermum** (trī-spēr'mum), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *τρεῖς* (*treis*), three, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A poultice, formerly in vogue, made of crushed cummin, bay-, and smallage-seeds.



triticum (trī'ti-kum), *n.* [*trī'ti* + *kum*, *n.*] A WHEAT.

Triticum (trī'ti-kum), *n.* [*trī'ti* + *kum*, *n.*] A WHEAT.

tristful (trīst'fūl), *a.* [*trīst* + *fūl*, *a.*] Sorrowful.

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Other things are mentioned . . . very *tritely*, and with little satisfaction to the reader.

Wood, *Athenae Oxon.* (Latham.)

**triteness** (trī'tes), *n.* The character of being trite; commonness; staleness; the state of being hackneyed or commonplace.

Sermons which . . . disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity.

Wroughton, *Sermons*, Pref.

**triterate** (trī-tēr'nāt), *a.* [*trī* + *ternate*, *a.*]

In *bot.*, three times ternate: applied to a leaf whose petiole divides and twice subdivides into three, thus bearing twenty-seven leaflets, as in some *Umbelliferae*. Also *triple-ternate*.

**triterately** (trī-tēr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a triterate manner.

**tritheism** (trī-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *trithéisme* = Sp. *triteísmo*; < Gr. *τρίθεος* (*trí-theos*), three, + *theos*, god, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that there are three Gods, specifically that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

**tritheist** (trī-thē-ist), *n.* [*trithe(ism)* + *-ist*; see *theist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of tritheism.

**tritheistic** (trī-thē-is'tik), *a.* [*tritheist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tritheism or tritheists.

**tritheistical** (trī-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [*tritheistic* + *-al*.] Same as *tritheistic*.

**tritheite** (trī-thē-it), *n.* [*Gr. τριθεΐτης*, < *τρίθεος* (*trí-theos*), three, + *θεός*, god.] A tritheist.

**trithemimeral** (trī-thē-mim'e-ral), *a.* [*Gr. τριθήμερος*, consisting of three halves, < *τρίθεος* (*trí-theos*), three, + *ἡμιμέρος*, half, < *ἡμι*, half, + *μέρος*, part.]

In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group of three half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of one foot and a half. Sometimes, incorrectly, *trithemimeral*.

**Trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the thesis (metrically accented syllable) of the second foot of a dactylic hexameter. See *cesura*, *hepthemimeral*.

**trithing** (trī'thing), *n.* [*ML. trithinga*, a form of E. *thridding*, \**thrithing*: see *riding*.] Same as *riding*.<sup>2</sup>

The division of Deira into three *Trithings* or *Ridings*.

J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 115.

**trithing-reeve** (trī'thing-rēv), *n.* The governor of a trithing.

**trithionate** (trī-thi'ō-nāt), *n.* [*trithion-ic* + *-ate*.] A salt of trithionic acid.

**trithionic** (trī-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τριθίων* (*trí-thíon*), three, + *θειον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Containing three sulphur atoms.

**Trithionic acid**, a sulphur acid having the formula H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. It forms a strongly acid, bitter, odorless solution, which decomposes very readily.

**Trithrinax** (trī-thri-naks), *n.* [*NL.* (Martius, 1823), from the three petals and three-part calyx; < Gr. *τρίεις*, three, + *Thrinax*, a related genus.]

A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheae*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with imbricated petals, filaments united into a tube, and a style terminal in fruit. The 3 or 4 species are natives of Brazil and Chili.

They are thornless palms bearing smooth, roundish, fan-shaped leaves, deeply many-parted into two-cleft induplicate segments. The leaf-stalks are sharply biconvex, extending above into a hard cordate ligule, and below into a fibrous sheath which is densely set with erect or reflexed spines. The flowers are small, on the flexuous branches of a spreading, thick-stalked spadix with many obliquely split spathe. Several species are included among the fan-palms of greenhouse cultivation: *T. campocistis* is remarkable as one of the most southern of all palms, extending in the Argentine Republic to 32° 40' south, and is also peculiar for its woody leaves, more rigid than those of any other palm.

**tritical** (trī'ti-kal), *a.* [*trite* + *-ical*, appar. in imitation of *critical*.] Trite; common.

A tedious homily or a tritical declamation.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 326.

**tricially** (trī'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tritical or commonplace manner.

This sermon upon the Jewish dispensation, . . . 'tis all tritical, and most tricially put together.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 11.

**tricialness** (trī'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tritical; triteness.

**triteoglossus** (trī-tis'ē-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *triteoglossi* (-i). [*NL.*, < L. *triticeus*, of wheat (see *triticeous*), + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A small muscle occasionally found in the human larynx, connected with the triticeous nodule in the posterior thyrohyoid membrane, and passing forward to the tongue.

**triticeous** (trī-tish'ius), *a.* [*L. triticeus*, of wheat, < *triticeum*, wheat: see *Triticum*.] In *anat.*, small and roundish, like a grain of wheat or millet-seed: nodular.—**Triticeous nodule**, one of the small cartilaginous nodules in the larynx—the cartilago triticeus, or corpus triticeum.

**triticeum** (trī-tis'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *triticea* (-ā). [*NL.*, neut. (sc. *corpus*, body) of L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous*.] The triticeous body or nodule of the larynx; the triticeus.



Fig. 1. Trident of St. Peter.

tristylous (trīstil'us), *a.* [*trī* + *stylus*, *a.*]

Style, see *stylus*. [*trī* + *stylus*, *a.*] Having three styles: having

tristula, tristul (trīsul'tūl), *n.* [*trī* + *stula*, *n.*]

Spit, spear-head. In *Hindu myth.*, the three-pointed or trident emblem of Siva: also used

tristylous (trīstil'us), *a.* [*trī* + *stylus*, *a.*]

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tristylous (trīstil'us), *a.* [*trī* + *stylus*, *a.*]

tristylous (trīstil'us), *a.* [*trī* + *stylus*, *a.*]



**triticous** (tri-tis'ē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *triticeī* (-ī). [NL., *se. cartilago*, < L. *triticeus*, of wheat; see *triticeous*.] The triticaceous cartilage of the larynx: the triticum.

**Triticum** (trit'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *triticeum*, wheat, < *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub, grind, thresh; see *trite*, *try*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Hordeae*, type of the subtribe *Triticeae*. It is characterized by two- to five-flowered somewhat compressed spikelets solitary at the nodes, and by an oblong or ventricose five- to nine-nerved flowering glume, the lateral nerves not connivent. The genus includes the cultivated species or varieties of wheat, long diffused widely through all temperate regions, and from 10 to 15 species in the wild state, natives of the Mediterranean region and of western Asia. They are annual or biennial erect flat-leaved grasses, with a terminal elongated or cylindrical spike, its axis usually without joints, but flexuous with alternate excavations, into which the spikelets are set. For the polymorphous cultivated species *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*), see *wheat*, *speltz*, *lyghorn*, *mummys-wheat*, and cut under *Monocotyledones*; and compare *amalcorn* and *Agilops*, 2. For *T.* (now *Agropyrum*) *repens*, see *quitch-grass*.

**tritocere** (tri'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *κερα*, horn.] That tine of a deer's antler which is third in order of development, or developed after the third year.

**tritomesal** (tri-tō-mes'al), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *μεσος*, middle; see *mison*.] In *entom.*, noting the third longitudinal series of cells in the wing of hymenoptera, corresponding to the submedian second discoidal and first apical cells of modern entomologists. Kirby.

**tritomite** (tri'tō-mit), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτομος*, thrice cut, < *τρίς* (*tri-*), three, + *-τομος*, < *τεμνω*, *temno*, cut.] A silicate found in Norway, occurring in forms resembling a triangular pyramid. It contains thorium, the cerium metals, boron, calcium, and other elements.

**Triton** (tri'ton), *n.* [< L. *Triton*, < Gr. *Τρίτων*, Triton; cf. Skt. *trita*, a superhuman being of uncertain origin and attributes.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Latin myth.*, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure, and figuring with the Nereids



Triton with Nereids — From an antique sculpture in the Vatican.

in the train of the greater sea-gods; they are conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Tritons is a shell-trumpet, which they blow to soothe the restless waves. And all the way before them [Neptune and Amphitrite], as they went.

*Triton* his trumpet shrill before them blew.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 12.

So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,  
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,  
And hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, i. 33.

2. In *her.*, a bearded man with a fish's tail, and usually holding a trident. Also called *merman* and *Neptunus*.—3. In *conch.*: (a) A genus of gastropods, giving name to the *Tritoniidae*; the tritons, conchs, trumpet-shells, or sea-trumpets. Montfort, 1810. (b) [*l. c.*] A member of this genus or family.—4. In *herpet.*: (a) An extensive genus of newts, efts, or salamanders, named by Laurenti in 1768, since variously applied or divided into several others. (b) [*l. c.*] A newt or salamander of this genus or a related form. The name applies chiefly to the aquatic species of the

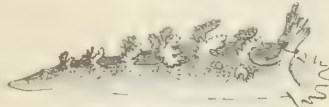


*Triton tritonis*.

Old World family *Salamandridae*, but extends to others of similar habits in America, as members of the genus *Speleperes*, belonging to another family (*Plethodontidae*). The crested newt or triton of Europe is *Triton* (*Hemisalamandra*) *cristatus* (see cut under *newt*); the smooth triton is *T. (Assolatori) punctatus*. Most of the tritons of the Old World fall in the genus *Molge*, as the great marbled newt of Europe, *M. marmorata*, and the red-bellied, *M. alpestris*. A conspicuous triton of cold springs in the United States is *Speleperes ruber*, chiefly bright-red, but marked with black in very variable pattern. See cut under *Speleperes*.

**tritone** (tri'ton), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτονος*, having three tones, < *τρίς* (*tri-*), three, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of three whole steps or "tones"—that is, an augmented fourth, as between the fourth and seventh tones of a scale. The older harmonists regarded this interval, even when only suggested, as peculiarly objectionable, whence the proverb "*mī contra fa diabolus est*." See *mi*.

**Tritonia** (tri-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Triton*, < Gr. *Τρίτων*, Triton; see *Triton*.] 1. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods founded by Cuvier in 1798, typical of the family *Tritoniidae*,



*Tritonia plebeia*. Line shows natural size.

with such species as *T. plebeia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Geyer, 1832.—3. (Ker, 1805.) A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Iridae* and the tribe *Iridae*. It is characterized by an ovoid or oblong capsule and by a slender perianth-tube not enlarged at the summit, with a concave or bell-shaped, regular or oblique border, upon the base of which the more or less unilateral stamens are inserted. There are about 34 species, all natives of South Africa. They are ornamental plants from a scaly or mostly solid and fiber-bearing bulb, producing a simple or slightly branching stem and a few narrowly linear or sword-shaped leaves, which are often falcate. The handsome yellow, orange, blue, or white flowers are sessile, and scattered along a simple or branching peduncle, each flower solitary in a short membranous spathe. They are known in cultivation by the generic name *Tritonia*, and sometimes by a former generic name *Montbretia*.

4. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**Tritoniidae** (tri-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triton* + *-idae*.] In *conch.*, the family of canaliferous tanioglossate gastropods whose typical genus is *Triton*. The animal has a moderate foot, truncate in front, and the radula with a wide multicuspid median tooth and narrow denticulate admedian and aculeiform lateral teeth. The operculum is corneous, with an apical or submarginal nucleus. The shell is turritid, and has not more than two varices on each whorl, which generally alternate with those of contiguous whorls. The species mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some reach a considerable size, as *Triton tritonis*. See cut under *Triton*.

**Tritoniidae** (tri-tō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritonia* + *-idae*.] A family of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Tritonia*. The branchial appendages are disposed in two dorsal rows, a frontal veil is developed, mandibles exist, the teeth of the radula are multiserial, and the liver is compact. Species exist in most temperate and warm seas. Also *Tritoniidae*. See cut under *Tritonia*.

**tritonioid** (tri-ton'i-oid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritoniidae*.

**tritonioid** (tri'tō-noid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritoniidae*.

**Triton's-horn** (tri'tonz-hörn), *n.* Same as *conch*, 4.

**tritiorium** (tri-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *tritirium*.

**tritova**, *n.* Plural of *tritovum*.

**tritovertebra** (tri-tō-vér'tē-brā), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a limb-bone, or the bony framework of the limbs considered as vertebral elements developed in special relation with the muscular system, or locomotorium: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *protovertebra*.

**tritovertebral** (tri-tō-vér'tē-bral), *a.* [< *tritovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a tritovertebra; serving a locomotory purpose, as the skeleton of the limbs.

**tritovum** (tri-tō'vum), *n.*; *pl.* *tritova* (-vā). [NL., < Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + L. *ovum*, egg; see *ovum*.] The third stage of an ovum, or an ovum in a third stage, succeeding a deutovum.

**tritoxid**, **tritoxide** (tri-tok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + E. *oxid*.] Same as *trioxid*.

**tritozooid** (tri-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *εἶδος*, form (see *zooid*).] In *zool.*, a zooid of a third generation, resulting from a deuterozooid. H. A. Nicholson.

**tritubercular** (tri-tū-bér'kū-lār), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ar*.] Having three tubercles or cusps, as a molar or premolar tooth; tricuspid; characterized by

such teeth as a type of dentition; trituberculate; of or pertaining to trituberculum.

**trituberculate** (tri-tū-bér'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ate*.] Same as *tritubercular*.

**trituberculum** (tri-tū-bér'kū-lizm), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ism*.] Tritubercular state or condition of teeth; presence of three tubercles on a molar or premolar tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 466.

**triturable** (tri'tū-rā-bl), *a.* [= F. *triturable* = Sp. *triturable* = Pg. *triturable* = It. *triturable*; as if < L. *\*triturbabilis*, < *triturare*, thresh, triturate; see *triturate*.] Capable of being triturated.

**triturate** (tri'tū-rāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *triturate*, *ppr.* *tritulating*. [< L. *triturrare*, pp. of *triturare*, thresh, triturate, < L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing; see *tritire*.] 1. To rub, grind, or bruise; specifically, to grind to a powder.

The triturated skeletons of corals and echinoderms and the shells of molluscs, constituting an intensely white coralline sand. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* 11. 1900.

Considering the power which worms exert in triturating particles of rock. *Darwin*, *Vegetable Mould*, p. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, to grind with the grinders; masticate with the molar teeth; chew to a pulp.

**triturate** (tri'tū-rāt), *n.* [< L. *triturrare*, pp. of *triturare*, triturate; see *triturate*, *v.*] A form of medicine in which an active substance has been thoroughly powdered and mixed by rubbing up with sugar of milk.—**Tablet triturate**, a small disk of some soluble material, usually sugar of milk, charged with a certain dose of a medicinal substance.

**trituration** (tri'tū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *trituration* = Sp. *trituration* = Pg. *trituração* = It. *triturazione*, < L. *triturratio* (*n.*), < *triturare*, triturate; see *triturate*.] 1. The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding. Trituration is a dry process, and thus distinguished from *levigation*.—2. In *phar.*, a finely comminuted powder: as, a *trituration* of elaterin.—3. In *physiol.*, reduction to pulp by grinding between the teeth; molar mastication, or some corresponding process: as, the *trituration* of food before swallowing; *trituration* in the gizzard of a bird is assisted by little pebbles swallowed.

**triturator** (tri'tū-rā-tor), *n.* [< L. *triturrare*, < *triturare*, pp. *triturrare*, triturate; see *triturate*.] One who or that which triturates; specifically, an apparatus for grinding drugs.

**trituratione** (tri'tū-rā-tūr), *n.* [< *triturrare* + *-ure*.] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

**tritire** (tri'tūr), *n.* [< L. *tritira*, a rubbing, threshing (see *triturate*), < *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub, grind, thresh; see *trite*.] A rubbing or grinding.

Goats' whey being a natural infusion, from gentle heat and gentle *tritire*, of the fine aromatic and nitrous vegetables on which goats feed.

G. Cheyne, *On Regimen*, p. 44. (Latham.)

**tritirium** (tri-tū'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *tritiria* (-ā). [Also, and prop., *tritorium*, < L. as if *\*tritorium*, neut. of *\*tritorius*, < *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub, thresh. The form *tritirium* imitates *tritira*, a threshing (separating grain from straw): see *tritire*.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

**tritylene** (tri'ti-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, same as *propylene*: so named because third in the series of olefines.

**Tritylodon** (tri-til'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίς* (*tri-*), three, + *τύλος*, a knob, + *ὄδον* (*ōdon*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Mesozoic mammals from the Upper Triassic of South Africa and Europe, typical of the family *Tritylodontidae*. Owen, 1884.

**Tritylodontidae** (tri-til'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritylodon* (*t*) + *-idae*.] A family of prototherian mammals of Triassic age, typified by the genus *Tritylodon*. They had on each side of the upper jaw two incisors, no canine, two premolars, and two molars; the median incisors were scaliform, the lateral minute, and the molars had trituberculate ridges.

**tritylodontoid** (tri-til'ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Tritylodontidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tritylodontidae*.

**Triumfetta** (tri-um-fet'ā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after an Italian botanist, G. B. *Trionfetti* (1656–1708).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceae* and tribe *Grewieae*. It is characterized by an echinate or bristly globose capsule. There are about 50 species, natives of warm countries. They are herbs or shrubs with stellate hairs, bearing serrate entire or three- to five-lobed leaves. The flowers are axillary, or opposite the leaves, chiefly yellow, and usually with numerous stamens on an elevated gland-bearing torus. Some of the small-flowered species are very widely distributed; others are mostly confined to Aus-



*H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 274.*

81. See the *Chlorophyll* and *Leaf*.







**Trochilinæ** (trok-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*<sup>1</sup>, 2, + *-inæ*.] 1†. The humming-birds. Same as *Trochilidæ*.—2. One of the subfamilies of *Trochilidæ*, containing most of the species.



**Trochilium** (trō-kī'l-i-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. τροχίλιος, some small bird; see *trochilus*.] A genus of clear-winged hawk-moths, including large species with transparent wings, obsolete tongue, subelavate antennae with a brush of hair at the tip, and rather densely clothed legs, which, however, are not tufted. *T. apiformis* of the United States is so called from its bee-like appearance.

**trochilus** (trō-kī-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *trochilus*, < Gr. τροχίλος, some small bird, < τροχός, run; see *trochus*.] 1. A trochil; one of several different birds. (a) A bird described by some ancient writers, as Herodotus, as a kind of wagtail or sandpiper which enters the mouth of the crocodile and feeds by picking the reptile's teeth. Many surmises have been made in the attempt to identify this bird. It is certainly one of the small plover-like birds of the region of the Nile, probably either the Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or siskia, *Pluvialis aquipennis*, belonging to the subfamily *Cursivinae* (see cut under *Pluvialis*), or the Egyptian spurt-winged plover, *Hypopteryx spinus* (see cut under *spin-winged*). (b) One of several very small European warbler-like birds, as the golden-crested wren, or kinglet, *Ledulus cristatus* (see cut under *goldenst*), and the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, etc. (c) Some or any humming-bird; a colibri.

2. [cap.] In ornith., a Linnean genus of humming-birds, type of the family *Trochilidae*, formerly including all the species then known, since divided into perhaps 200 modern genera. The generic name is now commonly restricted to such species as the common ruby-throated humming-bird of the United States, *T. culberti*, and the black-throated humming-bird of California, *T. alexandri*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

**trochilus** (trō-kī-lus), *n.*; pl. *trochili* (-li). [< L. *trochilus*, < Gr. τροχίλος, a broad hollow molding running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, < τροχός, run.] In arch., same as *scotia*.

**trochin** (trō-kin), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, wheel, something spherical or circular (see *trochus*), + -in¹.] The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the subscapularis muscle. See *trochiter*, and cut under *humerus*.

**troching**, *n.* [< *troche*² + -ing¹.] One of the small snags or points surmounting the antlers of the stag. Howell.

**trochinian** (trō-kin-i-an), *a.* [< *trochin* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the trochin, or lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

**trochiscus** (trō-kis'kus), *n.*; pl. *trochisei* (-i). [< L. *trochiscus*; see *trochisk*.] Same as *trochisk*.

**trochisk** (trō'kisk), *n.* [OF. *trochisque* = Pg. *trochisco*, *troisco* = It. *trochisco* = G. *trochisk*, < L. *trochiscus*, a pill, troche, < Gr. τροχίσκος, a small wheel, a small disk or ball, pastil, troche, dim. of τροχός, a round cake, a pill; see *trochus*, *troch*.] A troche.

I would have trial made of two other kinds of bracelets, for comforting the heart and spirits: the one of the *trochisk* of vipers, made into little pieces of beads; for since they do great good inwards, especially for pestilent agues, it is like they will be effectual outwards, where they may be applied in greater quantity. There would be *trochisk* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. (ed. Montagu), § 965.

God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage; and teaches them, of these vipers, to make sovereign cyretes and safe and powerful *trochises* (read *trochiskes*).

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, xvii, § 4.

**trochite** (trō'kit), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + -ite².] One of the disks or wheel-like joints of the stem of an encrinure; a wheelstone, screwstone, or entrochus. [Rare or obsolete.]

**trochiter** (trōk'i-tēr), *n.* [An arbitrary variant of *trochanter*.] The greater tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. See *trochin*, and cut under *humerus*.

**trochiterian** (trōk-i-tēr-i-an), *a.* [< *trochiter* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the trochiter: as, the *trochiterian* fossa (a depression upon the trochiter for insertion of the infraspinatus muscle).

**trochitic** (trō-kit'ik), *a.* [< *trochite* + -ic.] Of the nature of a trochite; pertaining to a trochite.

**trochlea** (trōk'lē-ā), *n.*; pl. *trochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *trochlea*, *troclea*, a pulley, sheaf, block, ML. also a windlass, roller, small wheel, < Gr. τροχία, τροχίον, τροχάνα, a pulley, a block; cf. τροχάριος, running, < τροχός, run; see *trochus*. Hence ult. E. *truckle*.] In anat. and zool., a pulley or pulley-like arrangement of parts, affording a smooth surface upon which another part glides. Specifically—(a) A fibrous loop in the upper inner corner of the orbit of the eye, through which runs the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. The line of traction of the muscle is by this

contrivance deflected at nearly a right angle. This trochlea is not found below mammals. Similar loops (seldom, however, taking the name *trochlea*) bind down and alter the direction of some other double-bellied muscles, as the digastricus and omohyoid. See cuts under *eyel* and *eyeball*. (b) In the elbow-joint, the articular surface of the inner condyle of the humerus, with which the ulna articulates; distinguished from the capitulum, or outer convex surface for the articulation of the radius: so called because in man it is concave from side to side, though very convex in the opposite direction, thus affording a surface like that of the rim of a pulley-wheel. See cuts under *capitulum* and *epicondyle*. (c) In entom., the orifice of the metathorax through which passes the tendon of the abdomen, and whose smooth rim serves as a sort of pulley. Kirby and Spence.—Tibial trochlea. See *tibial*.

**trochlear** (trōk'lē-ār), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *trochlearis*, < L. *trochlea*, pulley; see *trochlea*.] I. *a.*

1. Pulley-like; forming a loop that acts like a pulley for a tendon to run through, or affording a surface like that of a pulley, upon which a bone may ride back and forth. See *trochlea*.—2. In bot., circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference, so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelina communis*. Also *trochleate*.—3. Pertaining to or connected with a trochlea: as, a *trochlear* muscle or nerve; *trochlear* movements.—Trochlear fossa, a small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, situated near the internal angular process, for attachment of the trochlea of the eye.—Trochlear muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, whose tendon runs through a trochlea. See cut under *eyeball*.—Trochlear nerve (nervus trochlearis), the fourth and smallest of the cranial nerves. Its superficial origin is just behind the corpora quadrigemina. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the orbit. It is purely motor in its function. Also called *patheticus*, *oculomotorius superior*. See second cut under *brain*.—Trochlear spine. See *spine*.—Trochlear surface of the femur, the smooth depression forming the anterior part of the articular surface of the condyles, for articulation with the patella.

II. *n.* A trochlear muscle or nerve; a trochlearis.

Also *trochleary*.

**trochlearis** (trōk'lē-ā-ris), *n.*; pl. *trochleares* (-rez). [NL. (see *nomenclat*); see *trochlear*.] In anat., a trochlear muscle or nerve. See phrases under *trochlear*.

**trochleary** (trōk'lē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *trochlea* + -ary.] In anat., same as *trochlear*.

**trochleate** (trōk'lē-āt), *a.* [< NL. \**trochleatus*, < L. *trochlea*, a pulley; see *trochlea*.] In bot., same as *trochlear*, 2.

**Trochocarpa** (trōk-ō-kār'pā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), from the fruit; < Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Epacridaceæ* and tribe *Stypheliaceæ*. It is characterized by a ten-celled ovary, and a drupaceous fruit with five to ten one-seeded nutlets. The 8 species are natives of Australia. They bear petioled polymorphous leaves, either scattered, two-ranked, or somewhat whorled. The small flowers form axillary or terminal spikelets. *T. thymifolia*, a small Tasmanian shrub, is cultivated under the name of *wheelseed*. *T. laurina* is the beech- or brush-cherry of New South Wales and Queensland, a tree reaching 20 or 40 feet high, with tough fine-grained wood, used for turning.

**trochoid** (trō'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochoïde*, < Gr. τροχόειδης, round like a wheel, < τροχός, a wheel, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. In geom., trochoidal.—2. In anat., rotating or revolving like a wheel; pivotal, as an articulation; trochoidal: applied to that kind of rotatory arthrosis in which a part revolves to some extent upon another, as the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna in pronation and supination of the forearm, or the atlas about the odontoid process of the axis in shaking the head.—3. In conch., top-shaped, like a shell of the genus *Trachus*; conical with a flat base; of or related to the *Trochidae*.

II. *n.* 1. In geom., a prolate or curtate cycloid or curve traced by a point in fixed connection with, but not generally on the circumference of, a wheel which rolls upon a right line. If the point is outside the circumference, the trochoid has loops; if inside, it has waves. See *cycloid*.—2. In anat., a rotatory or pivotal joint; diarthrosis rotatoria; cyclarthrosis.—3. In conch., a top-shell, or some similar shell; any member of the *Trochidae*.

**trochoidal** (trō'koi-dal), *a.* [< *trochoid* + -al.] 1. Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as, the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, and the spiral of Archimedes.—2. In anat. and conch., same as *trochoid*.

**trochometer** (trō-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *trachometer*.

**Trochosphæra** (trōk-ō-sfē'rā), *n.* [NL.: see *trochosphere*.] 1. A supposed genus of rotifers, as *T. aquatorialis* of the Philippines. Semper.—2. [I. c.] A trochosphere.

**trochosphere** (trōk-ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] That larval form of various annelids, mollusks, and molluscoids which has a circlet of cilia. The trochosphere in *Mollusca* is an advanced gastrula or gastrular stage of the embryo, prior to the veliger stage, when the original blastopore has been lost or transformed, a rudimentary mouth and anus have appeared, and there is an equatorial circlet of cilia about the spheroidal body. In mollusks also called *neembryo* (see *typembryo*).

**trochospherical** (trōk-ō-sfēr'i-kal), *a.* [< *trochosphere* + -ic-al.] Having a spherical figure and a ciliated circlet; of or pertaining to a trochosphere.

**Trochotoma** (trō-kot'ō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Deslongchamps, 1841), < Gr. τροχός, wheel, + τόμος, < τέμνειν, ταινειν, cut.] A genus of pleurotomarioid gastropods with a trochiform shell, an infundibuliform base, and a slit above the carina, obliterated except near the margin of the aperture. The species flourished in the Liassic seas.

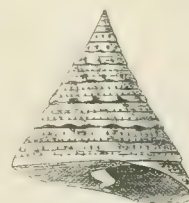


**Trochozoa** (trōk-ō-zō'zā), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *trochozoön*.] Those invertebrates, as annelids and mollusks, whose larval forms in one stage are trochospheres; also, loosely, such larvæ, collectively considered, or hypothetical organisms from which annelids and mollusks are supposed to have been derived.

**trochozoön** (trōk-ō-zō'ōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τροχός, wheel, + ζῶν, animal.] Any member of the *Trochozoa*, considered as hypothetical ancestral forms of annelids and mollusks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, 236.

The Balanoglossus occupies an intermediate position between the worms and the Chordata. It has originated from a *trochozoön* which acquired some features in common with worms. *Nature*, XLII, 94.

**trochus** (trō'kus), *n.* [< L. *trochus*, ML. also *trocus*, hoop, ML. also wheel, top, < Gr. τροχός, something round, as a wheel, hoop, circle, circuit, ring, cake, pill, < τρέχειν, run. Hence ult. (from τροχός or the orig. verb) E. *troche*¹, *trochiscus*, *trochisk*, *trochee*, *trochil*, *trochilus*, *trochanter*, *truck*¹, *truckle*, etc. See especially *troche*¹ and *truck*¹.] 1. A wheel. *Bailey*, 1733.—2. A round lump. *Bailey*, 1733.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In conch., the typical genus of *Trochidae*, having a regular conic form with flat base, oblique and rhombic aperture, and a horny



*Trochus obeliscus*.



*Trochus trochiformis*.

operculum of many whorls; top-shells. *T. zizyphinus* and *T. obeliscus* are examples. Some of the species grow to a large size, are handsomely marked, and when cut and polished show an extremely brilliant nacre. See also cuts under *operculum*, *radula*, and *top-shell*.

**trock** (trōk), *n.* A Scotch form of *truck*¹.

**troco** (trō'kō), *n.* [Sp. *truco*, "a truck table to play on" (Stevens, 1706); see *truck*³.] An old English game, formerly known as *lawn-billiards*. It is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the center of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by caroming—that is, by the striking of two balls in succession with the player's own ball.

**trod** (trōd), *n.* [ME. *trod* (cf. Norw. *trod*, a way or path much trodden), < AS. *trēdan* (pret. *trād*), etc., tread; see *tread*, and cf. *trode*, *tradel*.] Tread; tramp; track. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is the worst of a' mishaps.

His war than death's fell trod.

Tarraz, Poems, p. 59. (Jamieson.)

**Hot trod**, the pursuit or tracings of moss-troopers or reavers; literally, a fresh track or footstep.

The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod*. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom, a privilege which often occasioned bloodshed. Scott, L. of L.M., v, 29, note.

**trod**, **trodden** (trōd, trōd'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tread*, v.] Trampled; crushed; hence, insulted; degraded; much used in composition with an adverbial element: as, down-trodden.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,

If Jonson's learned sock be on

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 131.







**troika** (trō'kă), *n.* [Russ. *troika*, < *troi*, *troi*, three; see *three*.] A team of three horses abreast, peculiar to Russian traveling conveyances; hence, the vehicle itself to which the horses are attached, or the vehicle and horses taken together.

**troit**, *v. t.* [ME. *troien*, < OF. *troier*, *trouier*, charm, deceive, < Icel. *troilla*, charm, fascinate, < *troll*, a troll; see *troll*.] To deceive; beguile.

By lightest looze and hymn after to knowe,  
As two gooles, with god both good and vile.  
Thus with treason and with trecherie showe *troiled* him  
bathie. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 1-4.

**trolite** (trō'lit), *n.* [Named after D. *Troite*, who in 1766 described a meteorite containing this species.] A native iron sulphid often occurring in meteorites, and especially meteoric irons, as embedded nodules or generally disseminated. It may be identical with the terrestrial pyrrhotite, but most authorities regard it as the protosulphid of iron (FeS), a substance not otherwise known out side of the laboratory.

**troilus** (trō'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *troili* (-li). [NL., < *Troilus*, a mythical hero of Troy.] A large swallow-tailed butterfly. *Papilio troilus*, common in the United States. It is for the most part black, but has yellow marginal spots on the fore wings and blue spots on the hind wings. The larva feeds on laurel and saxatras.

**Trojan** (trō'jan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Troien*, < L. *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, < *Tros*, < Gr. *Τρως*, a Trojan, also the mythical founder of Troy, in Asia Minor.] I. *a.* Of or relating to ancient Troy, a celebrated city in Mysia, Asia Minor. **Trojan War**, in classical myth., a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenae and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen (wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedaemon) who had been carried away by Paris (son of the Trojan king Priam).

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Troy.—2. A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will. [Colloq.]

He bore it [the amputation of his hand], in conscience like a *Trojan*. *Thackeray*, *Yellowplush Papers*, Mr. Deuceace [at Paris, vii].

3. A boon companion; an irregular liver; sometimes used loosely as a term of opprobrium.

'Tut! there are other *Trojans* than that dishonest sort of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 77.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reversed *Trojan*. *Fletcher and Shirley*, *Night-Walker*, ii. 1.

4. *pl.* In entom., a name given by Linnaeus to certain butterflies, mostly tropical and now generally included in the genus *Papilio*, characterized by their velvety-black colors with crimson spots on the wings and breast. Allied species of different colors were called *Greeks* and both together formed the group *Papilio*. It is now known that certain "Trojans" are sexual varieties of the "Greeks," but the names are still occasionally used.

**troke** (trōk), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *trick*.

**troll** (trōl), *v.* [Formerly also *trole*, *troul*, *trawl*; < ME. *trollen*, roll, stroll, < OF. *troller*, *trauler*, *trouer*, run hither and thither, range, stroll, F. *trôler*, lead, drag about, also stroll, ramble (Picard *droler*, go hither and thither, Norm. *treuler*, idle, lazy), prob. < MHG. *trollen*, G. *trollen*, roll, troll, run, dial. (Swiss) *trollen*, roll, *trollen*, roll, bowl, = MD. *drollen* = LG. *drollen*, roll, troll. Cf. W. *troelli*, turn, wheel, whirl, *troell*, a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, windlass, screw, *trollian*, *trollian*, troll, roll, *trollio*, *trollio*, roll, *trollyn*, a roller, *troll*, a roller, etc.; Bret. *trôel*, a winding plant, *trô*, a circle. The relation of the Teut. and Celtic forms is uncertain. Cf. *troll*, *n.*, and *trolley*.] I. *trans.* 1. To roll; turn round.

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 630.

2. To circulate; pass or send round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

*Troll* about the bridal bowl.  
B. Janson, *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.

3. To sing in the manner of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice.

Who still led the rustic glee,  
And could *troll* a round-lye  
That would make the fields to ring.  
*Dragon*, *Shepherd's Sirena*

4. To angle or fish for; especially, to angle for in a particular manner. See *trolling*. Hence—  
5. To allure; entice; draw on.

He . . . *troile* and baits him with a nobler prey.  
*Hammond*, *Works*, IV. viii.

6. To angle or fish in.

With patient angle *trolls* the dmy deep.  
*Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, l. 187.

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll; roll in.

This little ape gets money by the sack-full,  
It *troll* upon his.

*Middleton* and *Rowley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, l. 5.  
2. To go round; pass; circulate; sometimes with an indefinite *it*. *Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, iii. 2.

The Bell's *troll* and the Bowls *troll* the Field.  
Lambert and Lumsden, *Brown Queens Exchange*, ii.  
3. To stroll; ramble.

Thus thirty winter as I were hath he gone and  
preched; . . .  
And then hath he *troll'd* forth the two and thirty winter.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 285.

We at last *troll'd* off, as every and merry a set of young-  
sters as the sun ever looked upon in old Wyndham morning.  
*H. R. Shaw*, *Oldtown*, p. 111.

4. To wag; move glibly.

Fill him but a boult, it will make his tongue *troll*.  
*F. Beaumont*, *Ex. Ab. Edition of Ale.*

5. To take part in a catch or round; sing catches or rounds. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 11.—

6. To angle or fish in a particular manner. See *trolling*—Syn. 6. See *trout*.

**troll** (trōl), *n.* [< *troll*, *v.* Cf. MD. *drol*, a top, little ball, etc., = MLG. *drol*, *drol*, anything round.] 1. A going or moving round; roll; routine; repetition.

The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.—3. A reel on a fishing-rod.—

4. Same as *trolley*, 1.—5. An artificial lure used in trolling.—6. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground; any long thing. [Scotch.]—**Feathered troll**, a metal troll of oval or fish-like form revolving at the head of the shaft of the hook, and having feathers attached to attract the fish, used by anglers. Sometimes hair, as deer's, is used instead of feathers. The metals used are silver, copper, brass, etc., or a combination of these.

**troll** (trōl), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *troll* = Sw. *troll* = Dan. *troll*, a troll, = D. *drol* = LG. *droll*, a troll, a humorous fellow, *droll*, = G. *droll*, *troll*, a troll, etc.; see *droll*.] In Northern myth., a supernatural being, in old Icelandic literature represented as a kind of giant, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabiting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill or mound, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighborly, lending and borrowing freely, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, stealing not only provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible, can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men, can foresee future events, etc. *Knightley*.

**troller** (trō'lér), *n.* [< *troll* + *-er*.] One who fishes by the method known as trolling.

**trolley**, *trolly* (trō'l'i), *n.* [< *troll* + *-y*, *-y*; or from one of the Celtic nouns mentioned under *troll*.] 1. A narrow cart used by costermongers, and pushed by hand or drawn by a donkey. Also *troll*.—2. A small truck or car for running on tracks in a rolling-mill or furnace. It is used to move heavy materials, and can be used as a tip-car.—3. In *Eng. lace-making*, lace the pattern of which is outlined with a thicker thread, over a flat narrow border made up of several such threads. The ground is usually a double ground, showing hexagonal and triangular meshes.—4. A metallic roller or pulley arranged to travel over, upon, and in contact with an electric conductor suspended overhead, and connected with a flexible conductor or a trolley-pole for conveying the current into the motor circuit on an electric car, as in many electric street-railways. **Honiton trolley**, Honiton lace made with a trolley ground. It was one of the earliest forms of this lace.—**Trolley system**, the system of electrical railway in which the current is taken from the conductor by means of a small wheel or trolley. The conductor or insulated electrode is usually suspended overhead above the cars.—**Trolley-thread**, in *lace-making*, one of the thick threads forming the border of the pattern in trolley-lace.

**trolley-car** (trō'l'i-kär), *n.* A car used on an electric trolley road.

**trolley-line** (trō'l'i-lin), *n.* A line of electric cars run on the trolley system.

**trolley-pole** (trō'l'i-pöl), *n.* In *electric rail*, a pole, carrying a conducting wire, connected with a street-railway car by a universal joint, and having at the upper end a trolley for con-

ducting the current into the circuit of the motor on the car.

**troll-flower** (trōl'flou'ér), *n.* [< *troll* + *flower*.] The globe flower, *Trollius Europeanus*. See *globe flower*.

**trolling** (trō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *troll*, *v.*] In *fishing*: (a) The method of dragging or trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or near the surface of the water; trawling. The tackle consists of a strong hand line from 50 to 75 yards long, and a spoon-hook or one of the many kinds of spinning baits, triline, spoon, propellers, etc. Trolling is also sometimes practised from the shore with a rod. The hook may be baited (a) with a minnow, but artificial lures are most used. (b) In Great Britain, a mode of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, etc. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running lengthwise through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long pointed lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the reel-point. Compare *trawl*.

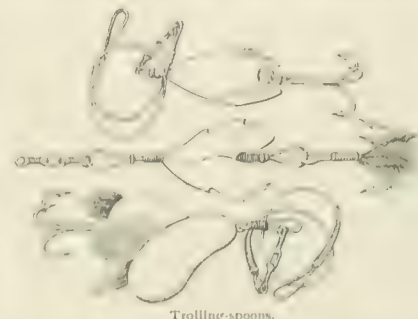
**trolling-bait** (trō'ling-bät), *n.* A metallic revolving bait or lure used in trolling; a spoon-bait; a trolling-spoon. It is made of many shapes and sizes as variations of the trolling-spoon.

**Trollinger** (trō'ling-ér), *n.* A kind of grape. See *Hamburg*, 1.

**trolling-hook** (trō'ling-hük), *n.* A fish-hook used in trolling.

**trolling-rod** (trō'ling-rod), *n.* A rod used in trolling, usually made of undressed bamboo, and about nine feet in length.

**trolling-spoon** (trō'ling-spön), *n.* A trolling-bait or spoon-bait, fashioned like the bowl of a



Trolling spoons.

spoon, with a hook or hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.

**Trollius** (trō'l'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; first used by C. Gesner, about 1555); prob. < G. *troll*, a troll; see *troll*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculacea*, tribe *Helleboraceae*, and subtribe *Callitaeae*. It is characterized by small narrow entire petalobed lobes of scales, and by palmately lobed or dissected leaves. There are about 15 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions. They are erect herbs from a perennial root, with alternate leaves, and large yellow or lilac-colored flowers usually with numerous regular deciduous sepals, and fewer elongated linear chawed petals, each bearing a nectariferous gland. The fruit is a head of separate follicles. Several species are cultivated in gardens, and are known as *globe-flower*, especially *T. Europeanus*, also known as *white belladonna*, and *troll flower*, and in England a golden belladonna (*T. luteus*), and northward as *belladonna* and *lupinus*. For *T. luteus*, see *spreading globe flower*, under *spread*.

**troll-madam** (trō'l'mad'am), *n.* [An accom. form of OF. *trou-madame*, a game so called.] An old English game; same as *pigeonholes*. Also called *trunks*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *troll-my-dames*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 92.

**trollol** (trō'l'ol'), *v.* [< *troll*, *ol*, like *tra la*, *fol de rol*, and other mere syllables used in singing.] To troll; sing in a jovial, rollicking way.

They got drunk and *trollol'd* it bravely.  
*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 101. (Davies.)

**trollop** (trō'l'op), *v. t.* [An extension of *troll*; for the termination, cf. *gallop*, *gallop*. Cf. *trollop*, *n.*] 1. To drizzle; hang in a wet state.—2. To walk or work in a slovenly manner. *Wedgwood*. [Scotch in both senses.]

**trollop** (trō'l'op), *n.* [< *trollop*, *v.*] 1. A loose, hanging rag. [Scotch.]—2. A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance, or habits; a slattern; a drab; also, a woman morally loose.

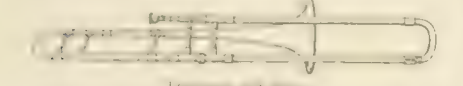
Does it not argue rather the lascivious promptness of his own fancy, who from the harmless mention of a Steekstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Virginian *trollops*? *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymachus*.

**trollopee** (trō'l'op-ē'), *n.* [< *trollop* + *-ee*.] A loose dress for women.



**tropial** (trō'pi-əl), n. [Also *troupial*; < F. *tropical*, < *tropic* + *-ial*, see *tropic*.] A book.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



...the ... of ... Also called ... of ...



name, originating with French naturalists, of those American blackbirds (*Icteridae*) which go in flocks. They are mostly the marsh blackbirds, of the subfamilies *Ardreina* and *querculæna* as the cow-tropical, red-winged blackbird and crow blackbird or purple grackle. The term extends to the whole family, and thus includes the American orioles and hummingbirds, as the Baltimore and the orchard orioles. The bird here figured is one of the orioles, it is *le tropicale* of Brisson, the type species of his genus *Icterus* (see *Icterus*, 3), from which the family *Icteridae* is named. The male is jet-black and rich-yellow in large massed areas, varied with white on the wings. This tropical is native of tropical America, and is often seen in cages. See also cuts under *Ardreina*, *cuck-bird*, *crow-blackbird*, and *lark*.



Common Tropical Oriole (*Icterus tropicalis*)

**troop-meal** (trōp' mēl), *n.* [*< troop + meal as in pieced, etc.*] By troops; in crowds.

**troop-ship** (trōp'ship), *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

In that terrible storm off the Cape, in September, 1824, . . . I certainly did suffer most cruelly on that horrible troop-ship.

**troostite** (trōs'tīt), *n.* [Named from Dr. G. Troost, of Nashville, Tennessee.] A variety of the zinc silicate willemite, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a reddish color. It contains considerable manganese.

**tropæolin** (trō-pē'ō-lin), *n.* [*< Tropæolum + -in.*] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are sulphonic acids.

**Tropæolum** (trō-pē'ō-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< Gr. τροπαῖος*, of a turning or change: see *trophy*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Geraneaceae*, distinguished from *Pelargonium*, the other genus of the tribe *Pelargonieae*, by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels without beaks. There are about 40 species, all natives of South America or Mexico. They are climbers or rarely diffuse herbs, bearing alternate lobed or dissected leaves which are petiolate or palmately angled. The flowers are red, orange, or yellow, rarely purple or blue. They are solitary in the axils, often on long peduncles, and are followed by a fruit of three rugose indehiscent carpels, pervaded by a pungent principle, as is the whole plant, and sometimes used as pickles. Many species are cultivated for ornament under the name *nasturtium*, especially *T. majus*, also known as *Indian cross* and *lark's-foot*. For *T. peruvianum*, see *canary-bird*, *under lark's-foot*. For *T. nasturtium*, 2, and *under canary-bird*.

**troparion** (trō-pā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *troparia* (-ā). [*< LGr. τροπῆριον*, a modulation, short hymn, stanza, dim. of *τρόπος*, a musical mode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn. This name is given to the stanzas of the odes of a canon (an initial and model stanza being, however, called a *hirmos*), and in general to any of the short hymns which abound in the offices of the Greek Church.

**trope** (trōp), *n.* [*< F. trope = Sp. Pg. It. tro-po*, *< L. tropus*, a figure in rhetoric, a song, ML. a versicle, *< Gr. τρόπος*, a turn, way, manner, style, a trope or figure of speech, a mode in music, a mode or mood in logic, *< τροπῆν*, turn. = *L. \*trepere* (*trepid*), turn. Cf. *tropes*, *trover*, *troubadour*.] 1. In *rhct.*, a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added allegory, prosopopeia, hyperbole, antonomasia, and some others. Tropes are included under figures in the wider sense of that word. In a narrower sense, a trope is a change of meaning, and a figure any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

Is not the trope of music, to avoid or slide from the close or cadence, common with the trope of rhetoric, of deceiving expectation?

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Wee acknowledge and beleeve the Catholick reformed Church, and if any man be dispos'd to use a trope or figure, as Saint Paul once did in calling her the common Mother of us all, let him doe as his owne rhetorick shall perswade him.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey.

Sheridan, Critic, l. 1.

Tropes are good to clothe a naked truth, And make it look more seemly.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a short cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called *differentia* and *distinctio*.—3. In *liturgies*, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.—4. A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node. In the case of a plane curve, it is a multiple tangent; in the case of a torse, a multiple plane; in the case of a surface, either a plane having a conic of contact or a torse bearing two or more lines of contact. = *Syn.* 1. See *simile*.

**tropelt**, *n.* [ME. *tropel*, *< OF. tropel*, later *trou-peau*, a troop, dim. of *trope*, troop: see *troop*.] A troop. Barbour, Bruce, xiii. 275.

**troper** (trō'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. troper*, *< AS. troper*, *< ML. troparium*, *troparion* (also *troparius*), a book of tropes, *< tropus*, a trope, versicle: see *trope*, 3.] An office-book formerly used in the Western Church, containing the tropes and sequences. See *trope*, 3. Also *tropary*, *troparium*.

*Troper* (or *ymper*, H. or an hymnar, P.), *Troparius* (hymnarius, P.).

Prompl. Parv., p. 503.

**trophesial** (trō-fē'si-al), *a.* [*< trophesy + -al.*] Noting disorder of the nervous function which regulates nutrition.

**trophesy** (trō'fē-si), *n.*; pl. *trophesies* (-siz). [Irreg. *< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *-sy*, appar. taken from *dropsy*, *palsy*, etc., with a vague notion that it denotes a morbid state.] The result of a disorder of the nerve-force regulating nutrition.

Excessive thought, without anxiety, uses up the materials subservient to sensory excitation. . . . But excessive thought, with mental anxiety, care, and pain, as grief, is much more exhausting, and therefore more commonly followed by *trophesies*. E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 349.

**trophī** (trō'fī), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. τροφός*, a feeder, nurse, *< τροφῆν*, nourish, feed.] 1. In *entom.*, those mouth-parts which are employed in taking food and preparing it for swallowing. The trophī include the labium, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua. They were formerly called *instrumenta cibaria*.

2. The teeth of the mastax or pharynx of rotifers; the calcareous mastacial armature of wheel-animalcules. They are diversiform and often complicated structures. Named parts of the trophī are a median incul piece, or incus, consisting of a central fulcrum and a pair of rami, and two hammer-like pieces, the malleoli, each consisting of a handle or manubrium and a head or uncus, which is often pectinate.

**trophic** (trō'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, nutrition, food (*< τροφῆν*, nourish), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nourishment or nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes.

If the trophic series be abnormal, the kinetic series is apt to be abnormal. F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 278.

The ganglia upon the dorsal roots of the myelonal nerve trunks seem to preside in some way over the nutrition of those roots, and are therefore said to have a trophic action.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 371.

**Trophic center**, a nerve-center that regulates nutrition.—**Trophic nerve**, a nerve which directly influences the nutrition of the tissue to which it goes.

**trophical** (trō'fī-kal), *a.* [*< trophic + -al.*] Same as *trophic*. [Rare.]

**trophied** (trō'fid), *a.* [*< trophy + -ed*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,  
The trophied arches, storied halls invade,  
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

**Trophis** (trō'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), so named because its leaves and twigs are used in Jamaica as fodder; *< Gr. τροφίς*, well-fed, *< τροφῆν*, nourish, feed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Urticaceae*, tribe *Moreæ*, and subtribe *Eumoreæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the female tubular and disposed in few-flowered spikes, the male in loose or interrupted spikes. There are 5 or 6 species, all American, occurring in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Andes. They are trees or shrubs with alternate petioled leaves, which are finely and conspicuously feather-veined and reticulated. The flowers are sessile or nearly so, their spikes solitary or twin in the axils, the fertile so, followed by a globose fleshy fruit closely united with the perianth-tube and crowned by its minute border. For *T. Americana*, see *ramoon*.

**trophoblast** (trōf'ō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *βλαστος*, a germ.] An external epiblastic layer that does not enter into the formation of the embryo, but does take an active part in nutritive processes intended for it; the blastocystic ectoderm.

If we agree to drop all these [old names] where the lower mammals are concerned, and henceforth to designate the outer layer alone as *trophoblast*, the outer layer plus a thin layer of somatic mesoblast without blood-vessels as *diplotrophoblast* (= V. Baer's serous envelop), the portion of the *diplotrophoblast* against which the yolk-sac with its area vasculosa adheres as *omphalodean diplotrophoblast*, that against which the allantois does the same as *allantoidean diplotrophoblast*, then we have avoided misunderstandings that might arise from the indiscriminate use of the term *chorion*.

Hubrecht, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 383.

**trophoblastic** (trōf'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< trophoblast + -ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to trophoblasts. Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 301.

**trophocalyx** (trōf'ō-kā-lyks), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *κάλυξ*, a calyx: see *calyx*.] See *trophosphere*.

**trophodisk** (trōf'ō-disk), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk: see *disk*.] See *trophosphere*.

**tropholecithal** (trōf'ō-les'i-thal), *a.* [*< tropholecithus + -al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the tropholecithus; trophic or nutritive, as yolk.

**tropholecithus** (trōf'ō-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the food-yolk, or nutritive yolk; the vitellus nutritivus of a meroblastic egg, not undergoing segmentation, as distinguished from the *morpholecithus*, or true formative yolk.

The nutritive yolk, . . . or *tropholecithus*, . . . is a mere appendage of the true egg-cell, and contains hoarded food-substance, so that it forms a sort of storehouse for the embryo in the course of its evolution.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 216.

**trophoneurosis** (trōf'ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *trophoneuroses* (-sez). [NL., *< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] The disturbance of the nutrition of a part through derangement of the trophic action of nerves supplying it. See *trophopathy* and *trophesy*.—**Romberg's trophoneurosis**, facial hemiatrophy.

**trophoneurotic** (trōf'ō-nū-rō'tik), *a.* [*< trophoneurosis + -ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trophoneurosis.

**Trophonius** (trō-fō-ni-an), *a.* [*< Gr. Τροφώνιος*, Trophonius (see *def.*), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Trophonius, a mythical Grecian architect, or his cave or his architecture. Trophonius was said to be the inspired builder of the original temple of Apollo at Delphi, and part of the structure of the adytum of the historical temple was held to have survived from his work. After his death he was worshiped as a god, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadaia in Boeotia.

**trophopathy** (trō-fop'a-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Perversion of the nutrition of some tissue.

**trophophore** (trōf'ō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] One of the wandering nutritive amoebiform cells of sponges which accumulate in the inhalant passages and ciliated chambers of the sponge, and from which gemmules or embryos are formed.

**trophophorous** (trōf'ō-fō-rus), *a.* [*< trophophore + -ous*.] Of the nature of trophophores; pertaining to trophophores.

**trophoplast** (trōf'ō-plāst), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, mold or form in clay, wax, etc.: see *plastic*.] In *bot.*, a plastid. Meyer.

Each protoplast possesses the organs necessary for continuous transmission: the nucleus for new nuclei, the trophoplasts for new granules of all kinds, according to the needs of the plant. Science, XIV. 355.

**trophosomal** (trōf'ō-sō-mal), *a.* [*< trophosome + -al*.] Nutritive, as an aggregate of gastrozooids; forming or pertaining to a trophosome.

**trophosome** (trōf'ō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *σώμα*, body.] The body of nutritive zooids of any hydrozoan; an aggregate of gastrozooids forming a colony of polypites which do not develop free generative persons: distinguished from *gonosome*, both being among the parts of an entire hydrosome. Allman.

**trophosperm** (trōf'ō-spēr-m), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *trophospermium*.

**trophospermium** (trōf'ō-spēr'mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trophosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *placenta*. Richard.

**trophosphere** (trōf'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. τροφή*, nourishment, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] In *embryol.*, a zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidua stroma and the blastocyst, formed of the trophoblastic (embryonal) and trophospongian (maternal) layers. It is so called in *Erinaceus*, where it is of a spherical shape but in other mammals it may be called *trophodisk*, *trophocalyx*,



**trophy-money** (trō'fi-mun'ē), *n.* A duty formerly paid annually in England by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colors, etc., for the militia.

**trophy-wort** (trō'fi-wert'), *n.* The Indian cress, *Barbarea*. Also *trophycress*.

**tropic** (trō'pik), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) tropic* = *Fr. tropic* = *Sp. trópico* = *Pg. It. tropico* = *Lat. G. tropicus* = *Sw. Dan. tropisk*, *a. i.* *< LL. tropicus*, of or pertaining to the solstice (*Capricornus tropicus*, the tropic of Capricorn), as a noun, one of the tropics; *< Gr. τροπικός*, of or pertaining to a turn or change, or the solstice, or a trope or figure, tropic, tropical; as a noun, a turning (see *vertex*), the solstice, pl. *tropics* (see *vertex*), the tropic circles; *< τροπή*, a turn, turning, solstice, trope: see *trope*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

**II. n. 1.** The turning-point; a solstitial point.

This signe of Capricorne is also cleped the *tropic* of wyntur, for thanne bygynneth the sonne to come agayn to us ward. (*Chaucer, Astrolobe*, l. 17.)

How that the Sun performing his course in the winter *tropic*, and exhaling much moisture from Nilus, diminisheth him contrary to his nature. (*Sandys, Travails*, p. 77.)

**2.** In *astron.*, one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the *tropic of Cancer*, the southern one being for a similar reason called the *tropic of Capricorn*. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics* because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south.

**3.** In *geog.*, one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator—that is, about 23½°. The one north of the equator is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and that south of the equator the *tropic of Capricorn*. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include the part of the globe called the *tropical zone*—a zone 47° in width, having the equator for its central line.

**4. pl.** With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.—**Malignant fever of the tropics.** See *fever*.

**tropical** (trō'p-i-kal), *a.* [*< tropic + -al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; characteristic of the tropics or of the climate of the tropics.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, inhabiting the tropics; tropicopolitan.—**3.** Incident to the tropics: as, *tropical diseases*.—**4.** [*< trope*.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

There are many things delivered rhetorically, many expressions therein merely *tropical*.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, Pref.

**Tropical abscess**, abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.—**Tropical diseases**, diseases met with, as a rule, solely in the tropics.

**Tropical duckweed.** See *Pistia*.—**Tropical grape.** Same as *sea grape* (which see, under *grape*).—**Tropical homonym.** See *homonym*.—**Tropical lichen.** In *pathol.*, prickly heat. *Encyc. Diet.*—**Tropical month.** See *month*, 1 (c).—**Tropical year.** See *year*.

**Tropicalia** (trō'p-i-kā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τροπικός*, tropic, + *αἷα*, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the tropical marine realm, one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the seas of the globe, between the isoclines of 68° E. north and south: same as Dana's torrid-zone or coral-reef seas.

**Tropicalian** (trō'p-i-kā'li-an), *a.* [*< Tropicalia + -an*.] Of or pertaining to Tropicalia.

**tropically** (trō'p-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? *Tropically*.

*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 2. 247.

**tropic-bird** (trō'pik-bèrd), *n.* One of several natatorial totipalmate birds of the family *Phaethonidae*; so called because usually seen in tropical regions. They are beautiful birds of buoyant and dashing flight, resembling sea-swallows or terns, but with the two middle tail-feathers filamentous and long-exserted beyond the rest. They are somewhat larger than pigeons, white variously marked with black on the upper parts, and tinted with pink or salmon-color, especially on the long tail-feathers, and when adult have the bill red or yellow. The feet are small, and all four toes are united by webs. The two best-known species are the yellow-billed and the red-billed *Phaethon flavirostris* and *P. aethereus*. Though resembling terns, they belong to a different order of birds, their nearest relatives being the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. See cut under *Phaethon*.

**tropicopolitan** (trō'p-i-kō-pol'i-tan), *a.* [*< tropic + Gr. πόλις*, a citizen. Cf. *cosmopolitan*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the tropics; found only within the tropics; common to the whole of the tropics.

Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed *tropicopolitan* groups. *A. R. Wallace*.

**tropides**, *n.* Plural of *tropis*.

**tropidial** (trō'pid'i-al), *a.* [*< tropis (-id-) + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to a tropis, or keel of a cymba: as, *tropidial pteris*. See *ptere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**Tropidogaster** (trō'p-i-dō-gas'tèr), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), *< Gr. τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] **1.** A genus of iguanian lizards, as *T. blainvilliei*, having the ventral scales three-keeled and no femoral pores.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**Tropidolepis** (trō'p-i-dō'l'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), *< Gr. τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *λεπίς*, scale.] **1.** A genus of lizards: a synonym of *Sceloporus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. The common fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, has been called the *waved tropidolepis*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.

**Tropidonotus** (trō'p-i-dō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl), *< Gr. τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *νότος*, back.] A genus of ordinary colubrid serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, including



Common Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

such as *T. natrix*, the common ringed snake of Europe. The name has been loosely used for many serpents not generically the same as the above. See also cut under *snake*.

**Tropidorhynchus** (trō'p-i-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), *< Gr. τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *ρύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of Australian meliphagine birds. *T. corniculatus* is the well-known friar-bird or leatherhead. See cut under *friar-bird*.

**tropidosternal** (trō'p-i-dō-stér'nal), *a.* [*< Gr. τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] Keeled, as a breast-bone; having a keeled sternum; carinate, as a bird. See cut under *carinate*.

**Tropidosternii** (trō'p-i-dō-stér'ni-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tropidosternal*.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including those which have the sternum keeled: equivalent to *Carinatae*, and opposed to *Homalosternii*. [Rare.]

**tropis** (trō'pis), *n.*; *pl. tropides* (trō'p-i-déz). [NL., *< Gr. τρόπις*, keel, *< τρέπειν*, turn.] Of sponge-spicules, the keel or backward curve of a cymba, or C-shaped flesh-spicule; the part between the ends or prows. See *cymba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**tropist** (trō'pist), *n.* [*< trope + -ist*.] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes, or figures of speech.

**tropologic** (trō'p-ol'j'ik), *a.* [*< tropolog-y + -ic*.] Same as *tropological*.

**tropological** (trō'p-ol'j'i-kal), *a.* [*< tropologic + -al*.] Figurative: as, *tropological interpretation*.

We are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), II. 121.

**tropologically** (trō'p-ol'j'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tropological or figurative manner.

**tropologize** (trō'p-ol'j-i-z), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *tropologized*, *ppr.* *tropologizing*. [*< tropolog-y + -ize*.] To use in a tropological sense; as a word; change to a figurative sense; use as a trope.

If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 520.

**trophology** (trō'p-ol'j-i), *n.*; *pl. trophologies* (-jiz). [*< Gr. τρόπος*, a figure of speech, a trope, + *-λογία*, *< λógos*, say (see *-ology*).] **1.** A rhetorical or figurative mode of speech; the use of tropes or metaphors.

Hee also blamed those that by Allegories and *Trophologies* pervert and obscure the Historie of their Gods. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 87.

**trophosphere** (trō'f-i-sfēr), *n.* The atmosphere of the earth, or of any other celestial body, considered as a sphere of life, or as a sphere of growth, or as a sphere of development, or as a sphere of action, or as a sphere of influence, or as a sphere of power, or as a sphere of energy, or as a sphere of force, or as a sphere of matter, or as a sphere of spirit, or as a sphere of soul, or as a sphere of mind, or as a sphere of intellect, or as a sphere of will, or as a sphere of love, or as a sphere of wisdom, or as a sphere of truth, or as a sphere of beauty, or as a sphere of goodness, or as a sphere of holiness, or as a sphere of glory, or as a sphere of honor, or as a sphere of power, or as a sphere of influence, or as a sphere of action, or as a sphere of development, or as a sphere of growth, or as a sphere of life, or as a sphere of matter, or as a sphere of spirit, or as a sphere of soul, or as a sphere of mind, or as a sphere of intellect, or as a sphere of will, or as a 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intellect, or as a sphere of will, or as a sphere of love, or as a sphere of wisdom, or as a sphere of truth, or as a sphere of beauty, or as a sphere of goodness, or as a sphere of holiness, or as a sphere of glory, or as a sphere of honor, or as a sphere of power, or as a sphere of influence, or as a sphere of action, or as a sphere of development, or as a sphere of growth, or as a sphere of life, or as a sphere of matter, or as a sphere of spirit, or as a sphere of soul, or as a sphere of mind, or as a sphere of intellect, or as a sphere of will, or as a sphere of love, or as a sphere of wisdom,



Whether due to *tropolology*, or to whatever other cause, multivocals . . . are unwisely condemned, or deprecated. *F. Hall Mod. Eng.*, p. 170.

## 2. A treatise on tropes or figures.

Learned persons who have written vocabularies, *tropolologies*, and expositions of words and phrases. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 121.

3. Specifically, that use of a Scripture text which gives it a moral significance apart from, or rather implied or involved in, its direct and temporary meaning.

**tropo** (tróp'pō), *adv.* [*It.*; = *F. trop*, too much: see *de trop*.] In music, too much; excessively. Most frequently used in such directions as *allegro*, *vivace*, *andante*, etc., *ma non troppo*—*allegro*, *vivace*, *andante*, etc., but not too much so!—see *faint*.

**trosserst**, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *trousers*.

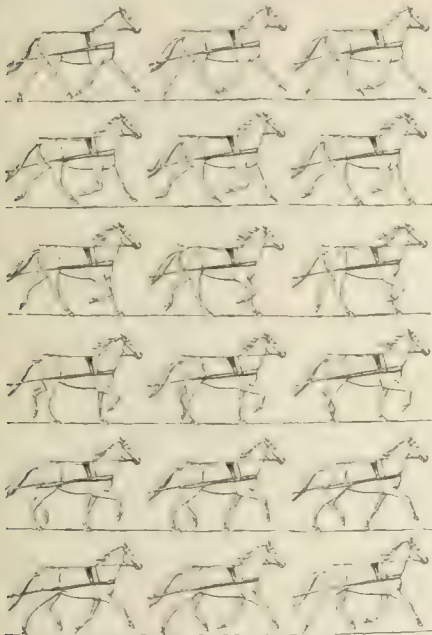
And trossers made of thy skin to tumble in.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, II.

**trot** (trót), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trotted*, pp. *trotting*. [*< ME. troten, < OF. trotter, troter, F. trotter = Pr. Sp. Pg. trotar = It. trottare, trot, < ML. \*trottare, trotare, trot, go; prob. < OHG. trottōn, tread, MHG. troetten, run (G. troetten, trotieren, trot, after Rom.), freq. of OHG. tretan, MHG. G. treten, tread; see tread, and cf. trod, trode.* The usual derivation. *< ML. \*tolutare*, through the assumed series *\*lutare, > \*lutare, > lutare, trot* (see *lutation*), is improbable.] **I. intrans.** 1. To go at a quick, steady pace; run; go.

Al be it so that no man fynden shal  
Noon in this world that trotheth hool in al,  
Ne man, ne beest. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 294.  
Being pricked with as strong an itch to be  
Abroad, and trot about the world, as she.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche*, vi, 222.

2. Specifically, to go at the quick, steady pace known as a trot. See *trot*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2, and *trotter*.



Successive Positions of a Horse in Trotting

After instantaneous photographs made by E. A. Howard, Maybridge.

Sometimes he trots, as if he told the steps,  
With gentle majesty and modest pride.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 277.

This is true, whether they [animals] move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *lutation* or *anbling*, or per diametrum, lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussion* or *trotting*.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv, 6.

I saw Lady Suffolk trot a mile in 2.26. Flora Temple has trotted close down to 2.20, and Ethan Allen in 2.25, or less.

*O. W. Holmes, Professor*, vii.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to trot; ride at a trot.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,  
And, arm'd in proof, dare dure a straw's strong push.

*Marston, Satires*, l. 37.

2. To ride over or about at a trot.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,  
Trotting the riggs, and tilting at a glove.

*Marlowe, Tamburlaine*, II, i, 3.

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,  
To gallop and to trot the round;

He scarce could stand on any ground,  
He was so full of mettle.

*Drayton, Nymphidia*.

3. To use a "pony" or some similar means in studying; "pony": as, to trot a lesson. [*College slang*, U. S.]—To trot out, to cause to trot, as

a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring or draw out for exhibition. [*Colloq.*]

They would sit for hours solemnly trotting out for one another's admiration their commonplace of the philosophical copy-book, until I tingled from head to foot.

*D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel*, xiii.

**trot**<sup>1</sup> (trót), *n.* [*< ME. trot, < OF. trot = Pr. trot = Sp. Pg. trote = It. trotto (G. trotti); from the verb.*] 1. Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the trot all day. [*Now colloq.*]—2. A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are alternately off the ground at the same time for an interval in each step; in that of quadrupeds, in a very slow trot there is always one foot on the ground, a part of the time two feet, and a part of the time three. If fast, there are two intervals in each stride when all the feet are off the ground (the stride being the distance in time or space between the successive points on the ground touched by the same foot), the horse leaving the ground from the hind feet in succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. In the trot the limbs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." If the difference becomes considerable, it constitutes "single-footing"; if the difference becomes so great that the action is reversed, and the pair of limbs on the same side move together, it becomes "pacing." While the trot is naturally a slower gait than the run, it has become the instinctive fast gait in certain breeds of horses. See *trotter*, and cut in preceding column.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. *Youatt, The Horse* (Treatise on Draught).

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the Belle Sauvage Yard in Ludgate Hill about 4 P. M., threaded all the streets between its starting-point and Shore-ditch Church at a trot. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI, 198.

3. A toddling child; in general, a child: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children—the rosy little trots. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, x.

4. A "pony"; a "crib." [*College slang*, U. S.]—5. A trot-line. [*U. S.*]—6. A small line that sets off from the main trot-line, to the extreme end of which the hook is fastened. See *trot-line*. [*U. S.*]—*Eggwife-trot*. Same as *egg-trot*.

**trot**<sup>2</sup> (trót), *n.* [*A var. of trat.*] An old woman: a term of disparagement.

An aged trot and tough did marie with a lad.

*Turberville, Of a Conterrie Mariage*.

An old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head.

*Shak., T. of the S.*, i, 2, 80.

**trotcozy**, **trotcosy** (trót'kō-zī), *n.*; pl. *trotcozies*, *trotcosies* (-ziz). [*Appar. so called as enabling one to 'trot,' drive, or travel 'cozy' or warm, < trot + cozy; less prob. orig. 'throat-cozy, < throat + cozy.*] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when one is traveling. [*Scotch.*]

The upper part of his form . . . was shrouded in a large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuffs, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trotcozy*.

*Scott, Waverley*, i, 318.

**trotevalet**, *n.* [*ME., appar. < OF. \*trotevale* (perhaps referring orig. to Scandinavian myths), *< Icel. Thrúðvaldr*, a title of Thor (*Thrúðvaldr godha*, the heroic defender of the gods), *< Thrúðr*, used only as the name of a goddess and of a woman, also in compound names (= AS. *Thrytho*, the name of a woman; cf. OHG. *trūta*, G. dial. *trute*, *drude*, a witch), + *-valdr*, *< valda*, rule: see *wield*. Cf. *walterot*.] A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale

Love men to lestene trotevale.

*MS. Harl.*, 1701, f. 1. (*Hallivell.*)

3wan thre traitours at o tale to-gidere weren agein me

sworn,  
Al ye madden trotevale [read *trotevale*] that I haveid seid bi-

form;  
3e ledde me bi doune and dale, as an oxe bi the horn,  
Til ther as him is browen bale, ther his throte schal be

schorn. *Walter Mapes, Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

**trot** (trót) or **tróth**, *n.* [*< ME. trouthe, trowthe, thought, etc., var. of treouthe, treuthe, truthe, < AS. treowth, truth: see truth, the commoner form of the word. The proper historical pron. of troth is tróth; so betroth, prop. be-tróth.* The pron. tróth (given by Sheridan) and the worse pron. troth (given by Walker and his copiers) are irregular, and are prob. artificial, the word in educated use being chiefly literary, scarcely occurring in vernacular speech.] 1. Truth; verity: as, in *troth* (a phrase used interjectionally, and often colloquially reduced to *troth*).

I could wish that from henceforth he would learne to tell troth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 560.

Troth, and I would have my will then.

*Middleton (and others), The Widow*, II, 1.

Moll. When will you come home, heart?

Ten. In troth, self, I know not.

*Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho*, i, 2.

2. Faith; fidelity: as, to pledge or plight one's troth.

To a gret lady that day be trowght plight,  
Ryght at the fontain of thurstes gladnesse ay;  
Nothing so loue ne lykynge to my pay

*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I, 822.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,

Study to break it and not break my troth.

*Shak., L. L. L.*, i, 1, 66.

**troth** (tróth or tróth), *v. t.* [*< troth, n.*] To plight; betroth.

So says the prince and my new-trothed lord.

*Shak., Much Ado*, III, 1, 38.

**trothless** (tróth'les or tróth'les), *a.* [*< troth + -less. Cf. truthless.*] Faithless; treacherous.

A trothlesse or perfidious fellow.

*Versteegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 209.

Now, trothless King, what fruits have braving boasts?

*Peele, Edward I.*

**troth-plight** (tróth'plít), *a.* [*Early mod. E. trouthe-plyght; < troth-plight, a.*] Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

This is your son-in-law.

And son unto the king, who, heavens directing,  
Is troth-plight to your daughter.

*Shak., W. T.*, v, 3, 151.

That wench will be troth-plight to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, x.

**troth-plight** (tróth'plít), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. trouthe-plyght; < troth-plight, a.*] To betroth or affianced. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

**troth-plight** (tróth'plít), *n.* [*< troth-plight, v.*] The act of betrothing or plighting faith, whether in friendship or in marriage. *Shak., W. T.*, i, 2, 278: [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

**troth-plighted** (tróth'plít'ed), *a.* Having plighted troth; pledged. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

**troth-ring** (tróth'ring), *n.* A betrothal ring. *Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh*, ix. [*Rare.*]

**troth-telling** (tróth'tel'ing), *a.* Truth-telling. *Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master*, iv, 1.

**trot-line** (trót'lin), *n.* A kind of tawline, consisting of a stout cord, commonly one or two hundred yards long, with baited hooks attached by short lines at intervals of two or three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or tree on the bank, and the other is sunk by means of a weight. The trot-line takes catfish and other bottom-fish. See *trawl*. [*Southern U. S.*]

**trotter** (trót'ér), *n.* [*< ME. trotter, < OF. trotier, < ML. trotarius* (cf. also *trotarius*), a trotter, *< trotare*, trot: see *trot*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting horse, especially one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the United States (where the breed has been brought to perfection) are descended through Hambletonian from the English thoroughbred Messenger. The mile record is now (1895) held by Alix, which in 1894 at Galesburg, Ill., trotted a mile in 2 minutes 3½ seconds. On the race-track trotters are driven in light skeleton wagons called sulkies. See *trot*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2.

Item, ther be bowt for yow iij. horse at Seynt Feythys feyer, and all be trotterys, ryth fayr horse, God save hem, and they be well keptyd.

*Paston Letters*, I, 531.

My chestnut horse was a fast trotter.

*T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney*. (*Latham.*)

The trotter represents a breed which has not yet reached its limit of speed, and there are very few in the extreme front. It was just so with the running horses in the early days of that breed, so far as we can judge from the data we now have.

*W. H. Brewer*, in Rep. Conn. Board of Agri. for Jan., 1890.

2. A foot. (a) The human foot. [*Slang.*] (b) The foot of an animal used for food: as, pigs' trotters; sheep's trotters.

**trotter-boiler** (trót'ér-boi'lér), *n.* One whose business it is to treat the hoofs of animals by boiling and other operations for separating from the horny parts the fat, glue-stock, etc. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 308.

**trotter-oil** (trót'ér-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in boiling down sheep's and calves' feet.

**trotties** (trót'iz), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The prickly comfrey, *Symphytum aspernum*.

**trottoir** (trót'wóir), *n.* [*F.*, sidewalk, *< trotter*, trot: see *trot*<sup>1</sup>.] A footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

Paris is very badly lighted at nights, and the want of a trottoir is a very great evil.

*Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

**troubadour** (tró'ba-dór), *n.* [*< F. troubadour, < Pr. trobador* (Pr. also *trobare* = *F. trouver*) = Sp. Pg. *trovador* = It. *trovatore* (< *ML.* as if *\*trovator*), < *OF. trover, traver*, *F. trower* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, compose, < *ML. \*tropare*, compose, sing, < *tropus*, a song, orig. a figure of speech, trope: see *trope*, *trover*. Cf. *trouver*.] One of a class



*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 193.*

*Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.* an

**Trough of barometric depression**, an advancing sea of low pressure, the line of places, lying transverse







**truant** (trō'ant), *v.* [*ME.* *truanten*, *trouwanten*, *truanden*, < *OF.* *truander*, *play the truant*, < *tru-* and, *truant*: see *truant*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away time or shirk duty; play truant.



His backwardness in the Universities hath set him thus forward; for had hee not *truanted* there, he had not bene so hastic a Disme.  
*Ep. Karle, Microcosmographie, A Young Rave Preacher.*  
 They lost their time, and *truanted* in the fundamentall grounds of saving knowledge.  
*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

**II. trans.** To waste or idle away. [Rare.]

I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

**truanting** (trō'ant-ing), *n.* [*< ME. "truanting, trauandung; verbal n. of truant, v."*] Same as *truantise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6721.

**truantly** (trō'ant-li), *a.* [*< truant + -ly*]. *Truant*; idle; inclined to shirk school or other duty. *J. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), l. 640.

Yet heere-hence may some good accreue, not onlie to *truantlike* schollers . . . or to new-entred nouices . . . or to well-forward students . . .  
*Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 17.*

**truantly** (trō'ant-li), *adv.* [*< truant + -ly*]. As a *truant*. *Imp. Dict.*

**truantship** (trō'ant-ship), *n.* [*< truant + -ship*]. The conduct of a *truant*; neglect of employment or study.

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue done his diligence, and used no *truantship* therein. *Ascham, Scholemaster*, p. 27.

**trub**<sup>1</sup> (trub), *n.* [*See truffle*]. A truffle.

**trub**<sup>2</sup> (trub), *n.* [*Origin obscure*]. A slattern.

**trubler**. An old spelling of *trouble*.

**trubtail** (trub'tail), *n.* A short, squat woman.

*Answeorth. (Imp. Dict.)*

**trublyt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *troubly*.

**trucaget**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trackage*<sup>1</sup>.

**truce** (trōs), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also truce, trewe;*

*< ME. truces, treaces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces, truces* (> *OF. trues*), pl. of

*trewe*, obs. *E. true*, a *truce*, pledge of reconciliation

ation: see *true*, *n.* *Truce* is thus ult. a plural

of *true*. Cf. *dice*, pl. of *die*, *pence*, pl. of *penny*, *bodice*, pl. of *body*.]

1. An intermission of hostilities; specifically, a temporary cessation

or suspension of hostilities mutually agreed upon by the commanders of two opposing

forces, generally for some stipulated period, to

admit of negotiation, or for some other purpose.

The battell thanne beganne new ayein;  
 No *treweys* was taken ne noo poymentent.  
 Butt strong feightyng and many knyghtes slayn.  
*Generydes* (E. L. T. S.), l. 3006.

A temporary suspension of the operations of war at one

or more places is called *truce* or *armistice*. A *truce* may

be special, referring to operations before a fortress or in

a district, or between certain detachments of armies; or

general, implying a suspension of hostilities in all places.

*Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 148.

2. Respite; temporary quiet or intermission of

action, pain, contest, or the like.

Take *truce* a while with these immoderate mournings.

*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb*, iv. 4.

Let me have *truce*, vexation, for some minutes.

*Shirley, Traitor*, ii. 1.

3+. Reconciliation; peace.

Behold the peacefull Doue

Brings in her beak the Peace-branch, boading weal

And *truce* with God.

*Silvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Ark.

**Flag of truce**. See *flag*<sup>2</sup>.—*Truce of God*, a suspension

of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the eleventh

and twelfth centuries, in France, Italy, England, etc.

The terms of such a *truce* usually provided that such

feuds should cease on all the more important church festi-

vals and fasts, or from Thursday (evening to Monday

morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This

practice, introduced by the church during the middle

ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into

disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more

powerful.

**truce-breaker** (trōs'brā'kēr), *n.* One who violates

a *truce*, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim.

iii. 3.

**truceless** (trōs'les), *a.* [*< truce + -less*]. 1.

Without *truce*: as, a *truceless* war.—2. Grant-

ing or holding no *truce*; unforbearing.

**truchman**, **trudgemant** (truch'man, truj'-

man), *n.* [Also *trucheman*, *trouchman*, *truch-*

*ment*, *trugman*; < *F. trucheman*, *truchement* = *Sp.*

*dragaman*, < *Ar. tarjemān*, an interpreter: see

*dragoman*, *dogman*.] An interpreter.

The great Turke answered them by his *truchman*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 91.

Having by his *trouchman* [read *trouchman*? pardon

crav'd]. *Peele, Polyhymnia.*

I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**trucidation** (trō-si-dā'shon), *n.* [*< L. trucidat-*

*io* (-*n*), < *trucidare*, kill.] The act of killing.

*Cockeram.*

**truck**<sup>1</sup> (truk), *v.* [*< ME. trucken, trukien*, < *OF.*

*troquer*, *trocher* = *Sp. trocar* = *Pg. trocar* = *It.*

*truccare*, *truck*, *barter* (*Of.* also *seud*); origin

unknown.] **I. intrans.** To exchange; swap;

*barter*; hence, to traffic; deal; trade by exchanging commodities; bargain; negotiate: followed with *with* or *for* (*with* a person, *for* a thing).

Neithir would they take any money for their fruite, but they would *trucke* for olde shirts.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 227.

How brave is he! in a garded coat! You were best *truck* with him; e'en strip, and *truck* presently; it will become you.

*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

**II. trans.** 1. To exchange; give in exchange;

*barter*; swap: as, to *truck* knives for gold-dust.

To buy, sel, *trucks*, change and permute al and every

kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 259.

To *truck* the Latin for any other vulgar Language is

but an ill *Barter*.

Then did a Rambler; not the one who sails

And *trucks*, for female favours, beads and nails.

*Crabbe, Works*, I. 117.

2. To peddle; hawk.

We showed him the wares we brought for him, and the

cotton yarn we had *trucked* about the country.

*R. Knut* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

**truck**<sup>1</sup> (truk), *n.* [*< OF. troq, troc, F. troc* =

*Sp. truceo, trueque*, exchange, *barter*, = *Pg.*

*troco*, change of a piece of gold or silver, *troca*,

*barter*; from the verb.] 1. Exchange of commodities;

*barter*. See *truck system*, below.

And no commutation or *trucks* to be made by any of the

petie marchants without the assent aboue said.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

The earliest form of exchange must have consisted in

giving what was not wanted directly for that which was

wanted. This simple traffic we call *barter* or *truck*, the

French *troc*. *Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 3.

2. Traffic; intercourse; dealing. [Colloq.]

Much other *trucks* we had, and after two dayes he came

aboard, and did eate and drinke with vs very merrily.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 82.

3. The truck system.

It is no doubt difficult to work the lumber trade, where

gangs of men are despatched great distances, or the fish-

ing trade, without some resort to *truck*.

*Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain*, i. 2.

4. Commodities for barter or trade. (a) Small

wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings; hence, rubbish.

[Colloq.]

Retaining Tisquantum to send from place to place to

procure *truck* for us.

*Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Me-

morial, p. 360.

They gin' her a 'bundance of *truck*; I don't know what

all; and none of 'em bulp her at all.

*A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes*, p. 102.

(b) The produce of a market-garden. [U. S.] **Truck**

**Act.** (a) An English statute of 1831 (1 and 2 Wm. IV., c.

37) requiring wages of workmen to be paid in coin or cur-

rent money instead of goods. (b) A statute of 1870 (33

and 34 Vict., c. 105), also called the *Truck Commission Act*,

which appointed a commission to inquire into the work-

ing of the act of 1831.—**Truck system**, the practice of

paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money.

This practice has prevailed in Great Britain and else-

where, particularly in the mining and manufacturing dis-

tricts, the masters establishing warehouses or shops on

which the workmen in their employment receive orders

from time to time for supplies of provisions, etc., the rest

of their wages, if any, being paid in money at the end of

the month, or in orders which may be discounted at the

store. In some instances the workmen receive payment

of their wages in money on a tacit or express understand-

ing that they are to resort to the premises of their mas-

ters for such necessities as they require. Under this

system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices

for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to

them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipa-

tion of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. The system

was prohibited in Great Britain in 1831, by statute 1 and 2

William IV., c. 37, which requires that the wages of work-

men be paid in coin or current money, and not in goods.

The system, however, still flourishes more or less openly.

**truck**<sup>2</sup> (truk), *n.* [Appar. (by corruption of *tro-*

*chus* to \**truchus*, *trucks*, whence the assumed singu-

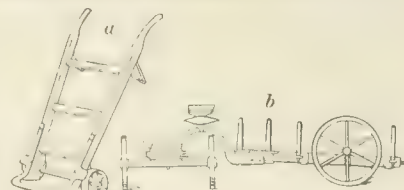
lar *truck*? < *L. trochus*, a hoop, *ML.* a wheel, top, etc.,

< *Gr. τροχός*, a wheel, disk: see *trochus*. Cf. *truckle*.]

1. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—2. A wheeled vehicle,

of which there are many kinds, used for moving or transporting burdens. (a) A small barrow with

two very low wheels near one end, on which sacks, bales, boxes, or other heavy packages may be tilted to be moved



Trucks.  
 a, hand truck; b, crane-neck truck.

from one place to another; a sack-barrow. (b) A two-, three-, or four-wheeled barrow used for handling baggage at a railway-station; a baggage-truck. (c) A strong and heavy two- or four-wheeled vehicle, typically with small wheels and a low body, for carrying stone, iron, and other heavy loads. Trucks receive a number of descriptive names according to their use or construction, as *stone-truck*, *cotton-truck*, *crane-neck truck* (with a curved reach), *building-truck* (for moving buildings), etc. (d) An open railway-wagon, used for conveying goods by rail. [Eng.]

3. A group of two, three, or more pairs of wheels in one frame, for supporting one end of a rail-

way-car or locomotive; a car-truck. The frame

carried by the four wheels of a horse-car is also called a *truck*; but the term appears to be applied chiefly to the

bugie-truck. See *car-truck*.

4. In *gun*, a circular piece of wood or metal, like

a wheel, fixed on an axletree, for moving ordnance. See *casemate-truck*.—5. A circular piece

of wood fixed on the head of each of a vessel's

highest masts, and having small sheave-holes

in it through which signal-halyards are rove.

We painted her, both inside and out, from the truck to the water's edge. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 55.

**Back-truck locomotive, double-truck tank-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Hand-truck**, a two-wheeled

barrow for moving freight. It has low wheels and a pair of

upright handles. See *cut a*, above.—**Hose-truck**, a two-

or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying fire-engine hose.—

**Ladder-truck**, a long four-wheeled vehicle for carrying

ladders, hooks, and other supplies of the fire-service.—

**Leading truck** (*naut.*), a small cylindrical piece of wood

with a hole in it, seized on to the rigging as a fair-leader

for some rope.—**Sack-holding truck**, a truck arranged to

hold sacks upright while being filled. It has a hoop to

hold the mouth of the sack open. *E. H. Knight*.—**Swing-**

**motion truck**. See *swing-motion*.

**truck**<sup>2</sup> (truk), *v. t.* [*< truck<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To put in a

truck; send or convey by truck: as, to *truck*

cattle.

The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the animal

is collected in round, shallow pans, which are *trucked*

to cool shelves, where coagulation soon follows, and then

the albumen is dried and sold to butter manufacturers.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 376.

**truck**<sup>3</sup> (truk), *n.* [*< It. trucco*, "a kind of play

with balles at a table, called billiards, but properly

a kind of game used in England with cast-

ing little bowles at a board with thirteen holes

in it" (*Florio*), = *Sp. trueque*, *truck*, *truco*, a push

at truck, also a table for playing truck; pl. *tru-*

*cos*, *truck*. Cf. *troco*, from the same source.] A

kind of game (see etymology). Compare *troco*.

This is called the French game [of billiards], and much

resembled the Italian method of playing, known in Eng-

land by the name of *Trucks*, which also had its king at one

end of the table. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 397.

**truckage**<sup>1</sup> (truk'āj), *n.* [Formerly also *truck-*



**truck-master** (truk'más'tér), *n.* An officer charged with the supervision of trade with the American Indians. Compare *trade house*.

A Greek regularly *true*.  
**Prior, Protopogenes and Apelles**  
 A translation nicely *true* to the original. *Arbutnot*

In tyme of *trewe* on haukyng wolde he ryde.  
Chaucer. *Troilus*. iii. 177.



Thanne shal Deth withdrawe, and Derthe be Iustice,  
And Dawe the dyker dowe for hunger.  
But if God of his goodnesse graunt vs a *true*.

*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 332.

He [Charles the Simple] therefore sente him [the Bishop of Rouen] an Ambassade to . . . Rollo, to require a *true* or truse for iii. monthes. *Fagan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), l. 227.

**true** (trō), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *trueed*, ppr. *truving*. [*< true, n. (cf. true<sup>1</sup>).*] 1†. To verify.

Be also intreated to have a continual and conscientious care not to impeach the Parliament in the hearts one of another by whispering complaints, easier told then tried or *trueed*. *N. Ward*, Simple Collier, p. 81.

2. To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like: give a right form to; adjust nicely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

About six sizes of washed emery progressively finer are employed for grinding the lenses to the true figure, or, as it is called, *truening* the lens.

*Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 162.

**true-blue** (trō'blō'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* See *true blue*, under *blue*.

For his Religion . . .

'Twas Presbyterian. *true-blue*.

*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 191.

II. *n.* A person faithful to the principles or characteristics of a body or class.

Be merry, *true-blue*, be merry; thou art one of my friends too. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.

"This gentleman" here Jemmy made a slight backward movement of the head—"is one of ourselves; he is a *true blue*."

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Especially—(a) A Scotch Covenanter. (b) A British sailor; a man-of-war's-man.

**true-born** (trō'bōrn), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 309.

**true-bred** (trō'bred), *a.* 1. Of a genuine or recognized breed: as, a *true-bred* horse.—2. Of genuine breeding or education: as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

**true-derived** (trō'dē-rīvd'), *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 200. [Rare.]

**true-devoted** (trō'dē-vō'ted), *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 9. [Rare.]

**true-disposing** (trō'dis-pō'zing), *a.* Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 55. [Rare.]

**true-divining** (trō'di-vī'ning), *a.* Having a true presentiment. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 214. [Rare.]

**true-hearted** (trō'hār'ted), *a.* Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful: as, a *true-hearted* friend.

**true-heartedness** (trō'hār'ted-nes), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

**true-love** (trō'lūv), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. trewe-love*, orig. two words: see *true*, *a.*, and *love*, *n.* The word has an accidental resemblance to *leel*, *trulofa* (= Sw. *trulofa* = Dan. *trulove*), betroth, *< trua*, faith, + *lofa*, praise: see *true*, *n.*, and *love*, *v.* The elements are only ult. related.] 1. *n.* 1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart.

"Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?"  
"I dined w<sup>th</sup> my *true-love*."

*Lord Randal* (Child's Ballads, II. 249).

2. A plant of Europe and temperate Asia, *Paris quadrifolia*, so named because its four leaves are set together in the form of a heraldic true-love knot. Also *herb-truelove*. See *herb-paris* and *Paris*.—3†. A condiment for sweetening the breath.

Under his tonge a *trewe love* he beer,  
For therby wende he to ben gracious.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 506.

4†. An ornament, probably shaped like a true-love knot. *Fairholt*.

My lady gan me sodenly beholde,  
And with a *trewe-love*, plited many-folde,  
She smote me through the harte as blive.

*Court of Love*, I. 1440.

Out of his bozome drawne foorth a lappet of his napkin,  
edged with a blu lace, and marked with a *trulove*, a hart,  
and a D. for Damian; for he was but a bachelor yet.  
*R. Laneham*, Letter (1565), in J. Nichols's Progresses, etc.,  
[of Queen Elizabeth, I. 462.]

II. *a.* Indicating genuine love; affectionate; sincere. [Rare.]

Wash him fresh again with *true-love* tears.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 10.

**True-love knot**. See knot<sup>1</sup>. Also *true-lovers' knot*.  
**trueness** (trō'nes), *n.* [*< ME. trewnesse, treownesse; < true + -ness.*] The character of being

true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness; accuracy.

Clariz therde thes ille reuthe

Of *trewnesse* and of trewthe.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

In *trueness*, and so methinks too.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**truepenny** (trō'pen'ī), *n.* [*< true + penny.*] An honest fellow. [Familiar.]

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?

*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 150.

Go, go thy ways, old *True-penny*! thou hast but one fault:  
Thou art even too valiant. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

**truer** (trō'ēr), *n.* A truing-tool.

**true-stitch** (trō'stich), *n.* Through-stitch: applied to embroidery exactly alike on both sides of the foundation.

Sister, I faith, you take too much tobacco;  
It makes you black within, as you are without.  
What, *true-stitch*, sister! both your sides alike!  
Be of a slighter work; for, of my word,  
You shall be sold as dear, or rather dearer.

*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

**true-table** (trō'tā bl), *n.* A table for playing hazard.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table* [*var. troy-table*]. *Enchiridion*, Diary (1646), p. 193. (*Davies*.)

**truff**† (truf), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To steal. [Scotch.]

Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book.

*Ramsay*, Lucky Spence.

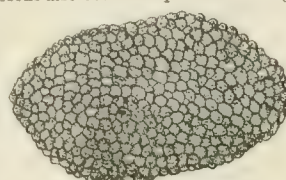
**truff**†, *n.* A transposed form of *turf*.

No holy *truff* was left to hide the head  
Of holiest men.

*Sir J. Davies*, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (*Davies*.)

**truffle** (trūf'), *n.* [Formerly also *trufle*; = D. *trüffel* = G. *trüffel* = Sw. *tryffel* = Dan. *trüffel*, *< OF. trufle*, with unorig. *l*, for *trufe*, *truffe*, F. *truffe* = Fr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa*, truffle; prob. *< L. tubera*, neut. pl. (taken later as fem. sing.) of *tuber*, an esculent root, a tuber: see *tuber*. Cf. F. *tartouffe*, *< OF. tartufiola*, *tartoffalo* (Milanese *tartuffol*, Venetian *tartufola*), truffle (*> G. tartuffel*, *kartoffel*, potato), also *tartuffo*, *tartufo*, truffle; prob. *< L. terræ tubera*, 'earth-tubers': *terra*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *tuber*, tuber. Cf. *triflet*.] A subterranean edible fungus, especially of the ascomycetous genus *Tuber*. The common English truffle, *T. aestivum*, is roundish in shape, and is covered externally with polygonal warts. It is black outside, and brownish veined with white inside, and grows in calcareous soils, usually under birch- or oak-trees. Truffles are much esteemed as an ingredient in high-seasoned dishes. As there is no appearance above ground to indicate their presence, dogs and pigs are frequently trained to find them by the scent, and scratch or root them up. Many persons also become expert in selecting the places where they are likely to grow. The most famous field for the production of truffles is the old province of Périgord in France. The commonest species of the French markets is *T. melanosporum*. *T. magnatum* is the garlic-scented truffle of Italy. Other edible species of *Tuber* are *T. brumale*, *T. mesentericum*, etc. The celebrated potato-like truffle of Italy, etc., is *T. terfezia leonis*. The false truffle, which is frequently sold in the English and continental markets, is *Scleroderma vulgare*, allied, as is the so-called red truffle, *Melanogaster variegatus*, to the puffballs. See *Tuber*, 2, and compare *tuckahoe*.

A dish of *truffles*, which is a certain earth nut, found out by a hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a great price. *Enchiridion*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.



Truffle *Tuber melanosporum*.  
a, section, showing the interior structure;  
b, an ascus.

A dish of *truffles*, which is a certain earth nut, found out by a hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a great price. *Enchiridion*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

**truffled** (trūf'ld), *a.* [*< truffle + -ed.*] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a *truffled* turkey.

**truffle-worm** (trūf'l-wērm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect which infests truffles.

**truflet**, **truffulet**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *trifle*<sup>1</sup>.

**trug**<sup>1</sup> (trug), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *trogue*, ult. of *trough*.] 1. A hod for mortar. *Bailey*.—2†. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—3. A kind of wooden basket for carrying vegetables, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

**trug**<sup>2</sup> (trug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trollop; a trull.

A pretty middle-sized *trug*.

*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

**trugmant**, *n.* Same as *truchman*.

**truing-tool** (trō'ing-tōl), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the face of a grindstone, etc., to keep it true or accurate; a grindstone-truer. *E. H. Knight*.

**truish** (trō'ish), *a.* [*< true + -ish.*] Somewhat true. [Rare.]

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 193.

**truism** (trō'izm), *n.* [*< true + -ism.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Conclusions which in one sense shall be true and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest *truisms*. *Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, vii.

= Syn. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

**truismatic** (trō'iz-mat'ik), *a.* [*< truism + -atic.*] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

**truité** (trwē-tā'), *a.* [F., spotted like a trout, *< truite*, a trout: see *trout*.] Having the surface covered with crackle of the most minute and delicate sort: noting porcelain and some of the varieties of the hard pottery of Japan.

**trull**<sup>1</sup> (trul), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *troll*<sup>1</sup>.] To trundle. [Local.]

**trull**<sup>2</sup> (trul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trul*; cf. G. *trolle*, a trull; Swiss *trolle*, Swabian *trull*, a thick, fat woman; cf. also *trollop*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

I never saw in all my life such an ugly company of *trulls* and sluts as their women were. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

2†. A girl; a lass; a wench.

Pray, bear back—this is no place for such youths and their *trulls*—let the doors shut again.

*Beau*, and *Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Be thy voice shrill, be thy mirth scene:  
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *trull*.

*Sir H. Wotton*, in England's Helicon.

**Trullan** (trul'an), *a.* [*< ML. trullus, trullum*, a dome-shaped building, a dome, *< L. trulla*, a scoop, ladle: see *trowel*.] Pertaining to the council in *trullo*—that is, in the *trullus*, or domed room in the imperial palace in Constantinople. This epithet is usually given to the Quinisext Council, 691 (though the sixth Ecumenical Council also met in the *trullus*), considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages. See *Constantinopolitan*.

**trullization** (trul-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. trullisation, < L. trullissatio(n)-, < trullissare*, trowel, *< trulla*, a trowel: see *trowel*.] The laying on of layers of plaster with a trowel. *Imp. Dict.*

**truly** (trō'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *truely*; *< ME. truely, truly, treuly, trewely, treowliche, < AS. treowlice* (= D. *trouwelike* = MLG. *truwlike* = OHG. *getruwelicho*, MHG. *getruweliche, getruiliche*, G. *getreulich* = Sw. *troligen*), *truly*, *< treowe*, true: see *true*.] 1. In a true manner; in accordance with truth. (a) In accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly*. *John* iv. 18.

(b) With truth; truthfully; rightly.

The King is *truly* charg'd to be the first beginner of these civil Wars. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

(c) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Ye ought to allow them that time that best serves your purpose and pleaseeth your care most, and *truliest* answers the nature of the orthography.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 88.

(d) Naturally; with truth to nature.

A pageant *truly* play'd. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

(e) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly. We have always *truly* served you.

*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 147.

(f) Certainly; surely.

Certes oversome know it shal surely,  
And then in hert gret dole shal haue *truly*!

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

(g†) Verily.

Jhesu answeride, and seyde to him, *Treuli, treuli*, I seye to thee, no but a man schal be born agen, he may not see the kyngdom of God. *Wychif*, John iii. 3.

2. According to law; legitimately.

Leontes [is] a jealous tyrant; his innocent babe *truly* begotten. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 135.

3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes expletively.

*Treuly* that is a gret Myracle of God.

*Manderiville*, Travels, p. 48.

*Truly* Aristotle himselfe in his discourse of Poesie plainly determineth this question.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 35.

*Truly*, madam, I suspect the house to be no better than it should be. *Beau*, and *Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

**trumeau** (trō-mō'), *n.*; pl. *trumeaux* (-mōz'). [*< F. trumeau*, a leg of beef, a pier, pier-glass.]



**trump<sup>1</sup>** (trum'p), *v. t.* [*< ME. trompen; < trumpet*, *n.*] To blow a trumpet.

Her heart I *trumpen* Messenius,  
Chronicler, House of Fame, l. 1243.

They *trumped*, and *trayed*, they *trumped* up attire,  
Duke, l. 111; and with a den of dukes and erles.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. S.), l. 407.

**trump<sup>2</sup>** (trump), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tromp*; = MD. *trompen*, *< F. tromper*, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence *se tromper de quelqu'un*, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.; see *trump<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *trump<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

When she [Fortune] is pleased to trick or *trump* Mankind,  
Some may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then  
Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bauds, and Ostlers,  
As Aces, Duzies, Cards o' ten, to face it  
Out o' the Game, which all the World is.

*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted.  
*C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

To *trump up*, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter: as, to *trump up* a story.

Hang honesty!

*Trump me not up with honesty*  
*Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

**trump<sup>3</sup>** (trump), *n.* [Formerly also *trumph*; = D. *troef* = G. *trumpf* = Sw. *dan. truff*, *< F. trompha* = It. *trunfo*, a game of cards so called, ruff or trump, also a triumph, *< L. triumphus*, triumph; see *triumph*. The word was in part confused with *trump<sup>2</sup>*, *< F. tromper*, deceive; see *trump<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. One card of that suit which for the time being outranks the other suits, and which is generally determined by turning up the last card in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural *trumps*).

Hearts is *trump*, as I said before.

*Lattimer*, sermons on the Card, l.

Come hether, Dol! sit downe and play this game.

And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;  
There is five *trumps* besides the queen, the hindmost thou shalt find her;

Take heed of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an eie behind her.

*Bp Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

What's *Trumpet*?  
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 123).

O Martin, if dirt were *trumps*, what a hand you would hold!

*Lamb*, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

Clinginess being *trump*, I wonder more people don't win.

*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2. An old game at cards, also called *ruff* (see *ruff<sup>4</sup>*), the original of the modern game of whist. See *triumph*, 7.—3. A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.

*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry, and was called a young *trump* for his pains.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Call for *trumps*, in *whist-playing*, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead *trumps*. See *trump<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* and *v.*—To *put to one's trump* or *trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient, or to call for the utmost exertion of power: a figure borrowed from games at cards.

Ay, there's a card that *puts us to our trump*.

*Peelle*, Edward I., iv.

**trump<sup>3</sup>** (trump), *v.* [*< trump<sup>3</sup>*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put a trump-card upon; take with a trump.

When Baynes got an opportunity of speaking unobserved, as he thought, to Madame, you may be sure the guilty wretch asked her how his little Charlotte was. Mrs. Baynes *trumped* her partner's best heart at that moment, but pretended to observe or overhear nothing.

*Thackeray*, Philip, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* In card-playing, to play a trump-card when another suit has been led.

**trump-card** (trump'kard), *n.* 1. The turned-up card which determines the suit of trumps.—2. One of the suit of cards which outranks the other suits; a trump.

**trumped-up** (trump'tup), *a.* Fabricated out of nothing or deceitfully; forged; false; worthless.

Its neglect will cause a *trumped-up* claim to have the appearance of a true one neglected.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 399.

**trumpet** (trum'pér), *n.* [*< ME. tromper, trompette, < OF. \*trompette, < tromper*, blow a trumpet, *< trompe*, trumpet; see *trump<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] One who blows a trumpet; a trumpeter.

**trumpetry** (trum'pér-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. tromperie, < tromper*, deceive; see *trump<sup>2</sup>*.] I. *n.* 1. Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harington*.—2. A showy thing of no intrinsic value; something

intended to deceive by false show; worthless finery.

The *trumpetry* in my house go bring hither,  
For stale to catch these thieves.

*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 186.

3. Useless stuff; rubbish; trash.

Here to repeat the parties that I have played  
Were to *trump* a truss of *trumpetry*.

*Mir. for Maga.*, I. 397.

If I was as Mr. Jones, I should look a little higher than such *trumpetry* as Molly Seagrims. *Fielcing*, Tom Jones, v. 4.

4. Nonsense; false or idle talk; foolishness.

All the *Trumpetry* of the Mass, and Follies of their [Church of Rome's] Worship, are by no means Superstitious, because required by the Church.

*Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, II. viii.

Extinct be the fairies and fairy *trumpetry* of legendary fabling.

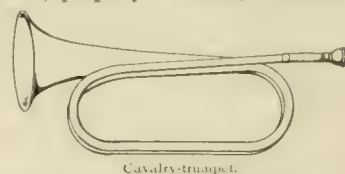
*Lamb*, Old Beuchera.

II. *a.* Showy, but useless or unsubstantial; hence, trifling; worthless: as, *trumpetry* ornaments.

A very *trumpetry* case it is altogether, that I must admit.

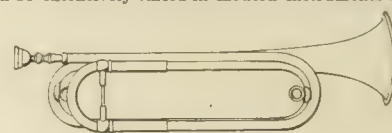
*T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. 1.

**trumpet** (trum'pét), *n.* [*< ME. trumpet, trompette* = MD. *trompette*, D. *trompet* = G. *trompette* = Sw. *trompet* = Dan. *trompet*, *< OF.* (and *F.*) *trompette* = Pr. *trompeta* = Sp. *trompeta* = Pg. *trombeta* = It. *trombetta* (ML. *trompeta*), a trumpet, dim. of *OF. trompe*, etc., a trump; see *trump<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A musical wind-instrument, properly of metal, consisting of a



Cavalry-trumpet.

cup-shaped mouthpiece, a long cylindrical or a short conical tube, and a flaring bell. The tones are produced by the vibrations of the player's lips. The fundamental tone of the tube depends on its length, but by varying the force of the breath and the method of embouchure, a considerable series of harmonics can also be produced, so that the compass of the instrument extends to about four octaves, the tones in the upper part of the series lying close together. By the addition of a slide, like that of the trombone, or of valves, as in the cornet-à-pistons, or of finger-holes and keys, as in the key-bugle and the serpent, a large number of other tones can be secured, so as to give a very full and continuous compass, well adjusted as to intonation. The fundamental tone can be extensively varied in modern instruments by the



Orchestral Trumpet.

use of crooks. The trumpet is the typical instrument of a very numerous family of instruments, of which the horn, the bugle, the cornet, the trombone, the tuba, the euphonium, and the serpent are prominent members. The name *trumpet* itself has been applied to a large number of different instruments at different times. In ancient times two varieties were important—the one straight (the *tuba*), and the other curved (the *lituus*), the latter being often made of wood or horn. In the mediæval period the evolution of a great number of variants was rapid, with little emphasis on any one distinctively known as the trumpet. In the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth, the present orchestral trumpet reached its full development in a twice-doubled tube about five and a half feet long (or with the longest crook eight feet), without keys or valves, but with a short slide for correcting the intonation of certain of the upper tones and for adding intermediate tones. The artistic value of this instrument is great; but in most cases music written for it is now generally given to valve-instruments of the cornet kind, whose tone can never be as pure and true. The use of the trumpet was frequent with Bach and Handel, under the names *clarino* and *principale*. The instrument is most common now in works of a martial or festal character, but it is also useful for adding color to various combinations, especially with other wind-instruments. Music for the trumpet is traditionally written in the key of C, and the intended fundamental tone (to be obtained by the use of the appropriate crook) is indicated at the beginning, as "*clarino in F*" or "*tromba in E*." Instruments of the trumpet class have always been used for military purposes, especially for signaling and in military bands.

*Trumpet*, or a lylle trumpet, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. *Sistrum*.

*Prompt. Par.*, p. 504.

2. In *organ-building*, a powerful reed-stop, having a tone somewhat resembling that of a trumpet.—3. A trumpeter; one who sounds a trumpet, either literally or figuratively.

And att every Corse the *Trumpettes* and the mynstrellys com inne a for them.

*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues.

*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 87.

4. A sound like that of a trumpet; a loud cry, especially that of the elephant.

**trummelett** (trum'let), *n.* A ringlett.

*H. M. M.*, in *Archæologia*, p. 262.

**trump<sup>1</sup>** (trum'p), *v. t.* [*< ME. trompen; < trumpet*, *n.*] To blow a trumpet.

Her heart I *trumpen* Messenius,  
Chronicler, House of Fame, l. 1243.

They *trumped*, and *trayed*, they *trumped* up attire,  
Duke, l. 111; and with a den of dukes and erles.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. S.), l. 407.

**trump<sup>2</sup>** (trump), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tromp*; = MD. *trompen*, *< F. tromper*, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence *se tromper de quelqu'un*, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.; see *trump<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *trump<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

When she [Fortune] is pleased to trick or *trump* Mankind,  
Some may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then  
Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bauds, and Ostlers,  
As Aces, Duzies, Cards o' ten, to face it  
Out o' the Game, which all the World is.

*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted.

*C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

To *trump up*, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter: as, to *trump up* a story.

Hang honesty!

*Trump me not up with honesty*  
*Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

**trump<sup>3</sup>** (trump), *n.* [Formerly also *trumph*; = D. *troef* = G. *trumpf* = Sw. *dan. truff*, *< F. trompha* = It. *trunfo*, a game of cards so called, ruff or trump, also a triumph, *< L. triumphus*, triumph; see *triumph*. The word was in part confused with *trump<sup>2</sup>*, *< F. tromper*, deceive; see *trump<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. One card of that suit which for the time being outranks the other suits, and which is generally determined by turning up the last card in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural *trumps*).

Hearts is *trump*, as I said before.

*Lattimer*, sermons on the Card, l.

Come hether, Dol! sit downe and play this game.

And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;  
There is five *trumps* besides the queen, the hindmost thou shalt find her;

Take heed of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an eie behind her.

*Bp Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

What's *Trumpet*?  
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 123).

O Martin, if dirt were *trumps*, what a hand you would hold!

*Lamb*, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

Clinginess being *trump*, I wonder more people don't win.

*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2. An old game at cards, also called *ruff* (see *ruff<sup>4</sup>*), the original of the modern game of whist. See *triumph*, 7.—3. A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.

*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry, and was called a young *trump* for his pains.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.



The elephant curled up his trunk, gave one shrill *trumpet*, and made off into the bush. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 845.

5. A funnel- or trumpet-shaped conductor or guide used in many forms of drawing, doubling, spinning, or other machines to guide the slivers, rovings, yarns, wire, or other materials to the machine, and at once to compact them. It is made in many shapes, but in all the flaring trumpet-mouth is suggested.—6. The flaring mouth of a draw-head of a railway-car, serving to guide the coupling to the pin or other fastening.—7. A trumpet-shell or sea-trumpet; a triton. See cuts under *chank*<sup>2</sup> and *Triton*.—8. One of the pitcher-plants, *Sarracenia flava*. See *trumpetleaf*.—**Feast of trumpets**, a feast among the Jews, enjoined by the law of Moses, held, as a celebration of the New Year, on the first and second days of the month Tisri, the seventh month of the Jewish civil year and the first of the ecclesiastical year. It derived its name from the especial use of trumpets in its solemnities.—**Flourish of trumpets**. See *flourish*.—**Hearing-trumpet**. Same as *ear-trumpet*.—**Marine trumpet**. Same as *sea-trumpet*.—**Speaking trumpet**. See *speaking-trumpet*. To blow one's own trumpet. See *blow*. **Trumpet marine**. Same as *sea-trumpet*.

**trumpet** (trum'pet-er), *v.* [*F. trompeter* = *Sp. trompetear* = *It. trombettare*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; celebrate.

So tart a favour  
To trumpet such good tidings!  
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 39.

2. To form with a swell or in the shape of a bell or funnel.

Their ends [of wire] were passed into two small *trumpeted* holes in a stout brass plate and soldered to the back of the plate. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 95.

**II. intrans.** To sound a trumpet; also, to emit a loud trumpet-like sound or cry, as an elephant.

They [elephants] became confused and huddled, and jostled each other until one old bull, furiously *trumpeting*, led the way to the shore. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 763.

**trumpet-animalcule** (trum'pet-an-i-mal'kül), *n.* A stentor. See cuts under *Folliculina* and *Stentor*.

**trumpet-ash** (trum'pet-ash), *n.* See *trumpet-creeper*.

**trumpet-banner** (trum'pet-ban'ér), *n.* A small flag attached to a trumpet so as to hang down and be displayed when the trumpet is sounded. In the middle ages it was customary to depict upon the flag the arms of the noble in whose service the trumpet was sounded.

**trumpet-call** (trum'pet-kål), *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet; hence, any loud or imperative summons to action.

**trumpet-conch** (trum'pet-kongk), *n.* A trumpet-shell; a member of the *Tritonidae*. See cut under *Triton*.

**trumpet-creeper** (trum'pet-krē pēr), *n.* A woody climbing vine, *Tecoma radicans*, native in the south of the United States, and cultivated elsewhere for ornament. It bears pinnate leaves with nine- or eleven-toothed leaflets, and flowers with a tubular funnel-form corolla approaching 3 inches in length. It is quite hardy and a vigorous grower, climbing high trees, or covering walls, by means of aerial rootlets. It is at its best in alluvial soils southward. More often, but less specifically, called *trumpet-flower*. Sometimes *trumpet vine* and *trumpet-ash*. See cut under *Bignoniaceae*.

**trumpeter** (trum'pet-ér), *n.* [= *D. trompetter* = *G. Dan. trompeter* = *Sw. trumpetare*; as *trumpet* + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *OF. trompetteur*, *trompeteur*; also *Sp. trompetero* = *Pg. trombeteiro* = *It. trombettiere*.] 1. One who sounds a trumpet.

*Trumpeters.*  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8. 36.

2. One who proclaims or publishes.

Is it not meant damnable in us, to be *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents?  
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 32.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons, so called from the peculiarity of their cooing. There are several color-varieties.—4. A South American bird of the genus *Psophia* or family *Psophiidae*. The common or gold-breasted trumpeter is *P. crepitans*; there are several others. See cut under *agouti*.

5. The trumpeter-swan, *Olor buccinator*, the largest swan of North America, distinguished from the common swan, or whistler, by having no yellow spot on the bill, which is also differently shaped, the nostrils occupying a different relative position, as well as by its notably larger size. It inhabits chiefly western parts of the continent, but has been seen in Canada. See cut in next column, and compare *hooper*<sup>2</sup>, a name of an English swan.

6. A large food-fish of New Zealand and Australian waters, *Latris hepatia*, belonging to the family *Cirritidae*, and attaining a weight of about

60 pounds.—**Sergeant trumpeter**. See *sergeant*.—**Trumpeter's muscle**, in *anat.*, the buccinator.—**Trumpeter-swan**. See *def.* 5.



**trumpet-fish** (trum'pet-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Centriscidae*, as *Centriscus scolopax*; a bellows-fish or sea-snipe: so called from the long tubular snout. See cut under *snipe-fish*.—2. A fish of the family *Fistulariidae*; a tobacco-pipe fish.

**trumpet-flower** (trum'pet-flou'ér), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tecoma* or of the allied genus *Bignonia*: so called with reference to the shape of the flowers. The best-known, perhaps, is *T. radicans*, the trumpet-creeper. *T. grandiflora*, the great trumpet-flower of China and Japan, is a less hardy and less high-climbing, but even more showy vine, having orange-scarlet bell-shaped flowers 3 inches broad, borne in clusters, each flower drooping. *T. stans*, the shrubby trumpet-flower, is a neat shrub 4 feet high with lemon-yellow flowers in large clusters, hardly only southward. Greenhouse species are *T. capensis* of South Africa with curved orange flowers, and *T. jasminoides* of Australia with white flowers purple in the throat. *Bignonia caprolata* of the southern United States, the cross-vine or quarter-vine (see both words), or tendriled trumpet-flower, has large reddish-yellow flowers borne singly, and is moderately hardy at the north. *B. venusta* from Brazil is a gorgeous greenhouse climber with scarlet flowers.

2. One of various plants of other genera, as *Solandra*, *Brunfelsia*, *Catalpa* (West Indies), and *Datura*, especially *D. suaveolens* and other South American species, being trees with pendent blossoms.—**Evergreen trumpet-flower**, the yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, once classed in the genus *Bignonia*.—**Peach-colored trumpet-flower**, *Solandra grandiflora*.—**Shrubby trumpet-flower**. See *def.* 1.—**Tendriled trumpet-flower**. See *def.* 1.—**Virginian trumpet-flower**, a foreign name of the trumpet-creeper.

**trumpet-fly** (trum'pet-fli), *n.* Same as *gray-fly*.

**trumpet-gall** (trum'pet-gål), *n.* A small trumpet-shaped gall occurring commonly upon grape-vines in the United States. The adult fly is not known but from the gall alone the species has been called by Osten Sacken *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*.

**trumpet-gourd** (trum'pet-görd), *n.* See *gourd*, 1. **trumpet-honeysuckle** (trum'pet-hun'i-suk-l), *n.* See *honeysuckle*, 1.

**trumpeting** (trum'pet-ing), *n.* [*< trumpet* + -ing<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of sounding a trumpet, of emitting a trumpet-like sound, or of publishing by or as by sounding a trumpet.—2. In *coal-mining*, a division made in a shaft for ventilation or other purposes. What is generally called *trumpeting* is a compartment or passageway built vertically along one corner of the shaft by an arched brattice of brick.

**trumpet-jasmine** (trum'pet-jas'min), *n.* See *Tecoma*.

**trumpet-keck** (trum'pet-kek), *n.* See *keck*<sup>3</sup>. **trumpet-lamp** (trum'pet-lamp), *n.* The name given by coal-miners in England to the Mueseler or Belgian safety-lamp. See *safety-lamp*.

**trumpetleaf** (trum'pet-léf), *n.* One of several species of *Sarracenia* or pitcher-plant, found in the southern United States, with leaves more like trumpets than like pitchers. Of these *S. flava*, yellow trumpetleaf or trumpets, has yellow flowers, and erect leaves from 1 to 3 feet long with an open mouth and erect hood; *S. variolaris*, spotted trumpetleaf, also yellow-flowered, has the leaves spotted toward the end, broadly winged, with an ovate hood overarching the mouth; *S. rubra*, red-flowered trumpetleaf, has crimson flowers and slender leaves, with an erect hood around the mouth; and *S. Drummondii*, great trumpetleaf, has similar but longer leaves, with the hood variegated and purple-veined, the flowers deep-purple and very large.

**trumpet-lily** (trum'pet-lil'i), *n.* The calla-lily, *Richardia africana*; also, *Lilium longiflorum*, and some other true lilies.

**trumpet-major** (trum'pet-mā'jör), *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

**trumpet-milkweed** (trum'pet-milk'wéd), *n.* Same as *wild lettuce* (b) (which see, under *lettuce*). Also *trumpetweed*.

**trumpet-reed** (trum'pet-réd), *n.* See *reed*<sup>1</sup>.

**trumpetry** (trum'pet-ri), *n.* [*< trumpet* + -ery.] Trumpets collectively. [Rare.]

A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpet*.

*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

**trumpet-shaped** (trum'pet-shäpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, tubular with one end dilated, like a trumpet.

**trumpet-shell** (trum'pet-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Triton*, as *T. tritonis*; any one of the *Tritonidae*; a triton; a sea-trumpet. These conchs attain a large size, some being a foot or more in length, and are used for blowing upon like trumpets. The name extends to any conchs which are or may be blown. See cuts under *chank*<sup>2</sup> and *Triton*.

**trumpet-tone** (trum'pet-tôn), *n.* The sound or sounding of a trumpet; hence, a loud voice; generally in the plural: as, proclaim the truth in *trumpet-tones*.

**trumpet-tongued** (trum'pet-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

His virtues  
Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against  
The deep damnation of his taking-off.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 19.

**trumpet-tree** (trum'pet-trê), *n.* A tree, *Cecropia peltata*, with hollow stem and very large peltate leaves. Also *trumpetwood* and *snake-wood*.

**trumpet-vine** (trum'pet-vin), *n.* Same as *trumpet-creeper*.—**Trumpet-vine seed-worm**, the larva of



Trumpet-vine Seed-worm (*Clydonophteron tecomæ*).  
a, part of pod broken so as to show larva, natural size; b, larva, side view; c, pupa, ventral view; d, male moth expanded; e, female moth at rest; f, hole from which moth issues; g, hair lines show natural sizes.

a tortricid moth, *Clydonophteron tecomæ*, which lives in the seed pods of the trumpet-creeper, *Tecoma radicans*.

**trumpetweed** (trum'pet-wéd), *n.* 1. A large South African seaweed: same as *sea-trumpet*, 2.—2. The joepy-weed or gravelroot, *Eupatorium purpureum*: so called from the use to which the stems are put by children.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse- and trumpet-weeds in the fence-row.

*The Century*, XXXVI. 80.

3. Same as *wild lettuce* (b) (which see, under *lettuce*).

**trumpetwood** (trum'pet-wüd), *n.* Same as *trumpet-tree*.

**trumpie** (trum'pi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A skua-gull or jaeger. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. [Orkneys.]

**truncal** (trung'kal), *a.* [*< L. truncus*, trunk, + -al.] Of or pertaining to the truncus or trunk of the body.

**truncate** (trung'kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *truncated*, ppr. *truncating*. [*< L. truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, cut off, reduce to a trunk; see *trunk*, *v.*] 1. To reduce in size or quantity by cutting; cut down; maim.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.  
*Johnson*, Dict., Pref.

2. In *crystal*, to cut off an angle or edge by a plane section.

If a rhombohedron be positioned so as to rest upon one of its apices, the faces of one hexagonal prism would *truncate* the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, while the faces of the other hexagonal prism would *truncate* its lateral solid angles.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

**Truncated cone** or **pyramid**, a cone or a pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frus-



**truncheoner** (trun'-chon-ēr'), *n.* [**<** *truncheon*

**truncheoner** (trun'-chon-ēr'), *n.* [**<** *truncheon* +

1 might see from far some forty *truncheoners* draw to her  
rueor, which were the hope of the strand, where she was  
see, Ben VIII, v. 4-5.

**truncheon**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of

**truncheon**, *n.* [Also *truncheon*; appar. connect-  
ed with *truncheon*.] An intestinal  
worm. *Poetry*, p. 504.

**truncus** (trung'-kus), *n.*; pl. *trunci* (trun'-si). [**L.**:  
see *trunk*.] 1. In bot., the stem or trunk of a  
tree.—2. In zool., the trunk; the axial part of  
an animal minus the head, limbs, and tail. See  
—3. The main stem or trunk of a nerve  
crossed of the body.—4. In entom., the thorax.

**Extensor trunci**. Same as *erector spinae* (which see,  
under *erector*). **Truncus arteriosus**, an arterial trunk;  
the main trunk of the arterial system, in most cases more  
directly named. See *pedunculum*.

**trundle** (trun'dl), *v.* [**A** var. of *trundle*, *trundle*.]

1. A wheel small in diameter, but broad and  
massive so as to be adapted to support a heavy  
weight, as the wheel of a caster.—2. A small  
wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cyl-  
inders or spindles: same as *lantern-wheel*.—3.  
One of the spindles of such a wheel.—4. A  
small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—5.  
A trundle-bed.—6. In her., a quill of thread for  
embroiderers, usually represented as a spool  
or reel, and the thread as of gold.

**trundle** (trun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trundled*,  
pp. *trundling*. [**<** OF. *trondeler*, *trundle*; ult.  
a var. of *trundle*, *trundle*.] 1. *intr.* 1. To  
roll, as something on low wheels or casters;  
move or bowl along, as a round body; hence,  
to move with a rolling gait.

*With*. They are gone, so, in great anger.

*Pedant*. Enough, let 'em trundle.

*Concrete*. Way of the World, i. 9.

Fast our Goodman trundled down the hill.

*William Morris*. Earthly Paradise, II. 203.

The four horses . . . seemed dwarfed by the blunder-  
ing structure which trundled at their heels.

*J. Hawthorne*. Dust, p. 11.

2. To revolve; twirl.

And there he threw the wash about,  
On both sides of the way,  
Just like unto a trundling mop.

*Cooper*, John Gilpin.

**II. trans.** 1. To roll, or cause to roll, as a

circular or spherical thing or as something on  
casters or low wheels: as, to *trundle* a hoop; to  
*trundle* a wheelbarrow; hence, to cause to move  
off with a rolling gait or pace.

She took an apple out of her pocket,  
And trundled it along the plain.

*Sir Hugh* (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

They . . . who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little  
round stones.

*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1089.

Th' I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall *trundle*  
you off in a twinkling.

*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

*Trundling* the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin.

*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490.

2. To cause to revolve; twirl: as, to *trundle* a  
mop.

The English workman attains the same result by *trun-*  
*dling* the glass during reheating, and by constantly with-  
drawing it from the source of heat.

*Glass-making*, p. 65.

**trundle-bed** (trun'dl-bed), *n.* A low bed mov-  
ing on casters, and designed to be pushed under  
a high bed when not in use; a truckle-bed.

My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Wil-  
let in the *trundle-bed*, which she desired to lie in, by us.

*Pepys*, Diary, III. 269.

**trundle-head** (trun'dl-head), *n.* 1. The wheel  
that turns a millstone.—2. *Naut.*, the drum-  
head of the lower member of a double capstan.

—3. One of the end disks of a trundle-wheel.

**trundle-shot** (trun'dl-shot), *n.* A projectile

consisting of a bar of iron sharpened at both  
ends and having near each end a ball of lead:  
so called because it turns in its flight.

**trundletail** (trun'dl-tāl), *n.* 1. A curled or  
curly tail, as a dog's.

Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle tail*  
Betwix his legs.

*Fletcher* (and another), Love's Cure, III. 3.

2. A dog with such a tail. Formerly also *grun-*  
*dletail*.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,  
Or a blud tyke or *trundle tail*.

*Shakspeare*, Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Also *trindletail*.

**trundle wheel** (trun'dl-hwēl), *n.* In mach.,

same as *lantern-wheel*.

**trunk** (trungk), *n.* [**<** ME. *trunke*, *truncke* =  
MD. *tronck*, D. *tronk*; **<** OF. (and F.) *tronc*, the  
trunk, stock, or body of a tree, a trunk or head-  
less body, also the alms-box in churches, = Pr.  
*tronc* = Sp. Pg. It. *tronco*, **<** L. *truncus*, a stock,  
trunk, **<** *truncus*, OL. *truncus*, cut off, maimed,  
mutilated. Hence ult. (**<** L. *truncus*) E. *trun-*  
*cate*, *trunch*, *truncheon*, etc. (**<** Lith. *trunka*,  
block, log.) 1. The woody stem of a tree, from  
which the branches spring.

Low on the *trunche* as wounde him in the rynde,  
A lite humour whenne oute of it is ronne,

With chaved cley the wounde aeyn to bynde.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

2. In arch., the shaft of a column; the part be-  
tween the base and the capital. The term is  
sometimes used to signify the die or body of a  
pedestal. See cut under *column*.—3. The main  
part or stem of a branching organ or system of  
organs, considered apart from its ramifications:  
as, the *trunk* of an artery, a vein, or a nerve;  
the *trunk* of a zoöphyte or coral. Also *truncus*.

—4. The human body or that of an animal with-  
out the head and limbs, and, in animals, the  
tail, or considered apart from these; in literary  
use, the body. In entomology the trunk is the body ex-  
clusive of the head, legs, wings, and elytra. The word was  
used by the older entomologists in describing those in-  
sects which have the thorax closely united to the abdo-  
men, as the beetles and grasshoppers. The trunk was  
said to be *distinct* when it was separated from the head.  
Some entomologists, following Fabricius, restrict *trunk*  
to the thorax (in which sense also *truncus*).

To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals infuse themselves

Into the trunks of men.

*Shakspeare*, M. of V. iv. 1. 133.

What new friend have I found, that dares deliver  
This laden *trunk* from his afflictions?

*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Now his troops  
Covered that earth they had fought on with their *trunks*.

*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

I'll hazard  
My head, I'll work the senseless *trunk* t' appear

To him as it had got a second being.

*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

5. A receptacle with stiff sides and a hinged  
cover or upper part, used especially for carry-  
ing clothes, toilet articles, etc., for a journey.

To lie like pawns locked up in chests and *trunks*.

*Shakspeare*, K. John, v. 2. 141.

Then for to show I make nae lie,  
Look ye my *trunk*, and ye will see.

*Lord Dunsyre* (Child's Ballads, I. 292).

John soon after arrives with her *trunks*, and is installed  
in her school.

*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 219.

6. In fishing, an iron hoop with a bag, used to  
catch crustaceans. *E. H. Knight*.—7. A tube  
of various kinds and uses. (a) A speaking-tube.

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or  
slippers soled with wool: and they talk each to other in a  
*trunk*.

*B. Jonson*, Epicoene, i. 1.

Are there no *trunks* to convey secret voices?

*Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

(b) A telescope.

Oh, by a *trunk*! I know it, a thing no bigger than a  
flute-case: a neighbor of mine, a spectacle-maker, has  
drawn the moon through it at the bore of a whistle, and  
made it as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought  
it within the length of this room to me. I know not how  
often.

*B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

(c) A pea- or bean-shooter; a long tube through which  
peas, pellets, etc., were driven by the force of the breath.

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk* which  
they were to take up.

*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 37.

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is, to a certain limit,  
the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet.

*Ray*.

(d) A boxed passage for air to or from a blast-apparatus  
or blowing-engine; an air-shaft. (e) A boxed passage up  
or down which grain or flour is conveyed in an elevator  
or mill. (f) A box-tube used to send attle or rubbish  
out of a mine, or to convey coal to a wagon or heap,  
broken quartz from a mill to the stamps, etc. (g) A long,  
narrow trough which was formerly used in Cornwall in  
dressing copper- and tin-simes. (h) A wooden box or  
pipe of square section in which air is conveyed in a mine.  
[Bristol, Eng., coal-field.] (i) A kibble. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

8. A trough to convey water from a race to a  
water-wheel, etc.; a flume; a penstock.—9.

In trunk-engines, a section of pipe attached to  
a piston and moving longitudinally with it, its  
diameter being sufficient to allow one end of  
the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank  
and the other end directly to the piston, thus  
dispensing with an intermediate rod: used in  
marine engines for driving propellers, also in  
some stationary steam-engines, and extensively  
in caloric engines.—10. A proboscis; a long  
snout; especially, the proboscis of the elephant;  
less frequently, the proboscis of other animals,  
as butterflies, flies, mosquitos and other gnats,  
and certain mollusks and worms. See the ap-  
plications of *proboscis*.—11. *pl.* Trunk-hose,

truncately

truncation

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part.



He took it, in his old velvet *trunks*  
And his shied Spanish jerkin like Don John.  
*Beau. and Fl.* Captain, iii. 3.

Red striped cotton stockings, with full *trunks*, dotted red and black.  
*Mushee*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 120.

12. In *hat-manuf.*, the tube or directing passage in a machine for forming the bodies of hats, which confines the air-currents, and guides the fibers of fur from the picker to the cone. *E. H. Knight*.—13. *pl.* Same as *troll-madon* or *pyg-madon*. *Colgrave*, 1611.

**trunk** (trungk), *v. t.* [*< ME. truncken, < OF. (and F.) tronquer = Sp. Pg. troncar, troncar = Lt. troncare, troncare, < L. truncare, lop, maim, mutilate, < truncus, lopped, maimed; see trunk, and cf. truncate.*] 1<sup>t</sup>. To lop off; curtail; truncate.

Eke sum her aged vynes wol repaire,  
And *trunke* hem of alle hire above grounde.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2. To separate, as tin or copper ore, from the worthless veinstone, by the use of the trunk.

What [copper ore] runs off the hindmost part of the pit . . . is slimy, and must be *trunked*, buddled, and tozed as the slimy tin.  
*Borlase*, *Nat. Hist. Cornwall*.

**trunkal** (trung'kal), *a.* Same as *truncal*.

**trunk-alarm** (trungk'a-lärm'), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a trunk is opened.

**trunkback** (trungk'bak), *n.* The trunk-turtle or leatherback. See cut under *leatherback*.

**trunk-bearer** (trungk'bär'èr), *n.* Any probosciferous gastropod. *P. P. Carpenter*.

**trunk-brace** (trungk'brās), *n.* One of the straps or tapes which support the lid of a trunk when raised, and prevent it from falling backward.

**trunk-breeches** (trungk'brich'ez), *n. pl.* Same as *trunk-hose*. *Ireing*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 321.

**trunk-cabin** (trungk'kab'in), *n.* *Naut.*, a cabin partly below and partly above the spar-deck.

**trunk-case** (trungk'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the thorax.

**trunked** (trungkt), *a.* [*< trunk + -ed.*] 1. Having a trunk, in any sense: generally used in compounds.

Strong and well-*trunked* Trees of all sorts.

*Hocell*, *Vocal Forest* (ed. 1645), p. 32.

2. In *her.*: (a) Having a trunk: used only when the trunk is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing: as, a tree vert *trunked* azure. (b) Couped of all its branches and roots—that is, having them cut short so as to show only stumps. (c) Same as *cabushed*.—3. Truncated; beheaded.

The *trunked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. v. 4.

**trunk-engine** (trungk'en'jin), *n.* See *engine*.

**trunk-fish** (trungk'fish), *n.* Any ostracient.

**trunkful** (trungk'fūl), *n.* [*< trunk + -ful.*] As much as a trunk will hold.

**trunk-hose** (trungk'hōz), *n. pl.* Properly, that part of the hose which covered the trunk or body, as distinguished from those parts which

**trunk-light** (trungk'lit), *n.* A skylight placed over a trunk, or boxed shaft.

**trunk-line** (trungk'lin), *n.* The main line, as of a railway or canal, from which branch-lines diverge.

**trunkmail** (trungk'māl), *n.* Same as *trunk*, 5. Sometimes *trunkmail*. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xv.

**trunk-nail** (trungk'nāl), *n.* A nail with a large, ornamental, convex head, used for trunks and for cheap coffins.

**trunk-road** (trungk'rōd), *n.* A highway; a main road.

Englebourne was situated on no *trunk-road*.

*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. xiii.

**trunk-sleeve** (trungk'slev), *n.* A sleeve of which a part, usually that covering the upper arm, is puffed or made very full and stiff: so called from analogy with *trunk-hose*.

*Tai*, [Reads.] "With a *trunk-sleeve*;"

*Gru*. I confess two sleeves.

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iv. 3. 142.

**trunk-stay** (trungk'stā), *n.* A trunk-brace.

**trunk-turtle** (trungk'tèrtl), *n.* 1. A species of tortoise, *Testudo arcuata*.—2. The leatherback, *Demochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea*. See cut under *leatherback*.

**trunk-work** (trungk'wèrk), *n.* Work involving concealment or secrecy, as by means of a trunk.

This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, iii. 3. 75.

**trunnell**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *trundle*.

**trunnell** (trun'el), *n.* A variant of *treenail*.

**trunnion** (trun'yon), *n.* [*< OF. trognon, tron-gnon, the trunk or stump of a tree, F. trognon, a stump, stalk, core, < tronc, tron, a stock, trunk; see trunk, and cf. truncheon.*] The F. word for 'trunnion' is *touillon*.]

1. One of the cylindrical projections on the sides of a cannon, cast or forged in one piece with the cannon itself, which support it on its carriage. In the United States artillery service the diameter of the trunnion in smooth-bore guns has generally been equal to the diameter of the bore. See cut under *howitzer*.

2. In steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, which supports the cylinder, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

**trunnioned** (trun'yond), *a.* [*< trunnion + -ed.*] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

**trunnion-lathe** (trun'yon-lāth), *n.* A lathe especially designed for forming the trunnions of ordnance or of oscillating cylinders. *E. H. Knight*.

**trunnion-plate** (trun'yon-plāt), *n.* 1. A raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion on the side of the gun.—2. A plate of iron covering the top of a wooden gun-carriage on each side, and carried down into the recess for the trunnion so as to take the weight of the gun, and prevent it from crushing the wood. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

**trunnion-ring** (trun'yon-ring), *n.* In old-fashioned cannon, a ring cast solid with the piece and near the trunnions, usually between them and the muzzle. See cut under *cannon*.

**trunnion-sight** (trun'yon-sit), *n.* A front sight placed on the rimbase of a cannon. A lug is usually left on the curved surface to form a base for the sight.

**trunnion-valve** (trun'yon-valv), *n.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

**Trupialis** (trō-pi-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850, after Merrem, 1826), *< F. tropiale; see troopial.*] A genus of Neotropical *Icteridae*, of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, and very near *Sturnella* itself, as *T. militaris*. These birds closely resemble the common field-larks or meadow-starlings of the United States, but have a brick-red color on the parts which are yellow in the latter. The name was originally an exact synonym of *Agelaius*; in its present sense it is synonymous with *Leistes*.

**trusht**, *v.* An obsolete form of *truss*.

**trusion** (trō'zhon), *n.* [As if *< L. \*trusio(n)-, < trudere, pp. trusus, push: see threaten.* Cf. *intrusion*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Now rare.]

Engines and machines work by *trusion* or pulsion.

*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, v. § 5.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly, though vulgarly, called so in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really pulsion and *trusion*.  
*Bentley*, *Boyle Lectures*, Sermon vii.

**truss** (trus), *v.* [*< ME. trussen, trushen = MHG. trossen, < OF. trusser, trosser, trousser, torser, F. trousser = Pr. trossar = Sp. trozar, pack, bind,*

tie, tuck up, truss, = *It. torciare, twist, wrap, tie, < ML. \*torciare, < L. tortus, pp. of torquere, twist: see tort*. Cf. *torch*, *< ML. tertia, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope. Hence ult. truss, n., trowse, trousers, troussseau.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with *up*.

It was *trussed up* in his walet.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 681.

Within fewe dayes after [Nicuesa] commanded them to *trusse up* their packes, and make them redye to departe.  
*Peier Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 112].)

You might haue *truss'd* him and all his Apparell into an Eele-skinne.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV. (folio 1623), iii. 2. 350.

2. To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with *up*.

And [they] hadde the heed of the Geaunte *trussed* at Beduiers saddle by the heir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 650.

Then Beauty stept before the bar, whose breast and neck were bare,  
With hair *truss'd up*.

*A Praise of Mistress Ryce* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

3. Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

*Trusse* his pointes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The Consul Silla, when he sawe Julius Caesar, being a young man euill *trussed*, and worse girt, . . . said vnto all those of his band, beware of ill girt youth, that although he appeareth to be such, yet this is he that shal tyrannize the cite of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.

*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 165.

Enter Allwit in one of Sir Walter's suits, and Davy *trussing* him.  
*Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, ii. 3.

4. To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

Brave falcons that dare *truss* a fowl

Much greater than themselves.

*Chapman*, *Bussy D'Ambois*, iii. 1.

5. To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

The second course was two ducks *trussed up* in the form of fiddles.  
*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, iii. 2.

6. To hang: usually with *up*.

The Jury such, the Judge unjust:  
Sentence was said I should be *truss'd*.

*Gascoigne* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

I have been provost-marshal twenty years,  
And have *truss'd up* a thousand of these rascals.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Little French Lawyer*, v. 3.

7. In *building*, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.—8<sup>t</sup>. To drive off; rout.

The Brehaignons went out thaim faste *trussing*,  
Whereoff Brehaigne was astoned sore,  
And ditendyd thaim feblly enuermore.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To pack; make ready.—2. To go; be off; begone, as one who has been sent packing.

He has noug'wher wel-come for his mony tales,  
Bote our-al i-hunted and hote [ordered] to *trusse*.

*Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 194.

**truss** (trus), *n.* [*< ME. trusse = MHG. trosse, G. tross, < OF. (and F.) trouss = Pr. trossa = Sp. troja = Pg. trouxa, a bundle, pack; from the verb.*] 1. A bundle; pack.

Undir his hede no pilowe was,  
But in the stede a *trusse* of gras.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4004.

The halfe of them caryng harquebushes, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their *trusses* of arrowes.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 112.

He took his *truss* and came away with them in the boat.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 376.

Specifically.—2. A bundle of hay or straw. (a) A quantity of hay tied together, and having a definite weight, usually stated at 50 pounds, but, according to a statute of George III., 56 pounds of old hay or 60 pounds of new. Statutes of George II. legalized local trusses of 36 pounds in London and 7 pounds in Bristol. (b) A bunch of straw tied together, and generally stated at 36 pounds, which is, however, merely the London truss of hay. (c) A quantity of hay cut by a special knife out of the mass of a haystack, approximately cubical in form.

3. In *hort.*, a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.—

4. In *surg.*, an appliance consisting of a belt or an elastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.—

5. A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

Thus put he on his arming *truss*, fair shoes upon his feet,  
About him a mandilion.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, x. 119.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore  
The stains of ancient wars.  
*Drayton*.

6<sup>t</sup>. *pl.* Trousers; tight-fitting drawers. See *trouse*, *trousers*.

We diuide Christ's garment amongst vs in so manie peeces, and of the vesture of saluation make some of us



Trunk-hose.

1. Charles IX. of France, 1550-74. 2. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (died 1645).

covered the limbs; hence, a garment covering the person from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, and shaped like a bag through which the legs are thrust, the whole being usually made wide and full.

The short *Trunk-Hose* shall show thy Foot and Knee  
Licentious, and to common Eye sight free.

*Prior*, *Henry and Emma*.

The *trunk-hose* . . . were gathered in closely either at the middle of the thigh or at the knee, and then they were widely puffed out as they rose to meet the jerkin or jacket, which was open in front and reached only to the hips.

*Engce. Brit.*, VI. 471.



trussel? trus'tl. *n.* Same as *trush*.

trusseltree (trus'le-tree). *n.* Same as *trush-tree*.

trusser (trus'ser). *n.* One who or that which

trusses.

Has a *truss* trusser. *The Engineer*, LXVII, 292.

trusses (trus'ses). *v.* See *truss*, 6.

truss-hoop (trus'hop). *n.* In *coopering*, a temporary hoop which may be placed around a barrel and tightened, to draw the staves snugly together or to hold them in position while one that has become broken or decayed is being replaced. *F. H. Knight*.

trussing (trus'ing). *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *truss*, *v.*] In *ship-building*, the timbers, etc., which form a truss.

Diagonal trussing, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally or externally, or both, by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

trussing-bed (trus'ing-bed). *n.* A bed which could be packed, as in a chest, for traveling. *Half-yearly*.

trussing-machine (trus'ing-ma-shēn'). *n.* In *coopering*, a machine for forcing truss-hoops upon casks. *F. H. Knight*.

truss-piece (trus'pēs). *n.* A filling piece between the compartments of a framed truss. *E. H. Knight*.

truss-plank (trus'plangk). *n.* In a railway passenger-car, a wide piece of timber fastened on the inside of the car to the posts of the frame directly above the sills.

truss-rod (trus'rod). *n.* A tie-rod fastened to the ends of a beam and bearing against a king-post at the middle, or against queen-posts or truss-blocks between the rod and the beam at intermediate points. It serves to resist deflection of the beam.

truss-tackle (trus'tak'l). *n.* A tackle formerly used with rope trusses for lower yards to truss the yard close in to the mast.

trust<sup>1</sup> (trust). *n.* and *a.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, *q. v.*; < ME. *trust*, *trost*, also *trist*, *trist* (not found in AS., and in part of Scand. origin); = OFries. *trāst*, comfort, = MD. *D. troost*, comfort, consolation, = MLG. *trōst*, consolation, confidence, trust, = OHG. MHG. *trōst*, G. *trost*, trust, help, protection, = Goth. *trauht*, covenant, treaty, = Icel. *traut*, trust, protection, shelter, confidence, reliance, = Sw. Dan. *tröst*, comfort, consolation; cf. OS. *gētrōst*, a following, ML. *trūstis*, a pledge, a following; Icel. *traustr*, adj., safe, strong, firm; akin to AS. *trēowe*, etc., true, *trēowian*, believe, *trōw*, from the Teut. *√ tru-* see *true*, *trōw*.] **I. n.** 1. Reliance on the veracity, integrity, justice, friendship, or other virtue or sound principle of another; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; belief.

Always has full trust and believe in God our Sovereign Lord. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 167.

Grumery! for on you is all my trust. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 1305.

I hope a true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men.

*Swift*, *Story of the Injured Lady*.

There did not seem a sufficient number of men worthy of trust to assist the king with their councils, or fill with any degree of dignity the places that were vacant.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 121.

2. Confident expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; hope.

To desperation turn my trust and hope!

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 228.

His trust was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 46.

By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

*Bryant*, *Thanatopsis*.

3. That on which one relies or in which he confides; ground of reliance, confidence, or hope.

Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his trust.

*Ps.* xl. 4.

Who in the fear of God didst bear The sword of power, a nation's trust.

*Bryant*, *Abraham Lincoln*.

4. Credit. (a) Mere reliance on the character or reputation of a person or thing, without investigation or evidence; preceded by *on*: as, to take opinions or statements *on trust*.

For we live in an age so sceptical that, as it determines little so it takes nothing from authority *on trust*.

*Drummond*, *Def. of Epul.* to 2d pt. Cong. of Granada.

Same. Taking things *upon trust*, misemploy their power, and are easily ensnared by the flatteries and denunciations of others.

*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, I. iv. § 22.

(b) Confidence in the ability and intention of one who does not pay ready money to pay at some definite or indefinite time in the future: as, to buy or sell *on trust*.

Even such is time; which takes in trust

Our youth, our joys, our all we have!

And pays us nothing but age and dust.

*Raleigh*, *Ellis's Spec. of Early Eng. Poetry*, II. 224.

I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your sisters, to run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.

*Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (*Waiting-Maid*).

5. In law: (a) A confidence reposed in a person by making him the nominal owner of property which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another. (b) The right on the part of such other to enjoy the use or the profits or to require a disposal of the property for his benefit. (c) The relation between persons and property which arises when the legal ownership is given to one person, called the *trustee*, and the beneficial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the *cestui que trust* or *beneficiary*. Property is sometimes said to be held in trust when the possession of it is intrusted to one person while another remains both legal and beneficial owner; but this is not technically a trust, although the person so intrusted in some respects may be held to the same duty and accountability as a trustee, and is sometimes spoken of as such.

The fictitious entities characterised by the two abstract terms *trust* and *condition* are not subaltern but disparate. To speak with perfect precision, we should say that he who is invested with a trust is, on that account, spoken of as being invested with a condition: viz. the condition of a trustee.

*Bentham*, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi. 26, note.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one, as for safe-keeping or use. (a) That which has been committed to one's care for profitable use or for safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust.

*Swift*.

The English doctrine that all power is a trust for the public good [was] . . . making rapid progress.

*Macaulay*, *Walpole's Letters*.

Public office is a public trust.

*Dorman B. Eaton*, in *Cyc. Polit. Science*, I. 479 (1851).

(b) Something confided to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate; a duty incumbent on one.

To violate the sacred trust of silence

Deposited within thee. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 428.

Humility obliges no Man to desert his Trust, to throw up his Privilege, and prove false to his Character.

*Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 137.

"If men accept trusts they must fulfill them, my dear," cries the master of the house.

*Thackeray*, *Philip*, xv.

7. Specifically, in *mod. com. usage*, an organization for the control of several corporations under one direction by the device of a transfer by the stockholders in each corporation of at least a majority of the stock to a central committee or board of trustees, who issue in return to such stockholders respectively certificates showing in effect that, although they have parted with their stock and the consequent voting power, they are still entitled to dividends or to share in the profits—the object being to enable the trustees to elect directors in all the corporations, to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to economize expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In a looser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. It is against public policy for a stockholder to divest himself of his voting power; hence such a transfer of stock if made is revocable at the pleasure of the maker. So far as the object of such a combination is shown to be the control of prices and the prevention of competition in the necessities or conveniences of life, it is held a criminal act upon the principles which rendered engrossing and forestalling punishable; and a corporation which by corporate act surrenders its powers to the control of a trust thereby affords ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the state.

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is intrusted.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in trust.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 15.

It seems when he was deputy in Ireland, not long before, he had been much wronged by one he left in trust with his affairs.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 27, 1675.

9. The state of being confided to another's care or guard; charge.

His seal'd commission, left in trust with me,

Doth speak sufficiently he's gone to travel.

*Shak.*, *Pericles*, i. 3. 13.

10. Keeping; care.

That which is committed to thy trust.

1 Tim. vi. 20.

11†. Trustworthiness.

A man he is of honesty and trust.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 285.

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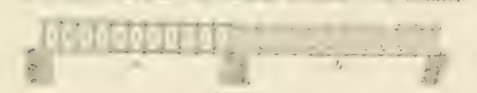
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truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **9.** In *ship-building*, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail; chiefly used in small ships. **10.** A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the mast and on which they swing. Formerly made of wood, but now of iron, which passed through the mast and were kept taut by truss-pieces. **11.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter



truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **12.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **13.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **14.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **15.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

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truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **17.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **18.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **19.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **20.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **21.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **22.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **23.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter

truss-arch bridge. See *truss-arch-bridge*, un-

derneath. **24.** A beam-truss having its lower members secured with vertical tie-rods. The counter



In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good  
to refer them to some friend of *trust* and judgment.  
*Bacon, Suits* (ed. 1887).

There is not  
In any court of Christendom a man  
For quality or *trust* more absolute.  
*Ford, Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

**Active or special trust** (in *Scots law* called *necessary trust*), a trust in which the trustee is clothed with some actual power of disposition or management which cannot be properly exercised without his having the legal estate and right of actual possession: as distinguished from a *simple trust, naked trust, or passive trust* (in *Scots law* called *proprietary trust*), where the trustee is intended to be merely a figurehead to hold the apparent title, leaving the use or control to the beneficiary. Naked or passive trusts in land are now generally superseded by the rule (introduced originally by the statute of uses (see *use*), and extended in the United States by statutes of trusts) that, when a person attempts to create such a trust, no estate vests in the trustee, but the entire and absolute estate vests in the intended beneficiary.—**Breach of trust.** See *breach*.

—**Charitable Trusts.** See *charitable*.—**Constructive trust**, the legal relation similar to an express trust which arises upon circumstances which ought in equity to be dealt with as if there were a trust, irrespective of whether one was intended or not: thus, where a guardian transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether he intended to receive it for the ward's benefit or not.—**Declaration of trust.** See *declaration*.—**Deed of trust.** See *deed*.—**Executed trust.** (a) Technically, an express trust the objects and administration of which are so fully designated as to require no further act on the part of the creator of the trust to define the duty of the trustee, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one in which the instrument of creation reserves the declaration of the uses or some part thereof for further instructions. (b) A trust is also said to be *executed* when the trustee has performed his entire duty. (c) When the instrument creating a trust in land has the effect by virtue of the statute of uses of vesting the entire estate in the intended beneficiary, the trust is said to be *executed* by the statute.—**Express trust**, a trust which is created or declared in express terms, and usually, but not always, in writing, as distinguished from an *implied trust*, or one the existence of which is inferred from the conduct of the parties or the circumstances of the case. The phrase *implied trust* is sometimes loosely, but not improperly, applied to those constructive trusts in which there may be circumstances indicating that perhaps the parties intended a trust rather than a fraud.—**Implied trust.** See *express trust*.—**In trust**, as a trust; as a charge; for safe-keeping, or for the use of another to whom account is due.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*, 2. 4.—**Naked trust**, a nominal or ostensible trust; a trust in which the trustee is not clothed with the right of possession or control. By the statute of uses, such trusts in land are executed, that is to say, the legal title is declared by law to be in the beneficiary, who has the right of possession and control, notwithstanding the contrary intent of the instrument creating the trust.—**On trust**, on credit; without present payment or security for payment: as, to buy on trust; to conduct one's business on trust.—**Passive trust.** See *active trust*.—**Private trusts.** See *private*.—**Proprietary trust.** See *active trust*.—**Public trust.** See *public*.—**Resulting trust**, a trust which is conclusively implied by rules of law from given circumstances; more specifically, that species of constructive trust which arises in favor of one who pays the price for real property on its conveyance to another. When one person obtained title to land for a consideration paid by another, the courts of chancery thus held the former to be a trustee of the property for the latter. By statute in many of the United States this result is precluded, except where the person paying is ignorant that the title is so taken, or where the claim to reach the property is made by his creditors.—**Special trust.** See *special*.—**Spendthrift trust**, a trust authorizing the trustees to pay the income for life to one person, the principal being given over to another on his death: so called under systems of law, as in Pennsylvania, which protect such income against claims of creditors.—**To run in trust**, to run in debt; get credit. *Webster*.—**Trust certificate**, one of the certificates issued by the committee of trustees formed for the control of several corporations, showing the interest on profits accepted by one who was a stockholder in one of such corporations, upon surrendering his stock. See *def.* 7.—**Trust deed**, a conveyance in trust. More specifically (a) A deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts. (b) A deed conveying property to a creditor in trust to sell and pay himself and restore the residue: a kind of mortgage.—**Trust estate**, an estate under the management of a trustee or trustees; or an estate given to be held in trust.—**Trust ex maleficio**, any constructive trust arising by reason of wrong-doing or intentional fraud on the part of the person charged as trustee, as where an attorney obtains title to his client's property in violation of duty.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. Faith, credence, assurance, dependence, expectation.

II. a. Held in trust: as, *trust* property; *trust* money.  
**trust**<sup>1</sup> (trust), *v.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, *q. v.*; < ME. *trusten*, *trosten*, also *tristen*, *trysten*, *tresten*, *traisten* (< Icel.) = OFries. *trāsta* = MD. *D. troosten* = MLG. *trōsten* = OHG. *trōsten*, MHG. *trāsten*, G. *trōsten*, comfort, console, = Icel. *treysta*, refl., trust to, rely on, = Sw. *trōsta*, comfort, = Dan. *trōste*, comfort, *for-trōste*, confide; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To place or repose confidence in (a person); rely upon; depend upon.

Not withstanding I wote wele what ye mene,  
But *troste* me wele it goo not as ye wene.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1624.

I have a mistress, and she has a heart,  
She says; but, *trust* me, it is stone, no better.  
*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy*, i. 1.  
You would have trusted me  
Once, but the time is alter'd.  
*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.  
To him thus Nestor: *Trust* the pow'r above,  
Nor think proud Hector's hopes confirm'd by Jove.  
*Pope, Iliad*, x. 114

The lower races . . . can seldom be *trusted* in their stories of long-past ages. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture*, i. 35.  
2. To believe; credit; receive with credence, as a statement, assertion, or the like.

Whos *tristeth* this Y holde him wode [mad].  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.  
If he be credulous and *trust* my tale,  
I'll make him glad to seem Vincentio.  
*Shak., T. of the S.*, iv. 2. 67.

3. To intrust: with *with* before the object confided.

I will rather *trust* a Flemming with my butter.  
*Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 2. 316.

Whom with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,  
Now to suspect is vain.  
*Dryden*.

4. To commit, consign, or allow with confidence; permit to be in some place, position, or company, or to do some particular thing, without misgiving or fear of consequences: as, to *trust* one's self to another's guidance.

I wonder men dare *trust* themselves with men.  
*Shak., T. of A.*, i. 2. 44.

Fool'd and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,  
To *trust* thee from my side.  
*Milton, P. L.*, x. 881.

I did not choose to *trust* these letters with our boatman.  
*Bruce, Source of the Nile*, i. 103.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war.  
*Macaulay*.

5. To give credit to; supply with goods or something of value in the expectation of future payment.

He that is a great gamester may be *trusted* for a quarter's board at all times.  
*Dekker, Gull's Hornbook*, p. 126.

It was your old mercer Shortyard, that you turned off a year ago, because he would *trust* you no longer.  
*Fanbrugh, Journey to London*, iv. 1.

6. To entertain a lively hope; feel sure; expect confidently: followed by a clause.

And we *trusted* to have reched to ye Yle of Melyda for our herboroughe the same nyght, but the wynde was so scarce that we were put bak to the Yle of Medzo.  
*Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrimage*, p. 74.

Oh yet we *trust* that somehow good  
Will be the final goal of ill.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, liv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To repose confidence; place faith or reliance; rely: with *on* or *in*.

But who may beste bigile if hym liste  
Than he on whom men weneth best to *triste*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 1267.

He is a more foole then any mute best  
That *trustith* on the [fortune], or in thy behest!  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 270.

*Trust* in the Lord, and do good. *Ps.* xxxvii. 3.

Alb. Well, you may fear too far.  
Gen. Safer than *trust* too far.  
*Shak., Lear*, i. 4. 351.

2. To give credit for something due; sell on credit: as, to *trust* recklessly.

Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our belle-dames, if neither merchant, butcher, brewer, . . . would *trust*?  
*Brooke, Fool of Quality*, xvi.

To *trust* to (or unto), to depend or rely on; have confidence in.

The men of Israel . . . *trusted* unto the liars in wait.  
*Judges* xx. 36.

The mouse that always *trusts* to one poor hole  
Can never be a mouse of any soul.  
*Pope, Wife of Bath*, i. 298.

Bunyan had a trade to which he could *trust*, and the young woman had been trained up in the way she should go.  
*Southey, Bunyan*, p. 14.

**trust**<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete spelling of *trussed*, preterit and past participle of *truss*.

**trustee** (trus-tē'), *n.* [*< trust*<sup>1</sup> + -ee<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another; also, by extension, a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law. Compare *guardian*, 2.

I have made over all my Wealth to these  
Honest Gentlemen; they are my *Trustees*.  
*Etherege, Love in a Tub*, Epil.

Philip's mother's *trustee* was answerable to Philip for his property.  
*Thackeray, Philip*, xvi.

Their [the clergy's] gigantic wealth was in a great degree due to the legacies of those who regarded them as the *trustees* of the poor.  
*Lecky, Europ. Morals*, II. 89.

2. In the United States, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process* (see the phrase below).—**Trustee Churches Act.** See *church*.—**Trustee of bankrupt's estate.** Same as *assignee in bankruptcy* (which see, under *assignee*).—**Trustee process**, a species of attachment of rights of action of a debtor or property belonging to him in the hands of a third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, as the case may be, a party to the proceedings, so as to charge him with the money or the property as a trust for the attaching creditor of the debtor (or equivalent to the process known in English law as *foreign attachment*). It is called *trustee process* in some jurisdictions, as distinguishing it from attachments which go to the length of taking the said property or fund into the actual custody of the law by seizure.

**trustee** (trus-tē'), *v. t.* [*< trustee, n.*] To attach by a trustee process. See *trustee, n.*, 3.

**trusteeship** (trus-tē'ship), *n.* [*< trustee* + -ship.] The office or functions of a trustee.

**truster** (trus'tēr), *n.* [*< trust*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who trusts or relies, or who accepts a thing as true; a believer.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence  
To make it *truster* of your own report  
Against yourself. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 2. 172.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast;  
Rather than render back, out with your knives,  
And cut your *trusters'* throats!  
*Shak., T. of A.*, iv. 1. 10.

3. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust deed: the correlative of *trustee*.

**trustful** (trust'fūl), *a.* [*< trust*<sup>1</sup> + -ful.] 1. Full of trust; confiding: as, a person of a *trustful* disposition.

Consider, again, how much that is loveable and praise-worthy and energetic for good in individuals springs from the *trustful* and affectionate element in our nature.  
*H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies*, p. 268.

2. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. *Stanhurst*.

**trustfully** (trust'fūl-i), *adv.* In a trustful manner.

**trustfulness** (trust'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustful.

**trustily** (trus'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. trustily, tristiliche*; < *trusty* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a trusty manner. (a) Faithfully; honestly.

Thus having her restored *trustily*,  
As he had vow'd, some small continuance  
He there did make. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. iii. 19.

(b) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

Then I sent for the printer of this book, . . . requiring him that I might have some servant of his to watch him [a suspected person] faithfully that day, that I might understand *trustily* to what place he would repair at night unto.  
*Harman, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 59.

(c) Courageously; stoutly.

Than turned thei tidli agen & *trustili* gon figh.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3904.

**trustiness** (trus'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being trusty; especially, that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly commendable, how excellent is the mind which ennobles them into virtues! *N. Grev, Cosmologia Sacra*.

**trusting** (trus'ting), *p. a.* Trustful; confiding. **trustingly** (trus'ting-li), *adv.* In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

**trustless** (trus'tles), *a.* [*< trust*<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Not worthy of trust; unfaithful; delusive; treacherous.

To cathe ech *trustlesse* traytor, see thou faythfull doe remayne.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

O! *trustlesse* state of miserable men,  
That builde your blis on hope of earthly thing.  
*Spenser, Ruins of Time*, i. 197.

The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shak., Lucrece*, i. 2.

**trustlessness** (trus'tles-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

**trustworthiness** (trus'twēr'fhi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustworthy.

The properties which constitute *trustworthiness* in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.  
*Bentham, Judicial Evidence*, i. ii.

In the trial of Reason versus Perception, Reason claims superior *trustworthiness*.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 391.

**trustworthy** (trus'twēr'fhi), *a.* [*< trust*<sup>1</sup> + -worthy.] Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty; reliable; that may be relied on.

The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one *trustworthy* government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.  
*Macaulay, Lord Clive*.

= *Syn.* Faithful, honest.

**trusty** (trus'ti), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. trusty, trosty, tristy, tresty* (= Dan. *tröstig*, confident); < *trust*<sup>1</sup>







But *try* with me, whether Heaven's bridle will  
Not curb your Lady's fierce career to hell  
J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, ii. 100.  
O make me *try*,  
By sleeping, what it is to die  
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, ii. 12.  
He tried the effect of frowns and menaces. Frowns and  
menaces failed.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.  
7. To experience; have knowledge of by ex-  
perience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. Dryden.  
8. To undertake; attempt; essay.  
Let us *try* adventurous work. Milton, P. L., x. 254.  
I'll couch me here till evening gray,  
Then darkling *try* my dangerous way.  
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

9. To examine judicially; bring or set before  
a court with evidence or argument, or both, for  
a final judicial determination; submit to the  
examination and decision or sentence of a judi-  
cial tribunal: as, to *try* a case; to *try* a pris-  
oner. The word is used in law with reference to the is-  
sues raised by the pleadings, not with reference to motions  
and other interlocutory questions.

I do not deny,  
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,  
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two  
Guiltier than him they *try*.  
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 21.

Why, he was *tried* at York for stealing a coral and bells  
from the Mayoress's baby.  
D. Jerrold, *Men of Character*, Job Pippins, v.

10. To bring to a decision; determine; settle;  
hence, to decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not *try* the matter by the sword.  
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

That's a question: how shall we *try* it?  
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 421.

The quarrel shall soon be *try'd*.  
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

11. To bear hardly upon; subject to trials or  
suffering; afflict: as, the family has been sorely  
*tried*.—12. To strain: as, to *try* the eyes.—  
13. To incite to wrong; tempt; solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been *try'd*.  
He comes too near, that comes to be deny'd.  
Lady M. W. Montagu, *The Lady's Resolve*.

14. To invite; escort.  
Thane gerte he in his awne tente a table be sette,  
And *tryde* in with trompez travaillde bienez;  
Serfede them solempnly with selkoute metez.  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1946.

15. In *joinery*, to dress with a trying-plane.  
See *trying-plane*.—To *try* a fall. See *fall*.—To *try*  
conclusions with a person. See *conclusion*.—To *try*  
it on the other leg. See *leg*.—To *try* on. (a) To put  
on, as a garment, in order to test the fit, etc.

The daughters only tore two pair of kid-leather gloves,  
with *trying* 'em on. Congreve, *Old Bachelor*, iv. 8.  
(b) To attempt; undertake. [Slang.]

It wouldn't do to *try* it on there. Dickens.  
To *try* one's hand, one's lungs, etc. See the nouns.  
II. *intrans.* 1. To exert strength; make an  
effort; endeavor; attempt: as, to *try* for a situ-  
ation.

If at first you don't succeed, *Try, try* again.  
Old song.

2. To find or show what a person or a thing  
is; prove by experience; make or hold a trial.  
Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such  
offenders, and let Time *try*. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 204.

3. *Naut.*, to lie to in a gale under storm-sails so  
as to keep a ship's bow to the sea.

Down with the topmast: yare! lower, lower! Bring  
her to *try* with main course. Shak., *Tempest*, i. 1. 37.

When the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate  
the sea to our friend, and *tried* out at that day with our  
maine corse. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, i. 277.

To *try* back. (a) To go back, as in search of a road that  
one has missed; revert, as in conversation, in order to re-  
cover some point that one has missed; hark back.

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was  
astray and *try* back. Lever, *Davenport Dunn*, xi.  
The leading hounds . . . are *trying* back.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 7.  
Would it not be well then to *try* back? to bear in mind,  
as the first and most fundamental truth of all, that meat  
is suitable for grown men, that milk is suitable for babes?  
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 812.

(b) In *angling*, to fish again over a pool or stream where  
the fish have refused to bite before, as with a different  
cast of flies, from another direction with regard to the  
wind or sun, etc.; also used transitively: as, to *try* back  
the water.—To *try* out. (a) To separate, as fat or grease  
from a substance roasted, boiled, or steamed: as, the  
grease *tries* out of ham in cooking. Hence—(b) To trans-  
sude, or ooze out, as sweat: as, the perspiration is *trying*  
out of him. (Low, New Eng.)—*Trying* up, in *joinery*,  
the operation of taking off a shaving extending the entire  
length of the stuff.—*Trying* up machine, a planing-  
machine used for trying up scantling.—*Syn.* 1. To seek,  
essay, strive.

*try* (tri), *n.* [*< try, v.*] 1. The act of trying;  
a trial; experiment; effort.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends.  
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 11.  
Don't give it up yet; . . . let's have a *try* for him.  
Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, xvii.

The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any  
buildings that may have existed upon it have totally dis-  
appeared. A fresh *try* was made for tombs in a large field  
to the north of the same road.

Amer. Jour. Archaeol., VI. 355.  
2. In *foot-ball*, in the Rugby game, the right  
to carry the ball in front of the goal and *try* to  
kick a goal. When goals are equal, the game  
is decided by the majority of tries.—3. A sieve;  
riddle; screen. [Prov. Eng.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, rud-  
dle, or *try*, if they be narrow.  
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (Trench.)

*tryable*, *a.* See *triable*.  
*try-cock* (tri'kok), *n.* A gage-cock.  
*tryet*, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.  
*tryet*, *a.* [*< ME. trie, trye, < OE. trie*, pp. of *trier*,  
pick, choose: see *try*, *v.*] Choice; select; ap-  
proved; excellent.

Sugre that is so *trye*. Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 145.  
Those hands of gold,  
And eke her feete, those feete of silver *trye*.  
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 26.

*tryed*, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tried*.  
*Trygon*<sup>1</sup> (tri'gon), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire,  
1809, from Adanson's manuscript), *< L. trygon*,  
*< Gr. τριγων*, a sting-ray: said to be so named  
from the expansive pectoral fins, likened to a  
dove's wings; a transferred use of *τριγων*, a  
dove. Compare similar use of *angel-fish*, and  
see *Trygon*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays, giv-  
ing name to the family *Trygonidae*; the sting-  
rays, having the long slender lash-like tail  
armed with a strong serrated spine near the  
base. These rays attain a large size and abound in warm  
seas. The genus is also called *Dasybatus* (Walbaum, 1793),  
a name varying to *Dasyatis* (Rafinesque, 1810), *Dasybatis*  
(Garman), and *Dasybatis* (Jordan). See cut under *sting-ray*.

*Trygon*<sup>2</sup> (tri'gon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τριγων*, a  
dove.] In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of Papuan  
pigeons, based by Hombron and Jacquinot in  
1846 (in the form *Trugon*) upon *T. terrestris*, and  
subsequently variously applied.

*Trygonidae* (tri-gon'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Trygon*  
*+ -idae*.] A family of batoid elasmobranchiate  
fishes, whose typical genus is *Trygon*; the  
sting-rays. The tail is armed with a sharp serrated  
spine or spines capable of inflicting a severe wound.  
The genera are about 10 and the species 50 in number;  
they are ovoviviparous, and found in most warm seas,  
some of them reaching comparatively high latitudes, and  
others inhabiting fresh waters of Central and South Amer-  
ica. The family is also called *Dasybatidae*. See *Trygon*,  
and cut under *sting-ray*.

*try-house* (tri'hous), *n.* A building or shed in  
which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which  
lard or the like is rendered.

*trying* (tri'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *try*, *v.*] Of a  
kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult;  
severe: as, a *trying* ordeal; *trying* circum-  
stances; a color *trying* to one's complexion.

He was restless as well as idle, a combination which is  
more *trying* to the peace of your housemates than any  
other can be. Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, i.

*trying-plane* (tri'ing-plan), *n.* In *joinery*, a  
plane, used after the jack-plane, for taking off  
a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which  
operation is called *trying* up. See *plane*<sup>2</sup>.

*trying-square* (tri'ing-skwar), *n.* Same as *try-  
square*. E. H. Knight.

*tryma* (tri'mä), *n.*; pl. *trymata* (-mä-tä). [NL.,  
*< Gr. τρυμα*, *τρυμη*, a hole, *< τρυειν*, rub.] In  
*bot.*, a drupe or drupaceous nut with a fleshy  
exocarp which is at length dehiscent or other-  
wise, as in the walnut and hickory-nut. It may  
be accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-de-  
fined stony endocarp, and with the outer part of the peri-  
carp fleshy, leathery, or fibrous; it is distinguished from  
the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a  
superior ovary.



Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites tringoides*).

*trynet*, *a.* An old spelling of *trine*<sup>3</sup>.

*Tryngites* (trin-jit'ez), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1856),  
*< Gr. τριγγας*, a bird so called by Aristotle, a  
sandpiper, + *-ites*. Cf. *Tringa*.] A genus of  
small tattlers, of the family *Scolopaciidae*; the  
marble-winged sandpipers. They resemble true  
sandpipers very closely, but are totinote, not tringine; the  
bill is short and extremely slender; the toes are cleft to  
the base, or with a mere trace of webbing; the tail is not  
barred, and the flight-feathers have a peculiar tracery, like  
the veining of marble, of black on a pearly-white ground.  
*T. tringoides* (or *subtrifasciata*) is the buff-breasted sand-  
piper of both Americas, very wide-ranging, and breeding  
in high latitudes; it is about 8 inches long and 16 in ex-  
tent of wings. This bird is a near relative of *Bartram's*  
sandpiper among North American forms, and is still more  
closely related to certain Polynesian sandpipers. See cut  
in preceding column.

*Trypanosoma* (trip'a-nō-sō'mä), *n.* [*< Gr. τρι-  
πανον*, a borer, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of flagel-  
late infusorians, typical of the family *Trypanoso-  
matidae*. *T. sanguinis*, also called *Endoloma*  
*ranarum*, occurs in the blood of amphibians.

*Trypanosomata* (trip'a-nō-sō'mä-tä), *n. pl.*  
[NL., neut. pl. of *trypanosomatus*: see *trypanoso-  
matous*.] An order of infusorial animalcules,  
formed for the reception of the *Trypanoso-  
matidae* (which see).

*Trypanosomatidae* (trip'a-nō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.*  
[NL., *< Trypanosomata* + *-idae*.] The only  
family of *Trypanosomata*. These animals are free-  
swimming, of compressed form, with one side produced as  
a thin undulating frill, the anterior end sometimes with a  
flagellate appendage, but without distinct oral aperture.

*trypanosomatous* (trip'a-nō-sōm'a-tus), *a.*  
[*< NL. trypanosomatus*, *< Gr. τριπανον*, a borer,  
auger (see *trepan*), + *σώμα*, body.] Of or per-  
taining to the *Trypanosomata*.

*Trypanostoma* (trip'a-nōs'tō-mä), *n.* [NL.,  
*< Gr. τριπανον*, a borer, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A  
genus of univalves: same as *Pleurocera*.

*Trypeta* (tri-pē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), *< Gr. τρυπητης*,  
a borer, *< τρυπαιν*, bore: see *trepan*.] A  
notable genus of flies, typical of the family  
*Trypetidae*, of medium size, and yellowish-gray  
or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spot-  
ted, or clear wings. It is a large and wide-spread ge-  
nus, the species of which mainly breed in the flower-heads  
of composite plants, often making gall-like deformations.



Apple-maggot (*Trypeta pomonella*) and Fly, enlarged four times.

The larva of *T. pomonella* is the common apple-maggot  
or railroad-worm of the United States; it often does great  
damage to the apple-crop, particularly in the northeastern  
States. *T. ludens* in the larval state bores into oranges in  
Mexico. About 25 species occur in Europe, while more  
than 30 are known in North America. The genus has  
been divided into a large number of subgenera.

*Trypethelium* (trip-ē-thē'h-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τρυπητης*,  
bore, + *θηλη*, nipple.] A genus  
of verrucaraceous lichens, having immersed  
apothecia and ellipsoidal (usually four-celled)  
spores. About 30 species are known, mostly of  
intertropical regions, there being but 3 in  
North America.

*Trypetidae* (tri-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew,  
1862), *< Trypeta* + *-idae*.] A family of acalyp-  
trate flies, typified by the genus *Trypeta*. They  
have the neurulation complete, the front on each side with  
two rows of bristles, the border of the mouth with no vi-  
brissae, and only the middle tibiae spurred. The ovipositor  
is horny, consisting of three elongated retractile segments,  
the last of which ends in a simple point. See cut under  
*Trypeta*.

*trypographic* (trip-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τρυπαιν*,  
bore, perforate, + *γραφειν*, write.] Pertaining  
to or produced by trypographic printing: as, a  
*trypographic* stencil, circular, or letter.—*Trypo-  
graphic printing*, a method of printing by the use of  
paper stencils, in which the stencils are formed by placing  
the paper sheets on a flat steel surface, uniformly cut after  
the manner of a file, and writing upon them with a stylus.  
The paper is thus minutely perforated under the marks  
made by the stylus. The stencils are used in the same  
way as ordinary stencils for reproducing the written text.

*try-pot* (tri'pot), *n.* In *whaling*, the vessel in  
which blubber is tried out.



members, in the form of a shifting helve or a pivoted protractor, for adjusting the blade at different angles on the drawing table. See *squadr*, 5.

**tsuba** (tsō'bā), *n.* [Jap.] The guard of a Japanese sword. It is a flat disk of metal, of rounded or irregular form, and is typically treated as an indepen-



*Hesperia*, vol. I, west or by west to a wide *trougher*.  
*Hesperia*, vol. I, east or by east to a wide *trougher*.

**trysting-day** (trīs'ting-dā), *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, etc.

By the gods, who are so sweet to all,  
And raised a *tragedy* to me  
Mourning, Horatius.

At one time the *blue* for a certain space  
I must wander to and fro. South E. of St. John.

It was also necessary to build *try-works*, as they are called, being furnaces for melting the blubber.

t. s. An abbreviation of *tasto solo*.

The principal grain is tsing-ken or black barley, from which the *tsamba*, the principal aliment of the whole population of Tibet, rich or poor, is made.

Fortunately I bought enough *barabai* and butter to last for a day or two, for on the morrow the courtyard was deserted.

**tscheffkinite** (cheff'kin-ite), *n.* [Named from Gen. *Tscheffkin*, chief of the Mining Department of Russia.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms of a velvet-black color. It is a silicate containing titanium, iron, the cerium metals, and other elements; its exact composition is doubtful.

**tschermigite** (cher'mi-git), *n.* Same as *ammonium*.

**Tschudi, Tschudic.** See *Chudi, Chudic*.  
**Tsch** *g*. See *Csch*.

**tse-hong** (tse' hong), *n.* [Chinese, < *tse*, *tsz'*, beautiful, fascinating, + *hong*, *hung*, red.] A purplish-red pigment, consisting of white lead with alumina, ferric oxid, and silica, used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain.

**tsetse** (tset'se), *n.* [Also *tsetze*, *tzetze*, *tzetse*; South African.] An African dipterous insect.



but the  $\beta$  value is not too far from unity.

**tsetse-fly** (tset'se-flī), *n.* The tsetse.  
**tsien** (chen), *n.* See *cash*<sup>3</sup>, 1.

**T-square** (tē'skwār, *n.* A ruler or guide used in mechanical and architectural drawing. It consists of two wooden arms joined together at right angles like the letter T, the shorter arm, called the *hele*, projecting so that it can slide along the edge of the drawing-table, which serves as a guide, and the longer arm or *blade*, being a ruler. Some squares have additional

dent work of art, being in general pierced with fretwork, decorated with low relief, engraving, damaskeening, or the like.

**Tsuga** (tsū'gū), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1855), < Jap. *tsuga*, the name of *T. Araragi*, lit. 'yew-leaved' or 'evergreen,'] 1. A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineae*, including the hemlocks, and intermediate between *Picea*, the spruce, and *Abies*, the fir. Its staminate flowers and its seemingly two-ranked flat linear leaves resemble those of *Abies*, but it agrees with *Picea* instead in its persistent petiole-bases and in its reflexed cones with persistent scales. The 6 species are evergreens with slender flat or often pendulous branchlets, and narrowly linear leaves, flat above (convex or keeled in *T. Pattoniana*), and spirally inserted, but spreading in two ranks. The main branches are mostly horizontal, and are irregularly inserted, not whorled as in the fir and spruce. They are tall trees (excepting *T. Caroliniana*), reaching 80 to 100 feet high, with large cylindrical trunks and thick brown bark, which is deeply ridged within. The cones are small and brown, an inch or less long, or in *T. Pattoniana* cylindrical and 2 or 3 inches long; in this and in *T. Mertensiana* they are bright-purple until ripe. Two species are found on the Atlantic and 2 on the Pacific side of North America, and 2 in Asia. In each case one of the two species is interior, alpine, and more or less local, while the other is more wide-spread, and approaches the coast. *T. Canadensis*, the hemlock-



Branch with Cones of Hemlock spruce  
(*T. heterophylla*).

silvery beneath, and hung with small oval brown cones about the ends of the branches. (See cut under *imbriaticæ*.) In middle life the long-persistent dead lower branches often render it unsightly, and impair the value of the wood. *T. Caroliniana* is the Carolina hemlock, a small and rare tree of dry rocky ridges in the Carolinas, having larger, glossier, blunter leaves, and larger cones with wide-spreading scales. *T. Mertensiana*, the western hemlock, forms large forests in Oregon, extending to Montana and Alaska; it yields the principal tanning-material of the northwestern States and a coarse inferior lumber; it exceeds the eastern species in its size, being sometimes 150 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. *T. Pattoniana*, the alpine spruce, occurring locally from British Columbia to California, sometimes 7 feet in diameter, peculiar in the deflexed base of its spreading branches and its finer satiny wood, is exceptional in the genus in its scattered quadrangular leaves, with the persistent petiole-base hardly prominent, two-lobed pollen-grains like those of pines, and large leather-brown cones with their scales reflexed. It is therefore separated by Lecomte (1890) as a genus, *Hesperopicea*. *T. Aranoi* (*T. Sieboldii*) of Japan, the original species, forms large forests on Fusi-yama and other

[illegible]

Trypsin (100 mg/ml) (Pierce & Warriner, 1960) was used to remove the enzyme with proteolysis (100°C, 10 min) (Henderson & Warriner, 1960). The principle of this procedure is that the active principle of the protease is itself proteolytic. It is necessary to remove the enzyme and not only the active principle, but also the protein of the product, in order to avoid the presence of protease in the

**trypsinogen** (trip-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [*< trypsin +*  
*-ogen*, *n.* suffix meaning "the origin of the  
 compound which is the antecedent of trypsin."]

tryptic case like,  $\{T, \supset, \wedge, \vee, \neg, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \forall, \exists, \dots\}$   
 (1)  $\vdash \neg \neg A \rightarrow A$  by traps (1) (2), (3) of the action.

**tryptone** (tryptone) *n* (tryptone + *-one*) A substance formed by the action of pancreatic proteolytic enzymes.

**trysail** (tri'sāl or tri'sl), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a gaff and attached to a boom on the forepart and part of the aft of ships, or on a small boat called a *trysail boat*. See *mast*<sup>1</sup>.

**try square** *tri s'kweɪ, n.* A carpenter's square. Also *try-square* and *tryng-square*.  
*See square, 5.*

**tryst** (*trist*), *v.* [*trist* ME. *trist*, *tryst*, a variant of *trise*—see *triumph*]. The present spelling *tryst* instead of *trist* is due to Scotch use.} 1. To meet or *tryst*, in various senses.—2. An appointed meeting: as, to *tryst* a friend, to break *tryst*.

[illegible]

3. An appointed place of meeting; a rendezvous.

Let  $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n\}$  be the set of all  $L$ -classes and  $\mathcal{I} = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_m\}$  be the set of all  $I$ -classes. Then

4. An expected meeting for the exchange of information; a week later, Falkirk lost a noted horse- and cattle-market held at Falkirk in Scotland).

$$\begin{aligned} & \Gamma = \{ \gamma \in \Gamma_0(N) : \gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{N} \} \\ & \Gamma' = \{ \gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{N} \} \\ & \Gamma'' = \{ \gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{N} \} \end{aligned}$$

**To bite the dust** is what all the experienced times and places  
 have in common. The common thread is a common thread.

[illegible]

**tryst** (trist), *v.* [**< ME. tristen, trysten; var. of tristen, tistrian, etc. I. trisen** 1. Same as *trisen*, to turn one's eyes. — 2. To make an appointment; to meet at a given time and place; to engage to meet.]

[illegible]

II. *General*.—Is there to meet at any particular time and place?

try, tell-tree,  $\{T \text{ formally also } \text{tree}; \langle T, \text{tree} \rangle \in \text{tree} + \text{tree}\}$ . A tree at which a tree is represented.

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```
try:
    for i in range(1, 10):
        if i % 2 == 0:
            print(i)
except:
    print("An error occurred")
```



mountains, is planted about temples, and yields a fine-grained yellowish timber, much used by the Japanese and Chinese for turning and for furniture. Its variety *anao*, a dwarf species 2 or 3 feet high, known as *pine-kana*, is there a favorite garden shrub. *T. densata* (P. *Burseriana*), the tanzu of Bhutan—a tall tree with graceful drooping branchlets, used for incense by the Hindus—is one of the handsomest forest trees of the Himalayas, often growing to from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

2. [*f. c.*] A tree of this genus.

**tsun** (tsun), *n.* [Chinese.] An inch, being the tenth part of a Chinese chi or foot.

**tsung-tuh** (tsung'tu'), *n.* *sing*, and *pl.* [Chinese, < *tsung*, general, + *tuh*, overseer.] The highest provincial officer in China: a viceroy or governor-general, having the general control of all civil and military affairs of one or more provinces, and subject only to the throne. The eighteen provinces of China proper are governed by eight tsung-tuh or viceroys, and sixteen fufai or governors.

**tuat**, *n.* See *tuat*.

**tuatera** (tū-ā-tā'ra), *n.* The gigantic lizard of New Zealand, *Hatteria* (or *Sphenodon punctata*). See cut under *Hatteria*.

**tuath** (tu'ath), *n.* [Ir. *tuath*, people: see *Dutch*.] An Irish territorial division, or an association of persons. See the quotation.

The term *Tuath* was at the same time genealogical and geographical, having been applied to the people occupying a district which had a complete political and legal administration, a chief or Rí, and could bring into the field a battalion of seven hundred men. The word was also applied, however, to a larger division, consisting of three or four, or even more, *Tuaths*, called a *Mór Tuath*, or great *Tuath*, which were associated together for certain legal and legislative purposes, and the troops of which were united together in war under one commander.

W. K. Sullivan, *Intro.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. lxxix.

**tub** (tub), *n.* [ME. *tubbe*, < MD. D. *tobbe* = MLG. *tubbe*, *tubbe*, LG. *tubbe*, a tub; origin unknown. Some suppose, against phonetic probability, a connection with LG. *töcer* = OHG. *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, *zober*, a vessel, a contracted form of OHG. *zubar*, *zuipar*, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. *embar*, MHG. *einber*, *embar*, G. *eimer*, a vessel with one handle); < LG. *to*, OHG. *zwei*, *zwei*, two, + *bar*, connected with E. *beard* (see *amber*).] 1. An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom; as, a wash-tub; a butter-tub; the tub in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat.—2. The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with *firkin*. A tub of butter, by a statute of George III., was 34 pounds or 14 firkins, but locally still larger. As a measure of corn, by a statute of George II., the tub was 4 bushels. A tub of tea is 60 pounds. 3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub. (a) A pulpit: used contemptuously. Compare *tub-preacher*, *tub-thumper*. [Slang, Eng.]

High on a gorgeous seat, that far out-shone  
Henley's gilt tub, or Flecknoe's Irish throne.

Pope, *Dunciad*, li. 2.

"The Rev. Moses Barraclough: 't'ub orator you call him sometimes, I think." "Ah!" said the Rector. . . . "He's a tailor by trade."

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, viii.

(b) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt. There is no uglier vessel than a real old north-country *Geordie* or coalman, with the run of a sugar-box. . . . The name of this deep and wallowing tub was the *Richard* and *Ann*. W. C. Russell, *A Sea Queen*, xvi.

(c) A boat used for practice-rowing. The freshmen are put into harness in *tub-pairs* or four-oars.

Dickens's *Dict.* Oxford, p. 17.

Practice in gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers).

Daily Telegraph, Feb. 9, 1857. (Encyc. Dict.)

4. A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven tubs.

Marryat, *Three Cutters*, ii.

5. A receptacle for water or other liquid for bathing the person. See *bath-tub*.

The retiring bower,  
So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,  
The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers.

Massinger, *Guardian*, ii. 5.

6. Hence, the act or process of bathing in a tub; specifically, a sponge-bath taken while standing in a tub. [Colloq.]

From early morn till dewy eve, when she had it out of him in the cold tub before putting him to bed.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 2.

7. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare *powdering-tub*, 2.—8. In *mining*: (a) A bucket for raising ore from a mine. (b) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or

for underground haulage in general. The names given to the various vehicles or receptacles used for transporting coal, as well as their shape and size and the material of which they are made, vary considerably in different English collieries. See *hogg*.

—9. The top of a malt-kiln. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]—10. The garnet. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]—Cat under a tub (*maut*), a supposed hindrance or obstacle; an accidental unavoidable delay. Thus, when a vessel is prevented from sailing by unavoidable circumstances, it is said that some one has a cat under a tub, it being a superstition that if a cat is put under a tub it will hinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—Culling-tub, a receptacle into which mackerel are thrown to be sorted.—Grog-tub (*maut*), a tub for holding the grog which used to form part of the crew's rations.—Powdering-tub. See *powdering-tub*. Quenching-tub. See *quenching*.—Tale of a tub, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

Ye say they follow your law,

And vary not a shaw,

Which is a tub of a tub.

Bp. Bob, *Comedy Concerning Three Laws*. (Nares.) You shall see in us that we preached no lies, nor tales of tubs, but even the true word of God.

Coverdale.

To throw a tub to a whale, to create a diversion in order to avoid a danger. Tub-camphor. See the quotation.

Japanese camphor is distinguished from Formosan by being coarser grained, clearer, of pinker hue, and by subliming at a lower temperature. It is also known as "Dutch" or "tub" camphor, the latter name arising from its being imported to Europe in tubs covered with matting, each placed within a second tub secured on the outside by hoops of twisted cane. Spens' *Encyc. Manuf.* p. 574.

**tub** (tub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tubbed*, ppr. *tubbing*. [tub, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plant or set in a tub; as, to tub plants.—2. To bathe in a tub or bath.

You shall be soaked, and stroked, and tubbed, and rubbed.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

3. In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood or iron. See *tubbing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath. [Eng.]

We all tub in England.

Spectator.

2. To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See *tub*, *n.*

**tuba** (tū'bā), *n.*; pl. *tubæ*, *tubus* (-be, -būs). [L., a trumpet; see *tube*.] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet family,

of very large size and low pitch. It is essentially similar to the bombardon, though not always made in the same shape. Its compass is nearly four octaves, including, by means of three or five valves, all the chromatic tones. The fundamental tone is usually the third F or E<sub>2</sub> below middle C. Lower varieties are often called *bass* or *contra-bass tubas*. The tuba is much used in military bands, and is more or less common in the orchestra, where it is used in conjunction with the trombones.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop of large scale, so connected with a separate bellows with extra weights that the tones are of exceptional power and majesty. Usually called *tuba mirabilis*.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a tube or tubular part or organ; specifically, the Eustachian tube, or salpinx. See *hydra tuba* (under *hydra*), and cut under *scaphistoma*.—Bass tuba, a musical instrument, the largest of the trumpet family, and the deepest and most sonorous member of the brass wind division of the orchestra, having a large and long metal tube and five valves: its compass is about four octaves from the fourth A below middle C. It was invented in 1835.—Dilatator tubæ. See *dilatator*.

**tubage** (tū'bāj), *n.* [tub + -age.] 1. In *gun.*, the act or process of lining a heavy gun by inserting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

The present short steel tube has been the result of the essays in the *tubage* of guns.

Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

2. In *med.*, the insertion of a tube into one of the passages, usually the esophagus or larynx; intubation.—Tubage of the glottis. Same as *intubation* of the larynx (which see, under *intubation*).

**tubal** (tū'bāl), *a.* [tub + -al.] In *med.*, of or relating to one of the passages called tubes in the body, more commonly the Fallopian tube.—Tubal dropsy, dropsy of one or both Fallopian tubes.—Tubal nephritis, Bright's disease of the kidneys.—Tubal pregnancy, the development of the embryo to some extent within the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus.

**tubar** (tū'bār), *a.* [tub + -ar.] Same as *tubal*: as, *tubar pregnancy*.

**tubarium** (tū-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tubaria* (-ā). [NL., < L. *tubus*, pipe, tube: see *tube*.] A tube or system of tubes secreted and inhabited by polypides or polypites; a tubular zoecium or zoöthecium.

**tubate** (tū'bāt), *a.* [NL. \**tubatus*, < L. *tubus*, tube; see *tube*.] Forming a tube; tubiform; tubar; tubular; also, provided with a tube or tubes; tubulate.

**tubbeck** (tub'ek), *n.* [Burmese.] A sash of silk, or silk and cotton, usually red, worn by women in Burma.

**tubber** (tub'ér), *n.* [tub + -er.] 1. A cooper. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, a sort of pickax. Also called *beele*.

**tubber-man** (tub'ér-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man who uses a tubber. Also called *beele-man*.

**tubbing** (tub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tub*, *v.*] 1. The art of making tubs.—2. Material for tubs.

—3. In *mining*, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in very watery ground; also, the material employed for this. It consists in providing a water-tight lining for the shaft, which is inserted piece by piece as the sinking progresses, thus reducing the extent of surface from which the water enters the shaft as quickly and as completely as is possible. Tubbing was formerly usually made of oak timber in France, where this method of sinking was first introduced; but iron has been employed in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masonry has also been used in England and Germany. 4. The act or process of bathing or of being bathed in a tub; a tub-bath.

In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,

The routing and the grubbing,

The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever!

Hood, *A Black Job*.

5. The act of racing in tubs. See *tub-race*.

A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings.

The Field, March 5, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

**tubbing-wedge** (tub'ing-wej), *n.* A wedge of yellow pine, about 4 inches in length. Wedges of this kind are driven in between the joints of tubbing in order to make them water-tight.

**tubbish** (tub'ish), *a.* [tub + -ish.] Like a tub; tubby; round and fat.

He was a short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man.

Dickens, *Sketches, Characters*, vii.

You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*, Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense.

Wileket (Peter Pindar), *Works*, p. 136. (Davies.)

**tubby** (tub'ī), *a.* [tub + -y.] 1. Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel.

We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat, *tubby* little horse.

Dickens, *Sketches, Scenes*, vi.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; sounding dull and without resonance; applied to stringed musical instruments.

**tub-drummer** (tub'drub'ér), *n.* A tub-thumper or tub-preacher. [Slang.]

Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason: which two latter, as has been judiciously observed by the fam'd *tub-drummer* of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.

Tom Brown, *Works*, III. 198. (Davies.)

**tube** (tüb), *n.* [F. *tube* = Sp. Pg. *It. tubo*, < L. *tubus*, a pipe, tube; cf. *tuba*, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scientific apparatus. Mechanically there is no distinction between a *pipe* and a *tube*; but in use the two words are often somewhat arbitrarily distinguished. Thus, when the form of the thing is chiefly considered, *tube* is regularly used: as, a steam-boiler having the shape of a large tube—not *pipe*; so, also, with reference to certain mechanical uses one word or the other is exclusively used: as, a gas-pipe, a drain-pipe, a test-tube. The words are also distinguished in use, but less clearly, according to the material employed: as, an iron *pipe*, a rubber *tube*, a brass *tube*, etc.

He lifts the *tube* [a gun], and levels with his eye;

Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 129.

2. Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty—that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial *tubes*; the Eustachian *tube*. An artery or a vein is a tube, but nearly if not all the structures which convey special fluids receive distinctive names. See *tub*, *tubule*.

4. In *bot.*, any hollow elongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stamens (see cut 9 under *stamen*).—5. A priming-tube.—6. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.



**Respiratory bronchial tube.** Same as *tubular*.  
**Respiratory tube.** See *respiratory*.  
**Saltatory tubes of Pfeiffer.** See *salivary*.  
**Test tube.** See *test*.  
**Torricellian tube.** See *torricellian*.  
**Tracheal tube, the trachea or windpipe.**  
**Tracheotomy-tube.** See *tracheotomy*.  
**Tube of force, in elect. and magnetism, a space bounded by a number of lines of force. The total electric force is constant across any section of a tube of force.**  
**Tube of safety.** See *safety*.  
**Tubes of Ferrein.** Same as *uterine tubes*.  
**Uterine tubes, the Fallopian tubes.** See *Fallopian* and *uterus*.  
**Visceral, vocal tube.** See *visceral* and *vocal*.  
**Wound tube, branch tube, test tube, vacuum tube.**

**tube** (tūb, tūb'plē, tūb'pēt, and pp. *tubed*, *tubing*, *tubed*, *tubing*). [*tuba*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tube or tubes. — 2. To receive or enclose in a tube.

A recent improvement in the spinner tubes the yarn, and it is more even than any process yet devised leaving little to be desired in the manufacture of yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 483.

**tube-bearing** (tūb'ber'ing), *n.* In *entom.*, tubular bodies specifically noting the *Tubulifera*.

**tube-board** (tūb'bōrd), *n.* See the quotation.

The channels, the resonators above the reeds, are not varied in size or shape (in the American reed-organ) as in the harmonium; they exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the *tube-board*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 483.

**tube-breather** (tūb'brē'zhēr), *n.* Any animal which breathes through tubes, tracheae, or spiracles; a tracheate, as an insect; distinguished from *gill-breather*.

**tube-brush** (tūb'brush), *n.* A cylindrical or spiral wire brush used to clean the flues of a steam-boiler.

**tube-casts** (tūb'kasts), *n. pl.* Minute cylinders found in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease. They are formed in the tubules of the kidneys. See *renal cast*, under *cast*.

**tube-clamp** (tūb'klamp), *n.* 1. A clamp for engaging by compression and frictional contact the outer surface of a tube or pipe. Also *tube-clip*. — 2. In *well-boring*, a tool for lifting well-tubing and drawing it up. It consists of two jaws which can be clamped securely on the tube, each jaw having a bail in which the tackle-hook engages. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-cleaner** (tūb'klē'nēr), *n.* An instrument for scraping or brushing out the interiors of tubes, as a steel brush, a combination of steel springs arranged spirally about an axis, etc.

**tube-clip** (tūb'klip), *n.* 1. A form of tongs used by chemists, etc., for holding heated tubes or similar objects. *E. H. Knight*. — 2. Same as *tube-clamp*, 1.

**tube-cock** (tūb'kok), *n.* A cock consisting of a nozzle within which is inserted an india-rubber tube with a screw-valve to compress it when the opening is to be closed.

**tube-colors** (tūb'kul'grz), *n. pl.* See *color*.

**tube-compass** (tūb'kum'pas), *n.* A draftsman's compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws.

**tube-coral** (tūb'kor'al), *n.* Tubipore.

**tube-cutter** (tūb'kut'er), *n.* A tool for cutting metallic tubes. The usual forms have a jaw to grasp the pipe, and an adjustable rotary cutter. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-door** (tūb'dōr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, affording access to the tubes for examination and cleaning. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-drawing** (tūb'drā'ing), *n.* The forming of tubes by drawing them down from thick cylinders.

**tube-ferrule** (tūb'fer'il), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a short slightly tapered metal sleeve driven over the end of a tube between the tube and the tube-sheet which supports the end, for the purpose of securing the parts firmly together by wedging. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-filter** (tūb'fil'tēr), *n.* A chamber with porous or perforated walls, placed at the bottom of a driven well-tube or a pump suction-tube, to exclude gravel and other foreign matter.

**tube-flower** (tūb'flou'ēr), *n.* An ornamental shrub, *Cissampelos Siphonanthus*, native in the East Indies, widely cultivated in the tropics. It is an erect plant with few straight branches, and bears pinkish white flowers with a very long curving corolla-tube (whence the name).

**tube-flue** (tūb'flū), *n.* In a furnace, a tube through which flame passes. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-foot** (tūb'fūt), *n.*; *pl. tube-feet* (-fēt). One of the numerous tubular locomotory pedicels of the ambulacra of echinoderms, as star-fishes and sea urchins; a water-foot.

**tube-form** (tūb'fōrm), *a.* Same as *tubiform*.

**tube-germination** (tūb'jēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore which first produces a germ-tube.

**tube-hearted** (tūb'hār'ted), *a.* Having a simple tubular heart; specifying the *Leptocardia*.

**tube-machine** (tūb'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making tubes or pipes; a tube-drawing machine.

**tube-nosed** (tūb'nōzd), *a.* Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial. See *Tubinaries*.

**tube-plate** (tūb'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, same as *flue-plate*.

**tube-plug** (tūb'plug), *n.* In locomotive engines, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam.

**tube-pouch** (tūb'pouch), *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes.

**tuber** (tū'bēr), *n.* [*L. tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor, knob on plants, truffle, etc.; perhaps *< tu* in *tumere*, swell. Hence ult. prob. *truffle*.] 1. In *bot.*, a subterranean body, usually of an oblong or rounded form, consisting morphologically of a stolon-like branch of a rhizome, much thickened, commonly at the end, and beset with "eyes," which are properly modified axillary buds. Some of these buds normally sprout the second season, giving rise to a new plant, for the nourishment of which the tuber is richly stored with starch. Typical examples are the common potato and the Jerusalem artichoke (see *Helianthus*, with cut); less familiar are the tubers of the dwarf dandelion (*Krigia Dandelion*), the American ground-nut (*Apios tuberosa*), and the ground nut of Great Britain, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Moniliform tubers occur, as in *Equisetum fluviatile* (see *moniliform*) and *Hydrocotyle Americana* (see *Hydrocotyle*). Strictly, the tuber is to be distinguished from the tubercle (see *tubercle* (d) (3)) and the tuberous root (see *tuberous*); but the term often embraces these, especially the former.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of subterranean discomycetous fungi, the truffles, having the peridium warty or tubercled, without definite base, the asci ovoid or globose, and one- to three- or (rarely) four-spored. About 50 species are known. *T. aestivum* is the common truffle. See *truffle* (with cut). — 3. In *pathol.*, *anat.*, and *zool.*, some rounded swelling part; a tuberosity; a tubercle; a knot or swelling which is not the result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word (with Latin plural *tubera*). — **Olfactory tuber.** Same as *caruncula mamillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*). — **Tuber annulare**, the annular tuber of the brain; the pons Varolii. — **Tuber calcais**, the tuberosity of the calcaneum; the backward projection of the bone of the heel. — **Tuber cinereum**, a conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma and in front of the corpora albicantia. — **Tuber cochleae**, the promontory of the tympanum. See *promontory*, 2 (b). — **Tuber ischii**. See *ischium*. — **Tuber radii**, the tuberosity of the radius, for the attachment of the biceps.

**Tuberaceæ** (tū-be-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. tuber*, a tuber, + *-acæ*.] An order of hypogeous or subhypogeous discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tuber*, having the gleba traversed by veins, and one- to eight-spored asci.

**tubercled** (tū'bēr-kled), *a.* [*L. tuberculatus*, covered with knots or bosses (*< L. tuber*, a knob, boss; see *tuber*), + *-ed*.] In *her.*, having a rounded projection, or more than one. A serpent tubercled is tied in a knot or a close coil near the middle of the body.

**tubercle** (tū'bēr-kl), *n.* [*OF. tubercle*, *F. tubercule* = *Sp. tuberculo* = *Pg. It. tuberculo*, *< L. tuberculum*, a small swelling, a pimple, tubercle, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] A little tuber, or tubercule; a small tuberosity; especially, a small projection of a bone, for the attachment of a ligament or tendon, as of the femur, hyoid, scaphoid, ulna, tibia, zygoma,



The rhizome of *Krigia Dandelion*, showing the tubers, T, at the end of the long stolon, S, and one larger tuber from which the plant has been developed; C, stem, underground; R, roots.



Tuber of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

(see *tuberous*); but the term often embraces these, especially the former.

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Serpent tubercled.

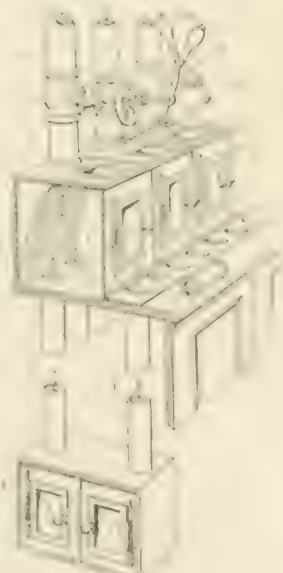


Diagram of a tube-drawing machine.



etc. See *tuberculum* and *tuberosity*. (a) A small rough elevation of the surface, a wart or pimple; a hard papilla; a little swelling. *as, tubercles* about the base of the bill of a bird, or on a toad's back. (b) In *Echinoder*, one of the numerous small rounded elevations of the body-wall to which the spines are articulated. See *Echinoder*, and cuts under *Echinus*, *Echinocarpa*, and *semia*. (c) In *pathol.*: (1) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of the body or an organ. (2) A nodular mass of varying size, composed of granulation-cells, which often undergo caseation: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. (3) The affection called tuberculosis. (d) In *bot.*: (1) Any wart-like or knob-like excrescence. (2) A very small tuber. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuberous root (see *tuberosity*), except that it bears adventitious buds, especially near the top, thus approaching a tuber, whose buds, however, are normal: the sweet potato is an example; also, a tumefied kind of root produced by species of *Orchis* and related genera, definite in number and shape, apparently developed from the base of buds on the lower extremity of the stem, as in *Orchis maculata* and *Opheps apifera* (see cuts under *palmate* and *phragma*). Compare *tubercule*. (e) In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*). **Acoustic, amygdaloid, carotid tubercle**. See the adjectives. **Anatomical tubercle**, in *pathol.*, a wart-like growth often seen on the hands of those who constantly dissect or make post-mortem examinations.—**Conoid tubercle**, a roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament.—**Cuneate tubercle**, the slight eminence of the cuneate funiculus on a level with the adjoining clava.—**Cuneiform tubercles**. See *cuneiform*. **Darwin's tubercle**, a nodule on the edge of the helix of the human ear, believed to be the vestige of the point of a pointed ear, such as is attributed to the fauns and satyrs of classic mythology, and as man may have had in an early stage of evolution of the human species.—**Deltoid tubercle**. (a) A roughness on the clavicle for the attachment of the deltoid ligament. (b) A roughness on the humerus for the insertion of the deltoid muscle: usually called *deltoid ridge*.—**Genial tubercles**. See *genial*.—**Genital tubercle**, the first appearance of the external organs of generation in the fetus.—**Lacrimal tubercle**, a small projection of the superior maxillary bone, at the beginning of the lacrimal duct: a guide to the surgeon in operations upon the duct.—**Laminated tubercle**. Same as *nodule* upon the duct.—**Laminated tubercle**. Same as *nodule* upon the duct.—**Madrepore tubercles**. See *madrepore*.—**Mammillary tubercle**. See *mammillary*.—**Mental tubercles**. Same as *genial tubercles*.—**Miliary tubercle**. Same as *gritum*.—**Ocular tubercle**. Same as *cyclophoria*.—**Olfactory tubercle**. Same as *caruncula*.—**Optic tubercles**. See *optic*.—**Pearly tubercle**. Same as *gritum*.—**Pharyngeal, plantar, scalene tubercle**. See the adjectives.—**Posterior tubercle of the thalamus**. Same as *pulvinar*.—**Supra-anal tubercle**. See *supra-anal*. **Tubercle-bacillus**, the bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis. See cut under *tuberculosis*.—**Tubercle of a rib**, the shoulder of a rib, which articulates with the transverse process of the corresponding vertebra; a *tuberculum*.—**Tubercle of Lower**, a prominence, not constant, between the orifices of the superior and inferior vena cava in the right auricle.—**Tubercle of Rolando**. Same as *tuberculum cinereum Rolandi* (which see, under *tuberculum*).—**Tubercle of the epiglottis**. See *cushion of the epiglottis*, under *epiglottis*.—**Tubercle of the ulna**, the rough area at the base of the coronoid process, for the attachment of the brachialis anticus muscle.

**tubercled** (tū'ber-kid), *a.* [*tubercle* + *-ed*]. In *bot.*, *zool.*, and *pathol.*, tuberculate; provided with or affected by tubercles.

**tubercula**, *n.* Plural of *tuberculum*.

**tubercular** (tū'ber-kū-lār), *a.* [= *F. tuberculaire* = *Sp. tubercular*, < *NL. \*tubercularis*, < *L. tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*]. 1. Formed like a tubercle; forming a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity: *as, tubercular elevations*.—2. Having tubercles; tuberculate.—3. In *pathol.*, characterized by the presence of tubercles; of or pertaining to tuberculosis; tuberculous.—**Tubercular consumption**, tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular diathesis**, a constitutional predisposition to tuberculosis.—**Tubercular laryngitis**, tuberculosis of the larynx; laryngeal phthisis.—**Tubercular leprosy**, a form of leprosy characterized by the presence of macule or of nodules of varying size on the surface of the body, especially the face; leontiasis; elephantiasis Græcorum.—**Tubercular meningitis**, an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually in children, due to the action of the tuberculous poison; acute hydrocephalus.—**Tubercular peritonitis**. See *peritonitis*.—**Tubercular phthisis**, tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular process**, an elevation on the transverse process of a vertebra supporting the facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding rib.—**Tubercular sputum**, the sputum of one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually containing large numbers of the tubercle-bacilli. It is a common means of spreading the contagion of tuberculosis.

**Tubercularia** (tū'ber-kū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Tode)*, < *L. tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*]. A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having the conidia in filiform, usually branched sporophores, which are ovoid or oblong, hyaline, and typically solitary. The species, of which more than 60 are known, are not well characterized. *T. vulgaris*, one of the commonest forms, occurs on trees or shrubs, as of the genera *Corylus*, *Prunus*, *Rubus*, etc.

**Tuberculariæ** (tū'ber-kū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818)*, < *Tubercularia* + *-iæ*]. A family of hyphomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tubercularia*.

**tubercularize** (tū'ber-kū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubercularized*, ppr. *tubercularizing*. [*tubercular* + *-ize*]. To infect with tuberculosis.

Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire, and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung heaps, on garden soil (where they may tubercularize fowl). . . . *Science*, XIV, 177.

**tubercularly** (tū'ber-kū-lār-li), *adv.* With regard to a tubercle or tubercles; so as to exhibit tubercles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI, 260.

**tuberculate** (tū'ber-kū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. tuberculatus*, < *L. tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*]. Same as *tubercular*.

**tuberculated** (tū'ber-kū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*tuberculate* + *-ed*]. Same as *tuberculate*.

**tuberculation** (tū'ber-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*tuberculate* + *-ion*]. The formation of tubercles; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubercles; a tubercular part, organ, or system.

**tubercule** (tū'ber-kūl), *n.* [*< F. tubercule*, < *L. tuberculum*: see *tubercle*]. 1. A tubercle or tuberculum.—2. In *bot.*, any root of a class embracing both tuberous roots and tubercles: used specifically by Lindley.—**Cineritious tubercule**. (a) The tuber cinereum. (b) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando.

**tuberculi**, *n.* Plural of *tuberculus*.  
**tuberculiform** (tū'ber-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tuberculum*, tubercle, + *forma*, form.]. Like a tubercle in form; tubercular.

**tuberculin** (tū'ber-kū-lin), *n.* [*< tuberculum* + *-in*]. 1. A liquid prepared by Koch (first in 1890) from cultures of tubercle-bacillus, administered by hypodermic injection in tuberculosis as a therapeutic or diagnostic measure. Also called *Koch's lymph*, *Koch's specific*, and *paratubercle*.—2. A ptomaine formed by the action of the tubercle-bacillus.

**tuberculization** (tū'ber-kū-lī-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. tuberculisation*; as *tubercule* + *-ize* + *-ation*]. In *pathol.*, the formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

**tuberculize** (tū'ber-kū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tuberculized*, ppr. *tuberculizing*. [*tubercule* + *-ize*]. Same as *tubercularize*. *Medical News*, LIII, 187.

**tuberculoid** (tū'ber-kū-lōid), *a.* [*tubercule* + *-oid*]. In *zool.*, having the appearance or shape of a tubercle; tuberculiform.

**tuberculose** (tū'ber-kū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. tuberculosus*: see *tuberculus*]. Tuberculate.

**tuberculosed** (tū'ber-kū-lōst), *a.* [*tuberculosus* + *-ed*]. In *pathol.*, affected with tuberculosis. *Medical News*, LIII, 216.

**tuberculosis** (tū'ber-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-osis*]. A specific disease affecting most of the tissues of the body, characterized by the formation of tubercles and the presence in the diseased parts of the tubercle-bacillus.

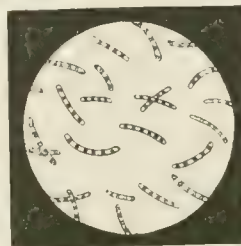
**tuberculous** (tū'ber-kū-lōs), *a.* [= *F. tuberculeux* = *Sp. Pg. tuberculoso* = *It. tuberculoso*, < *ML. \*tuberculosus*, < *L. tuberculum*, a tubercle: see *tubercle*]. 1. Tubercular; tuberculate.—2. In *pathol.*, affected by tubercles; exhibiting or containing tubercles.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of tuberculosis.

Greek elephantiasis . . . is a tuberculous disease affecting especially the skin, the mouth, and the nasal fossæ, and the organs of voice and respiration.

*J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery*, p. 39.

**Tuberculous arthritis**, tuberculosis of a joint.—**Tuberculous inflammation**, inflammation caused by the presence of the tubercle-bacillus.

**tuberculum** (tū'ber-kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tubercula* (-lā). [*L.*: see *tubercle*]. 1. A little tuber; a small tuberosity.—2. In *pathol.*: (a) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of the body or an organ. (b) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.—**Tubercula quadrigemina**, the corpora quadrigemina. See *corpus*.—**Tuberculum annulare**, the pons Varolii.—**Tuberculum cinereum Rolando**, an eminence between the cuneate funiculus and the posterolateral groove of the oblongata, formed by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface.—**Tuberculum dolorosum**, a small painful nodule;



Bacillus tuberculosus, very highly magnified.

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**neuroma**.—**Tuberculum hypoglossi**. Same as *trigonum hypoglossi*.—**Tuberculum mallei**. Same as *short process of malleus* (which see, under *process*).—**Tuberculum of a rib**, the protuberance or shoulder by which a rib abuts against a transverse process of a vertebra, as opposed to its head or capitulum. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Tuberculum pubis**, *tuberculum pubicum*. Same as *pubic spine* (which see, under *pubis*).—**Tuberculum selæ**, the olivary eminence. See *olivary*.

**tuberculus** (tū'ber-kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tuberculi* (-li). [*NL.*: see *tuberculum*, *tubercle*]. In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*).

**tube-retort** (tū'ber-tōrt'), *n.* A chemical retort consisting of a glass tube having one end closed, and sometimes made with an enlarged bulb. *E. H. Knight*.

**tuberiferous** (tū'ber-ri-f'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. tuber*, a tuber, + *ferre* = *E. bear*]. Producing or bearing tubers: *as, a tuberiferous root*. See cut under *moniliform*.

**tuberiform** (tū'ber-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tuber*, a tuber, + *forma*, form.]. In *bot.*, tuber-shaped.

**tuberon** (tū'ber-on), *n.* [*< OF. tiburon*, < *Sp. tiburon*, a shark.]. A shark.

There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call *Tuberosus*.

*T. Stevens*, 1579 (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I, 133). (*Darwin*.)

**tuberoses**<sup>1</sup> (tū'ber-os), *a.* [*< L. tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberosus*]. Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.

**tuberoses**<sup>2</sup> (tū'ber-os or tū'brōz: see the etymology), *n.* [= *F. tubéreuse* = *Sp. Pg. tuberosa* = *It. tuberoso* = *G. tuberoso*, < *NL. tuberosa*, the specific name of *Polygonum tuberosa*; prop. fem. of *L. tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberoses*<sup>1</sup>, *tuberosus*].

The name has become popularly confused with *rose*, and is, though prop. pronounced tū'ber-os, commonly pronounced tū'brōz, as if *tube* + *rose*.] A garden and greenhouse bulb, *Polygonum tuberosa*, much cultivated for its creamy-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. These have a funnel-shaped perianth with thick lobes, often doubled, and are racemed at the summit of a wand-like stem 2 or 3 feet high. An American variety called the *pearl* has a much lower stem with larger flowers, and is preferred for forcing. In northern latitudes the bulbs are imported—in Europe, from France and Italy, and in the northern United States, formerly from Europe, but they are now grown in Florida and Georgia, or even in New Jersey. Where the season is short, the bulb is sprouted under cover before setting out. The tuberoses affords a perfumer's oil.

—**Wild tuberoses**. See *Spiranthes*.

**tuberosities** (tū'ber-ōs'i-tē), *n.*; pl. *tuberosities* (-tiz). [*< F. tubérosité* = *Sp. tuberosidad* = *Pg. tuberosidade* = *It. tuberosità*, < *ML. \*tuberositas* (-t), < *L. tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberosus*].

1. The state of being tuberous.—2. A swelling or prominence; especially, in *anat.* and *zool.*, a large rough projection or protuberance of bone; a bony tuber, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle: *as, the tuberosity of the ischium, or tuber ischii*; the greater and lesser *tuberosities* of the humerus. Small tuberosities of bone are generally called *tubercles*. See cuts under *crus*, *femur*, *humerus*, and *innominatum*.

Whether he . . . swell out in starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous tuberosities.

*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, i. 5.

**Gluteal tuberosity**. Same as *gluteal ridge* (which see, under *gluteal*).

**tuberous** (tū'ber-us), *a.* [*< OF. tubereux*, *F. tubéreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. tuberoso*, < *L. tuberosus*, full of lumps or protuberances, < *tuber*, a knob, lump: see *tuber*]. 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed.—2. In *bot.*, of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing tubers.—**Tuberous angioma**, a subcutaneous form of angioma, resembling at times lipoma.—**Tuberous pea**. Same as *heath-pea*. See also *Lathyrus* and *knapperts*.—**Tuberous root**, a true root, commonly one of a fascicle, so thickened by the storage of nutriment as to resemble a tuber. It bears no buds itself, but nourishes those produced on the persistent base of the stem. The root of the dahlia is an example. See cut under *root*.

**tuberously** (tū'ber-us-li), *adv.* With tubers or with tuberosity. *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II, 28.

**tuberousness** (tū'ber-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuberous; tuberosity.

**tuberous-rooted** (tū'ber-us-rō'ted), *a.* An epithet properly of plants with tuberous roots, but more often applied to those bearing true tubers.

**tube-scaler** (tū'ber-skā'lēr), *n.* A tube-cleaner for cleansing the interior of steam-boiler flues from soot and incrustations. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-scraper** (tū'ber-skā'pēr), *n.* A tube-cleaner; especially, one with springs or blades, as distinguished from one made of wire.

**tube-sheet** (tū'ber-shēt), *n.* Same as *flue-plate*.—**Tube-sheet cutter**, a tool for cutting flues to receive the tubes in the tube-sheets of boilers. *E. H. Knight*.

**tube-shell** (tū'ber-shēl), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ* in a broad sense, or



*tu-bu-lar* (tū-bū-lar) *n.* Also cuts under *Protula*.

*tubicolous* (tū-bī-kō-lūs) *a.* [*tubicola* + *-ous*.]

*tubicolous* (tū-bī-kō-lūs) *a.* [*tubicola* + *-ous*.] *In zool.*, inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar; spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk. See *Tubicola*, *tub-shell*, and cuts under *Protula* and *Scapha*.

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**II. n.** A tubicolous annelid.  
**Tubicolidae** (tū-bī-kō-lī-dē) *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Tubicola* + *-idae*.] 1. *In conch.*, a family of bivalves; same as *trocharchidae*. See *tub-shell*. — 2. Same as *Tubicola*, 2 *th.*

*tubicolous* (tū-bī-kō-lūs) *a.* [*tubicola* + *-ous*.] *In zool.*, inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar; spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk. See *Tubicola*, *tub-shell*, and cuts under *Protula* and *Scapha*. **Tubicolous rotifers**, those which are provided with a tubular case which they secrete. The case is usually closed behind in an adhesive disk, by which the animal dies, singly or several together, are fixed. The foot or peduncle, by which they are attached, is a process of the neural side of the body, and thus differs from the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets.

*tubicorn* (tū-bī-kōrn) *a.* and *n.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *cornu*, horn.] **I. a.** Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; caviicorn.

**II. n.** A tubicorn or caviicorn ruminant.  
**Tubicornia** (tū-bī-kōrn-i-ā) *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *tubicorn*.] The hollow-horned ruminants: same as *Caviicornia*.

*tubifacient* (tū-bī-fa-shēnt) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *faciunt* (-s), pp. of *facere*, make.] Constructing a tube in which to dwell; tubicolous.

*tubifer* (tū-bī-fer) *n.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] That which bears a tube, as a tubicolous annelid.

*tubiflorous* (tū-bī-flō-rus) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *flos* (flower), flower.] *In bot.*, having tubular flowers or florets.

*tubiform* (tū-bī-fōrm) *a.* [= *F. tubiforme*, < *L. tubus*, tube, + *forma*, form.] Tubular; canalicular; having the form or character of a tube. Also *tubiform*.

*tubilingual* (tū-bī-ling-gwāl) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a tubular tongue, as various honey-suckers and other birds.

*Tubilinguales* (tū-bī-ling-gwēz) *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *tubilingual*.] *In ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Cingulimorphæ*: so named because the long extensible tongue constitutes a tubular suctorial organ.

*Tubinares* (tū-bī-nā-rēz) *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1841), < *L. tubus*, tube, + *nares*, nostrils.] The tube-nosed or tubinarian water-birds, having the nostrils formed into a tube which lies upon the base of the culmen, as in the petrels, or into a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of the bill, as in the albatrosses; the petrel family, or *Procellariidae*. Also called *Nasutæ*. See cuts under *albatross*, *fumar*, *hagden*, and *Estrelata*.

*tubinarial* (tū-bī-nā-rī-āl) *a.* [As *Tubinares* + *-ial*.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tube-nosed; of or pertaining to the *Tubinares*.

*tubing* (tū-bīng) *n.* [Verbal n. of *tube*, *v.*] 1. The act of making tubes, or providing with tubes. — 2. A tube or tubes collectively: as, ten feet of *tubing*. — **Rubber tubing**, flexible tubing made of caoutchouc. Such tubing is made impervious to coal-gas by coating it with a solution of sodium silicate, or water-glass.

**Tubingen school.** See *school* 1.

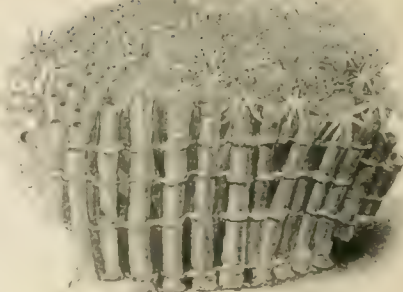
*tubiparous* (tū-bī-pā-rus) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *parere*, produce.] Giving rise to tubes or tubules: as, a *tubiparous* gland. *Micros. Sci.*, XXXI, 186.

*Tubipora* (tū-bī-pō-rā) *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1748), < *L. tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage.] The leading genus of *Tubiporidae*, or organ-pipe corals. *T. musica* is the best-known species. See cut in next column.

*Tubiporaceæ* (tū-bī-pō-rā-sē-ē) *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *gen. pl.* of *tubiporaceus*: see *tubiporaceous*.] An order of alcyonarian polyps, containing the *Tubiporidae* or organ-pipe corals.

*tubiporacean* (tū-bī-pō-rā-sē-an) *a.* and *n.* [*tubiporaceous* + *-an*.] Same as *tubipore*.

*tubiporaceous* (tū-bī-pō-rā-shius) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage, + *-aceus*.] Having the character of organ-pipe coral; belonging to the *Tubiporaceæ*.



Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

*tubipore* (tū-bī-pōr) *a.* and *n.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage.] **I. a.** Having tubular corallites, each one of which opens by a pore; tubiporaceous; belonging to the *Tubiporidae*.

**II. n.** An organ-pipe coral.

**Tubiporidae** (tū-bī-pō-rī-dē) *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Tubipora* + *-idae*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Tubipora*, which secrete a hard corallum in the form of tubular thecae bound together by epithecæ and without internal septa; the organ-pipe corals. The polyps have eight pinnately fringed tentacles, and are therefore octocoralline, not hexacoralline as most corals. They are completely retractile within their tubes, and are of a violet or grass-green color. The coral grows in large masses, usually red or purplish, and is found in the Indian and Pacific oceans. See cut under *Tubipora*.

*tubiporite* (tū-bī-pō-rīt) *n.* [*tubipora* + *-ite*.] A fossil organ-pipe coral, or some similar organism.

*Tubiporites* (tū-bī-pō-rī-tēz) *n.* [*NL.* (Schlottheim): see *tubiporite*.] A genus of tubiporites.

*tubiporous* (tū-bī-pō-rus) *a.* [As *tubipore* + *-ous*.] Same as *tubipore*.

*Tubitelæ* (tū-bī-tē-lē) *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. tubus*, tube, + *telæ*, a web.] A group of rectigrade spiders, the tapestry-weavers, which have cylindrical spinnerets and spin tubular webs, as the genera *Agelena*, *Tegenaria*, and others: opposed to *Inequitelæ*, *Orbitelæ*, etc.

*tubitelar* (tū-bī-tē-lār) *a.* [*tubitelæ* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelæ*.

*Tubitelariæ* (tū-bī-tē-lā-rī-ē) *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *Tubitelæ*.] Same as *Tubitelæ*.

*tubitelarian* (tū-bī-tē-lā-rī-an) *a.* and *n.* [*tubitelariæ* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelariæ*; tubitelar.

**II. n.** A spider of the division *Tubitelariæ*.

*tubivalve* (tū-bī-valv) *n.* and *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] **I. n.** A bivalve mollusk with tubular siphonal sheath; a tube-shell.

**II. a.** Having a tubular or fistulous shell.

*tubman* (tūb'man) *n.*; *pl. tubmen* (-men). A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England who had a precedence in motions. See *postman* 1.

*tubo-abdominal* (tū'bō-ab-dom'i-nāl) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *abdomen* (-min-), abdomen, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to the cavity of the abdomen. — **Tubo-abdominal pregnancy**, a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum is arrested near the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, projecting thence in the course of its development into the abdominal cavity.

*tub-oar* (tūb'ōr) *n.* *In whale-fishing*, the oar which is pulled opposite the line-tub; also, the tub-oarsman.

*tub-oarsman* (tūb'ōrz'man) *n.* *In whale-fishing*, a man whose place in a whale-boat is near the tub containing the whale-line, and whose business is to see that no entanglement of the line takes place.

*tubo-ovarian* (tū'bō-ō-vā-rī-an) *a.* [*L. tubus*, tube, + *ovarium*, ovary, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

*tubovarian* (tū-bō-vā-rī-an) *a.* Same as *tubo-ovarian*.

*tub-preacher* (tūb'prē'chēr) *n.* [*tub*, a kind of pulpit, + *preacher*.] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. Also *tubster*.

Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to *tub-preachers* in conventicles. *Bp. Hooker*, Abp. Williams, ii. 165. (*Darics*.)

*tub-race* (tūb'rās) *n.* A race in which the contestants paddle with the hands in tubs.

*tu-brugget* *n.* [*ME.*, < *tu*, a form of *town*, + *brugge*, bridge: see *town* 1 and *bridge* 1.] A draw-bridge. *Hallivell*.

*tub* (tūb) *n.* A small vessel or container.

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Non stont the heved above the *tu-brugge*  
Faste bi Waters.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

**tub-saw** (tub'sā, *n.*) A cylindrical saw which cuts staves from a block, and rounds them transversely: same as *annular saw* (*a.*) (which see, under *saw*). *E. H. Knight.*

**tub-size** (tub'siz, *v. t.*) See the quotation.

If paper is to be *tub-sized* as well as engine-sized, an animal size, made by soaking out the gelatine from clippings of horns, hides, etc., is mixed with dissolved alum and placed in a tub or vat, through which the web of paper is run after leaving the first set of driers.

*Harpers' Mag.*, LXXV. 124.

**tubster** (tub'stēr, *n.*) [*< tub + -ster*]. Same as *tub-preacher*.

He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich according to the practice of this wicked age must play the thief or the cheat.

*Tom Brown, Works*, III. 68. (*Darley*.)

**tub-sugar** (tub'shūg'gr, *n.*) Sugar packed in chests, and covered over with fine clay.

**tub-thumper** (tub'thum'pēr, *n.*) A violent or gesticulating preacher; one who employs violent action to give the effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons. [*Slang.*]

**tub-thumping** (tub'thum'ping, *a.*) Ranting. [*Slang.*]

Very modest gifts, belonging to what may be called the *tub-thumping* school of oratory, have been known to fill a large church with eager congregations.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 283.

**tubular** (tū'bū-lār, *a.*) [*= F. tubulaire = Sp. Pg. tubular = It. tubulare, tubulare, < NL. \*tubularis, < L. tubulus, a small pipe: see tubule.*]

1. Having the form of a tube or pipe, without reference to size; tubuliform; tubiform; tubar; fistulous.—2. In *bot.*, tube-like; tube-shaped; having a tube; tubulous: as, a *tubular* corolla or calyx.

*Tubular* filiform very fine colourless rootlets.

*Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany* (trans.), p. 917.

3. As applied to respiratory sounds, noting a sound like that produced by a current of air through a tube.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler*.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary*.—**Tubular arch bridge.** See *bridge*.—**Tubular bridge.** See *bridge*.—**Tubular car,** a car of which the sills and floor-framing are made of iron gas-pipe.—**Tubular crane,** a crane with a hollow or tubular jib. Large tubular cranes sometimes have jibs made of boiler-plate rolled into tubular form and joined with rivets.—**Tubular floating dock,** a dock formed of capacious tubes, which may be sunk or floated, according as the tubular spaces are filled with water or with air.—**Tubular girder,** any hollow girder of metal, whatever the form in section. See *girder*.—**Tubular glands,** compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a tubular form.—**Tubular lantern,** a lantern having no guards except a rectangular frame of tubes through which the air-supply is carried. *Car-Builder's Diet*.—**Tubular respiration.** See *respiration*.—**Tubular retort.** Same as *tube-retort*.—**Tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler*.—**Tubular surface,** in *geom.* See *surface*.

**Tubularia** (tū'bū-lār'i-ā, *n.*) [*NL. (Linnæus, 1755), neut. pl. of \*tubularis, tubular: see tubular.*] An old genus of tubularian hydroids, now restricted as the type of a family *Tubulariidae*. *T. indivisa* is an example.

**Tubulariæ** (tū'bū-lār'i-ē, *n. pl.*) [*NL.: see Tubularia.*] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic hydromedusans; the *Atheata* or *Gymnoblastea*.

**tubularian** (tū'bū-lār'i-an, *a. and n.*) [*< Tubularia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Hydriiform in tubular shape with a wide disk, a manubrium, and solid tentacles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulariæ*, or gymnoblastic hydrozoans.—**Tubularian hydroids,** the *Gymnoblastea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulariæ*. The tubularian polyps form an extensive series, by some authors divided into many families. Some of them resemble slender-stemmed composite flowers, as a dandelion, for example. In the usual forms the hydranth is flower-like and borne upon the end of a slender stalk (hydrocaul), several of which may unite below into a root-like part (hydrorhiza). The hydranth bears the gonophores upon stalks (blastostyles); these may be permanently attached (sporosacs), or may become detached and float off as free medusoids. Both hydranths and gonophores are naked (gymnoblastic or atheate).

**tubularidan** (tū'bū-lār'i-dan, *a. and n.*) Same as *tubularian*.

**Tubulariidae** (tū'bū-lār'i-dē, *n. pl.*) [*NL. < Tubularia + -idae.*] A restricted family of tubularian hydromedusans, represented by the genus *Tubularia*, having the polyp-stock invested with a hard perisarc. Also *Tubulariæ*. See cut under *Tubularia*.

**tubularity** (tū'bū-lār'i-ti, *n.*) [*< tubular + -ity.*] The quality of a tubular sound. See *tubular*, 3.

**tubularly** (tū'bū-lār-li, *adv.*) In the form of a tube.

Cells, either expanded or *tubularly* or vesicularly constricted.

*H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ*, p. 182.

**tubulate** (tū'bū-lāt, *a.*) [*= F. tubulé = Pg. tubulado, < L. tubulatus, formed like a pipe, < tubulus, a small pipe, a tube: see tubule.*] Formed like a tube; tubulated.

**tubulate** (tū'bū-lāt, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubulated*, ppr. *tubulating*. [*< tubulate, a.*] To form into a tube; also, to furnish with a tube. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XV. xxv. 2.

A *tubulated* glass shade with a metal base.

*Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics*, § 763.

**Tubulated retort**, a retort having a small tube, furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb that substances can be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated receiver*.

**tubulation** (tū'bū-lā'shūn, *n.*) [*< tubulate + -ion.*] The formation of a tube or tubule; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubes.

**tubulature** (tū'bū-lā-tūr, *n.*) [*< tubulate + -ure.*] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

**tubule** (tū'būl, *n.*) [*= F. tubule = It. tubolo, < L. tubulus, a small pipe, a water-pipe, < tubus, a pipe, tube: see tube.*] A small tube or pipe: as, the uniriferous or seminiferous *tubules*. See *tubulus*, and cut under *Malpighian*.

**tubuli**, *n.* Plural of *tubulus*.

**tubulibranch** (tū'bū-li-brang, *a. and n.*) [*< L. tubulus, a tube, + branchiæ, gills.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubulibranchiata*; tubulibranchian; tubulibranchiate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulibranchiata*.

**tubulibranchian** (tū'bū-li-brang'ki-an, *a. and n.*) [*As Tubulibranchi(ata) + -an.*] Same as *tubulibranch*.

**Tubulibranchiata** (tū'bū-li-brang'ki-ā'tā, *n. pl.*) [*NL., neut. pl. of tubulibranchiatus: see tubulibranchiate.*] In Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of gastropods, having a more or less irregularly tubular shell, and consisting of 3 genera—*Vermetus*, *Magilus*, and *Siliquaria*: an artificial group. See cuts under the generic names.

**tubulibranchiate** (tū'bū-li-brang'ki-āt, *a. and n.*) [*< NL. tubulibranchiatus, < L. tubulus, tube, + branchiæ, gills.*] Same as *tubulibranch*.

**Tubulicolæ** (tū'bū-lik'ō-lē, *n. pl.*) [*NL., pl. of \*tubulicola: see tubulicole.*] In Cuvier's classification, an order of polyps, including the tubularians.

**tubulicole** (tū'bū-li-kōl, *a. and n.*) [*< NL. \*tubulicola, inhabiting a tube, < L. tubulus, a tube, + colere, dwell, inhabit. Cf. tubicole.*] 1. *a.* Inhabiting a tubule, as a polyp; belonging to the *Tubulicolæ*.

II. *n.* A polyp of the group *Tubulicolæ*.

**Tubulidentata** (tū'bū-li-den-tā'tā, *n. pl.*) [*NL., neut. pl. of \*tubulidentatus: see tubulidentate.*] One of the groups of the *Entomophaga*, or insectivorous *Edentata*, represented by the aardvark, or Cape ant-eater of South Africa.

**Orycteropus capensis**. They furnish the only instance known among mammals of truly compound teeth, these organs being composed of bundles of parallel upright denticles, so that their substance is traversed by a number of parallel vertical canals. See also cut under *aardvark*.

**tubulidentate** (tū'bū-li-den-tāt, *a.*) [*< NL. \*tubulidentatus, < L. tubulus, a tube, + dentatus, toothed: see dentate.*] Having compound teeth composed of tubular bundles of denticles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata*.

**Tubulifera** (tū'bū-lif'ē-rā, *n. pl.*) [*NL. (Latreille, 1807), neut. pl. of \*tubulifer: see tubu-*

*liferous.*] 1. In Latreille's system, the second tribe of hymenopterous insects, including the families *Proctotrupi* and *Chrysidides*, by MacLeay and Westwood restricted to the family *Chrysididae*: opposed to *Sceniphi*.—2. A stirps of the order *Thysanoptera*, including the genus *Phlaothrips*. *Holaday*, 1836.

**tubuliferous** (tū'bū-lif'ē-rus, *a.*) [*< NL. \*tubulifer, < L. tubulus, tube, + ferre = E. bear.*] In *entom.*, having a tube-like ovipositor (see *tubulus*, 2); of or pertaining to the family *Chrysididae* or suborder *Tubulifera*.

**Tubulifloræ** (tū'bū-li-flō'rē, *n. pl.*) [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), fem. pl. of \*tubuliflorus: see tubuliflorous.*] A suborder of composite plants, including 11 tribes, or all of the order except the *Mutisiaceæ* and *Cichoriaceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads with all the perfect flowers tubular. Many genera possess ray-flowers, which are either pistillate or neutral. The types of tribes include the genera *Veronica*, *Eupatorium*, *Aster*, *Lesula*, *Heli-anthus*, *Helianthus*, *Antennaria*, *Senecio*, *Coleandra*, *Artemisia*, and *Cynara*. The composite genera having all the flowers ligulate were formerly classed in the suborder *Ligulifloræ*.

**tubuliflorous** (tū'bū-li-flō'rūs, *a.*) [*< NL. \*tubuliflorus, < L. tubulus, tube, + flos (flor-), flower.*] In *bot.*, having the flowers of a head (in *Compositæ*) all with tubular corollas; of or pertaining to the *Tubulifloræ*.

**tubuliform** (tū'bū-li-fōrm, *a.*) [*< L. tubulus, tube, + forma, form.*] Having the form of a small tube or tubule; tubular. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 381.

**Tubulipora** (tū'bū-lip'ō-rā, *n.*) [*NL. (Lamarck), < L. tubulus, a tube, + porus, pore.*] The typical genus of *Tubuliporidae*, containing such species as *T. serpens*.

**tubulipore** (tū'bū-li-pōr, *n.*) [*< NL. Tubulipora.*] A polyzoan of the family *Tubuliporidae*.

**Tubuliporidae** (tū'bū-li-pōr'i-dē, *n. pl.*) [*NL. (Johnston, 1838), < Tubulipora + -idae.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Tubulipora*, and characterized by the tubular calcareous cycles.

**tubuliporoid** (tū'bū-li-pō'roid, *a.*) [*< tubulipore + -oid.*] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the *Tubuliporidae*.

**Tubulosa** (tū'bū-lō'sā, *n. pl.*) [*NL., neut. pl. of \*tubulosus, tubulose: see tubulose, tubulous.*] A group of Paleozoic corals of doubtful character, named by Edwards and Haine for such forms as *Antopora* and *Pyrgia*. They have compound or simple corallum (in the former case the corallites united by branches and creeping conenchyme), tubular or pyriform theca, rudimentary septa, and no tabulae.

**tubulose** (tū'bū-lōs, *a.*) [*< NL. \*tubulosus: see tubulous.*] Tubular or tubuliform; fistulous. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa*. (b) In *entom.*, noting the lingua or tongue when it is very long, tubular, and capable of inflation, but without any terminal orifice, so that liquids cannot be sucked through it, as in the bees. (c) In *bot.*, tubular.

**tubulous** (tū'bū-lūs, *a.*) [*< F. tubuleux = Pg. tubuloso = It. tuboloso, < NL. \*tubulosus, tubular, < L. tubulus, tube: see tubule.*] Tubulose; tubular. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 160.

**tubulure** (tū'bū-lūr, *n.*) [*< F. tubulure; as tubule + -ure.*] In *chem.*, a short open tube at the top of a retort, or in a receiver or bell-jar.

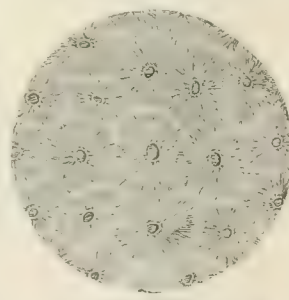
**tubulus** (tū'bū-lūs, *n.*; pl. *tubuli* (-ī)) [*NL., < L. tubulus, tube: see tubule.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a tubule: chiefly in the plural: as, *tubuli lactiferi*, the milk-ducts; *tubuli uriniferi*, the urinary tubules.—2. In *entom.*, a prolongation of the abdomen, consisting of several rings which can be retracted one into another like a pocket-telescope, serving as an ovipositor. It is found in the females of many flies and of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididae*. See *Tubulifera*, 1.—3. In *bot.*, in *Hymenomyces*, a tube on the surface of the pileus which is lined with the hymenium; in *Pyrenomyces*, same as *neck* (see *pore*, 2, 3); in *Diatomaceæ*, same as *cornu*, 2 (b).—**Tubuli lactiferi.** See def. 1, and *galactophorous ducts*, under *duct*.—**Tubuli of Ferrein.** The tubules composing the pyramid of Ferrein. Also called *tubes of Ferrein*.—**Tubuli recti**, short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the rete testis.

**Tuburcinia** (tū-bēr-sin'i-ā, *n.*) [*NL., < L. tuburcinari, eat greedily, devour.*] A genus of molds. *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab*.

**tubus** (tū'būs, *n.*; pl. *tubi* (-ī)) [*NL., < L. tubus, a pipe, tube: see tuba.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a tube. [Little used.]—2. In *entom.*, the mentum, or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxillæ a tube leading to the epipharynx.—**Tubus Astronomicus**, a constellation: same as *Telescopium*.—**Tubus vertebralis, tubus medullaris**, the spinal canal; the hollow of the spinal column, containing the spinal cord.



Tubularian Polyp, *Tubularia indivisa*.  
1, group of polypites, half natural size; 2, single hydranth, enlarged 1.5, a, mouth, surrounded by tentacles; c, ovaries.



Tubulidentate.  
Part of Tooth of Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*), in cross section, highly magnified.







tucked in. It was also sometimes a narrow ruffle. In its latest form the tucker is a kerchief or other piece of thin material covering the shoulders and neck loosely above the edge of the bodice, often merely a frill or fold in the neck of a high waist. Compare *modesty-piece*.

There is a certain female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom.

Brown dresses, made high, and surrounded by a narrow *tucker* about the throat.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

3. Food: same as *tuck*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Slang. Australia.]

Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and *tucker* for ten men? . . . I expect they would like their *tucker* now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes.

Chambers's Journal, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, (May 17, 1890.)

Hence—4. Work by which a miner is hardly able to make a living. [Slang. Australia.]

**tucker<sup>3</sup>** (tuk'ér), *v.* [*tucker<sup>3</sup>*, *v.*] A state of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a mighty *tucker*. [New Eng.]

Hard work is good an' wholesome, past all doubt; But 'taint so ef the mind gits *tuckered* out.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

She's tired to death—quite *tuckered*, you know.

W. D. Howells, Lady of the Aroostook, xxii.

**tucker<sup>3</sup>** (tuk'ér), *n.* [*tucker<sup>3</sup>*, *v.*] A state of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a mighty *tucker*. [New Eng.]

**Tucker circle.** See *circle*.

**tucker-in** (tuk'ér-in'), *n.* A chambermaid. *Hal-tirell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tucket<sup>1</sup>** (tuk'et), *n.* [*It. toccata*, prelude to a piece of music, < *toccata*, a touching, touch, < *toccare*, touch: see *touch*. Cf. *tuck<sup>3</sup>*.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. The term may originally have been used of a drum-signal.

Let the trumpets sound  
The *tucket* sonance and the note to mount.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

A *tucket* sounds. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

**tucket<sup>2</sup>** (tuk'et), *n.* [*It. tocchetto*, a ragout of fish or flesh, < *tocco*, bit, morsel, appar. not connected with *LL. tucetum, tucetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucet*.] A steak; a collop.

**tucket<sup>3</sup>** (tuk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ear of maize in the green and milky stage of growth. Also used attributively: as, *tucket* corn. [Local, U. S.]

He had made, during the day, frequent deposits of green corn, of the diminutive species called *tucket*.

J. T. Frothingham, Coupon Bonds, p. 253.

**tuck-folder** (tuk'fôl'dér), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds a tuck ready for the machine to sew. It consists of a gage for the interval between the tucks, and a kind of mold or form in passing through which the stuff is folded in tucks.

**tuck-in** (tuk'in), *n.* Same as *tuck-out*. [Slang.]

They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat. *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**tucking-gage** (tuk'ing-gāj), *n.* A creaser.

**tucking-girdle** (tuk'ing-gér'dl), *n.* A girdle by means of which the skirt was tucked up for work or for running.

*Tuckyng kyrdell* (read *gyrdell*)—saincture a ecourser. *Palsgrave*, p. 283.

**tucking-mill** (tuk'ing-mil), *n.* A fulling-mill.

**tuck-joint** (tuk'joint), *a.* Jointed so as to give the appearance of tucks: said of pointing in masonry. See *pointing*.

**tucklers** (tuk'lérz), *n. pl.* [Prob. ult. < *tuck<sup>1</sup>*, draw.] Short chains by which men were formerly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

**tuck-marker** (tuk'mär'kér), *n.* A tuck-creaser.

**tuck-net** (tuk'net), *n.* A small net used to take fish from a larger one.

**tuck-out** (tuk'out), *n.* A full meal, especially of dainties; a treat. Also *tuck-in*. [Slang.]

His father . . . gave him two guineas publicly, most of which he spent in a general *tuck-out* for the school.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

"What a *tuck-out* I had!" said Sandy, after a very bountiful and well-cooked dinner had been disposed of by the party.

St. Nicholas, XVIII. 125.

**tuck-seine** (tuk'sân), *n.* A small fishing-seine used in tucking. It is from seventy to eighty fathoms long, eight fathoms at the wings, and ten fathoms in the middle or bunt. See *tuck<sup>1</sup>*, *v. t.*, 6.

**tuck-shop** (tuk'shop), *n.* A shop where tuck or food, particularly sweet stuff, pastry, etc., is sold. [Slang.]

Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our school-house *tuck-shop*—she bakes such stunning muffins.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

**tuck-stick** (tuk'stik), *n.* A sword-cane or dagger-cane.

**tucum** (tô'kum), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare*. It is of great importance to the Indians, who make cordage, bowstrings, fishing-nets, etc., from the fine durable fiber consisting of the epidermis of its unexpanded leaves. Hammocks, hats, fans, etc., are also fabricated of this thread. The pulp of the fruit yields an oil useful in many ways. Its products are known as *tucum-fiber* or *tucum-oil* and *tucum-oil*. *Tucum* appears to be a form of this name.

**tucuma** (tô'kô-mâ), *n.* [Braz.] A palm, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, allied to the *tucum*, affording a less-used fiber and a fruit prized by the natives. Another related species, *A. tucumoides*, bears the same name.

**tucu-tucu** (tô'kô-tô'kô), *n.* [Braz.] A small rodent of South America, *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, belonging to the family *Octodontidae*. It is of nocturnal habits, lives underground, forms extensive burrows, and is about as large as the common rat, with fur like that of a squirrel. Also *tucu-tucu*, *tuko-tuko*. See cut under *Ctenomys*.

**-tude**. [*F. -tude* = *Sp. Pg. -tud* = *It. -tudine*, < *L. -tudo* (-*tudin-*), a formative of abstract fem. nouns from adjectives, as *amplitudo*, largeness, < *amplus*, large.] A suffix of many nouns of Latin origin, as *amplitude*, *latitude*, *aptitude*, *attitude*, *lassitude*, *rectitude*, *virgitude*, etc.

**Tudor** (tû'dor), *a.* [*W. Tewdyr*, an accom. form of *LL. Theodorus*, < *Gr. Θεόδωρος*, a man's name (> *E. Theodora*), < *θεός*, god, + *δωρον*, a gift.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VII.; the last, Elizabeth.—2. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture: as, a *Tudor* window or arch.

A *Tudor*-chimneyed bulk  
Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers.  
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

**Tudor rose.** (a) The conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by King Henry VII., and occurring in



Tudor Rose.—From gate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

decorative art of his and succeeding reigns. (b) In her. See *rose*.—**Tudor style**, in arch., a name frequently given to the latest English medieval style. It was the last phase of the Perpendicular, and is sometimes called *Flourish Gothic*. The period of this style begins in 1485, and is com-

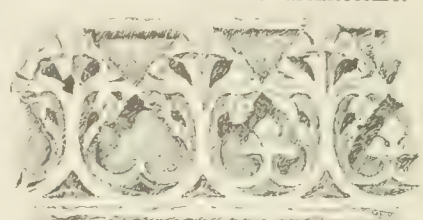


Tudor Architecture.—Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1538.

monly extended to the end of the Elizabethan epoch in 1603. The style resulted from the influence exercised upon the Perpendicular by the Renaissance styles of the

Continent. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, debased and inorganic carved decoration, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.

**Tudor-flower** (tû'dor-flou'ér), *n.* A trefoil ornament much used in Tudor architecture. It



Tudor-flower.—From a cast in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, etc. **tue<sup>1</sup>** (tû, v.; pret. and pp. *tued*, ppr. *tuing*. See *tear*).

**tue<sup>2</sup>**, **tui** (tô'e, -i), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand parson-bird or pos-bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*. See cut under *parson-bird*.

**Tuedian** (twê'di-an), *a.* [*ML. Tueda* (< *E. Tweed*) + *-ian*.] Of or belonging to the river Tweed in Scotland, or the vicinity of that stream; specifically, in *geol.*, the name applied by G. Tate to distinguish the lowest beds of the Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland and the Tweed valley.

**tuefall** (tû'fâl), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *tofall*.

**tue-iron** (tû'î'ern), *n.* [Said to be a corruption (simulating *iron*) of *twyer*, *twyere*.] 1. Same as *twyer*.—2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmiths' tongs.

**tuel<sup>1</sup>** (tû'el), *n.* An old spelling of *tewel*.

**Tues.** An abbreviation of *Tuesday*.

**Tuesday** (tûz'dā), *n.* [*ME. Tewisday, Tives day* (cf. *Tisdai*, *Tisdai*, < *Icel. Tisdagr*), < *AS. Tives dæg* (= *OHG. Ziestac, MHG. Ziestac, Ziestag, Zistac, Zistag* = *Icel. Tjysdag* = *Sw. Tisdag* = *Dan. Tirsdag*): *Tives*, gen. of *Tiw* (not found except in the name of the day) = *OHG. Zio* = *Icel. Týr* = *Gr. Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός* for *\*Διός*) = *OL. Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, used with nom. *Juppiter*) = *Skt. dyu* (gen. *divas*); orig. the sky, heaven, day, then personified as a god, and in *Gr. myth.* the chief god, and so in Teutonic thought the god of war. See *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *Zeus*, *deity*.] The third day of the week. See *week*.

In the time that kynge Leodogan hadde somowned so his peple, it be-fell on a *Tewisday*, at euen, in the entreynge of May.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

He swore a thing to me on Monday night which he swore on *Tuesday* morning.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 170.

**Fastens Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. [Scotch.]—**Pancake Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. See *pancake*.—**Shrove Tuesday**. See *shrove*.

**tufa** (tô'fâ), *n.* [*It. tufa*, calcareous rock, *tufa*: see *tuff<sup>3</sup>*.] A rock having a rough or cellular texture, sometimes a fragmental volcanic material, and sometimes a calcareous deposit from springs. The word *tufa* is rarely used by English geologists except with the epithet *calcareous*, when it has the same meaning as the *tophus* of Virgil and Pliny, or the *travertino* of the modern Italians. See *travertine* and *tuff<sup>3</sup>*.

Calcareous *tufa*, travertine, pisolite, osteocolla, &c., are deposits formed by the chemical precipitation of carbonate of lime from waters holding bicarbonate of lime in solution.

Rutley, Study of Rocks, xiv.

**tufaceous** (tô-fâ'shius), *a.* [*It. tufaceo*, < *L. tofaceus, tofacius*, < *tofus*, sandstone: see *tuff<sup>3</sup>*, *tufa*, *toph*.] Made up of *tufa*, or resembling it in a greater or less degree.

**tuff<sup>1</sup>** (tuf), *n.* [*ME. \*tuffe* (cf. *tuft*), < *OF. tuffe*, *F. touffe*, aggregation or bunch of trees, flowers, feathers, etc., prob. < *OHG. zopf*, *MHG. G. zopf*, *top*, *tuft*, = *LG. topp* = *D. top* = *E. top*: see *top<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *OF. top* (= *Sp. tope* = *It. toppo*), *F. dim. toupet* (> *E. toupet, toupee*), *tuft*, crest, bunch of hair; from the *LG.* forms of the same word. Hence *tuff<sup>2</sup>*, *q. v.*] Same as *tuff<sup>2</sup>*. *Hall-well*.

**tuff<sup>2</sup>** (tuf), *a.* An old spelling of *tough*.

**tuff<sup>3</sup>** (tuf), *n.* [*F. tuf*, formerly also *tuffe*, soft stone, < *It. tufo*, soft stone, *tufa*, *tufa*, < *L. tophus, tofus*, a soft sandy stone. Cf. *toph*, *tufa*.] A volcanic fragmental rock, varying from coarse deposits made of materials resembling fine gravel in size to those which are like the finest sand. Corsi defines *tufo* as being similar in composition to *peperino*, but bearing the marks of having been transported by and deposited from water. The *tophus* of Vitruvius and Columella was of volcanic origin; that of Virgil and Pliny was calcareous. The *tufo* of the Italians, at the present time, is volcanic, and is the same rock which was designated by the Romans as *lapis ruber*; it closely resembles *peperino* (the *lapis Albanus* of the Romans), and







**tug-hook** (tug'hük), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hook on the hame to which the trace is attached. *E. H. Knight.*

**tug-iron** (tug'í-ern), *n.* The hook on the shaft of a wagon to which the traces are attached.

**tugman** (tug'man), *n.*; pl. *tugmen* (-men). One who is employed on board a steam-tug. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. ix. 5.

**tugmutton** (tug'mut n), *n.* 1. Same as *mutton-monger*. *John Taylor*. [Slang.]—2. A great glutton. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An American wood resembling box, formerly imported into England for making fairs. *Campin*, Hand-Turning, p. 259.

**tug-slide** (tug'slid), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic frame serving instead of a buckle to adjust the length of a tug. *E. H. Knight.*

**tug-spring** (tug'spring), *n.* In *saddlery*, a frame containing a spring to which the tug is fastened. It serves to diminish the jerking strain on a horse in starting and stopping. *E. H. Knight.*

**tul**, *n.* See *tue*<sup>2</sup>.

**tuille** (twel), *n.* [*< OF. tuille, tuille, < L. tegula, tile: see tile*<sup>1</sup>.] In *armor*, a plate of steel hanging below the tassets, or forming the lowermost division of the tassets. Sometimes two tuilles were worn on each side—a large one in front, and a smaller one on the hip. Also *toille*.—**Large tuille**, the tuille as distinguished from the *tuillette*.

**tuillette** (twé-let'), *n.* [*OF., dim. of tuille.*] In *armor*, a smaller form of the tuille, used especially to protect the hip when the larger tuille covered the front of the thigh, the tuille and tuillette hanging side by side from the tasset.

**tuilie, tuizie** (töl'yí), *n.* Same as *toolie*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi. [Scotch.]

**tuisim** (tú'izm), *n.* [*< L. tu, thou, + -ism.*] The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person.

**tuition** (tú-ish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuicyon*; *< OF. tuition, tuicion = Sp. tuicion, < L. tuitio(n)-, guard, protection, defense, < tueri, pp. tuitus, watch, guard, see, observe. Cf. intuition, tutor.*] 1. Guard; keeping; protection; guardianship.

The . . . *tuticyon* of your seid realm of Fraunche. *Paston Letters*, I. 103.

As I can, I shall commend you unto the *tuition* of our Shepherd (Christ).

*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1883), II. 127.

2. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

The Prince had been a student in Queen's College in Oxford, under the *Tuition* of his Uncle Henry Beaumont, Chancellor of that University. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

Who, if their sons some slight *tuition* share,  
Deem it of no great moment whose, or where.  
*Comper*, Triclinium, I. 783.

4. The fee for instruction.

The *tuition* is usually low. *The Century*, XXXIX. 474.  
= *Syn.* 3. *Tuition* differs from the words compared under *instruction* chiefly in being a rather formal and business-like word; as, the charge for *tuition* is \$100; it represents the act or series of acts, but not the art.

**tuitional** (tú-ish'on-ál), *a.* [*< tuition + -al.*] Same as *tutionary*. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 482.

**tutionary** (tú-ish'on-á-ri), *a.* [*< tuition + -ary.*] Of or pertaining to tuition. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 93.

**tult**, *prep. and conj.* An old form of *till*<sup>2</sup>.

There they thought *tul* a [to have] had their prey.  
*Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

**tula** (tö'lä), *n.* [Mex. (?)]. Same as *istle*.

**tulasi** (tö'lä-sí), *n.* [Telugu.] Same as *tools*.

**tula-work** (tö'lä-wérk), *n.* Niello; niello-work; a kind of decorative work somewhat similar to enameling, done chiefly on silver. Niello-work has been long known, and is described by Pliny, by whom its invention is attributed to the Egyptians. It differs from enamel in that this latter is a vitreous compound, while niello is a combination of sulphur with silver, copper, and lead, the relative proportion of the ingredients, as given by different authors, varying greatly. The composition of niello, according to Pliny, is a compound of silver with one of copper, and no lead. All the more modern recipes demand less silver and some lead, the quantity of the precious metal diminishing from century to century. Benvenuto Cellini gives one sixth silver, one third copper, and one half lead as the composition of niello. The above has reference to the metallic ingredients of this article; in its manufacture sulphur is generally added in excess, that which is not taken up by the metals being volatilized in the process, which is performed in a crucible, a little sal ammoniac being used as a flux. Niello-work has been done in Russia for many years, and especially at Tula, which is the best-known locality for this branch of decorative art, although it is said that more artistic specimens are turned out at other places in that country. Niello is called in Russia "black silver." See *niello*.

**tulchan, tulchin** (tül'chan, -chin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk:

used formerly in Scotland.—**Tulchan bishops**, a name derisively applied to the persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had appropriated them. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv. [Scotch.]

**tule** (tö'le), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A bulrush or club-

rush of either of two species which in California and adjacent regions occupy large areas of overflowed bottom-land and marsh. One of these is the common bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, which there, in the variety *occidentalis*, becomes sometimes 8 or 10 feet high and an inch or more thick at the base. The other species is the very similar *S. Tatora*, found eastward to Louisiana, and also in South America. See *Scirpus* (with cut).

**tule-wren** (tö'le-ren), *n.* A kind of marsh-wren, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatoedyes palustris*, var. *paludicola*, which abounds in the tule-marshes of California.

**tulip** (tú'lip), *n.* [Formerly also *tulipe, tulipie*, also *tulpa*; = MD. *tulpe*, D. *tulp* = G. *tulpe* = Ir. *tulp*, < OF. *tulipe, tulippe*, F. *tulipe* = OSP. *tulipa* = Pg. *tulipa* = It. *tulipa* (NL. *tulipa*); also MD. *tulpaan* = Dan. *tulipan* = Sw. *tulpan*, < OF. *tulipan* = Sp. *tulipan* = It. *tulipano*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban: a particular use of OF. *\*tulipan, tulipant, tulipant*, etc.] > E. *tulipant*, etc., NL. *tulipa*, etc., a turban: see *turban*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Tulipa*, of which several species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, blooming in spring. The common garden tulips are derived chiefly from *T. Gesneriana*, a native of central and southern Europe and adjacent parts of Asia, having shining scarlet flowers with purple-black spots at the base of the divisions, or a partly yellow claw. Varieties of this species have been developed with great care, especially in the Netherlands, the seat at one time of a "tulipomania." The catalogue of a Haarlem florist of recent date offered 1,800 varieties. They are divided into four classes: namely, "breeders" or "self-flowers," with the natural plain color; "bizarres," having a clear yellow ground with red, brownish, maroon, or purple markings; "bybliemens," with a white background marked prevailingly with red or shades of purple; and "roses," with white background variegated with shades of rose-color, deep-red, or scarlet. It is said that when a self-tulip once "breaks," the new variety remains always the same. Another long-cultivated tulip is the Duc Van Thol, *T. suaveolens*, with fragrant scarlet, yellow, or variegated flowers, early, and especially suited for pot-culture and forcing. *T. præcox*, having scarlet flowers with large black-purple spots surrounded with yellow near the base, also affords varieties. Less conspicuous or less known species are *T. Oculus-solis*, the sun's-eye tulip, with a brilliant scarlet perianth, having black spots at the base of the segments; *T. australis* (*T. Obscurus*), with bright-yellow flowers smaller than the common kinds; *T. Clusiana*, low and delicate, having the three inner divisions pure white, the three outer stained with pink; *T. pulchella*, type of a group of very pretty dwarf species; and *T. Greigi*, the Turkistan tulip, one of the most showy and desirable of all known tulips, bearing goblet-shaped flowers, commonly of a vivid orange-scarlet hue, also purple or yellow, from 4 to 6 inches broad when fully expanded.

2. In *ordnance*, a bell-shaped outward swell of the muzzle of a gun, as a rule abandoned in modern ordnance.

The armament of the Collingwood consists of four 45-ton steel breech-loading guns, 27 ft. 4 in. long, and gradually tapering from a diameter of 4 ft. 7 in. at the breech to 17 in. near the muzzle, which possesses what artillerists call a *tulip* or "swell."

*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 314.

**African tulip**, a plant of the genus *Hemantthus*.—**Butterfly-tulip**, the mariposa-lily or pretty-grass, *Calochortus* of California.—**Cape tulip**. (a) See *Hemantthus*. (b) A lilaceous plant, *Ewanthea colonnellaris* (*Tulipa Breyneana*) of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Checkered tulip, drooping tulip**. See *wild tulip* (a), below.—**Duc Van Thol tulip**. See def. 1.—**Parrot-tulip**, varieties of *T. acuminata* (*T. Turcica*), of a dwarf habit, with the petals curved and fantastically fringed, variegated, partly green, the form and color suggesting the name; also, a variety of the common tulip: the former sometimes distinguished as *Florentine parrot-tulip*.—**Sun's-eye tulip**. See def. 1.—**Turkestan tulip**. See def. 1.—**Van Thol tulip**. Short for *Duc Van Thol tulip*. See above.—**Wild tulip**. (a) In England, *Tulipa sylvestris*, the only native species; also, provincially, the guinea-hen plant, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, similarly called *checkered* and *drooping tulip*. (b) In California, same as *butterfly-tulip*: see above.

**Tulipa** (tú'li-pä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Lobel, 1576): see *tulip*.] 1. A genus of lilaceous plants, the tulips, type of the tribe *Tulipæ*. It is characterized by flowers which are usually erect, bell-shaped, and marked by spots near the base, but without nectar-bearing glands; and by oblong, linear, erect, basixed anthers. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe and Asia, extending from England to Japan, and southward into northern Africa. They are bulbous plants, with a simple stem bearing few leaves, linear or broader, and a handsome solitary flower, rarely two or three. See *tulip*.

2. [*l. c.*] A tulip.

**tulipant**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

**Tulipæ** (tú'lip-é-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Tulipa* + *-æ*.] A tribe of lilaceous plants, characterized by solitary or loosely racemoid flowers, and a leaf-bearing stem produced from a coated or scaly bulb. It includes over 200 species

belonging to 7 genera, of which *Tulipa* is the type. They are natives of north temperate regions, usually producing large and handsome flowers. The tribe includes the lily, crown-imperial, tulip, dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, and mariposa-lily. The genera *Lilium*, *Erythronium*, and *Lloydia* are partly American, and *Calochortus* wholly so; for the others, see *Fritillaria*, *Gagea*, and *Tulipa*.

**tulip-ear** (tú'lip-ér), *n.* An upright or prick-ear in dogs. *Shaw*.

**tulip-eared** (tú'lip-é-árd), *a.* Prick-eared, as a dog.

**tulipiet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tulip*.

**tulipist** (tú'lip-ist), *n.* [*< tulip + -ist.*] A cultivator of tulips. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, Ep. Ded.

**tulipomania** (tú'li-pô-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *tulipomanie* (Ménage); as E. *tulip* + Gr. *mania*, madness: see *mania*.] The D. term is *tulpenhandel*, tulip-trade.] A craze for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips; specifically, that which arose in the Netherlands about the year 1634, seized on all classes like an epidemic, and led to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in various towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of *Semper Augustus* was sold for 13,000 florins. After several years the government found it necessary to interfere.

**tulipomaniac** (tú'li-pô-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*< tulipomania + -ac.*] One who is affected with tulipomania. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 66.

**tulip-poplar** (tú'lip-pop'lär), *n.* Same as *tulip-tree*.

**tulip-root** (tú'lip-röt), *n.* A disease of oats, caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidae*, *Tylenchus decastatrix*, which causes the base of the stem to swell until it somewhat resembles a tulip-bulb.

**tulip-shell** (tú'lip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Fasciolaridae*; specifically, *Fasciolaria tulipa*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

**tulip-tree** (tú'lip-tré), *n.* A tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, found in North America, where, among deciduous trees, it is surpassed in size only by the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). A tree believed to be identical with it is found in China. The wood is soft, fine, and straight-grained, and is easily worked; it is used in construction and for inside finish, cabinet-work, pumps, woodenware, etc. The bark, especially of the root, is acrid and bitter, and is used domestically as a stimulant tonic. The tulip-tree is quite hardy, and is a much-admired shade and ornamental tree. Its timber, or the tree itself, is known as *whitewood*, though the wood turns yellowish on exposure, and as *poplar*, *tulip-poplar*, or *yellow poplar*. An old name, *saddletree* or *saddle-leaf*, refers to the form of the leaf; another, *canoe-wood*, to the use in which it was found among the Indians. The present name (the best of the common names) has reference to the flowers, which in form and size resemble a large tulip, the petals greenish-yellow marked with orange. See *Liriodendron* (with cut).

The large *tulip tree*, which we call a poplar.  
*Beverly*, Hist. Virginia, iv. § 18.

**Chinese tulip-tree**. (a) The North American tree defined above. (b) *Michelia* (*Magnolia*) *fuscata*.—**Laurel-leaved tulip-tree**, the magnolia, especially *Magnolia grandiflora* (*M. fastida*).—**Queensland tulip-tree**. See *Stenocarpus*.—**Tulip-tree of the West Indies**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a tree of the size of the horse-chestnut, with large flowers, which are pale primrose-color in the morning, and become orange and deep-red as the day advances.

**tulip-wood** (tú'lip-wüd), *n.* 1. The wood of the tulip-tree.—2. One of several other woods, so called from their color and markings. (a) A choice rose-colored and striped wood imported into Europe from Brazil, the product of *Physocalymma floribundum*. It is used for inlaying costly furniture, in turnery, etc. (b) See *Harpullia*. (c) See *Oreania*.

**tulkt**, *n.* [ME., also *tulk*, < Icel. *tülkr*, an interpreter, spokesman, broker, = Dan. Sw. *tolk* = MD. *tolch*, D. *tolk* = MLG. *tolk*, *tollik*, an interpreter, prob. (the D. and LG. through the Scand.) < Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter. See *talk*<sup>1</sup>.] A man.

Telagonius full title at a *tulke* asket

Who the freike was in faith that fraynt his nome.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13925.

**tulkt**, *v. t.* [ME. *tulken*, < Icel. *tülka* = Sw. *tülka* = Dan. *tolke* = MD. *tolchen*, D. *tolken* = MLG. *LG. tolken*, interpret, translate; from the noun: see *tulk*, *n.*] To speak to; address.

The Tebies *tulkt* us with tene. *King Alexander*, p. 83.

**tult**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *tult*<sup>3</sup>.

With empty hand men may none haukes *tulle*.  
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, I. 214.

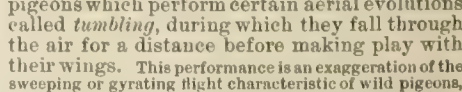
**tulle** (töl), *n.* [So called from *Tulle*, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.] A fine and thin silk net, originally made with bobbins (compare *bobbin-net*), but now woven by machinery. It is used for women's veils and in dressmaking; it is sometimes ornamented with dots like those of blonde lace, but is more commonly plain.—**Tulle embroidery**, needlework done with floss-silk or similar material on a background of tulle.



Bridge loans which  
are repaid in a short way  
are repaid in 2-11

A tumble of heels over head, a feat performed by beggar-boys on the roads.

their wings. This performance is an exaggeration of the sweeping or gyrating flight characteristic of wild pigeons, and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forehead and very short beak.



and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forehead and very short beak.



They are classed in two series, those bred to flight and those bred to color. The former are the ordinary or flying tumblers, most noted for their performances in mid air; some are even trained to tumble in a room. Some tumblers, known as *Oriental rollers*, are noted for leaving the flock individually and rising to execute the movement. Tumblers bred to color without special reference to their flight are of many strains, known by color-names, *black, red, or yellow mottle, red or yellow agate, almond splash, etc.*

4. A kind of greyhound formerly used in coursing rabbits: so called in allusion to his characteristic motions and springs.

I have seen  
A nimble tumbler on a burrow'd green  
Bend clean awry his course, yet give a checke  
And throw himself upon a rabbit's necke.  
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 4.

5. A porpoise. [Scotch.]

Delphinus Phocæna, . . . Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler*. Mereswine.

Dr. Walker, *Essays on Nat. Hist.*, p. 582. (Jamieson.)

6. The aquatic larva of a mosquito, gnat, or other member of the *Culicidae*; a wriggler: so called from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water. [Local, U. S.]—7. A figure or toy representing a fat person, usually a mandarin, sitting with crossed legs. The base of the figure is rounded, so as to rock at a touch.

Her legs tucked up mysteriously under her gown into a round ball, so that her figure resembled in shape the plaster tumblers sold by the Italians.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 570.

8†. One of a band of London reckless profligates in the early part of the eighteenth century.

A third sort [of Mohocks] are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 324.

9. A drinking-glass. (a) One with a rounded or pointed bottom, so that it may not be set down without being emptied and inverted. (b) One without stem or foot, simply cylindrical or conical in form.

She . . . reminds him of days which he must remember, when she had a wine-glass out of poor Pa's tumbler.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xxxviii.

10. A sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt so as to prevent its motion until a key lifts it and sets the bolt at liberty.

11. Same as *tumbling-box*.—12. In a gun-lock, a piece of the nature of a lever, attached to the pivot of the hammer of the lock, and swiveled to the tip of the main-spring, which, when the hammer is released by pulling the trigger, forces the hammer violently forward, causing it to strike and explode the charge. See also cut under *gun-lock*.—13. A form of printing-machine which rocks or tumbles to the impression-surface. [Eng.]—14. *Naut.*, one of the movable pins for the engagement of the cat-head stopper and shank-painter. These pins, moving simultaneously, release the ends of the cat-stopper and shank-painter, thus letting go the anchor.

15. In *weaving*, any one of a set of levers (also called *couplers*) from which in some forms of loom the heddles are suspended.—16. Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

Behind them [the gypsies] followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country [south of Scotland].

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, viii.

tumbler-brush (tum'blér-brush), *n.* A brush made for the special purpose of cleaning the inside of a tumbler or drinking-glass.

tumbler-cart (tum'blér-kärt), *n.* Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

More recently *tumbler carts* with solid wheels, mere slabs of timber, were substituted.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 38.

tumbler-dog (tum'blér-dog), *n.* A catch to hold the hasp of a padlock locked except when it enters the tumbler. *Car-Buider's Dict.*

tumbler-drum (tum'blér-drum), *n.* Same as *tumbling-box*.

The skins are either trodden in it with the feet, or put into a *tumbler-drum*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

tumblerful (tum'blér-fül), *n.* [*< tumbler + ful.*] The quantity of liquid which fills or nearly fills a tumbler: as, to drink a *tumblerful* of water.

tumbler-glass (tum'blér-gläs), *n.* Same as *tumbler*, 9.

tumbler-holder (tum'blér-höl'dér), *n.* A circular frame of metal with a handle, into which

a glass of soda-water, etc., is set, for convenience in drinking.

tumbler-lock (tum'blér-lok), *n.* A lock having a set of disks or latches which must be arranged in some particular way with reference to one another before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under *lock*.

tumbler-punch (tum'blér-punch), *n.* In *gun-smithing*, a small punch with two blades, used, in taking a gun apart, to remove the arbor of the tumbler, etc.

tumbler-stand (tum'blér-stand), *n.* A tray for tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc. Some are fitted with appliances for washing the tumblers. Compare *tumbler-washer*.

tumbler-tank (tum'blér-tangk), *n.* In *plumbing*, a flush-tank in which an oblong tilting receiving vessel pivoted midwise, and having a midwise partition, is fitted and poised in such manner that when water runs into one of the compartments of the vessel a quantity must accumulate before it can tilt and discharge its contents, and in such manner that the tilt brings the opposite compartment into position to be filled. A considerable volume of water is thus suddenly discharged at each tilting of the receiving vessel, although the stream affording the supply may be small.

tumbler-washer (tum'blér-wosh'ér), *n.* A tumbler-stand so contrived as to wash automatically the tumblers placed upon it. A usual form consists of a basin fitted with upright projecting pipes, on which the tumblers are hung bottom up, and from which jets of water escape into the tumblers, used with soda-water fountains, etc.

tumbleweed (tum'bl-wéd), *n.* A branching plant whose top assumes a globular figure and in autumn is detached and rolled over the plains by the wind, scattering its seed. The name is given to several such plants in the western United States. Species so called are *Amarantus albus* (compare *ghost-plant*) and *A. blitoides*, *Psoralea lanceolata* (Dakota and Montana), the bug-seed, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, and the winged pigweed, *Cycloloma platyphyllum*. Also called *rolling-weed*.

The list of plants having the habit of rounding up their stems and branches so as to form a nearly spherical plant body, which at the end of the season breaks away at the root, thus forming a *tumbleweed*, must be increased by adding the winged pigweed. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 929.

tumbling (tum'bling), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *tumble*, *v.*] The act of falling; also, the act of turning somersaults, and the like; specifically, the action of the tumbler pigeon in flight.

tumbling (tum'bling), *a.* [*< ME. towmblynge*; *ppr. of tumble.*] Falling; fleeting; passing; transitory.

Wolthow thanne trusten in the towmblynge fortunes of men?  
Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. meter 3.

tumbling-barrel (tum'bling-bar'el), *n.* See *barrel*.

tumbling-bay (tum'bling-bā), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, that part of a weir in which the surface of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly directed curvilinear form.

tumbling-bob (tum'bling-bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a weighted arm or lever which, when moved to a certain point, reacts and by its weight produces movements in other parts of the machine.

tumbling-box (tum'bling-boks), *n.* A box or cylindrical vessel of wood or iron, pivoted at each end or at two corners, so that it can be made to revolve. Small castings, shot, pens, needles, buttons, and similar objects are placed in the box, with a quantity of loose emery-powder, sand, sawdust, or other abradant, and when the box revolves the abradant and the objects fall or tumble over, rubbing against each other and becoming quickly cleaned or polished. The device is largely used in many manufactories to save labor in cleaning and polishing material of all kinds, and in mixing or dissolving gums, etc. Also called, in various forms, *tumbler* or *cleansing-mill*, *tumble*, *tumbler-drum*, *tumbling-wheel*, *rolling-barrel*, *scouring-barrel*.

tumbling-net (tum'bling-net), *n.* A trammel-net.

tumbling-shaft (tum'bling-shāft), *n.* The cam-shaft used in stamping-mills, threshing-machines, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

tumbling-trough (tum'bling-trôf), *n.* In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the so-called cascade apparatus, a trough or box of pipe-clay constructed on the principle of the tumbler-tank for conveying nitric acid into the leaden chambers.

tumbling-wheel (tum'bling-hwél), *n.* In *mach.*, a variety of the *tumbling-box*, used especially for polishing wooden bobbins, shoe-pegs, etc.

tumby (tum'bli), *a.* [*< tumble + -y.*] Uneven, rough, humpy, or lumpy, as if full of debris which has tumbled upon it; covered with loose rocks, as a sea-bottom or fishing-ground.

tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* [Also *tumbrel*, and formerly *tumbrell*, *tumvell*; *< ME. tomberel, tomerel, tumrel*, *< OF. tumbrell, tumberel, tomberel, tumbreau, tumbereau, tomberau, F. tomberau*, a dump-cart, *< tomber*, fall, *tumble*: see *tumb, tumble*.] 1. A low cart used by farmers for the removal of dung, etc.; a dung-cart. The body of the cart was a separate box, sometimes called a *which* (see *which*), in which the dung or other load was placed, to be dumped by upsetting the box. The name is often given to the carts used to convey the victims of the French Revolution to the guillotine, but contemporary plates represent these as large four-wheeled wagons.

What stinking scavenger (if so he will,  
Though streets be fair) but may right easily fill  
His dungy tumbrel?  
Marston, *Satires*, iv. 13.

Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble hollow and harsh. Six *tumbrils* carry the day's wine to La Guillotine.  
Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, iii. 15.

A yoke of starveling steers, in a *tumbril* cart, the wheels of which were formed from a solid block of wood.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 4.

2. A covered cart with two wheels, which accompanies artillery, for the conveyance of tools, ammunition, etc.—3. A chair fixed on a pair of wheels and having very long shafts, used to punish scolds. On its being wheeled into a pond backward, and suddenly tilted up, the woman was plunged into the water. Compare *cucking-stool* and *ducking-stool*.

In this town [Shepton-Mallet, Whitstone, Somersetshire] was anciently a *tumbrell* or *cucking-stool*, set up . . . in the time of Henry III. for the correction of unquiet women.

J. Collinson, *Hist. Somersetshire* (ed. 1791), III. 460.

4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for holding food for sheep in winter.

tumefacient (tū-mē-fā'shēnt), *a.* Swelling; swollen.

The infant . . . had grown unctuous and *tumefacient* under the kisses and embraces of half the hotel.

Bret Harte, *By Shore and Sedge*, p. 73.

tumefaction (tū-mē-fak'shon), *n.* [*< F. tuméfaction = Sp. tumefacción, < L. tumefacere, pp. tumefactus, swell: see tumefy.*] 1. The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; also, the condition of being tumefied or swollen.—2. That which is tumefied or swollen; a tumid part; a tumor.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, vi.

tumefy (tū-mē-fī), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *tumefied*, *ppr. tumefying*. [*< F. tuméfier, cause to swell, < LL. \*tumeficare, < L. tumefacere, cause to swell, < tumere, swell, + facere, make: see tumid and -fy.*] 1. *trans.* To swell, or cause to swell or be tumid.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought.

De Quincy.

II. *intrans.* To swell; become tumid. tumescence (tū-mes'ens), *n.* [*< tumescen(t) + -ce.*] 1. The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.—2. A swelling, tumid part, or tumor; an intumescence.

tumescence (tū-mes'ens), *a.* [*< L. tumescen(t)-s, ppr. of tumescere, begin to swell or swell up, inceptive of tumere, swell: see tumid.*] 1. Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumor; intumescence.—2. In *bot.*, slightly tumid or swollen.

tumid (tū'mid), *a.* [= *Sp. tūmido = Pg. It. tumido, < L. tumidus, swollen, swelling, < tumere, swell; cf. tumulus, a mound (see tumulus), Gr. τύμβος, a mound (see tomb), Skt. tumra, swelling, standing out, √ tu, swell, increase.*] 1. Swollen; slightly inflated; tumefied; as, a *tumid leg*; *tumid flesh*.—2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,  
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 288.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; inflated: as, a *tumid expression*; a *tumid style*.

A mind no way *tumid*, light, effeminate, confused, or melancholic. *Bacon*, *Political Fables*, v. Expl.

The real poet, who is not driven by failing language or thought into frigid or *tumid* absurdities.

R. W. Church, *Spenser*, ii.

Tumid wing, in *entom.*, a wing in which the membrane of every cell is larger than the cell itself, so that it projects slightly, as in the saw-flies.

tumidity (tū-mid'i-tī), *n.* [*< LL. tumidita(t)-s, a swelling, a tumor, < L. tumidus, swollen: see tumid.*] 1. The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

The swelling diction of Æschylus and Isaiah resembles that of Almanzor and Maximin no more than the *tumidity* of a muscle resembles the *tumidity* of a boil. The former is symptomatic of health and strength, the latter of debility and disease.

Macaulay, *Dryden*.



Tumbler.  
a, body; b, arbor; c, spring; d, pivot;  
e, swivel arm and pinhole; f, tumbler;  
g, screw hole; h, lock nut; i, h, if screw  
notch.



5. In *conch*., a shell of the genus *Dolium* or

**omb.]** A little hillock; a heap; a clump.

**tumour, tumoured.** See **tumor**.  
**tump** *n.* A small mound; a hillock. *W. S. 1880.*  
**tomb** *n.* A little hillock; a heap; a clump.



part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself.  
*Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

My newe hons with the ni. *tunns* of chemeneyis.  
*Bucke Walls* (ed. Fynnis), p. 20.

**Bolt and tun**, in her. See *bolt*.

**tun**<sup>1</sup> (tūn), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *tunned*, ppr. *tunning*. [*< tun*, *n.*] 1. To store in a tun or tuns, as wine or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of any sort for keeping.

Amongst the rest with the apples of Adam; the juice whereof they *tun* up and send into Turkey.  
*Sandys*, *Travales*, p. 175.

2†. To fill as if a tun.

A vale of tears, a vessel *tun'd* with breath,  
By sickness broad'd, to be drawn out by death.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, iii. 8.

3. To mingle with liquor when it is stored, as for the purpose of flavoring it, or making it keep better.

The women of our northern parts do *tun* the herb alehouse into their ale.  
*Herbals* (1579), quoted by Bickerdyke, p. 63.

**tun**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *town*.

**tuna**<sup>1</sup> (tū'nā), *n.* A fish. See *Thynnus*, *Sarda*, *Oreopoma*, and *tunny*.

**tuna**<sup>2</sup> (tū'nā), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia Tuna*, or its fruit. It grows erect, sometimes 20 feet high, is spiny, and is much used for hedges in southern Europe. Its fruit, which is barrel shaped and 2 or 3 inches long, is much eaten, fresh and dried. It is one of the foremost cochineal-plants, and is said to be the only species used for this production in the Canaries.

**tunable** (tū'nā-bl), *a.* [Also *tuneable*; *< tune* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

God ringing the changes on all accidents, and making them *tunable* to His glory.  
*Fuller*, *Holy State*, IV. xiii. 12.

2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, i. 1. 184.

**tunableness** (tū'nā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodiousness. Also *tuneableness*.

The *tunableness* and chiming of verse.

*Swift*, *Advice to a Young Poet*.

**tunably** (tū'nā-bl), *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. Also *tuneably*.

They can sing any thing most *tunably*, Sir, but Psalms.  
*Brome*, *Jovial Crew*, i.

**tun-bellied** (tun'bel-id), *a.* Having a large protuberant belly; pot-bellied; paunchy.

Their great huge rowling *tunbellied* god Raelus.  
*Cartwright*, *Royal Slave* (1651). (*Nares*.)

**tun-belly** (tun'bel-i), *n.* A large protuberant belly.

A double chin and a *tun belly*.  
*Tom Brown*, *Works*, III. 152. (*Darwin*.)

**tun-dish** (tun'dish), *n.* A funnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*.  
*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 2. 182.

**tundra** (tōn'drā), *n.* [Also *toondra*; *< Russ. tundra*, a marshy plain.] In the northern part of Russia (both in Europe and in Asia), one of the nearly level treeless areas which occupy most of that region, and do not differ essentially from the steppes, except that, lying further north, their climate and vegetation are more decidedly arctic than those of the country to the south, with a corresponding increase in the number of small lakes and morasses.

A short distance south of Yefremov Kamen begins the veritable *tundra*, a woodless plain, interrupted by no mountain heights, with small lakes scattered over it, and narrow valleys crossing it, which often make an excursion on the apparently level plain extremely tiresome.  
*Nordenskiöld*, *Voyage of the Vega* (trans.), I. 377.

**tundun** (tun'dun), *n.* A toy: same as *bull-roarer*.  
**tune** (tūn), *n.* [*< ME. tunc*, *< OF. ton*, *F. ton* = *Pr. ton* = *Sp. ton*, *tono* = *It. tuono*, *< L. tonus*, *< Gr. τῶνος*, a tone: see *tone*], of which *tune* is a doublet.] 1. A sound, especially a musical tone.

Leave your betraying smiles,  
And change the *tones* of your enticing tongue  
To penitential prayers.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, iii. 3.

Whose senses in so evil consort their stepdame Nature lays that ravishing delight in them most sweet *times* doth not raise.  
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

2. A well-rounded and pleasing succession of tones; an air; a melody; especially, a brief melodic piece in simple metrical form. The term is often extended to include the harmony with which such a melody is accompanied. Specifically—3. A musical setting of a hymn, usually in four-part harmony, intended for use in public worship; a hymn-tune; chorale.—4. Same as *entracte*. Sometimes called an *act*.

*tune*.—5. Correct intonation in singing or playing on an instrument; capacity for producing tones in correct intonation; the proper construction or adjustment of a musical instrument with reference to such intonation; mutual adaptation of voices or instruments in pitch and temperament.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 166.

A continual Parliament (I thought) would but keep the Common-weal in *tune*, by preserving Laws in their due execution and vigour.  
*Eikon Basilike*, p. 27.

6. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being; as, to be in *tune* (to be in the right disposition, or fit temper or humor).

The poor distressed Lear's i' the town;  
Who sometime, in his better *tune*, remembers  
What we are come about.  
*Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 3. 41.

7. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, of which the organ is said to be situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty is claimed to give the perception of melody or harmony. See *phrenology*.—In *tune*, in correct or properly adjusted intonation; harmonious.—Out of *tune*, in incorrect or improperly adjusted intonation; inharmonious.—To change one's *tune*, to alter one's manner and way of talking.

O gin I live and bruik my life,

I'll gar ye change your *tune*.

*Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 184).

To sing another *tune*. See *sing*.—To the *tune* of, to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]

Will Hazard has got the hipps, having lost to the *tune* of five hundred pound, tho' he understands play very well, no body better.  
*Swift*, *Tatler*, No. 230.

**tune** (tūn), *v.*: pret. and pp. *tuned*, ppr. *tuning*. [*< tunc*, *n.* (*< tunc*, *n.*)]. 1. To adjust the tones of (a voice or a musical instrument) with reference to a correct or given standard of pitch or temperament. See *tuning*.

*Tune* your harps,

Ye angels, to that sound.

*Dryden*, *Spanish Friar*, ii. 1.

2. To play upon; produce melody or harmony from.

When Orpheus *tuned* his lyre with pleasing woe,

Rivers forgot to run, and winds to blow.

*Addison*, *Epil. to Granville's British Enchanters*.

3. To express by means of melody or harmony; celebrate in music.

Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,

Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 196.

4. To give a special tone or character to; attune.

To that high-sounding Lyre I *tune* my Strains.

*Congreve*, *Pindaric Odes*, i.

In peace, Love *tunes* the shepherd's reed.

*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, iii. 2.

5. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Come, let me *tune* you; glaze not thus your eyes

With self-love of a vow'd virginity.

*Massinger and Dekker*, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 2.

6. To bring into uniformity or harmony.

Elizabeth might silence or *tune* the pulpits; but it was impossible for her to silence or *tune* the great preachers of justice, and mercy, and truth.

*J. R. Green*, *Short Hist. Eng.*, p. 456.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth musical sound.

*Tuning* to the water's fall,

The small birds sang to her.

*Drayton*, *Quest of Cynthia*.

2. To accord with some correct or given standard of pitch or temperament.—3. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; sing without using words; hum a *tune*. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—To *tune* up, to begin to sing or play: as, birds *tune* up after a shower. [Colloq.]

**tuneable**, **tuneableness**, etc. See *tunable*, etc.

**tuned** (tūnd), *a.* [*< tune* + *-d*]. Toned: usually in composition: as, a shrill-*tuned* bell.

**tuneful** (tūn'fūl), *a.* [*< tune* + *-ful*]. Full of melody or *tune*. (a) Melodious; sweet of sound.

The *tuneful* voice was heard from high.

*Dryden*, *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*.

(b) Producing sweet sounds; musical.

The Minstrel was infirm and old; . . .

His *tuneful* brethren all were dead.

*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, Int.

**tunefully** (tūn'fūl-i), *adv.* In a *tuneful* manner; harmoniously; musically.

**tunefulness** (tūn'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *tuneful*.

**tuneless** (tūn'les), *a.* [*< tune* + *-less*]. 1. Unmusical; inharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,  
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!  
*Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, l. 244.

2. Not employed in or not capable of making music.

When in hand my *tunelesse* harp I take,  
Then doe I more augment my foes despiteful.  
*Spenser*, *Sonnets*, xlv.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore  
The heroic lay is *tuneless* now;  
The heroic bosom beats no more!

*Byron*, *Don Juan*, lili. 86.

**tuner** (tū'nér), *n.* [*< tune* + *-er*]. 1. One who tunes or puts in *tune*; also, one who makes music or sings.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantastics, these new *tuners* of accents!  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 4. 30.

Our mournful Philomel,

That *tunes* her voice

*Drayton*, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

Specifically—2. One whose occupation it is to put musical instruments in proper *tune* and repair.

There are a good many blind *tuners*.

*J. H. Ewing*, *Story of a Short Life*, viii.

3. In *organ-building*, an adjustable flap or opening near the top of a flue-pipe, whereby the effective length of the air-column may be altered, so as to alter the pitch of the tone.

**tungt**, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

**tung-oil** (tung'oil), *n.* [*< Chinese tung* + *E. oil*]. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the tung-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, forming 35 per cent. of their weight. It is produced in immense quantities in China, where it is universally employed for calking and painting junks and boats, and for varnishing and preserving all kinds of woodwork. In drying quality it surpasses all other known oils. It is also used for lighting, but is inferior for the purpose to tea-oil. It is not known in European commerce. Also *tree-oil* or *wood-oil*. *Spens*, *Encyc. Manuf.*

**tun-great** (tun'grāt), *a.* [*ME. tonne greet*; *< tun* + *great*]. Having a circumference of the size of a tun.

Every piler, the temple to sustene,

Was *tonne-greet*, of iren bright and shene.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1136.

**tungstate** (tung'stāt), *n.* [*< tungst(e)* + *-ate*].

A salt of tungstic acid; as, *tungstate* of lime.—**Sodium tungstate**, a crystalline salt prepared by roasting wolfram with soda-ash. It is used as a mordant, and to render fabrics unflammable.

**tungsten** (tung'sten), *n.* [= *F. tungstène* = *Sp. Pg. It. tungsteno* = *G. tungstein*, *< Sw. tungsten* (= *Dan. tungsten*), *< tung*, heavy, = *Dan. tung* = *Icel. thungur*, heavy (cf. *thungi*, a load, *thunga*, load), + *sten*, stone, = *Dan. steen* = *G. stein* = *E. stone*, *q. v.*] 1. Chemical symbol, W; atomic weight, 183.5. A metal some of whose ores have long been known (see *wolfram* and *scheelite*), but they were supposed to be compounds of tin. That *scheelite* (tungstate of lime) was a compound of lime with a peculiar metallic acid was proved by Scheele and Bergmann in 1781, and the composition of wolfram was also determined by the brothers D'Elhuyar a few years later. Metallic tungsten, as obtained by the reduction of the trioxide, is a gray powder having a metallic luster and a specific gravity of 19.129 (Roscoe). The most interesting fact in regard to tungsten is that tungsteniferous minerals, especially wolfram, are very frequent associates of the ores of tin. (See *wolfram*.) Tungsten has been experimented with in various ways, as in improving the quality of steel by being added to it in small quantity; but no alloy containing tungsten has come into general use. (See *tungsten steel*.) A new alloy called *sideraphite*, containing a large percentage of iron, with some nickel, aluminum, and copper, together with 4 per cent. of tungsten, has recently been introduced; this is said to resemble silver, and to be very ductile and malleable and not easily attacked by acids. Another alloy called *minargent*, consisting chiefly of copper and nickel, is said sometimes to contain a small percentage of tungsten. Tungsten is chemically related to molybdenum and uranium. Certain chemically remarkable compounds of tungsten (tungstates with tungsten dioxide) have been employed as substitutes for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of lime. **Tungsten steel**. See *steel*.

**tungstenic** (tung-sten'ik), *a.* [*< tungsten* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to or procured from tungsten; tungstic.

**tungsteniferous** (tung-sten-if'e-rus), *a.* Containing tungsten.

**tungstic** (tung'stik), *a.* [*< tungsten* + *-ic*].

Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.—**Tungstic acid**, an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstic acid in an alkali by the addition of an acid. It is dibasic, having the composition H<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>.—**Tungstic ocher**. Same as *tungstite*.

**tungstite** (tung'stit), *n.* [*< tungst(e)* + *-ite*]. Native oxide of tungsten, occurring in pulverulent form, of a bright-yellow color, usually in connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron and manganese. Also called *tungstic ocher*.







to furnish convenient standards of pitch. Compare *tonometer*, and see *pitch*.

**tuning-hammer** (tū'ning-ham'ér), *n.* A wrench used in tuning the pianoforte, consisting of a



Tuning-hammer, with adjustable heads.

long wooden handle with two hollow metal heads made to fit over the tuning-pins: so called because of its general shape.

**tuning-horn** (tū'ning-hörn), *n.* Same as *tuning-cone*.

**tuning-key** (tū'ning-kē), *n.* See *key* 1.

**tuning-knife** (tū'ning-nif), *n.* Same as *reed-knife*.

**tuning-lever** (tū'ning-lev'ér), *n.* Same as *tuning-hammer*.

**tuning-peg** (tū'ning-peg), *n.* See *peg*, 1 (c).

**tuning-pin** (tū'ning-pin), *n.* Same as *tuning-peg*.

**tuning-slide** (tū'ning-slid), *n.* See *slide*, 9 (c), and *horn*, 4 (c).

**tuning-wire** (tū'ning-wir), *n.* See *pipe* 1, 2 (b).

**Tunisian** (tū-nis'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. tunisien*; as *Tunis* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Tunis, a regency and protectorate of France, in northern Africa, or to Tunis, its principal city.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tunis.

**tunist** (tū'nist), *n.* A tuner. *Sedley Taylor*, *Science of Music*, p. 132. [Rare.]

**tunk** (tungk), *n.* [Cf. *thump*.] A blow; a stroke; a hit. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**Tunker**, *n.* See *Dunker* 1.

**tun-moot** (tun'möt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *moot* 1.] In *early Eng. hist.*, an assembly, court, or place of meeting of the town or village. See *moot* 1.

There is no ground for believing that the *tun-moot* was a judicial court. Its work was the ordering of the village life and the village industry; and traces of this still survive in our institutions.

*J. R. Green*, *Making of England*, p. 187.

**tunnage** (tun'āj), *n.* [< *tun* 1 + *-age*. Cf. *tonnage*.] A tax or duty of so much per tun formerly imposed in England upon all imported wines. Sometimes spelled *tonnage*, and used chiefly in the phrase *tunnage* (or *tonnage*) and *poundage*. See *poundage* 1, 1.

The parliament, which met on the 4th of November under Bedford, signified its gratitude by granting . . . *tonnage and poundage* for life. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 326.

**tunnegar** (tun'e-gär), *n.* A funnel. *Halliwel*.

**tunnel** (tun'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tonnel*, *tonnell*; < ME. *tonnell*, < OF. *tonnel*, later *tonneau*, *m.*, a tun, cask, pipe, a tunnel for partridges (*F. tonneau*, a tun, cask, ton), also OF. *tonnelle*, *F. tonnelle*, *f.*, an arbor, arched vault, a tunnel for partridges, etc., dim. of *tonne*, a tun, cask, pipe: see *tun*. Hence *F. tunnel*, a tunnel (def. 7).] 1. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue.

One great chimney, whose long *tonnell* thence The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 29.

2. Hence, figuratively, a nostril. [Rare.]

He does take this same filthy roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth at 's *tonnels*.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 3.

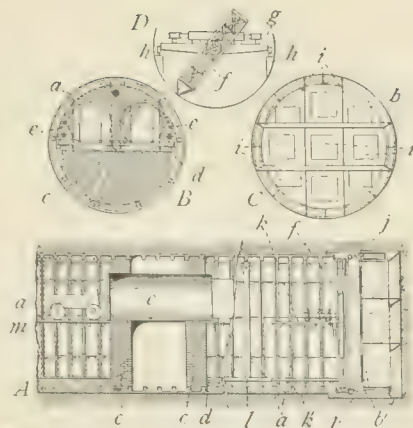
3. A funnel. See *funnel*, 1.

His [a vainglorious man's] barrel hath a continual spigot, but no *tunnel*; and, like an unthrif, he spends more than he gets. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 501.

4. A long pipe-like passage made of wire, into which partridges were decoyed.

*Tonnelle*, a *tunnell* or stalking horse for partridges . . . *Tonneller*, to take Partridges with a *Tunnell* or Stalking horse. *Cotgrave*.

5. A tunnel-net.—6. An arched drain. [Prov. Eng.].—7. A gallery, passage, or roadway beneath the ground, under the bed of a stream, or through a hill or mountain. Tunnels are used in military operations, in mining, in conveying water, and as passageways for vehicles and railway-trains. They are of various construction, according to the character of the soil or rock through which they pass. In soft silt or sand, as in subways beneath a stream, the interior of the tunnel is lined with brickwork, with, in some instances, a shield of plate-iron outside the bricks. In soil, soft rock, or quicksands, heavy masonry lining is sometimes required. In solid rock, a simple excavation is generally sufficient, as in many of the shorter railroad-tunnels. The section of a tunnel is usually a cylindrical or elliptical arch, with sometimes, in soft soils, an inverted arch below. The earlier modern tunnels were excavated by hand-drilling and blasting; but machine-drilling, by means of compressed air, has been brought to great perfection, and the rate of progression has been increased and the cost of excavation reduced. In the Greathead system of tunneling, the tunnel is made by



The Greathead System of Tunneling as used in the Hudson River Tunnel at New York.

*A*, longitudinal vertical section; *B*, transverse section, looking toward bulkhead; *C*, elevation of shield, looking toward the face; *D*, plan view of the erector; *a*, shell; *b*, shell; *c*, track bulkhead; *d*, platform in shield; *d'*, platform at bulkhead; *e*, air-locks; *f*, *Morr's* erector, whereby the heavy cast-iron segments of the shield are lifted or carried into position; *g*, support for the erector, resting on the brackets *h*; *i*, openings in the face of the shield, through which the silt is caused to flow by pressure (as shown in *A*); *j*, jacks, by which the shield is pressed forward into the silt; *k*, *l*, *m*, railway-tracks, the upper for the erector, the lower for transporting excavated material to the elevator *l*, at the bulkhead; *n*, car, by which the excavated material passed through the air-locks is received for removal.

the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydraulic pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is lined with grout forced in by air-pressure. The shell is made of segments bolted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the face of the shield, and excavated material is taken out through air-locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad-tunnel is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosac tunnel, in western Massachusetts (4½ miles).

8. In *mining*, any level or drift in a mine open at one end, or which may serve for an adit. See *adit*, 1.—9. In *zool.*, the underground burrow of some animals, when long and tortuous, as of the mole or of the gopher.

**Pilot tunnel**, a device for directing a tunnel in the prescribed grade, consisting of a flanged tube made up of interchangeable plates, which can be bolted to the shield and forced concentrically into the silt in advance of the face of the heading. From this measurements in any direction can be made to limit the cutting to the proper dimensions and distance from the center.—**Tunnel of Corti**, in *anat.*, a canal, triangular in section, between the inner and outer sets of the slanting Cortian rods, filled with endolymph. Also *Cortian tunnel*.

**tunnel** (tun'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tunneled*, *tunnelled*, ppr. *tunneling*, *tunnelling*. [*< tunnel, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form, cut, or dig a tunnel through or under.—2. To form like a tunnel; hollow out in length.

Some foreign birds . . . plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them, and commodiously form them into nests.

*Derham*, *Physico-Theol.*, iv. 13.

3. To catch in a tunnel-net.

II. *intrans.* To form, cut, or drive a tunnel.

**tunnel-disease** (tun'el-di-zēz'), *n.* A form of anemia caused by the parasite *Dochmius*.

The Italians who died from cholera in digging the Suez Canal, or from *tunnel-disease* in the St. Gotthard Tunnel.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 150.

**tunneled** (tun'eld), *a.* [*< tunnel* + *-ed*.] Provided with a tunnel.—**Tunneled sound**, in *surg.*, a metallic sound having a central cavity or bore by means of which it can be passed over a more slender instrument previously introduced, called a *guide*: used when it is desired to effect an entrance through a very narrow passage, as in tight stricture of the urethra. See *sound* 4, *n.*

**tunnel-head** (tun'el-hed), *n.* In *metal*, the top of a blast- or shaft-furnace.

**tunnel-hole** (tun'el-höl), *n.* The throat of a blast-furnace.

**tunnel-kiln** (tun'el-kil), *n.* A lime-kiln in which the fuel used is coal, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood is used. *E. H. Knight*.

**tunnel-net** (tun'el-net), *n.* 1. A fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrow at the opposite end.—2. A part of a pound-net through which fish pass into the bowl. [Lake Michigan.]

**tunnel-pit** (tun'el-pit), *n.* Same as *tunnel-shaft*.

**tunnel-shaft** (tun'el-shäft), *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

**tunnel-vault** (tun'el-vält), *n.* In *arch.*, a barrel- or cradle-vault; a semicircular vault. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

**tunnel-weaver** (tun'el-wē'vēr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Territelarix*: distinguished from *orb-weaver*.

**tunning** (tun'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tun* 1, *v.*]

1. The act of brewing; also, that which is brewed at one time.

You have some plot now,  
Upon a *tunning* of ale, to stale the yeast.  
*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, I. 1.

2. The process of being put into a cask or tun.

So Skelton-laureat was of Elinour Rummung,  
But she the subject of the rout and *tunning*.  
*B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, v. 3.

**tunning-cask** (tun'ing-kāsk), *n.* A cask in which fermented ale is stored when racked off. See *tun* 1, *v. t.*

**tunning-dish** (tun'ing-dish), *n.* 1†. Same as *tun-dish*.—2. A wooden dish used in dairies. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**tunny** (tun'i), *n.*; pl. *tunnies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tunnie*, *tuny*, *tonny*, sometimes *thunny*; appar. a dim. form of what would reg. be \**ton*, < OF. *ton*, *thon*, *F. thon* = *Pr. thon* = *It. tonno*, < L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, ML. also *tinnus*, prob. also \**tunnus*, < Gr. *θύνο*, *θύνο*, a tunny, prob. lit. 'darter,' < *θύω*, dart along.] A scombroid fish of the genus *Oreopoma*, as *O. thynnus*. The *germano*, or long-finned tunny, is *O. germa* or *atalonga*. (See cut under *albacore*.) The true tunny of the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters has been the object of an important fishery, systematically conducted from remote antiquity, as by the Phenicians, to the present day. It is one of the largest food-fishes, growing to a length of 10 feet, and acquiring a weight of one thousand pounds or more. It is a near relative of the bonito and albacore, but is distinguished from the latter by the much shorter pectoral fins; the body is deepest about the middle, whence it tapers rapidly to a slender caudal peduncle; there are eight or nine short separate finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins; the dorsals are two, of which the first rises high in front; the caudal fin is very short, but its upper and under lobes extend high and low. The color is dark-bluish above, and below grayish, irregularly silvery. The tunny is a fish of the high seas, but periodically wanders in large shoals coastwise. The flesh is eaten fresh, or preserved in salt or in oil.

To see the small fish *Tunny* scape the net.  
*Heywood*, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

**tun-shell** (tun'shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a tun. See *Dolidae*, and cut under *Dolium*.

**tuny** (tū'ni), *a.* [*< tune* + *-y* 1.] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern aesthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being *tuny*, say what they will. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

**tup** (tup), *n.* [See also *tip*; < ME. *tuppe*, *tupe*, a ram. Cf. LG. *tuppen*, *toppen*, pull by the hair.]

1. A ram; the male of the sheep.

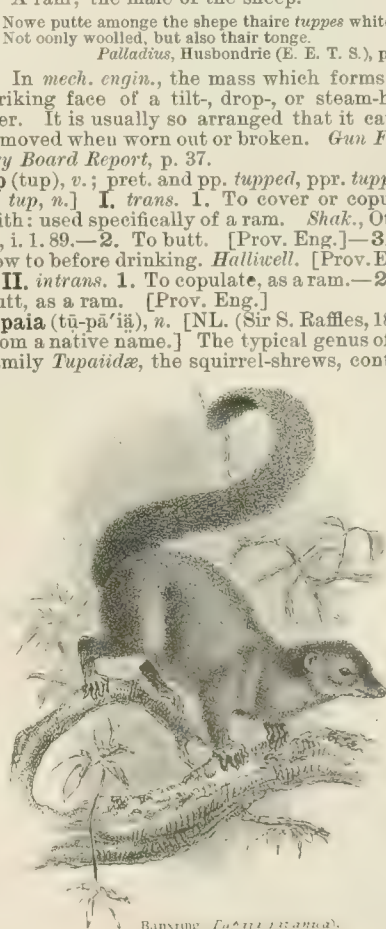
Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white,  
Not only woolled, but also thair tonge.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

2. In *mech. engin.*, the mass which forms the striking face of a tilt-, drop-, or steam-hammer. It is usually so arranged that it can be removed when worn out or broken. *Gun Foundry Board Report*, p. 37.

**tup** (tup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tupped*, ppr. *tupping*. [*< tup, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover or copulate with: used specifically of a ram. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 1. 89.—2. To butt. [Prov. Eng.].—3. To bow to before drinking. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To copulate, as a ram.—2. To butt, as a ram. [Prov. Eng.]

**Tupaia** (tū-pā'ia), *n.* [NL. (Sir S. Raffles, 1821), from a native name.] The typical genus of the family *Tupaia*, the squirrel-shrews, contain-



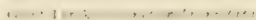
BANING TUPAIA (TUPAIA).



Old Cybele, array'd with pompons pride,  
Weaving a braided unattail'd wreath,  
With hundred turrets, like a *Turribant*.  
*Spencer, F. Q., IV. xi. 28.*

Upon his head was a *tolipane* with a sharpe end stand-  
ing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 340.*

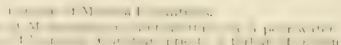
They wrappe and fold together . . . almost as much  
linnen upon their heads as the Turks doe in those linnen  
caps they weare, which are called *Turbents*.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.*



**Turanian** (tu-rah'-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Turan* (see *Turkic*) + *-an*.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate a family of languages, sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so including various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

In the second *turbe* was Maister Coradin.  
*Rob. of Brunne*, i. 188.

**turban** tur'ban, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tur-bard*, *tur-bard*, *turbant*, *turbantur*, *turbanto* = MD. *turbant* = G. Sw. Dan. *turba*, < OF. *turban*, *tur-bant*, *t.* *turban* = Sp. Pg. It. *turbante*; also in a more orig. form, early mod. E. *tuliban*, *tollibon*, *tulibant*, *tulibant*, *tulipand*, *tolipant*, *tolipance* = D. *tulband*, *tulpa*, < OF. *tolliban*, *tollipan*, *tollipau* ML. *tulipandus*, also *tulipau*; < Turk. *tulband*, *dulband* = Ar. *dulband*, < Pers. Hind. *dulband*, = *turban*. From the same source is E. *tulip*, lit. 'a turban'; see *tulip*.] 1. The distinctive head-dress of men of the Moslem nations, consisting of a scarf or shawl wound around the tarboosh. The color and material of the scarf differ with the rank and position of the wearer.



though not uniformly. Thus, a sheriff, or descendant of Mohammed, is entitled to wear a green wrapper for the turban, and the doctors of the law sometimes wear a turban of extraordinary size, of which the exact style, number of turns in the twist, etc., are important.

2. A modification of the Oriental turban, worn by women in Europe and America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

I was anxious to prevent her from disfiguring her small gentle moorsey face with a great Saracen's head turban.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ix.

3. A head-dress consisting of a bright-colored handkerchief or square of cotton, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.

A black woman in blue cotton gown, red-and-yellow Madras turban, . . . crouched against the wall.

4. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, a hat consisting of a crown either without a brim or with a brim turned up close alongside the crown, worn by women and children.—5. In *her*., a high rounded cap, supposed to be the official head-dress of the Sultan of Turkey: it is usually represented with plumes attached to its sides, with jeweled clasps, and the like. Also called *Turkish crown*.—6. In *conch*., the spire of a univalve shell. See *spire*<sup>2</sup>, 2, and *univalve* (with cuts).—7. *Mamamouchi turban*, a kind of cap, made in supposed imitation of a Turkish turban: the name is taken from Molière's play "*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*."

**turban**† (tér'band), *n.* Same as *turban*.  
**turbaned** (tér'band), *a.* [*turban* + -ed<sup>2</sup>,]  
 Wearing a turban.

A malignant and a *turban'd* Turk  
Beat a Venetian. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2, 353.

**turban-shell** (tér'ban-shel), *n.* The test or case of a sea-urchin.

**turban-stone** (tēr'ban-stōn), *n.* The typical form of Mohammedan tombstone. It is a low cylindrical pillar with a representation of a turban carved on its top.

**turbanti**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

**turban-top** (tér'ban-top), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvella*, a kind of fungus or mushroom.

**turbary** (tér'ba-ri), *n.* [*ML. turbaria*, < *L. turba*, turf: see *turf*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In law, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Blackstone*.

*Turbaric* (*Turbaria*) is an Interest to dig Turves upon a Common Kitchin, fol. 94. *Cowell's Interpreter.*

2. A peat-bog, peat-moor, or peat-swamp; any locality where peat occurs in considerable quantity. See the quotation under *peat-moor*.

A small bit of *turbary* land, given up by the parish to the curate for teaching a school.

**Common of turbarry.** See *common*, 4.

**Turbellaria** (tér-be-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the currents caused by their

moving cilia; < *L. turba*, a crowd, + *-ella* + *-aria*.] A class of worms, or an order of flatworms, characterized by the ciliation of the body, by means of which they set up little currents or vortices of water: the whirl-worms. The name was given in 1831 by Ehrenberg to worms which had long been known as *planarians* (see *Planorida*), and was a mere substitute for or synonym of the earlier designation. It has been given with various extensions and restrictions, and has included the nematode or segmented thylacohous tubellarians (see *Nematozoa*). These are now excluded, and the *Turbellaria*, as an order of flatworms, are those whose body is ciliated and which have a mouth and with few exceptions an alimentary canal, but no anus. Most of them fall in the two main divisions of Platyhelminths and dendrocolous tubellarians, according to the simple or branched condition of the alimentary canal. They are mainly free-swimming worms, some of microscopic size, others several inches long; some forms inhabit fresh and others salt water. See cuts under *Dendrocolous*, *Rhabdocoela*, and *Rhynchocoela*.

**turbellarian** (têr-be-lă'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Turbellaria* + *-an.*] *I. a.* Causing little currents or vortices of water by ciliary action, as the more minute members of the class *Turbellaria*; belonging to this class, as a worm.

**turbellariform** (tŭr-be-lar'i-fŏrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *Turbellaria*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *form.*] Like or likened to a turbellaria: as, the *turbellariform* larva of *Balanoglossus*.

**turbeth**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpeth*.  
**turbid** (tèr'bid), *a.* [*L. turbidus*, disturbed, < *turbare*, disturb, < *turba*, mass, throng, crowd, tumult, disturbance. From the same source are *E. disturb*, *trouble*, *turbine*, etc.] 1. Properly, having the lees disturbed: in a more general

**Type:** tree; 6 m tall; INI no. 184, see Fig. 10; bark grey; fruit green; see [type].  
A common tree at the time I saw it.  
The wood is very hard.

[illegible]

tup man. A breeder of or dealer in

tupsee (1993) and the lantern fish, *Pseudomonus*

**tuque** (tük), *n.* [Canadian F. form of F. *toque*, *tuque*, *tuquet*, *tuquet*.] A cap worn in Canada. See *tuquet*.

[illegible]

**tu quoque** (tū kwō'kē) [*L. tu quoque*, 'thou too', 'you also', 'you also (in the same thing)', 'and you too', 'and thou too', 'and thou also', 'and thou too (in the same thing)', 'and thou also (in the same thing)'] A retort consisting of a charge or accusation similar to that which has been made against oneself. *Example:* "Thou accusest me of being a hypocrite," said the man, "but thou art no better than I." *Usage:* *tu quoque* is used attributively: as, the *tu quoque* argument.

**tur** (tör), *n.* The urus.  
**turacin** (tör'ä-sin), *n.* [*tur*, *tur*, *tur*, +  
*-in*².] The red or crimson coloring matter of

[illegible]

turacoverdin *Chlorophytum* *Chlorophytum* *Chlorophytum*

coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo  
Turners, 1910, p. 12. N. L. G. 1880, 1881.

others. It has several synonyms, the most

kurakoo (kurakoo) = (Also *kurakoo*, *kurakoo*.)

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear: used of liquids of any kind, or of color.

Though their stream is loaded with sand, and turbid with alluvial waste. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii.

2. Confused; disordered; disquieted; disturbed.

I had divers fits of melancholy, and such turbid intervals that used to attend close prisoners. Howells, Letters, ii. 30.

A grim man in a flannel shirt, hatless and with a faded hair. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

**Turbidæ** (tér'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840, irreg. < *Turbo* + *-idæ*.) Same as *Turbinidæ*.]

**turbidity** (tér-bid'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *turbiedad* = It. *turbidità*; < *turbid* + *-ity*.] The state of being turbid; turbidness.

**turbidly** (tér'bid-li), *adv.* 1. In a turbid or muddy manner.—2. With disorder or roughness; boisterously; vehemently. [Rare.]

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour; . . . one of great merit turbidly represents them. Young, Estimation of Human Life. (Richardson.)

**turbidness** (tér'bid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; turbidity.

**turbillion** (tér-bil'yon), *n.* [F. *tourbillon* = Sp. *turbillon* = Pg. *turilhão*, < L. *turbo* (turbine), a whirl, whirlwind, hurricane: see *turbine*.] A whirl; a vortex.

Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or turbidum. Steele, Spectator, No. 472.

**Turbinacea** (tér-bi-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (turbine) + *-acea*.] Same as *Turbinidæ*. Lamarck, 1822.

**turbinaceous** (tér-bi-nā'shius), *a.* [Erroneous form for *turbaceous*, < ML. *turba*, turf, + *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to turf or peat; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

The real turbinaceous flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause. Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.

**turbinal** (tér'bi-nal), *a. and n.* [L. *turbo* (turbine), a top, + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Same as *turbinate*.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A turbinate bone; one of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the nasal passages specified as *ethmoturbinal*, *maxilloturbinal*, and *sphenoturbinal* (see the distinctive names). See *turbinate*, and the phrases there. (*b*) In the *Ophidia*, a bone of the skull different from (*a*). See the quotation, and cut under *Pythionidæ*.

Forming the floor of the front part of the nasal chamber, on each side is a large concavo-convex bone, which extends from the ethmoidal septum to the maxilla, protects the nasal gland, and is commonly termed a *turbinal*; though, if it be a membrane-bone, it does not truly correspond with the turbinals of the higher Vertebrata. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 204.

**Alinasal turbinal.** See *alinasal*.

**turbinate** (tér'bi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *turbiné* = Sp. *turbinado* = It. *turbinato*, < L. *turbinatus*, shaped like a top or cone, < *turbo* (turbine), a top: see *turbine*.] 1. Shaped like a whipping-top. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, shaped like a top or a cone inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the apex, as, a *turbinate* germ, nectary, or pericarp. (*b*) In *zool.*, spiral, as a univalve shell; whorled from a broad base to an apex.

2. In *anat.*, whorled or scroll-like in shape; turbinal; spongy in texture, or full of cavities; applied to certain bones and parts of bones in the nasal fossæ.—3. Whirling in the manner of a top.—**Inferior turbinate bone**, a distinct bone attached to the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, separating the middle from the inferior nasal fossa; the maxilloturbinal. See cuts under *nose* and *nasal*.

**Middle turbinate bone**, an indefinite lower section of the lateral mass of the ethmoid. **Superior turbinate bone**, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid. The superior and middle turbinate bones, taken together, are the ethmoturbinal bone. See cuts under *nose* and *nasal*.—**Turbinate crest.** See *turbinate crest*, under *crest*. **Turbinate process.** See *process*.

**turbinate** (tér'bi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *turbinated*, ppr. *turbinating*. [L. *turbinatus*, like a top: see *turbinate*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To fashion like a top. Bailey, 1731.—**Turbinated crest.** See *crest*.

II. *intrans.* To revolve like a top; spin; whirl. [Rare.]

**turbinate-lentiform** (tér'bi-nāt-len'ti-fōrm), *a.* In *bot.*, between turbinate and lentiform in shape.

**turbation** (tér-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *turbatio* (*n*), a pointing in the form of a cone, shaped like a top, < *turbinatus*, cone-shaped: see *turbinate*.] 1. The act of turbating, or the state of being turbinate. Bailey, 1727.—2. That which is turbinate; a whorled or scroll-like formation, as a shell.

**turbine** (tér'bin), *n.* [F. *turbine* = Sp. *turbina*, turbine, = It. *turbine*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (turbine), also *turben*, anything that whirls around, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind, < *turbare*, disturb, move, < *turba*, disturbance, uproar, turmoil, also a crowd: see *turbid*.] A water-wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined.

Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on vertical shafts. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into *reaction turbines*, or those actuated substantially by the reaction of the water passing through them (their buckets moving in a direction opposite to that of the flow); *impulse turbines*, or those principally driven by impact against their blades or buckets (the buckets moving with the flow); and *combined reaction and impulse turbines*, which include the best modern types of turbines. They are also distinguished, by the manner in which they discharge the water, into *outward*, *vertical*, or *central-discharge wheels*. In some types of turbines the discharge is partly vertical and partly central. Such is the case with the wheel shown in the cut, which is constructed and set so that the water enters at the perimeter of the case. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel. Compare cut under *scroll*.—**Air-turbine**, a wheel of turbine form driven by wind, or air ejected from a pipe or tube.—**Journal-turbine**, a turbine having a downward discharge, as distinguished from those in which the discharge is outward, oblique, combined, etc.

**turbine-dynamometer** (tér'bin-di-nā-mom'e-ter), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a modification of the Prony brake, which adapts that device for application to vertical shafts or to horizontally revolving wheels on vertical shafts. It is used more especially for testing the power delivered from turbines (whence the name). A spring-scale is used instead of a weight in applying the brake-band. Compare *Prony's dynamometer*.

**Turbinella** (tér-bi-nel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < *Turbo* (turbine) + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Turbinellidæ*. *T. parva* is the famous chank (which see, with cut).

**Turbinellidæ** (tér-bi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of large marine gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbinella*; the so-called false volutes, turnip-shells, or pap-boats. In the strictest sense, the family is limited to tropical species having a pyriform or obconic shell with several transverse columellar plaits, and the radula with one median tricuspid tooth and lateral bicuspid teeth whose inner cusp is larger than the outer cusp. The principal genus, besides the type, is *Cynodontia* (or *Vasum*). Also called *Vasidae*.

**turbinelloid** (tér-bi-nel'oid), *a.* Of or relating to the family *Turbinellidæ*.

**turbine-pump** (tér'bin-pump), *n.* A pump in which water is raised by the action of a turbine-wheel driven by exterior power in the opposite direction from that in which it turns when used as a motor. Also called *propeller-pump*. Compare *turbine*.

**Turbinidæ** (tér-bin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (turbine) + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate

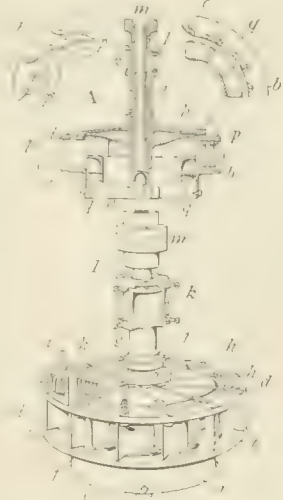


Diagram illustrating the components of a turbine, including the gate-pin, gate-arm, gate-rod, sleeve, clutch-coupling, clutch, pinion, gear, discharge-buckets, shaft, central-discharge-buckets, and lower and vertical discharge-buckets.

gate-pin, which gears with the toothed segment *f*, connected by an arm with the gate-arm hub *g*; *h*, gate-rod pivoted at their inner ends to *g*, and at their outer ends to the gates *c*, *d*, by which mechanism the turning of the pinion *e* causes the opening and closing of the gates. The pinion shaft, either operated independently or controlled by a governor for regulating the flow of water to the buckets; *j*, sleeve, which is held by the bush *k* and set-screws on the shaft *l*, the sleeve holding the gate-hub in position; *m*, clutch-coupling for connecting with a shaft for transmitting power. *A* is a vertical section, with two diagrams showing bridge-tree *n*, which carries the locust or lignum-vite step *o*, fitted to a cone turning in the shaft. It also shows the upper and central discharge-buckets *p*, and the lower and vertical discharge-buckets *q*.



Turbinella parva.

gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbo*. The stony opercula of some of the species are known as *eye-stones* and *sea-beans*. Various kinds of turbinids are polished and much used as mantle-ornaments, etc., under the name of *wreath-shells*. The family has been variously limited, and is now usually restricted to the numerous species, of all seas but especially of tropical ones, which have a long cirrus appendage of the foot, a pair of intertentacular lobes, and eleven radular teeth in each cross-row. The shell is generally turbinate or trochiform and highly nacreous, and its aperture is closed with a thick calcareous operculum whose nucleus is centric or eccentric. See cuts under *Turbo* and *Operculum*. Also *Turbo*, *Turbinacea*.

**turbiniform** (tér'bi-ni-fōrm), *a.* [L. *turbo* (turbine), a wheel, top, + *forma*, form.] Top-shaped, as a shell; having turbinate whorls or spire; resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*; turbinoid.

**turbinite** (tér'bi-nit), *n.* [L. *turbo* (turbine), a top, + *-ite*.] A fossil shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, or some similar shell. Also *turbite*.

**turbinoid** (tér'bi-noid), *a.* [L. *turbo* (turbine), a top, + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Top-shaped; turbiniform; spirally coiled, wreathed, or whorled, as the turns of a shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) To shells, whether of foraminifers, gastropods, or cephalopods, whose whorls rise in a conical or conoidal figure, as compared with shells coiled flat in one plane. (*b*) To gastropods resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*.

**turbit**, *n.* An obsolete form of *turbot*.

**turbit** (tér'bit), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A breed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings, ruffled breast, very short stout beak, flattened head, and peak-crest or shell-crest or both. There are several color-varieties; some are whole-colored.

**turbite** (tér'bit), *n.* [L. *turbo*, a wheel, top, + *-ite*.] Same as *turbinite*.

**turbith** (tér'bit), *n.* Same as *turpeth*.

**turbitteen** (tér-bi-tēn'), *n.* [L. *turbit* + *-teen* as in *satcen*, *velveteen*, etc.] A strain of domestic pigeons of the turbit breed, which occurs in several colors.

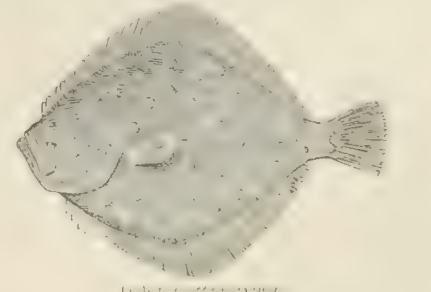
**Turbo** (tér'bo), *n.* [NL., < L. *turbo* (turbine), a whirl, wheel, top: see *turbine*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Turbinidæ*, formerly very extensive, now restricted to species with a regularly turbinated shell, rounded aperture, smooth beveled columellar lip, and a calcareous operculum with a central or subcentral nucleus. Some attain considerable size, and when polished show beautiful colors, as green, red, and pearly-white, the last highly iridescent with nacreous luster. Various species, as *T. sarmaticus* and *T. marmoratus*, are common parlor-ornaments. See *sea-bean*, 3, and cut under *operculum*.

2. [*l. c.*] A shell of this genus.

**turbot** (tér'bot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turbet*, *turbit*, *turbute*, etc.; < ME. *turbote*, *turbot* (= MD. *turbot*, *terbot*, *larbot*, D. *tarbot*); cf. Ir. *turbit* = Gael. *turbaid* = W. *turbet* (prob. < E.) = Bret. *turboden*, *turboden* (prob. < F.); < OF. *turbot*, a turbot, prob. < L. *turbo* (turbine), a top (cf. ML. *turba*, a turbot; Gr. *παντο*, a top, also a turbot). The ME. forms *turbit*, *turbute* appar. simulate a connection with *butt*, which is contained in *halibut*.] 1. One of the larger flatfishes, *Psetta maxima* (formerly *Rhombus maximus*), belonging to the family *Pleuronectidæ*. With the exception of the halibut, the turbot is the largest flatfish of European waters, attaining a weight of from 30



Wreath-shell (Turbo marmoratus).



Turbot (Psetta maxima). It is white on the lower or blind side; the colored upper side is of variegated dark-brownish shades, and the fins are much spotted. It is very highly esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *brunswick-fluke*.







A *turfy* slope surrounded with groves.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 390.

2. Of or connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of the turf or of horse-racing; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because—accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horse-fleshy, *turfy* sort of thing to do.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

**turgent** (tér-jent), *a.* [*< ME. turgent, < L. turgent (-s), ppr. of turgere, swell. (cf. turgid.)*] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor; puffy.

The *turgent* trunkle let scuffle.

That humour effluent out of it hie.

Palladius, Husbandry (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2†. Tumid; turgid; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

All honour, offices, applause, grand titles, and *turgent* epithets are put upon him. Buxton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

**turgescence** (tér-jes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turgescere*, ppr. *turgescens*. [*< L. turgescere, inceptive of turgere, swell: see turgent.*] To become turgid; swell; become inflated. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**turgescence** (tér-jes'ens), *n.* [= *F. turgescence* = *Sp. Pg. turgencia* = *It. turgenza*, as *turgescen* (-t) + *-ce*.] 1. The act of swelling, or the state of being swelled.—2. In *med.*, the swelling or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood.—3. Pomposity; inflation; bombast.

**turgescency** (tér-jes'en-si), *n.* [As *turgescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *turgescence*.

**turgescence** (tér-jes'ent), *a.* [= *F. turgescens*, *< L. turgescens (-s), ppr. of turgescere, begin to swell: see turgescere.*] Growing turgid; swelling. Bailey, 1727.

**turgescible** (tér-jes'i-bl), *a.* [*< turgescere + -ible*.] Capable of swelling or becoming turgescence.

Similar but less extensive *turgescible* tissue exists in other portions of the nasal mucous membrane.

Medical News, XLIX. 214.

**turgid** (tér-jid), *a.* [*< F. turgide* = *Pg. It. turgido*, *< L. turgidus*, swollen, *< turgere*, swell out: see *turgent*.] 1. Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

These lurking particles [of air] so expanding themselves must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them *turgid*. Boyle, Works, I. 114.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a *turgid* style.

It is much easier to write in a *turgid* strain than with delicate simplicity. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

**turgid palpi**, palpi the last joint of which appears bladder-like, as in the male crickets. = *Syn. 1*. Swollen, puffed up.—2. Stilted, grandiloquent. See *turgidness*.

**turgidity** (tér-jid'i-ti), *n.* [*< turgid + -ity*.] 1. The state of being turgid or swollen; turgidness; tumidity.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are . . . vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and turgidity of the eyes.

Arbuthnot, On Diet, iii.

2. Bombast; turgidness; pomposity.

We call him [Johnson] affected for his *turgidity*. Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

**turgidly** (tér-jid-li), *adv.* In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously.

**turgidness** (tér-jid-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being turgid; a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as of a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast: as, the *turgidness* of language or style. = *Syn. 2*. Fustian, Rant, etc. See *bombast*.

**turgidoust** (tér-jid-us), *a.* [*< L. turgidus*, swollen: see *turgid*.] Turgid.

Puffie, inflate, *turgidous*, and ventosity are come up. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

**turgite** (tér-jit), *n.* [*< Turginsk, a copper-mine in the Ural, + -ite*.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in mammillary or stalactitic masses much resembling limonite, from which, however, it is easily distinguished by its red streak. Also called *hydrohematite*.

**turgimeter** (tér-gom'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. turgere*, swell, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

The more the cells [of *Drosera dichotoma*] lose their turgidity, the more does the plastoid tend to assume a spherical form. Its spindle-shaped elongated form may, however, be restored by again bringing about turgidity, e. g., by injection of water into the tissue. Thus the plastoid may be regarded as a *turgimeter*, since it indicates the state of turgidity of the cell.

W. Gardiner, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 232.

**turgor** (tér-gor), *n.* [*< LL. turgor*, a swelling, *< L. turgere*, swell: see *turgent*.] 1. In *physiol.*,

the normal fullness of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels, upon which it is supposed to depend in part the resilience of the tissues: usually qualified by the epithet *vital*. [Rare.]

With the cessation of the circulation and *vital turgor*, the skin becomes ashy pale, and the tissues lose their elasticity. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 328.

2. In *bot.* See the quotation.

The state of *turgor*, as it has long been called by botanical physiologists, by virtue of which the framework of the protoplasm of the plant retains its content with a tenacity to which I have already referred, is the analogue of the state of polarization of Bernstein. Nature, XL. 524.

**Turin grass.** The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

**Turin nut.** The fossil fruit of a species of walnut, *Juglans nux-taurinensis*: so called because the kernels occur inclosed in calc-spar in the Upper Tertiary of Turin.

**turio** (tú-ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *turiones* (tú-ri-ō'néz). [NL.: see *turion*.] Same as *turion*.

**turion** (tú-ri-on), *n.* [*< L. turio (-n)*, a shoot, sprout, tendril.] A scaly shoot from a subterranean bud, becoming a new stem, as those annually produced by many perennial herbs, as the asparagus, the hop, and many grasses.

**turioniferous** (tú-ri-ō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. turio (-n)*, a sprout, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, having turions; producing shoots.

**Türk** (térk), *n.* [*< ME. Turk*, *< OF. and F. Turc* = *Sp. Pg. It. Turco* = *D. Turk* = *MHG. Turc*, *Turke*, *Türke*, *G. Türke* = *Dan. Tyrk* = *Sw. Turc*, *< ML. Turcus*, NL. also *Turca* = *LGr. Τούρκος* = *OBulg. Turikū* = *Russ. Turokū* = *Lith. Turkas*, *< Turk. Turk*, a Turk now applied to an Asiatic or provincial Turk, a rustic, the reg.

word for Turk as a national name being *Osmanli*: see *Osmanli*, *Ottoman*.] = *Ar. Turk*, *< Pers. Turk*, a Turk, Tatar, Scythian, hence barbarian, robber, villain, vagabond; traditionally derived from a mythical son of Japhet, named *Turk*. Hence ult. *Turkish*, *turkis*, *turquoise*, etc., *Turki*, *turkey*, etc.] 1. A member of the race now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. See *Ottoman*.—2. In an extended sense, a member of a race regarded as related to the Mongols, and a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. Hence—3. A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular *Turk*.—4. A Mohammedan: so called from Mohammedanism being the established religion of Turkey.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics. Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

5†. A sword or saber, probably a simitar.

That he forthwith unsheathed his trusty *turke*, Cald forth that blood which in his veins did lurk. Hist. of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 108. (Nares.)

6. A Turkish horse.—7. In *entom.*, the plum-weevil or plum-cureulio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*: more fully *little Turk*: so called from the crescentic punctures made by the female, in allusion to the emblem of the Ottoman empire. See *ent d* under *Conotrachelus*.—Seljuk *Turks*. See *Seljuk*.—To turn *Turk*, to become a Mohammedan; be a renegade; hence, to undergo a complete change for the worse.

If the rest of my fortunes turn *Turk* with me. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

**Türk satin, Türk's satin.** See *satin*.

**Turkeis**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *Turkes*; *< ME. \*Turkeis*, *< OF. \*Turkeis*, *Turqueis*, *Turquois*, *< ML. \*Turcensis*, *< Turcus*, *Turk*: see *Turk*. Cf. *turkeis*<sup>2</sup>, *turkis*, now usually *turquoise*, orig. (in *OF.*) fem. of this adj.] Turkish.

**Turkeis**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* [*< Turkeis*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*; prob. suggested by *turkis*.] To render Turkish in character, etc.; cause to conform to Turkish ideas. [Rare.]

The *Turkes*, when they *turkeised* it [the Mosque of St. Sophia], threw downe the Altars. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

**turkeis**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *turquoise*.

**turken** (tér-ken), *v.* [*< ME. torkanen*, with formative *-en*, prop. *torken*, *< OF. torquer*, twist, turn, *< L. torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *turkis*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Intrans. 1†. To turn toward: with *with*.—2. To revolve ideas in the mind; ponder; muse, as on what one means to do. Sometimes spelled *toorcan*. Ray; Grose; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To turn; alter.

This poetical licence is a shrewd fellow, and . . . *turkeneth* all things at pleasure. Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, ed. Arber, [p. 37]).

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.

Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, Pref., § 28.

**Turkesco**<sup>1</sup> (tér-kes'kō), *a.* [*< Sp. Turquesco* = *It. Turchesco*, *< ML. \*Turciscus*, *< Turcus*, *Turk*: see *Turk*. Cf. *Turkeis*<sup>1</sup>.] Turkish.

The said *danine* is of siluer, hauing the *Turkesco* stampe on both sides. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

**Turkess** (tér'kes), *n.* [*< Turk + -ess*.] A female Turk.

Disdainful *Turkess*. Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, iii. 3.

**Turkestan tulip.** See *tulip*.

**turkey** (tér'ki), *n.* [Formerly also *turky*, *turkie*; short for *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey-hen*, 'cock' or 'hen of Turkey,' *Turkey* here meaning 'Tatary' or vaguely 'Asia,' whence the bird was at first supposed to come; *< F. Turquie*, *Turkey*, *< Turc*, *Turk*: see *Turk*. The bird was also supposed to come from India, being also called *cock of India*, *F. poule d'Inde*, now *dinde*, 'hen of India,' *Sp. gallina de India*, 'hen of India,' *It. gallo or gallina d'India*, 'cock' or 'hen of India,' *G. Indianische henn* or *huhn* (Minsheu), 'Indian hen,' also *Calecutischer hahn* or *henne* (cf. *D. kalkoen*) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It was also referred to Africa, being called *Guinea-hen* (*Ginnie henne*, etc.), or *hen of Guinea* (*henne of Guinée*, etc.), and confused with the *Guinea-hen* as now so known; *Sp. gallina Morisca*, 'Moorish hen,' etc. (So maize, or Indian corn, was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia, and was called *Turkey-wheat*.) The Hind. name is *peru*, perhaps referring to its American ('Peruvian') origin. The Ar. name in Egypt is *dik rūmī*, 'fowl of Turkey.'] 1. An American gallinaceous bird of the genus *Meleagris*; any species of *Meleagris*. See the technical names.

Turkeys are of two totally distinct species: one of these has two varieties, both widely known and with a long intricate history; the other species is practically unknown, except in ornithology. (a) The turkey now living wild in Mexico, and everywhere domesticated, became known to Europeans almost immediately upon the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1518. It was described by Oviedo, in or about 1527, as already domesticated among Christians and elsewhere than in New Spain (Mexico); it was called *pavo*, and the strutting of the gobbler with stiffly erect spread tail, like that of the peacock, was noted. It is traditional, and not incredible though unproved, that the turkey reached England in 1524, and certain that it was established in domestication in Europe by 1530. There is English documentary evidence of the turkey in 1541; the bird was first figured, both by Belon and by Gesner, in 1555; and by 1575 it had already taken up its since established connection with Christmas festivities. It is quite probable, but not in evidence, that there were other and very early (perhaps the earliest) European importations of turkeys from New England; if so, the domestic bird would be a composite of the two feral varieties noted below. From Gesner on, for about 200 years, the usual technical name of the turkey was *gallopavo* (with variants *gallopavus* and *gallopava*, sometimes *paragallus*, and qualified as *gallopavo sylvestris*, *gallopavo cristatus*, simulating a modern binomial). But meanwhile, by some confusion with the African guinea-hen, the exact date and occasion of which are open to conjecture, the turkey as domesticated in Europe was called *meleagris* (so Charleton, "Exercitationes," 1677, and on to Linnaeus, "Fauna Suecica," 1746). These two synonyms thus ran parallel for many years, till in the Linnaean "Systema Naturae," 1758, they were united in the onym *Meleagris gallopavo*. There had not then been, nor was there for some time afterward, any suspicion that two different species, or well-marked feral races, of the turkey existed in America (both covered by the term *M. gallopavo*). One of these, the ordinary wild turkey of the United States, was first technically specified by William Bartram, in 1791, as *M. americana*, and was soon after

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**turkeyback** (tér'ki-bak), *n.* A large variety of *Aspilota*, *Aspilota turkestanensis*. *G.* [Saxton, Massachusetts.]

**turkeybeard** (tér'ki-béard), *n.* A [fanciful] variety of *Aspilota*. Also *turkey's beard*.

**turkey-berry** (tér'ki-ber'i), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Aspilota*, used in dyeing. See *Aspilota*, under *Peridroma*. 2. Either of the plants *Sesuvium portuacastrum* and *S. portulacastrum*. 3. A West Indian tree, *Cordia alliodora*, bearing a small purple drupe; also, its fruit.

**turkeyberry-tree** (tér'ki-ber-i-tré), *n.* See *turkey-berry*.

**turkey-bird** (tér'ki-bird), *n.* The wryneck. [Local, British.]

**turkey-blossom** (tér'ki-blos-um), *n.* See *Turkey-buzzard*.

**turkey-buzzard** (tér'ki-buz-ard), *n.* An American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*, the *Cathartes aura*, common and widespread through the greater part of North and South America; generally so called in the United States in distinction from the black vulture, or carrion-crow, of that country, *Catharista atrata*: more fully called *red-headed turkey buzzard*. This well-known and very useful bird is abundant in most of the States, extends northward to Canada, and in the Southern States is often found so far west as the Rocky Mountains. It is from 27 to 31 inches long, and about 60 inches in extent of a blackish-brown color, blacker on the wings and tail, and grayish on the wings above; the whole head is bare of feathers, and of a redish color ranging from livid crimson to pale carmine in the adults; the beak is white; the feet are flesh-colored, and the eyes brown. The naked skin of the head is wrinkled and sparsely bristled; the feathers begin in a circle around the upper part of the neck, and do not run up in a point on the hindhead as in the black vulture. Though ill-favored and bad-smelling when in hand, on the wing the turkey-buzzard is one of the most graceful of birds, soaring and sailing with a strong and buoyant flight on motionless pinions, and affording one of the best examples of this kind of flight. It nests on the ground or near it in hollow stumps and logs, and lays usually two eggs, white or creamy, boldly spotted and blotched with shades of rich brown and neutral tints. The young hatch clothed with whitish down. This vulture has the trick of "playing possum" when captured. The question whether it feeds its food by scent or sight, or both, is still discussed. See *cat* under *Cathartes*.

**turkey-call** (tér'ki-kál), *n.* An instrument producing a sound which resembles the cry of the female turkey, used as a decoy.

**Turkey carpet.** See *carpet*.

**turkey-cock** (tér'ki-kok), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey cock* (*Turko-cock*, etc.), < *Turkey*, the country so called (see *turkey*), + *cock*.] The bird now called *turkey* (including the female); properly, the male of the turkey, called the *gobbler*; hence, a person of great personal vanity and foolish pride; so called in allusion to the strutting of the bird.

Puppet-like thou dost advance thy crest,  
And swell in big looks like some *turkey-cock*,  
Ready to burst with pride.

*Times Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Hert he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*.

*Shak.*, Ben. V., v. 1. 16.

**turkey-corn** (tér'ki-körn), *n.* Same as *squirrel-corn*.

**Turkey corn.** See *maize*, 1.

**turkey-fat ore** (tér'ki-fat ör), A bright orange-yellow variety of zinc carbonate (smithsonite), colored by cadmium sulphid. It occurs in mammillary forms in the zinc region of southwestern Missouri. [Local.]

**turkey-feather laver** (tér'ki-feth'èr lã'vèr). A plant: same as *peacock's-tail*.

**turkey-gnat** (tér'ki-nat), *n.* A small black fly, *Simulium meridionale*, which attacks poultry in the southern and western United States, particularly in the Mississippi valley. Compare *cut* under *Simulium*.

**turkey-gobbler** (tér'ki-gobler), *n.* The male turkey. See *gobbler*.

**turkey-grass** (tér'ki-grass), *n.* A grass, *Stylosanthes tenuifolia*, [Local.]

**Turkey gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*.

**turkey hen** (tér'ki-hen), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey hen* or *Turkey hen* and *turkey*.] The hen or female of the turkey.

**Turkey-hone** (tér'ki-hôn), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

**turkey-leather** (tér'ki-leth'èr), *n.* A leather prepared by oil-tawing without first removing the hair side, the flesh side being blackened in the usual way: used for women's boots and shoes.

**turkey-louse** (tér'ki-lous), *n.* *Goniodes stylifer*, a bird-louse or mallophagous insect of the family *Philopteridae*, which infests the domestic turkey, having the sides of the abdomen fringed with long hairs.

**Turkey myrrh.** See *myrrh*.

**Turkey oak.** See *oak*.

**turkey-pea** (tur'ki-pé), *n.* 1. Same as *squirrel-corn*. Also *wild-turkey pea*.—2. The hoary pea, *Tephrosia virginiana*. See *Tephrosia*. [Southern U. S.]

**turkey-pen** (tér'ki-pen), *n.* A pen contrived for trapping turkeys in parts of the United States where they were abundant. It was simply constructed of rails forming four sides and a top, with a low entrance at one place to admit the birds, which were lured by sprinkling corn to some distance from the opening, as well as inside the inclosure. There was no special contrivance to prevent exit, as the efficiency of the trap depended on the fact that the turkeys, on finding themselves shut in, would carry their heads too high to notice the place through which they had crept to pick up the corn.

**turkey-poult** (tér'ki-pölt), *n.* The pullet or young of the turkey.

**Turkey red.** 1. See *red*,—2. The cotton cloth dyed of this color, formerly brought from the East, but now made in western Europe and in America.—*Mock Turkey red.* See *baromet*.—*Turkey red oil.* See *red*.

**Turkey-slate** (tér'ki-slät), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

**Turkey-stone** (tér'ki-stön), *n.* [Formerly also *turkey-stone*; < *Turkey* (see *turkey*) + *stone*.] 1. A turquoise.

She shows me her ring of a *Turkey-stone*, set with little sparks of diamonds. *Peggs, Diary*, Feb. 18, 1667-68.

2. A very fine-grained siliceous rock, commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly called *Turkey oil-stone*, as it comes from the interior of Asia Minor. All the so-called hones and oil-stones are almost entirely made up of very fine particles of silica, and the quality of the article varies with the fineness and sharpness of the grain and the compactness of the stone. Some varieties of hone and oil-stone are highly valued for putting a fine edge on delicate cutting-instruments and being very high prices.

**turkey-vulture** (tér'ki-vul'tür), *n.* The turkey-buzzard: more fully called *red-headed turkey-vulture*.

**Turkey wheat.** See *wheat*.

**Turkic** (tér'kik), *a.* Same as *Turkish*. *Anthropol. Jour.*, XIX. 30. [Rare.]

**turkiest**, *n.* See *turquoise*.

**turkis<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [Also *torcess*; < OF. *torquiss*, *torquer*, turn: see *turken*.] To turn; alter.

He taketh the same sentence out of Essay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poem as well as the rest.

*Ep. Baneroff*, Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline (1593), [p. 6. (Davies.)]

**turkis<sup>2</sup>** (tér'kis), *n.* Same as *turquoise*. *Tennyson*.

**Turkish** (tér'kish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Turksch* = G. *Türkisch* = Sw. *Turkisk* = Dan. *Turkisk*: as *Turk<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *Turkens<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks: characteristic of, made in, or derived from Turkey: as, *Turkish* misrule; *Turkish* rugs.—*Turkish bath*. See *bath*.—*Turkish carpet*. See *carpet*.—*Turkish crown*, in her. Same as *turban*.—*Turkish manna*. Same as *trachala*.—*Turkish music*, music produced entirely with Oriental instruments of percussion like drums, cymbals, bells, etc.—*Turkish pound*. See *libra*.—2. *Turkish saddle, tobacco*, etc. See the nouns.—*Turkish sponge*, the Turkey cup-sponge; *Spongia adriatica*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.—*Turkish towel, Turkish toweling*, a rough towel or toweling-material with a long nap which is usually composed of uncut loops. Besides its use for the bath, etc., it is often made a background for embroidery.—*Turkish wheat*. See *wheat*.

II. *n.* The language of the Turks, a member of the Ural-Altaic family of languages, having several dialects, of which the literary language of the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is commonly written with the Arabic alphabet.

**Turkishly** (tér'kish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Turks. *Quarterly Rev.*

**Turkishness** (tér'kish-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being Turkish; hence, heathenism; paganism; barbarism. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*, 1.

**turkle** (tér'kl), *n.* [Also *tarkle*.] A turtle or tortoise. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**Turkman** (tér'kman), *n.* [*Turk<sup>1</sup>* + *man*. Cf. *Tarkoman*.] Same as *Tarkoman*. *Byron*, *The Island*, ii. 19.



us, and in part  
the  
2. W  
Cambridge, like turkey  
Colorado turkey. Crested  
Honduras turkey.  
Mexican turkey. Native turkey.  
New England wild turkey, the feral tur-  
New York turkey.  
Oreganated turkey.  
Wild turkey.



**Turko**, *n.* See *Turcol*.

**turkoid**, *n.* See *turquoise*.

**Turkoman** (tér'ko-mán), *n.* [Also *Turcoman*; = *F. Turcoman*, *Turkoman* = *G. Turkoman* (Russ. *Turkmenetsü*, etc.); ult. < Pers. *Türk*, *Türk*.] A member of a branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia in Russian territory, Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the *Tukkes* of Merv and Akhal, the *Sariks*, etc. Also *Turkman*. **Turkoman carpet**, a carpet made by the nomads on the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design, but of soft and long nap and rich colors.

**Turk's-cap** (térks'kap), *n.* 1. The martagon-lily, *Lilium Martagon*; also, the American swamp-lily, *L. superbum*. Also called *Turk's-cap lily*. See *martagon* and *lily*.—2. A species of melon-cactus, *Melocactus coccineus*. Also *Turk's-cap cactus*, *Turk's-head*.—3. A variety of winter squash.

**Turk's-head** (térks'héd), *n.* 1. Same as *Turk's-cap*.—2. *Naut.*, a form of knot made by weaving turns of small cord round a larger rope. A similar knot is largely used in ornamenting whip-handles.—3. A long broom with spherical head, for sweeping ceilings, etc.

He saw a great *Turk's-head* besom poked up at him.  
*Bulwer*, *My Novel*, x. 20.

4. A pan for baking cake, having a tin core in the center, thus bringing heat into the middle of the cake.

**Turk's-turban** (térks'tér-bán), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*; crowfoot.

**turky**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *turkey*.

**turky**†, *n.* [Abbr. of *Turkey-stone*, *Turkey-stone*.] Same as *Turkey-stone*, 1. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 173.

**Turkey-stone**, *n.* See *Turkey-stone*.

**Turkey-wheat**, *n.* See *Turkey-wheat*.

**Turlington's balsam**. See *benzoin*.

**turlough** (tér'looh), *n.* [*Ir.* *turloch*, a dry lake, < *tur*, bare, dry, + *loch*, lake: see *lough*.] In Ireland, a temporary pond or lake in certain limestone districts.

Some [sluggas] are abrupt deep holes, others open into shallow hollows; and when the water during floods rises in the latter, it overflows the adjoining lands, forming the *turloughs*, which are usually lakes in winter and callows in summer.  
*Kinahan*, *Geol. of Ireland*, p. 329.

**Turlupin** (tér'lū-pin), *n.* [OF., appar. a particular use, in contempt, of *turlupin*, "a grub, mushrome, start-up, new-nothing man of no value" (Cotgrave, ed. 1611); origin unknown.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given to the members of a French sect of about the fourteenth century, which held views very similar to those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

The *Turlupins* were first known by the names *Beghards*, or *Beghins*, and brothers and sisters of the free spirit. The common people alone called them *Turlupins*, a name which seems obviously to be connected with the wolfish howlings which these people, in all probability, would make in their religious ravings. Their subsequent name of the fraternity of poor men might have been the cause why the wandering rogues, called *Bedlam* beggars, assumed or obtained the title of *Turlupins* or *Turlygoods*, especially if their mode of asking alms was accompanied by the gesticulations of madmen.  
*Douce*, *Ill. of Shakspeare*.

**turm** (tér'm), *n.* [*L.* *turma*, a troop; cf. *turba*, a troop, crowd: see *turba*, *turbid*.] A troop; a turma.

Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 66.

**turma** (tér'mä), *n.*; pl. *turmæ* (-më). [*L.*: see *turm*.] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty and afterward of thirty-two men.

**turmalin**, *turmaline* (tér'mä-lin), *n.* Same as *tourmalin*.

**turmeric** (tér'më-rik), *n.* [Formerly also *turmeric* (NL. *turmerica*, *Minsheu*); cf. *F. terre-mérite* (NL. *terra merita*), *turmeric* (as if < *L. terra*, earth, + *merita*, deserved, deserving, taken in the forced sense of 'excellent'); both prob. corruptions of an Oriental name, perhaps of *Ar. kurkum*, saffron: see *curcuma*.] 1. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, a plant of the ginger family, native and long cultivated in the East Indies. It has a central ovoid body and lateral elongated tubers, called respectively *round* and *long turmeric*, formerly supposed to come from different species. *Turmeric* is of a deep brownish or greenish yellow, inwardly orange, of a resinous consistence and peculiar aromatic odor. It is prepared for use by grinding. In India it is most largely employed as a condiment, particularly as an ingredient in curry-powders. It has the property of an aromatic stimulant, and is there given internally for various troubles,

and applied externally for skin-diseases. In western countries its chief use (now declining) has been that of a dye-stuff, in which capacity it affords beautiful but fugitive shades of yellow; at present a leading use is in the preparation of a test-paper called *turmeric-paper* or *curcuma-paper*. The coloring matter is called *curcumin*; and the oil to which its aromatic taste and smell are due, *turmeric-oil* or *turmerol*. Sometimes called *Indian saffron*. The Hindu name is *hulbe*.

2. The plant producing turmeric.—3. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. **African turmeric**, the rootstock of a species of *Canna*, having properties like those of turmeric, cultivated in Sierra Leone, and much used by the natives for dyeing yellow.

**turmeric-oil** (tér'më-rik-oil), *n.* The oil of turmeric.

**turmeric-paper** (tér'më-rik-pä'pér), *n.* See *paper*.

**turmeric-plant** (tér'më-rik-plant), *n.* Same as *turmeric*, 2.

**turmeric-root** (tér'më-rik-röt), *n.* 1. The common turmeric.—2. The yellowroot, *Hydrastea Canadensis*.

**turmeric-tree** (tér'më-rik-trö), *n.* A rutaceous tree, *Acronychia Baureri*, of southeastern Australia. It is a moderate-sized tree with a hard, close-grained, and strong yellow wood, and a bright-yellow inner bark used for dyeing.

**turmerol** (tér'më-rol), *n.* [*turmer*(ic) + *-ol*.] *Turmeric-oil*.

**turmoil** (tér'moil), *v.* [Formerly also *turmoyle*; prob. from an OF. verb connected with OF. *tremouille*, also *trameul*, also *tremoie*, *tremuye*, *tremie*, the hopper of a mill, < *tremuer*, agitate, < *L. tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] 1. *trans.* To disturb; agitate; trouble; disquiet.

A ship vnto a certaine haven bent,  
*Turmoile* in Neptune's watry element.  
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

In his time Island was *turmoiled* with many fierce mutines.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 571.

Quentin resorted to a solitary walk, . . . and there endeavoured to compose his *turmoiled* and scattered thoughts.  
*Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, v.

II. *intrans.* To labor amid trouble, worry, or vexation; be disquieted or in trouble; worry.

I was once in examination before five or six bishops, where I had much *turmoiling*.  
*Latimer*, *Misc. Sel.*

Some notable Sophister lies sweating and *turmoyling* under the inevitable and merciless dilemma's of Socrates.  
*Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnues*.

**turmoil** (tér'moil), *n.* [Formerly also *turmoyle*; < *turmoil*, *v.*] Distracting stir, bustle, commotion, confusion, or din; tumult; disturbance; agitation; trouble; disquiet.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*  
A blessed soul doth in Elysium.  
*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, ii. 7. 27.

= *Syn.* Confusion, bustle, uproar.

**turmouilous**, *a.* [Early mod. E. *turmoylous*; < *turmoil* + *-ous*.] Troublous.

Saynt Augustyne . . . was surelye an excellent man, of dyuyné witte, and knowledge, and so trauayled in settinge forth Christes true Religion in those *turmoylous* dayes . . . that he is worthylye called a Doctour and Pylor of Christes Church.  
*R. Eden*, *First Books on America* (ed. Arber), p. 10.

**turn** (tér'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn*, *torn*; < ME. *turnen*, *tyrnen*, *tyrnen* (< AS.), also *tournen*, *tornen* (< OF.); AS. *tyrnan*, *turnian*, *turn* (cf. G. *turnen*, tilt, just, practise gymnastics, also MHG. G. *turnieren*, tilt, just, tourney, = Icel. *turna*, turn, *turnera*, tilt, tourney, < OF.), = OF. *turner*, *turnier*, F. *tourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *turnar* = It. *turnare*, < L. *turnare*, turn in a lathe, round off, ML. *turn* (in various uses) (cf. Gr. *ropevev*, work with a turners' chisel, *turn* in a lathe, round off, turn, *ropevoðav*, make round), < *turnus*, < Gr. *rápvos*, a tool used by carpenters to draw circles with, a kind of compasses, also a turners' chisel; akin to *rope*, piercing, < *reipeiv*, pierce, L. *terere*, rub away: see *terebinte*, *trite*, *try*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form or fashion (a piece of wood or metal), with a chisel, while the object is rotated in a lathe; shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substance, especially into round or rounded figures, by means of a lathe: as, to *turn* the legs of a chair or a table; to *turn* ivory figures.

A *turnid* beddstedd corded xs.  
Quoted in *H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age*, App., I.  
I could *turn* you a rare handle for that crutch-stick.  
*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, iv. 16.

2. To round; execute in rounded outlines; bring to perfection of shape, form, or style; hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way: as, to *turn* a sentence.

The edge . . . is decked with many pretty little *turned* pillars, either of marble or free stone, to lean over.  
*Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 205.

Bring all to the forge and file again; *turn* it anew.

*B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

To play with this smooth, round,  
And well-torned chin, as with the billiard ball.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, ii. 2.

But now, my muse, a softer strain rehearse.  
*Turn* every line with art, and smooth thy verse.

*Addison*, *The Greatest English Poets*.

Then her shape  
From forehead down to foot perfect—again  
From foot to forehead exquisitely *turn'd*.  
*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. To adapt; make suitable, fit, or proper.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for the occupations of trade and commerce.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 108.

A man who is not *turned* for mirthful meetings of men, or assemblies of the fair sex.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 49.

My self not trying, or not *turn'd* to please,  
May lay the line, and measure out the ways.  
*Corneille*, *of Pleasing*.

4. To cause to revolve about an axis, or to move round on or as on a center; cause to rotate: as, to *turn* a crank.

She would have made Hercules have *turned* spit.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, ii. 1. 261.

5. To execute by whirling or revolving.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, kick football, *turn* somersets.  
*O. W. Holmes*, *Professor*, viii.

6. To revolve in the mind; regard from different points of view; consider and reconsider; ponder.

*Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides.  
*Watts*.

7. To go, pass, or move round; go or get round or to the other side of: as, to *turn* the stakeboat in a race.

My tutor appears so able that . . . it must be my own fault if I am not a complete rogue before I *turn* the corner.  
*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iii. 1.

8. To change the course or direction of; cause to move, tend, or be aimed or pointed in an opposite or different direction, or toward a different object, purpose, or the like; divert from one way, course, or channel into another.

He'll *turn* your current in a ditch.  
*Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 1. 96.

He had very much *turned* his studies . . . into the lives of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, "the Seven Champions," and other historians of that age.  
*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 95.

The king now *turned* his thoughts upon a nobler object.  
*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 72.

The king, who would never have made such a devise in his better days, was more easily *turned* from his purpose now than he would once have been.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 24.

Hence—(a) To head off: as, to *turn* a runaway horse. (b) To reverse; repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee.  
*Deut.* xxx. 3.

It is not in thy power to *turn* this destiny.  
*Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, iii. 3.

(c) To direct; aim: as, to *turn* the hose on a burning building.

A man, though he *turns* his eyes toward an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it.  
*Locke*.

As he gazed with wonder, the youth *turned* upon him a piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern.  
*Scott*, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xxix.

(d) To put or apply; use or employ; utilize: as, to *turn* everything to advantage or account.

*Great Apollo*

*Turn* all to the best! *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iii. 1. 15.  
I am a man out of all business, and would willingly *turn* my head to any thing for an honest livelihood.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 251.

Some, who *turn* their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners.  
*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 277.

(e) To blunt (literally by turning over): as, to *turn* the edge of a knife. See the phrase below. (f) To send; drive; force: with off, out, upon, etc.: as, to *turn* cattle out to feed; to *turn* a servant out of the house.

And gif thei talke of tales vn-trewe,  
Thou *turn* hem out of that entent.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Let me be corrected,  
To break my stubbornness, if it be so,  
Rather than *turn* me off; and I shall mend.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, ii. 1.

A vessel sent by some merchants to carry provisions to La Tour was fallen into the hands of D'Aulnay, who had made prize of her, and *turned* the men upon an island.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 267.

9. To change the position of; shift or change to or as to the top, bottom, front, or back; reverse or invert; turn upside down or inside out: as, to *turn* an hour-glass; to *turn* flapjacks on a griddle; to *turn* one's coat.

If I were angry, I might *turn* the Buckle of my Girdle behind me.

*S. Alexander*, quoted in *Winwood's Memorials*, i. 453.



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They blackguarded him like good 'uns—said he only wanted to get into the House to finger the salary and then turn his coat. *Granville Murray*, Member for Paris, xx.

Mr. Bright should be the last man to charge a political opponent with turning his coat. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 526.

To turn one's hand, to apply or adapt one's self. A good Servant should turn his hand to every thing in a family. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

To all things could he turn his hand. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

To turn one's head or brain. (a) To make one giddy or dizzy, as by looking down from a great height. (b) To infect one with extravagant notions, as of pride or conceit; as, the attentions shown him quite turned his head.

For the benefit of such whose heads are a little turned, . . . I shall assign one of the sides of the college which I am erecting for the cure of this dangerous distemper [pride]. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

The spirit of public fanaticism turned their heads. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The rush of invitations, and the struggle for his society, . . . would have been quite enough to turn any head less strong than his. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

To turn out. (a) To put out; drive out; expel: as, the unruly persons were turned out. The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be turned out every time his lordship has drunk a bottle too much. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 8.

(b) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (c) To produce as the result of labor, or training, or any process of manufacture; furnish in a complete state; send out finished: as, this factory turns out 1,000 pieces of cloth in a week.

One thing is very certain—that the [public] schools turned out splendid scholars, and their powers of writing Latin and Greek verse were wonderful. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 155.

(d) To turn inside out; reverse; hence, to bring to view; show; produce: as, to turn out one's pockets; turn out your cards.—To turn over. (a) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; overturn: as, to turn over a box; the seats were turned over in the struggle. (b) To hand over; deliver; transfer; refer: as, the business was turned over to his creditors.

If he [the footman] be not for your Turn, turn him over to me again when I come back. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand; You turn me over to another hand. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to turn over a concordance. *Swift*.

(e) To turn off; hang. [Slang.] Criminals, condemned to suffer, Are blinded first, and then turned over. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 698.

To turn over a new leaf. See leaf.—To turn tail. See tail.—To turn the back, to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; go off; run away. Make mouths upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

Sam. Quarrel, I will back thee. Gre. How! turn thy back and run? *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 41.

To turn the back on or upon one. See back.—To turn the buckle of the belt behind. See buckle.—To turn the cat in the pan. (a) To reverse the order of things so as to make them appear the opposite of what they really are. *N. E. D.*, under cat.

There is a cunning which we in England call "the turning of the cat in the pan": which is when that which a man says to another he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon*, Cunnings (ed. 1887).

(b) See to turn a cat-in-pan, under cat!.—To turn the cold shoulder. See cold.—To turn the die or the dice, to change the luck. Fortune confounds the wise, And, when they least expect it, turns the dice. *Dryden*.

To turn the edge of, to deprive of sharpness or keenness; blunt. This news, I think, hath turn'd your weapon's edge. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 179.

To turn the paunch, to vomit; disgorge, as fish. [New Eng.]—To turn the scale, to make one side of the balance fall; hence, figuratively, to give superiority or success; decide; determine. You weigh equally; a feather will turn the scale. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 32.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail? A single soul's too light to turn the scale. *Dryden*.

To turn the stomach of, to cause nausea or disgust in; make qualms or disgusted. They [Tonquinese] have many sorts of dishes, that would turn the stomach of a stranger, which yet they themselves like very well. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

This filthy simile, this beastly line, Quite turns my stomach. *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 182.

To turn the tables. See table.—To turn tippet. See tippet.—To turn to the right-about. See right-about.—To turn turtle. See turtle.—To turn up. (a) To bring to the surface; bring from below to the top; turn over: as, to turn up the sod or the soil.

Yellow "hobs" turned up before the plough Are chiefest baits; with cork and lead enough. *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 176).

Not to turn a hair To be turned,



He strewed the City . . . with salt, having first *turned up* the ground with a plough. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 131.  
(b) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; place with the face upward: as, to *turn up* a card.

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever *turned up* ace. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II. 3. 2.  
(c) To give an upward turn or direction to; bring the end, tip, or point of uppermost; tilt up: as, to *turn up* one's nose (an expression of contempt).

Her denotation at the Church is much in the *turning up* of her eye, and turning down the leaf in her Book when she hears nam d Chapter and Verse.  
*Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

(d) To refer to in a book: as, to *turn up* a passage or text. — **To turn upon** (or **on**), to direct or cause to operate upon or against; hence, to cast back upon; retort: as, he *turned* his sword *upon* himself; to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself. — **To turn up one's toes**, to die. (Slang.) — **Turned commas**, reversed commas (‘’), used in marking the beginning of a quotation, and under a word or words to indicate repetition. — **Turning-off machine**, in *stocking-manuf.*, a machine for closing the seam in stockings which have been knit flat. *E. H. Knight*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To have a revolving or rolling motion; move round, as on an axis, pivot, or hinge; revolve.

He that is giddy thinks the world *turns* round.

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 20.

If it [a cannon-ball] should strike any part of the body when the velocity . . . is greatly diminished, it does not carry it away, . . . but, in consequence of its circular or rolling motion, it *turns* round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb.

*J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 134.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, to move as on a point of support; hinge; depend: with *on* or *upon*: as, the question *turns upon* this point.

The Chorus ought to *turn upon* the Argument of the Drama, and support the Design of the Acts.  
*Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 149.

Great events often *turn upon* very small circumstances.  
*Swift*, *Conduct of Allies*.

A playfulness that *turned on* her supposed oddity was not at all to Maggie's taste.

*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, II. 1.

3. To move so as to face in a different direction or in some specified direction; direct one's face, course, efforts, attentions, thoughts, etc. (in some particular direction): as, to *turn* toward Mecca in prayer; to *turn down* a shady lane; I know not which way to *turn*.

At this present time of it speke no more,

Vnto my purpos *turn* shall I therfore.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 518.

Abjure this magic, *turn* to God again.

*Marlowe*, *Doctor Faustus*, II. 1.

I know not where to *turn*. O, welcome home!

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 1. 197.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had wanted three miles of this house; . . . now we are at it, we'll *turn* into it, and refresh ourselves with a cup of drink.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 56.

Just within the Gate, we *turned up* a Street on the left hand, and were conducted by the Consul to his own house.  
*Maundrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 67.

Great souls by instinct to each other *turn*,

Demand alliance, and in friendship *turn*.

*Addison*, *The Campaign*.

There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot *turn*, and by which they are not *turn'd*.

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, II. 6.

4. To change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; shift or roll from one side to the other.

I *turn'd* and try'd each corner of my bed,

To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.

*Dryden*.

5. To change direction; take an opposite or different course or way.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch

*Turn*, and re-*turn*, indenting with the way.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 704.

6. Specifically, to put about; tack.

He spy'd a Dutch Sloop *turning* to get into the Road, and saw her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 52.

7. To change one's attitude or policy; hence, to rebel; offer resistance; show fight: often with *upon*: as, to *turn upon* one's accuser. See *to turn on* (a), below.

Should I *turn upon* the true prince?

*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., II. 4. 297.

Even the instinctive worm on which we tread

*Turns*, though it would not.

*Shelley*, *Julian and Maddalo*.

8. To retrace one's steps; go or come back; return.

Either thou wilt die, by God's just ordinance,

Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror,

Or I with grief and extreme age shall perish,

And never look upon thy face again.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, IV. 4. 184.

9. To retreat; run away; also, to desert; go over to the enemy. [Rare.]

When thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,

An' *turnit* wi' Murray in a crack.

*Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

10. To change or become altered in nature, character, quality, appearance, or the like; be converted, transformed, or transmuted; hence, in general, to become; grow: as, to *turn* gray; to *turn* pale.

He that kepeth it clany a yere, afore that yere, hyt *turneth* yn to Flesche and Bloode.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 124.

Thy mirth shall *turn* to moan.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., II. 3. 44.

All the happiness

Bestow'd upon me *turns* into disgrace.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 1.

Why how now eyes? what now? what's heere to do?  
I'm gone, or I shall strait *turne* baby to.

*Heywood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, [ed. 1874, II. 150]).

That every one who *turned* Christian was sure by that means to forfeit the favour of his prince, and to be looked upon as an apostate from the religion of his country.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. III.

Their design was to *turn* pirates, and plunder the Spaniards.

*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, IV. 1.

You're a nice article, to *turn* sulky on first coming home!

*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxvi.

One of them asked her when her hair had begun to *turn*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 135.

In particular — (a) To shift.

Now all this Scene shall to Arcadia *turn*,

The Seat of happy Nymphs and Swains.

*Congreve*, *Semele*, II. 3.

(b) To change from a fresh or sweet condition; become sour or spoiled, as milk or cider.

Cow-milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than ass-milk, which . . . *turneth* not so easily, but is a little harsh.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 51.

(c) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; reel; hence, to become distracted, demented, or mad.

I'll look no more,

Lest my brain *turn*.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, IV. 6. 23.

(d) To become nauseated, qualmish, sick, or disgusted, as the stomach. (e) To become inclined in another direction. (f) To change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

The tide *turned*, and rushed as fiercely in the opposite direction.

*Macaulay*, *Von Ranke's Hist. Popes*.

11. To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; vacillate.

She bade love last, and yet she fell a-*turning*.

*Shak.*, *Passionate Pilgrim*, I. 100.

12. To tend; result: with *to*.

I asked if he was unwilling to be made knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might *turn* to his profit.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 18, 1671.

Of late the West India coffee, which is not so good, has sold so cheap that it does not *turn* to account to send it to England.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 134.

13. To take form on the lathe; undergo the process of turning on a lathe: as, ivory *turns* well. — **To turn about**, to turn the face in another direction; wheel or face about: as, he *turned* about and faced me.

O think na ye my heart was wae,

When I *turn'd* about, away to gae?

*The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

**To turn again.** (a) To return.

Oure Lady cam to hem, and bad hem *turnen* agen.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 61.

Therefore, O ye children of Israel, *turne* agayne, like as ye haue exceded in your goinge backe.

*Bible of 1551*, *Isa.* xxxi. 6.

His big manly voice,

*Turning* about toward childish treble.

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, II. 7. 162.

(b) To make a stand and face the enemy; turn on an enemy.

Can honour pull the wings of fearful cowards,

And make 'em *turn* again like tigers?

*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, III. 3.

**To turn against**, to rebel against; become unfriendly or hostile to: as, my friends have all *turned against* me. — **To turn aside.** (a) To leave a straight course; go off in a different direction.

I have therefore *turned aside* from that beaten path, and chosen though a less easy yet a more profitable way.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 16.

(b) To withdraw from the presence or the notice of others; avert the face: as, to *turn aside* to hide one's blushes. — **To turn away.** (a) To leave a straight or usual course; deviate; depart.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, . . . shall he live?

*Ezek.* xviii. 24.

(b) To turn the face in another direction; avert one's looks.

She paused, she *turned away*, she hung her head.

*Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

**To turn back**, to go or come back; return.

*Turn back* to me,

And play the mother's part.

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxliii.

**To turn in.** (a) To bend or point inward: as, his toes *turn in*. (b) To enter.

*Turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house.

*Gen.* xix. 2.

Take ye that, my hireman chiel,

And *turn* in here and dine.

*The Hireman Chiel* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 235).

There is nothing so interesting as one of these Oriental cafés, and so I *turned in* from the street, drew a square straw-covered stool up to a low table, and held up one finger.

*The Century*, XLII. 77.

(c) To go to bed. [Colloq.]

I mean to toss a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I *turn in*.

*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, III. 15.

No man can be a sailor, or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the fore-castle with them — *turned in* and out with them, and eaten from the common kid.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 57.

(d) To turn about. — **To turn off**, to deviate from a course; be diverted: as, the road *turns off* to the right. — **To turn on or upon.** (a) To show anger, resentment, or hostility toward; confront in a hostile or angry manner.

*Turn on* the bloody hounds with heads of steel.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., IV. 2. 51.

Pompey *turned upon* him again, and in effect bade him be quiet.

*Bacon*, *Friendship*.

(b) See def. 2. **To turn out.** (a) To bend or point outward: as, her toes *turn out*. (b) To come abroad; assemble out of doors; muster: as, the volunteers *turned out* in force; the people *turned out* to see the show.

Then from every house and hamlet the men *turned out*.

*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 125.

(c) Specifically, of workmen, to abandon work in order to go on strike.

"What do you say to a strike, by way of something pleasant to talk about?" "Have the hands actually *turned out*?" asked Mrs. Thornton.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *North and South*, xviii.

(d) To get out of bed; rise. [Colloq.] (e) To prove in the result or issue; appear or show in the end; terminate; result: as, the affair *turned out* better than was expected.

That you have a wealthy uncle I have heard; but how your expectations will *turn out* is more, I believe, than you can tell.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, III. 3.

I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never *turned out* happy.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 353.

**To turn over**, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom: as, to *turn over* in bed. — **To turn round.** (a) To turn so as to face the other way; reverse one's position. (b) To reverse one's opinions or relations; go over to another side or party: as, he *turned round* and voted with the Whigs. — **To turn rusty.** See *rusty*, 3.

**To turn to.** (a) [To, prep.] (1) To be directed toward: as, the needle *turns to* the pole. (2) To tend to; result or terminate in. Compare def. 12. (3) To apply one's self to; betake one's self to; direct one's efforts or attention to; resort to.

What is that which I should *turn to*, lighting upon days like these?

Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

*Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

(b) [To, adv.] To begin operations; set to work.

I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must *turn to* at the first light.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 8.

**To turn Turk.** See *Turk*. — **To turn under**, to be bent, doubled, or folded downward or under. — **To turn up.** (a) To point upward: as, her nose *turns up* slightly. (b) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; appear; happen; occur: as, to be waiting for something to *turn up*.

Those accidental visitations of fortune are like prizes in the lottery, which must not be put into the year's income till they *turn up*.

*Sydney Smith*, *To John Allen*, Jan. 24, 1813.

"And then," said Mr. Micawber, . . . "I shall, please Heaven, begin to be beforehand with the world, . . . if — in short, if anything *turns up*."

*Dickens*, *David Copperfield*, xi.

If after three thousand years a black swan *turns up*, must we not suppose it possible that in three thousand years more we may see a candle burn in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen?

*J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 54.

(c) To turn belly upward: said of a dying whale.

**turn** (térn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tourne*, *tourne*, *turn*; < ME. *turn*, *town*, *turn*, < OF. *tourne*, *tour*, a turn, trick, round, etc., F. *tour*, a round, travel, tour, etc.; from the verb. Cf. *tour*, 2.] 1. Movement about a center; circular motion; rotation; revolution: as, the *turn* of a wheel; a *turn* of the wrist.

His Passion is Metamorphos'd in the Turn of a hand.

*Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 227.

A gallant daunce, that liuely doth bewray

A spirit and a vertue masculine, . . .

With lofty *turnes* and capriols in the ayre.

*Sir J. Davies*, *Dancing*.

2. A turning into another or a different way; a change of movement or direction; a deviation; also, the point at which such a change of course is made.

True Repentance is the *turn* of the whole Soul from the Love as well as the Practice of Sin.

*Stillingleet*, *Sermons*, III. i.

When one sees the beggars and the commonplace and shabby condition of Spanish Granada, . . . he may perhaps give a new *turn* to his reflections by visiting Tetuan.

*C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 181.

Specifically — (a) Change to an opposite direction, or the point at which such change is effected: as, the *turn* of the tide. (b) Deviation from a straight-line course or direction; bend; curve; flexure; angle: as, a *turn* in the road cut off the view.







**gle-screw turnbuckle**, a swivel-link used for connecting lightning-rods.

**Turnbull's blue**. A species of Prussian blue which is thrown down when potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. When dry it has a beautiful blue color with a reddish luster.

**turncap** (térn'káp), *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

**turncoat** (térn'kót), *n.* [*< turn, v., + obj. coat<sup>2</sup>.*] One who "turns his coat"—that is, forsakes his party or principles.

*Beat.* Courtesy itself must convert to disdain, if you come in her presence.

*Bene.* Then is courtesy a turncoat.

*Shak., Much Ado, I. 1, 125.*

*Crafty Turn-coat!* Are you not ashamed to shift hands thus in things that are sacred?

*Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 13.*

**turncock** (térn'kok), *n.* The servant of a water-company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, etc.

A meditative turncock . . . gives the fire-plug a disparaging wrench with that large tuning-fork of his.

*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.*

**turn-down** (térn'doun), *a.* Folded or doubled down.

The other lad was . . . plainly dressed, but with a highly-developed Byronic turn-down collar.

*Kingsley, Two Years Ago, i.*

**turned-shells** (térnd'shelz), *n. pl.* The gastropod family *Acteomidae*.

**turnement**, *n.* An old spelling of *tournament*.

**turnep**, *n.* An old spelling of *turnip*.

**turner**<sup>1</sup> (tér'nér), *n.* [*< ME. turner, turnere; < turn + -er<sup>1</sup>; in def. 4, < (t. turner, one who performs, exercises, or practises gymnastics, a gymnast, < turnen, practise gymnastics, < F. tourner, turn: see turn.)*] 1. One who or that which turns; specifically, one whose occupation involves work with a lathe.

*Turners of vessels.*

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1586.*

Sometimes all wound close in a ring, to which as fast they spun

As any wheel a turner makes, being tried how it will run.

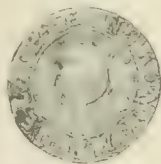
*Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 545.*

2. A small piece of fire-clay molded into the form of a segment of a sphere, and serving as a pivotal support to a small circular disk which itself supports a watch-dial while in the enameling-furnace, during which time it must be constantly turned to subject the enamel to uniform conditions of heat.—3. In *seal-fishing*: (a) Same as *turner-harp*. (b) Same as *turner-hood*.

—4. A tumbler; a gymnast; specifically [*cap.*], a member of one of the gymnastic bodies (G. *Turnvereine*) first instituted by F. L. Jahn about 1811, and especially in favor among Germans.

—5. A kind of tumbler-pigeon.

**turner**<sup>2</sup> (tér'nér), *n.* [Prob. a popular var. of *turney*<sup>2</sup>.] A Scottish copper coin issued by



Obverse

Reverse

Turner of Charles II.—British Museum. Size of the original

James VI. and by later sovereigns, worth 2d. Scotch (about one third of a United States cent) at the time of issue. Compare *bodle*.

**Turnera** (tur'nér-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after W. Turner (about the middle of the 16th century), a physician, author (1551) of an English herbal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Turneraceæ*. It is characterized by usually perigenous stamens and by three or more multifid stigmas. There are 54 species, natives of tropical America, with one naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs with scattered leaves, which are often gland-bearing at the base. The flowers are yellow, and usually solitary in the axils, peculiar in the frequent union of the peduncle with the petiole, the flower therefore seeming to spring from the base of the leaf. Several species are cultivated under glass for their very handsome flowers, which often resemble those of *Thunbergia*. *T. apifera* is used as an astringent in Brazil. *T. ulmifolia*, a species widely distributed from the West Indies to Brazil, and known as *holly-rose* and *sage-rose*, is a reputed tonic and expectorant. The stimulant drug *damiana* is largely prepared from *T. microphylla*, and from *T. diffusa* and its variety *aphrodisiaca*, especially from the latter, which is a native of Texas, Mexico, and Lower California. This, which is widely known by the name *damiana*, is also used, in the form of a hot tea, as a blood-purifier and as a beverage, and is sold in preparations with spirits as a tonic or diuretic, as well as for alleviating colic and nervous disorders. See cut in next column.



Flowering Plant of *Turnera diffusa*, var. *aphrodisiaca*. a, a flower; b, the calyx and the two bracts; c, the fruit.

**Turneraceæ** (tur-ne-rä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1823), *< Turnera + -aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with five stamens, and a free ovary with three distinct filiform styles which are usually two-cleft and flabellately fringed. The 85 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Turnera* is the type. They are mostly American and tropical; three yellow-flowered species of one genus, *Piriqueta*, extend into Florida or North Carolina.

**turner-harp** (tér'nér-häp), *n.* A harp-seal of the age of three years. [Newfoundland.]

**turner-hood** (tér'nér-hüd), *n.* The hooded seal in its third year, when turning to be an old hood. [Newfoundland.]

**turnerite** (tér'nér-it), *n.* [After Edward Turner, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of monazite occurring in small brilliant crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

**Turner's cerate**. See *cerate*.

**Turner's yellow**. See *yellow*.

**turnery** (tér'nér-i), *n.* [*pl. turneries (-iz).*] [Formerly also *tournerie*; *< F. tournerie, turners' work, < tourner, turn: see turn.*] 1. Turning; especially, the forming of articles upon a lathe.—2. Articles made, or partly made, on the turning-lathe.

In another room are such rare *turneries* in ivory as are not to be described for their curiosity.

*Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.*

3. Ornamentation produced by means of the turning-lathe, as bands or grooves running around an object of wood or ivory.

Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*.

*H. Walpole.*

4. A place where articles are turned.

It would probably pay well to establish small *turneries* in the works, to use up odds and ends of timber now wasted.

*Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 13.*

**turney**<sup>1</sup> (tér'ni), *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *turney*.

**turney**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*< OF. tournois, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, < F. Tournois, of or pertaining to Tours, < Tours, a city in France. Cf. tournois.*] A piece of black or copper money current in Ireland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreptitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

**turn-file** (térn'fil), *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a float.

**Turnicidæ** (tér-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Turnix (Turnio-) + -idæ.*] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Turnix*; the *hempipods*.

**Turnicimorphæ** (tér-ni-si-môr'fik), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Turnix (Turnio-) + Gr. μορφή, form.*] A superfamily of birds: same as *Hemipodii*. Also *Turnicimorphæ*.

**turnicimorphic** (tér-ni-si-môr'fik), *a.* Having the form or structure of the *Turnicidæ*; belonging to the *Turnicimorphæ*.

**turnicine** (tér-ni'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turnicidæ*.

**turning** (tér'ning), *n.* [*< ME. turnyng, tournyng; verbal n. of turn, v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which turns. Specifically—2. The practice of regular gymnastics according to the system of F. L. Jahn. See *turner*<sup>1</sup>, 4.—3. A winding; deviation from the straight, direct, or established course; a bend; a turn; also, the place where a road or street diverges or branches out from another.

At the foot of that Hille, Melchisedech, that was Kyng of Salem, in the *turnyng* of that Hille, mette Abraham in comynge azen from the Bataylle, when he had slayn Abymelech.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.*

They [the ways] were . . . full of windings and intricate *turnings*.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.*

I'll bear you Company as far as the next *Turning*.

*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 115.*

Every *turning* in the road showed the boundless forest below in some new point of view.

*Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 337.*

4. *Milit.*, a manœuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.—5. In *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by bringing down the head or the feet. See *version*.—6. The art or practice of shaping objects by means of cutting-tools while the objects themselves are revolved rapidly on a lathe.—7. *pl.* The chips detached in the process of turning.—8. In *ceram.*, the operation of completing or rectifying the shape of a vase, or the like, before it is fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form, and avoid the least unevenness between opposite sides, and is very common in modern manufacture.

9. A turn; a movement back and forth.

Many a *turnyng*

Upon the freshe grasse spryngne.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 1407.*

10. The part of any textile fabric, leather, or any similar material turned in or under, to avoid making a raw edge.—**Turning in**, the operation of bending a rope firmly around a deadeye in the score, also called *strapping the deadeye*.—**Turning up**, in *bookbinding*, the taking of the round out of the back of a book by the use of triindles, to enable the forwarder to cut the book on the fore edge. It is done only on board-work.

**turning-bridge** (tér'ning-brij), *n.* Same as *turn-bridge*.

**turning-carrier** (tér'ning-kar'i-ér), *n.* A lathe-dog; a lathe-carrier.

**turning-chisel** (tér'ning-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel for finishing work which has been roughed out by the gouge. Such chisels are made in different forms, some being rectangular with an oblique whet, and some having a chisel-edge chamfered on both sides of the blade, the edge crossing the end of the blade obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*

**turning-engine** (tér'ning-en'jin), *n.* A lathe fitted with an engine of some kind to turn it without the use of the treadle or hand-power.

**turning-gage** (tér'ning-gāj), *n.* 1. A gage, often improvised, for measuring the width and determining the shape of a cutting.—2. A gage used in setting the tail-stock of a lathe in adjusting it for turning tapers.

**turning-gouge** (tér'ning-gouj), *n.* Any one of a set of gouges used in turning, having the corners of the bit rounded off, and generally having a longer handle than gouges used in carpentry and cabinet-making.

**turning-lathe** (tér'ning-lāth), *n.* A lathe used by turners in wood or ivory. See *lathe*<sup>1</sup>, *turn*, *v. t.*, 2, *turner*<sup>1</sup>, *turning*.

**turning-machine** (tér'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *boot-making*, a machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewed and rolled flat. *E. H. Knight.*

**turning-mill** (tér'ning-mil), *n.* A machine-tool for boring heavy ironwork. It is a form of horizontal lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

**turningness** (tér'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights.

*Sir P. Sidney.*

**turning-piece** (tér'ning-pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

**turning-plate** (tér'ning-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *turn-table*.—2. Same as *fifth wheel* (which see, under *fifth*). *E. H. Knight.*

**turning-point** (tér'ning-point), *n.* 1. The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contrary or different direction begins; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, from increase to decrease, or the opposite.—2. In *engin.*, a temporary bench or bench-mark, the exact elevation of which is determined in leveling before the instrument is advanced, as a starting-point for determining its height after resetting.

**turning-rest** (tér'ning-rest), *n.* 1. In *hand-turning*, a support, usually of iron, upon which the cutting extremity of the turning-tool is rested as on a fulcrum. It is usually socketed in an adjustable support clamped to the frame of the lathe.—2. A slide-rest.

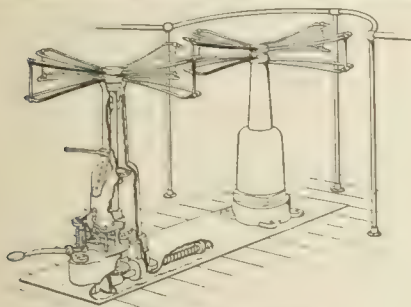
**turning-saw** (tér'ning-sā), *n.* 1. A saw with a thin blade which can make a curved kerf,







**turnstile** (térn'stíl), *n.* [*< turn + stile*]. A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person passes through; a turn-pike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or other places, either to prevent the passage of cattle, horses,

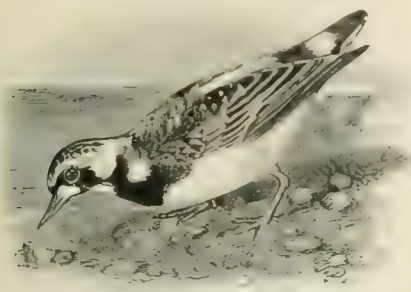


Turnstile, with Turnstile register.

vehicles, etc., but to admit that of persons, or to bar a passage until toll or passage-money is collected; they are also placed (sometimes with a turnstile-register) at the entrance of buildings, as where there is a charge for admission, or where it is desired to prevent the entrance of too many persons at one time.

**turnstile-register** (térn'stíl-rej'is-tér), *n.* A recording device for registering the number of persons passing through a turnstile, as at the entrance of a toll-bridge, a place of amusement, etc. It works by means of gear-wheels.

**turnstone** (térn'stón), *n.* [*< turn, v., + obj. stone*]. A small gallinaceous bird of the genus *Streptopelia*, allied both to plovers and to sandpipers: so called from its habit of turning over little stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is *S. interpres*. In full summer plumage this is one of the handsomest of its tribe, being pied with black, brown, white, and chestnut-red, and having orange feet; it is 8 to 9 inches long, and about 17 in extent of wings. It is nearly cosmopolitan in its extensive migrations, and breeds in high latitudes. It is common in North America, especially coastwise, and there has many local names, as *brant-bird*, *beach-bird*, *whale-bird*, *heart-bird*, *chicken-bird*, *calico-bird*, *calico-back*, *calico-jacket*, *checkered snipe*, *sparkled-back*, *streaked-back*, *red-legs*, *red-legged plover*, *bishop plover*, *maggot-snipe*, *horse-foot snipe*, *chuckatuck*, *cred-dock*, *jenny*, etc., derived from its appearance or habits. Among its

Turnstone *Streptopelia interpres*, in full summer plumage.

English names are *Hebridal sandpiper* and *variegated plover*, *stone-pecker*, *tangle-picker*, etc. The black-headed turnstone, *S. melanocepus*, is a different variety or species, mostly of a blackish color, found on the coasts of the North Pacific. See *Streptopelia*.—**Plover-billed turnstone**. Same as *suri-bird*. See *bohm*.

**turn-table** (térn'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A circular platform designed to turn upon its center, and supported by a series of wheels that travel upon a circular track laid under the edge of the platform. This is the original form of the railroad turntable, and is still in use. The platform is laid with a single line of rails, and the running-gear, pivot, wheels, etc.,



Turn-table.

a, side elevation of turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; b, rollers which support the ends and upon which the latter turn around on a circular flat-topped rail; c, c', fixed rails and turn-table rails respectively.

are sunk in a circular pit, so that the track is level with the connecting tracks. In some cases a second line of rails is laid on the platform, at right angles with the first. The turn-table for turning locomotives, as at the end of local lines, is now usually simply a wooden or iron girder, pivoted at the center and having each end supported on wheels that move on a circular track in a pit, the platform being dispensed with. Small turn-tables for moving cars from one track to another, as in narrow yards where there is no room for curves or switches, are sometimes used. Also called *turning-plate*.

2. A device used in tracing the circular cement-cells for microscope-slides. E. H. Knight.

**turntale†** (térn'tāl), *n.* [*< turn, v., + tale*]. An apostrophe. See the quotation under *turnaway*.

**turn-tippet†** (térn'tip-et), *n.* [*< turn, v., + tippet*]. A turncoat; a time-server.

The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, turn-tippets, and flatterers.

Chambers, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 13. (Davies.)

**turn-under** (térn'un'dér), *n.* Same as *fall-under*.

**turn-up** (térn'up), *n.* [*< turn up*; see under *turn*]. 1. A disturbance; a commotion; a shindy or serimmage.

I have seen many a *turn-up*, and some pitched battles among the yokels; and, though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done.

Notes Ambrosianae, Dec., 1834.

2. One who or that which turns up unexpectedly or without prearrangement.

The type of men of which Emerson and Carlyle are the most pronounced and influential examples in our time, it must be owned, are comparatively a new *turn-up* in literature.

The Century, XXVII. 926.

[Colloq. or slang in both uses.]

**turnus** (tér'nus), *n.* [*< NL. turnus*, the specific name, *< L. Turnus*, a man's name]. The tiger-swallowtail, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow

Turnus *Papilio turnus*, one half natural size.

black-striped swallow-tailed butterfly common in the United States. One striking variety of the female has the wings entirely black. The larva, of a deep velvety-green color, feeds on sassafras, alder, willow, oak, apple, and various other trees.

**turnverein** (törn'fe-rin'), *n.* [G. *turn-verein*, *< turnen*, practise gymnastics (see *turn*, *turner*), + *verein*, union, association, *< ver-*, E. *for-*, + *ein*, one, = E. *one*]. An association for the practice of gymnastics according to the system of the turners. See *turner*, 4.

**turnway†** (térn'wā), *n.* [*< turn, v., + way*], *n.* An apostrophe. [Rare.]

Many times, when we have runne a long race in our tale spoken to the hearers, we do sodainly flye out & either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing, and therefore the Greekes call such a figure (as we do) the *turnway* or *turntale*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

**turn-wrest** (térn'rest), *a.* Noting a plow having a reversible mold-board, whereby a furrow may be turned either to the right or to the left, according to the position of the mold-board.

**Turonian** (tū-rō'ni-an), *n.* [Irreg. *< Touraine* in France, where the system is well developed, + *-ian*]. In *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous system, according to the continental geologists. It lies between the Cenomanian and the Senonian, and is the equivalent of the English Lower Chalk, or "Chalk without flints"—the chalk of the cliffs of Dover and Shakespeare Cliff. In the more detailed nomenclature of the French geologists it includes the Santonian and Campanian.

**turpentine** (tér'pen-tin), *n.* [Formerly also *terpentine*; *< ME. turpentyne* = MD. *terpentijn*, *termentijn*, D. *terpentijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *terpentin*, *< OF. turbentine*, *terebentine*, *turpentine*, *terebenthine*, ML. *terebintina*, NL. *terebinthina*, *turpentine*, *< L. terebinthina* (sc. *resina*), fem. of *terebinthus*, of the terebinth, *< terebinthus*, *< Gr. τερεβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*, and cf. *terebinthine*.] 1. An oleoresinous substance secreted by the wood or bark of a number of trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an essential hydrocarbon oil (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>) and a resin called *colophony* or *rosin*. The common turpentine is derived in France from the maritime pine, *Pinus maritima* (French or Bordeaux turpentine); in Russia and Germany, from the Scotch pine, *P. sylvestris*; in Austria and Corsica, from the Corsican pine, *P. laricio*; in the East Indies and Japan, from several pines; and in the United States, most largely in North Carolina, from the southern or long-leaved pine, *P. palustris*, and somewhat from the loblolly-pine, *P. taeda*. For other turpentines, see the phrases below. In the United States turpentine is obtained by cutting a pocket in the side of the tree (boxing), whence it is periodically collected. In France the less destruc-

tive method is practised of removing a piece of bark and conducting the flow into earthen vessels. The crude turpentine is subjected to distillation, separating the oil, or so-called spirit or spirits of turpentine, from the rosin—the oil in the case of the long-leaved pine constituting, it is said, 17 per cent., and in the case of the maritime pine 24 per cent. This when pure is limpid and colorless, of a penetrating peculiar odor, and a pungent bitterish taste. Spirit of turpentine is very extensively used in mixing paints and varnishes. In medicine it is stimulant and diuretic, an anthelmintic, and externally a rubefacient and counter-irritant.

Men sellen a Gome, that Men clepen *Turbentyne*, in stede of Baume; and thei putten there to a litlelle Bayme for to geven gode Odour.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an ordinary but less precise use.—**Aleppo turpentine**, an article resembling, but not equal to, the Bordeaux turpentine, obtained in Provence from *Pinus Halepensis*.—**Canada turpentine**, (Canada balsam). (See *balsam*.) During the American civil war, turpentine of the common sort was obtained from the Canadian red pine, *Pinus resinosa*.—**Carpathian turpentine**, usually called *Carpathian balsam*, a turpentine from the Swiss stone pine, *Pinus Cembra*.—**Chian turpentine**, the product of the turpentine-tree (which see), obtained by incision. It is of a feebly aromatic and terebinthinous flavor, not bitter or acrid, and of a characteristic pleasantly aromatic and terebinthinous scent. It was formerly of medicinal repute, then fell nearly into disuse, but latterly has been used with some success for cancer. Also *Cyprian* or *Scio turpentine*.—**Hungarian turpentine**, the product of the dwarf pine, *Pinus Pumilio*, usually called *Hungarian balsam*, an article scarcely met with in commerce. Its essential oil is used as an inhalant in throat-diseases.—**Larch turpentine**. Same as *Venetian turpentine*.—**Mineral turpentine**, a deodorized benzoin used in painting as a substitute for turpentine.—**Scio turpentine**. Same as *Chian turpentine*.—**Strasburg turpentine**, the product of the silver fir, *Abies alba*, much resembling common turpentine, but pleasantly odorous, and not acrid and bitter. It was formerly much esteemed in medicine, but is now nearly obsolete.—**Turpentine camphor**. Same as *artificial camphor*. See *camphor*.—**Turpentine ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Venetian** or *Venice turpentine*, the oleoresin of the European larch, *Larix Europæa*, secreted chiefly in its sapwood. It is less siccative than any other kind. It is useful for plasters, and is often prescribed in veterinary practice; but the genuine article is consumed mostly in continental Europe.

**turpentine** (tér'pen-tin), *v. t.* [*< turpentine, n.*] To apply turpentine to; rub with turpentine.

Or Martyr beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats,  
And fired like turpentine poor wasting rats.

Wolcot (P. Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

**turpentine-hack** (tér'pen-tin-hak), *n.* A hand-tool for cutting or boxing pine-trees, to start the flow of crude turpentine. E. H. Knight.

**turpentine-moth** (tér'pen-tin-móth), *n.* Any one of several tortricid moths whose larvæ bore the twigs and shoots of pine and fir, causing an exudation of resin and killing the twig. *Resiniana resinana* is the common turpentine-moth of Europe; *R. comstockiana* and *R. frustana* are common in the United States.

**turpentine-oil** (tér'pen-tin-oil), *n.* The oil of turpentine. See *turpentine*. Also called *pine-oil*.—**Hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil**, artificial camphor. See *camphor*.

**turpentine-still** (tér'pen-tin-stil), *n.* An apparatus for distilling spirit from turpentine, or turpentine from pine-wood.

**turpentine-tree** (tér'pen-tin-tré), *n.* 1. The terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, the source of Chian or Scio turpentine. Though the range of the terebinth is wide, the moderate demand is met by about 1,000 trees, some of them 800 or 900 years old, on the isle of Scio. See *terebinth*.

2. The Australian *Succaripa laurifolia* (*Tristania albens*) and *Tristania conferta*, trees affording an aromatic oil. See the generic names.

**turpentinic** (tér'pen-tin'ik), *a.* [*< turpentine + -ic*]. Related to turpentine.—**Turpentinic acid**. Same as *terebic acid* (which see, under *terebic*).

**turpeth** (tér'peth), *n.* [Formerly also *turbeth*, *turbith*, *turbit*; *< ME. turbyte*, *< OF. (and F.) turbith* = Pg. *turbid* (ML. *turpethum*), *< Ar. turbid*, *< Pers. turbid*, a cathartic, *turbid*, a purgative root.] 1. The root of *Ipomæa (Convolvulus) Turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. (See *Indian jalap*, under *jalap*.) It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.—2. *Turpeth-mineral*.—**Resin of turpeth**. See *resin*.

**turpeth-mineral** (tér'peth-min'g-ral), *n.* A name formerly given to the yellow basic mercury sulphate (HgSO<sub>4</sub>·2HgO). It acts as a powerful emetic, and was formerly given in croup, but it is now seldom used internally. It is a very useful erubine in cases of headache, amaurosis, etc.

**turpify†** (tér'pi-fi), *v. t.* [*< L. \*turpificare*, in pp. *turpificatus*, made foul, *< turpis*, foul, base, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make.] To calumniate; stigmatize.

O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus *turpify* the reputation of my doctrine with the superscription of a fool!

Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 620. (Davies.)

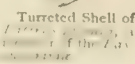
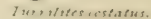
**turpint, n.** An obsolete corruption of *terrapin*.



Turned out to be a very good day. The weather was just what we needed. The children were very happy and the food was delicious. We had a great time and everyone enjoyed it. The trip was very successful and we all had a good time. The children were very happy and the food was delicious. We had a great time and everyone enjoyed it. The trip was very successful and we all had a good time.

11. *torre*, *torre*, *torre*, a little tower, dim. of *turre*, tower. [*torre*, *torre*, *torre*, tower.] Any utensil, as a chess-stone, having the form of a tower, especially in monumental art.

turtle<sup>2</sup> (tèr'tl), n. [Formerly also *tortle*; prob. a corruption of *tortoise*, or an accom. form, first used by English sailors, of the Sp. *tortuga* or Pg. *tartaruga*, a tortoise: see *tortoise*. In either case the alteration appears to have been assisted

Turtle (*Chelopus marmoratus*).



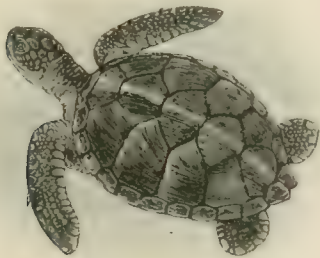
by a whimsical association with *turtle*. The application to the smaller land-tortoises seems to be later.] 1. A tortoise; any chelonian or testudinate; any member of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as *Chelonia mydas* (see cut below), highly esteemed for soup. See cuts referred to under *tortoise*, also cuts under *Aspidochelys*, *Eretmochelys*, *periole*, *Plausospandylia*, *slider*, and *stinkpot*.

The *tortoise*, which they call *turtle*, eats like veal.

S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 21.

A *turtle*—which means a tortoise—is fond of his shell. O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

2. The detachable segment of the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which contains the types or plates to be printed: so called from its curved surface. In practice, the turtle is removed from the machine to the type-setting room. The types are made up on the curved surface, and firmly held in place by rebated column-rules, thicker at the top than at the bottom, and firmly grooved in the turtle. When the types have been locked up by screws on the turtle, they can be placed on the machine for printing without risk of falling out, or they can be molded in thin curved form by the papier-mâché process, and the curved plate made therefrom can be used in printing. The stereotype method is preferred.—**Bastard turtle**, *Thalassochelys kempi*.—**Box-turtle**. See *box-tortoise*, *Cistudo*, *coati*, *r*, *Paris*.—**Chicken-turtle**. Same as *chicken-tortoise*. [Southern U. S.]—**Diamond-backed turtle**. See *diamond-backed*.—**Greaved turtle**, a tortoise of the genus *Podocnemis*, as *P. expansa*.—**Green turtle**, one of several species of turtles, belonging to the natural order *Chelonia*, family *Cheloniidae*, and genus *Chelonia* (which see for the technical zoological characters). They are all marine, and feed almost exclusively on algae or seaweeds. The common species



Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*.

of the West Indies is *Chelonia mydas*; that of Pacific waters is *C. virgata*. The former comes on the coast of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, occasionally even to Long Island Sound or even on the New England fishing-banks. It attains great size, individuals having been taken weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. It lives chiefly in deep water, but also seeks the mouths of rivers and estuaries. It breeds from April till July, and in April, and especially in May, large numbers come ashore to lay their eggs, which are much esteemed and eagerly sought for. The animal itself is celebrated as the source of real-turtle soup. The Pacific species ranges along the whole southern coast of California, and is regularly taken to the San Francisco markets.—**Hawk-billed or hawk's-bill turtle**, a marine turtle, the caret, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the source of commercial tortoise shell. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—**Loggerhead turtle**. See *loggerhead*, 4.—**Mock turtle**. See *mock*.—**Painted turtle**. Same as *painted terrapin* (which see, under *terrapin*).—**Soft-shelled or soft turtle**. See *soft-shelled*, *Trionyx*, *chelyd*, and cut under *Aspidochelys*.—**To turn turtle**, to capsize; said of a vessel. [Naut. slang.] (See also *alligator-turtle*, *land-turtle*, *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*, *snapping turtle*.)

**turtle**<sup>2</sup> (têr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turtled*, ppr. *turtling*. [*< turtle*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To pursue or capture turtles; make a practice or business of taking turtles.

When going on a *turtling* excursion a gaper is caught, and the more experienced natives have no great difficulty in procuring one when required.

Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 349.

**turtleback** (têr'tl-bak), *n.* 1. A West Indian helmet-shell, *Cassia tuberosa*. Imp. Dict.—2. Something having the shape of a turtle's back. (a) A rude stone implement, of a shape suggesting the name, by some supposed to represent a failure to chip out a more elaborate or perfect form.

The familiar *turtle-back* or one-faced stone, the double *turtle-back* or two-faced stone, together with all similar rude shapes.

W. H. Holmes, Amer. Anthropol., Jan., 1890, p. 13.

(b) An arched protection erected over the upper deck of a steamer at the bow, and often at the stern also, to guard against damage from the breaking on board of heavy seas; a whaleback.

**turtle-cowry** (têr'tl-kou'ri), *n.* A large handsome cowry, *Cypræa testudinaria*.

**turtle-crawl** (têr'tl-krål), *n.* 1. The track of a turtle to and from its nest.—2. A pen constructed in the water for confining turtles. [Florida.]

**turtle-deck** (têr'tl-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

**turtle-dove** (têr'tl-duv), *n.* [*< ME. turteldoufe* = *D. tortelduif* = *OHG. turtulatuba*, *turtituba*, *MHG. turteltube*, *turteltube*, *G. turteltaube* = *Dan. turteldue* = *Sw. turteldufva*; as *turtle*<sup>1</sup> + *dove*.] 1. The turtle; any member of the genus *Turtur* in a broad sense; specifically, *T. vulgaris*, a dove native in the British Islands



Turtle Dove, *Turtur vulgaris*.

and other parts of Europe, and thence extending into Africa and Asia. There are many others, of most parts of the Old World, as the Cambayan, *T. senegalensis*; among them is *T. risorius*, commonly seen in captivity and called *ring-dove*.

2. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, *Zenaidura macroura*. Also called *mourning-dove*. See cut under *dove*. [Local, U. S.]—3. The Australian dove *Stictopelia cuculata*. [Local.]

**turtle-egging** (têr'tl-eg'ing), *n.* The act or industry of taking turtles' eggs. The turtle digs a hole in the sand, in which the eggs are deposited and then covered over. To ascertain where the nest is located a sharp stick or iron rod is used to prod the ground.

**turtle-footed** (têr'tl-füt'ed), *a.* Slow-footed.

*Turtle-footed peace.* Ford. (Imp. Dict.)

**turtle-grass** (têr'tl-gräs), *n.* See *Thalassia*.

**turtle-head** (têr'tl-hed), *n.* See *Chelone*, 2.

**turtle-peg** (têr'tl-peg), *n.* The spear or harpoon used in striking turtles; a peg. It is a small sharp piece of iron, made fast to a cord, and mounted on a long shaft. The turtle is pegged by a thrust into the shell, where the head of the spear is held firmly; the staff is then withdrawn, and the turtle is brought in by the cord. [Florida.]

**turtler** (têr'tl-er), *n.* [*< turtle*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who makes a business of hunting for turtles or their eggs.

**turtle-run** (têr'tl-run), *n.* A turtle-crawl. [Florida.]

**turtle-shell** (têr'tl-shel), *n.* 1. Tortoise-shell; especially, the darker and less richly mottled tortoise-shell used for inlaying in wood, etc.—2. In *conch.*, the turtle-cowry.

**turtle-soup** (têr'tl-söp'), *n.* A rich soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.—**Mock-turtle soup**. See *mock-turtle*.

**turtle-stone** (têr'tl-stön), *n.* In *geol.*, a septarium.

**turtling** (têr'tl-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *turtle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The act or method of catching turtles; the business of a turtler.

**turtosa** (têr-tö'sä), *n.* The African teak or oak, *Oldfieldia africana*.

**turtour**, *n.* [ME., also *tortor* (also *turtre*, *< OF. turtre*), *< L. turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*<sup>1</sup>.] A turtle-dove.

[On litel and obscure,

With whete and mylde in that thi turtours fede.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

**Turtur** (têr'têr), *n.* [NL., *< L. turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of doves, based by Selby in 1835 upon the common turtle of Europe, *Colomba turtur* of Linnæus, now called *Turtur communis*, *vulgaris*, or *auritus*. (See cut under *turtle-dove*.) There are many other Old World species, among them *T. risorius*, probably the turtle of Scripture.

**turves**, *n.* An obsolescent plural of *turf*<sup>1</sup>.

**turvy-topstyt**, *adv.* Same as *topstyturvy*. Cited by F. Hall, The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268.

**turwar** (tur'wâr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tanning-bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Toscan*, *< It. Toscano*, *< L. Tuscanus*, *< Tuscanus*, *Tuscanus*, *Tuscan*. Cf. *Etruscan*.] 1. A. Pertaining to Tuscany, a former grand duchy, now a compartmento of the present kingdom of Italy, corresponding generally to the ancient Etruria.—**Tuscan order**, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no or-

naments, presents the lack of refinement of the other Roman orders, and the columns are never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Roman Doric that it is generally regarded as being only a variety of the latter. See *Doric*.—**Tuscan straw**, plaited straw of fine yellow color, used for making hats and fine mats and baskets.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tuscany.—2. In *arch.*, the Tuscan order.

**tush**<sup>1</sup> (tush), *n.*

[*< ME. tusch*,

*tosch*; an as-

*sibilated form*

*of tusk*<sup>1</sup>.] A

long pointed

tooth; a tusk;

specifically,

one of the four

canine teeth

of the horse.

That great wolf (Gardiner), . . . whose teeth are like to the venomous *tushes* of the ramping lion.

Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 237.

And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 624.

**tush**<sup>2</sup> (tush), *interj.* [Formerly also *twish*; cf. *tut* and *pish*.] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to 'pshaw! be silent': as, *tush! tush!* never tell me such a story as that.

There is a choleric or disdainful interjection used in the Irish language called *Boagh*, which is as much in English as *twish*.

Stanikurst, Descrip. of Ireland, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

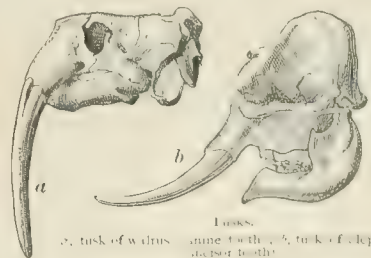
*Tush*, man; in this topsy-turvy world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

**tush**<sup>2</sup> (tush), *v. i.* [*< tush*<sup>2</sup>, *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the exclamation "Tush!"

Cedric *tushed* and *psawed* more than once at the message. Scott, Ivanhoe, xlv.

**tushed** (tusht), *a.* [*< tush*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] Having tushes; tusked.

**tusk**<sup>1</sup> (tusk), *n.* [*< ME. tusk*, also transposed *tux* (also assibilated *tusch*, *tosch*: see *tush*<sup>1</sup>), *< AS. tusc*, also transposed *tux* = *OFries. tusk*, *tusch* = *Icel. toskr* (cf. *Gael. tosg*, *< E.*), a tusk, tooth; prob. with orig. adj. formative *-k* or *-sk* (as in *AS. -isc*, *E. -ish*), from the orig. form of *tooth* (*AS. tōth*, *Goth. tunthus*, etc.), the radical *th + k* or *th + sk* reducing to *sk*, as *th + t* or *th + st* reduces to *st*. The supposition that *AS. tusc* is a contr. of *\*twisc*, *< twi*, two, though phonetically tenable (cf. *tuskar*, *twiscar*), does not meet the sense.] 1. A long pointed tooth; especially, a tooth long enough to protrude from the lips when the mouth is closed. Tusks are extremely prominent in some animals, as elephants, mastodons, and other proboscideans; the narwhal among cetaceans; various pachyderms, as the hippopotamus, boar, and babirusa; the walrus among pinniped carnivores; and the fossil saber-toothed tigers among ordinary



Tusks.  
a, tusk of walrus; b, tusk of elephant.

carnivores. Tusks may be upper or lower; they are usually upper, but in the dinotherium lower. They are either incisors or canines in different animals, but are usually canines. They are always paired, except in the narwhal. The single developed upper incisor of the male narwhal is the longest tusk known, reaching a length of 10 or 12 feet, and it is spirally grooved as if twisted. Elephants' tusks are upper incisors, and furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The tusks of the walrus are upper canines; those of the boar tribe are canines, both upper and lower. The tusks of the dinotherium are a pair of lower incisors turned down out of the mouth. The so-called tusks or tusches of the horse are ordinary canines. See cuts under *babirusa*, *boar*, *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Mastodontia*, *monodon*, *narwhal*, *Phacocherus*, *saber-toothed*, and *walrus*.



**tussor** (tus'sŏr), *n.* [From *tus*, pl. of *tush*, var. of *tusk*: cf. *tusk*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3.] Projecting stones left in masonry to tie in the wall of a building, intended to be subsequently annexed.

**tussor** (tus'sŏr), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] A hassock; a footstool. [Prov. Eng.]

**tut** (tut), *v.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] Paid for a *tut* for him that draws the bellows of the organ to sit upon. [Prov. Eng.]

**tut** (tut), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] A piece of work; a job.

**tut** (tut), *v.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] To do work by the *tut* or *tote*; work by the piece. [Prov. Eng.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with *tush*<sup>2</sup>.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the interjection *tut*.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] In another moment the member of parliament had forgotten the statist, and was fishing and *tutting* over the Globe or the Sun.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree, Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutamen* (tū-tā'men), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] Pl. *tutamina* (-tam'i-nā). [L., defense, protection, < *tutari*, watch, protect, defend, freq. of *tuere*, watch: see *tution*.] In *anat.*, a defense or protection; that which makes safe or preserves from injury.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutamina cerebri*, the scalp, skull, and membranes of the brain.—*Tutamina oculi*, the eyelids and their appendages.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutament* (tū'tā-ment), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutamentum*, protection, defense, < *tutare*, watch, protect, defend: see *tutamen*.] Protection.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] The holy Cross is the true *Tutament*, Protecting all ensheltered by the same.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutania* (tū-tā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., an intentional or accidental variant of *tutia*: see *tutty*<sup>2</sup>.] The trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] The word is not in common use, and the reported analyses of alloys said to be called by the name *tutania* differ greatly from each other. So-called "English *tutania*" (according to Hiorns) is an alloy of equal parts of tin, antimony, bismuth, and brass.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tute*, *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*<sup>1</sup>, *toot*<sup>2</sup>.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutelage* (tū'te-lāj), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Protection; guardianship: as, the king's right of signiory and *tutelage*.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. [Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] 2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] Your wisdom is too ripe to need instruction From your son's *tutelage*. [Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutelar* (tū'te-lār), *a.* [= F. *tutelaire* = Sp. Pg. *tutelar* = It. *tutelare*, < LL. *tutularis*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection: see *tutele*.] 1. Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting: as, *tutelar* genii; *tutelar* goddesses.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] God, that dwells in us, will sustain the building and repair the building out of ourselves: that is, he will make us *tutelar* angels to one another. [Donne, Sermons, v.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] 2. Pertaining to a protector or guardian; tending to guard or protect; protective: as, *tutelar* powers. [Landor.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutulary* (tū'te-lā-rī), *a.* [Also LL. *tutularis*: see *tutelar*.] Same as *tutelar*.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] I could easily believe that not only whole countries but particular persons have their *tutulary* and guardian angels. [Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.]

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] *Tutelet* (tū'tēl), *n.* [Also F. *tutele* = Sp. Pg. It. *tutela*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection, < *tuere*, pp. *tuitus*, *tutus*, watch, guard: see *tution*.] Guardianship: *tutele*.

**tut** (tut), *interj.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] He was to have the *Tutele* and Ward of his Children. [Howell, Letters, i. ii. 15.]

**tutenag** (tū'te-nag), *n.* [Also *tutenague*, *toot-nague*, formerly *tuthinag*, *toothnague*; < F. *tutenague*, *tutenage*, *toutenague*, *toutenage*, *tutunac*, *tintunague*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *tutenaga*; prob. < Pers. Ar. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc (see *tutty*<sup>2</sup>), + (?) Pers. -*nāk*, an adj. suffix, or Hind. *nāga*, lead.] The name given to the zinc imported

## I. To

**tusk** (tus), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *tote*<sup>1</sup>.] A pointed bone of the tusk. Cf. *tusk*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3.]

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Tussock grass, *Poa flabellata*.



into Europe from China and the East Indies, and formerly, especially in the second half of the eighteenth century, an article of considerable commercial importance—this metal having been purchased by the Dutch in China and by them distributed through the East Indies and supplied to India proper, whence more or less of it found its way to Europe, where its manufacture seems to have been begun on a small scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. It is said that the name *tutenag* was first given to an alloy imported from the East by the Portuguese, and that this alloy was the gong-metal of the Chinese, which is a variety of bronze. This would seem to be probable, since the first mention of this alloy, so far as known, is that of Libavius, who, in his work "De Natura Metallorum," published in 1597, describes a white bronze (*res alba*), which he says is not zinc, but a peculiar kind of tin brought from the East Indies, and which is sonorous, for which reason it was called by the Spaniards *tintinasso*, from *tintinnare*, 'to resound.' Whether this name was a variant of *tutenag* (also spelled in a great variety of other ways, among which *tintinague*) or an independent designation of the alloy is not known. The whole matter of the early nomenclature of zinc is extremely obscure. See *zinc*.

**tutorism** (tū'ti-or-izm), *n.* [*< L. tutor*, comp. of *tutus*, safe (pp. of *tueri*, watch, guard; see *tuition*), + *-ism*.] Rigorism, especially in a mild form.

**tutorist** (tū'ti-or-ist), *n.* [*< tutor(ism) + -ist*.] A rigorist; especially, one who holds the doctrines of rigorism in a less rigid or severe form.

**Tutivillust**, *n.* [ML.: see *tutivill*.] A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Hallivell*.

*Tutivillus*, the devil of hell,  
He wryteth har names, sothe to tel,  
admissa extrahantes. . . .  
For his love that zou der both,  
Hold zou stil, and fangel noth,  
sordem aperte deprecantes.

*Rel. Antiq.*, I. 257.

**tut-mouthed** (tut'moutht), *a.* Having a projecting under jaw. *Holland*.

**tut-nose** (tut'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose. [Prov. Eng.]

**tutor** (tū'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tutour*, *tuter*; *< ME. tutour*, *< OF. tuteur*, *F. tuteur* = Sp. *Pg. tutor* = It. *tutore*, *< L. tutor*, a watcher, protector, guardian, *< tueri*, protect; see *tuition*. In the legal sense the word is directly from the *L. tutor*.] 1. A guardian.

And kynde wit be wardeyn goure welthe to kepe,  
And *tutour* of gowre tresoure and take hit gow atte nede.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 52.

I'll have mine own power here,  
Mine own authority; I need no tutor.

*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The guardian—the *tutor* in Scottish phrase—of the orphans and their land.

*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 252.

2. In *law*, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. In the absence of other provision, the father is the tutor, and failing him there may be a *tutor nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor dativus*. A *tutor nominate* is one nominated in a testament, etc., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A *tutor-at-law* is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor nominate, or where the tutor nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A *tutor dativus* is one named by the sovereign on the failure of both tutors nominate and tutors-at-law. In civil law it was originally considered as a right of the nearest relative to be named the tutor in order to preserve the fortune for the family, and it was only gradually that the protection of the infant himself came to be considered the principal object, and the filling of the office of tutor more as a duty which had to be fulfilled unless there were special circumstances to excuse, than as a right which a relative could claim.

3. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

Thou shalt be as thou wast,  
The tutor and the feeder of my riots.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 66.

4. In *Eng. universities*, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, the modern system of admitting students not on the foundation was fully established; and, as a natural result, the office of *tutor* in the present meaning of the term then first appears, being probably introduced at King's Hall, the chief of the earlier foundations absorbed in Trinity College, "where the students were much younger than elsewhere."

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 403.

The college officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the *Tutor*. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College

in all business transactions with its members. . . . The *Tutor* himself does not necessarily lecture or teach.

*Dieckens's Dict. of Cambridge*, p. 124.

5. In *U. S. colleges*, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

**tutor** (tū'tor), *v. t.* [*< tutor, n.*] 1. To have the guardianship or care of.—2. To instruct; teach.

Then gave I her, . . . *tutor'd* by my art,  
A sleeping potion. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 243.  
She trills her song with *tutored* powers,  
Or mocks each casual note.

*Wordsworth*, The Contrast, i.

**tutorage** (tū'tor-āj), *n.* [*< tutor + -age*.] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*.

*Government of the Tongue*.

**tutoress** (tū'tor-ess), *n.* [Formerly also *tuteresse*, *tutress*; *< tutor + -ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

What a good helper, what a true instructor!  
In all good arts a *tuteresse* and conductor.

*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 177).

**tutorial** (tū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< LL. tutorius*, belonging to a guardian (*< L. tutor*, a guardian; see *tutor*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

The Commissioners had two purposes plainly before them, which events have shown to be incompatible in the form which they were made to take. The one was to enlarge and strengthen the Professoriate, the other was to extend and encourage what is called the *Tutorial* system, by which is meant the instruction of the undergraduates in work for their examinations by certain College officials.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 928.

**tutorially** (tū-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a tutorial manner; as a tutor. *The Academy*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 102.

**tutorism** (tū'tor-izm), *n.* [*< tutor + -ism*.] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or of tutors; tutorship. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

**tutorly** (tū'tor-li), *a.* [*< tutor + -ly*.] Like, befitting, or belonging to a tutor; pedagogic.

The King had great reason to be weary of the Earl, who was grown so infirm, peevish, and forgetful, as also was a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs.

*Roger North*, Examen, p. 453. (Davies.)

**tutorship** (tū'tor-ship), *n.* [*< tutor + -ship*.] 1. Guardianship; tutelage.

This young Duke William, the second of that name and seventh Duke of Normandie, being vnder *tutorship*, and not of himselfe to gouerne the country.

*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 169.

2. The office of a tutor or instructor.

**tutury** (tū'tor-i), *n.* [*< tutor + -y*.] Tutorship; tutorage; guardianship; instruction.

The guardianship or *tuturie* of a king.

*Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1524 (Chron. I.).

Their reciprocal prospective rights of *tutury* were defeated, and the minutio of either tutor or ward put an end to a subsisting guardianship.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687.

**tutrice**, *n.* See *tuteur*.

**tutrix** (tū'triks), *n.* [*< LL. tutrix*, fem. of *L. tutor*, a guardian; see *tutor*.] A female guardian.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.

*Smollett*, Hist. Eng., I. vii. § 28.

**tutsan** (tut'san), *n.* [Formerly also *tutsain*; *< OF. toutesaine*, also *tutsan*, *F. toutesaine*, *< tout* (*< L. totus*), all, + *sain* (*< L. sanus*), sound; see *total* and *sane*. Cf. *allheal*.] A species of St. John's-wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, once regarded as a panacea, or particularly as healing to wounds. Also *parkleaves*. Sometimes extended to the whole genus; by Lindley to the order *Hypericaceæ*.

The healing *Tutsan* then, and Plantain for a sore.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 204.

**tutti** (töt'ti), *a.* and *n.* [It., pl. of *tutto*, all, *< L. totus*, pl. toti, all; see *total*.] 1. *a.* In music, all the voices or instruments together; concerted: opposed to *solo*. In concertos the term is applied to passages in which the orchestra is used without the solo instrument. It is also loosely used of any loud concerted passage.

II. *n.* A concerted movement or passage intended for or performed by all the voices or instruments together, or by most of them: opposed to *solo*.

They were bent upon a surfeit of music: *tutts*, *finales*, choruses, must be performed.

*Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

**tutti-frutti** (töt'ti-fröt'ti), *n.* [It.] A confection flavored with or containing different kinds of fruit; specifically, ice-cream so made.

**tutty**<sup>1</sup> (tut'i), *n.*; pl. *tutties* (-iz). [Also *tussy*, *tosty*, and in many other confused forms; partly due to *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, *q. v.*, but perhaps in part connected with *tut*<sup>3</sup>, in sense 'tuft'.] A nose-gay; a posy. [Prov. Eng.]

Joan can call by name her cows,  
And deck her windows with green boughs;  
She can wreathes and *tutties* make,  
And trim with plums a bridal cake.

*T. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 383).

**tutty**<sup>2</sup> (tut'i), *n.* [Formerly also *tuty*, *tutie*; *< ME. tutie*, *< OF. (and F.) tutie* = Sp. *tutia*, *atutia* = Pg. *tutia*, *< ML. tutia*, *< Ar. Pers. tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc. Cf. *tutenag*.] Impure zinc protoxid, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder *tutty* is used for polishing, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

*Tutie* (*tutia*) a medicable stone or dust, said to be the heavier foil of Brass, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tuty*; whereas the true *Tuty* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wool, falling into dust so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral Calamine hath been cast.

*Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

**Tutty ointment**. See *ointment*.

**tutty-more** (tut'i-mōr), *n.* [*< tutty*<sup>1</sup> + *more*<sup>2</sup>.]

A flower-root. [Prov. Eng.]

**tutucuri**, *n.* The European mink, *Putorius lutreola*.

**tutulus** (tū'tū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tutuli* (-li). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, an ancient Etruscan female head-dress of conical form; hence, any similar head-dress.

In rainy weather a hood like the Etruscan *tutulus* was worn.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought to be covers of the round hanging vases with which they are found associated in Scandinavian lands. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 101.

**tut-work** (tut'wērk), *n.* 1. Work done by the piece. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Specifically, in *mining*, any work which is paid for according to the number of fathoms sunk or run, or according to the amount actually accomplished, and not by the day or in tribute. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**tut-worker** (tut'wēr'kēr), *n.* A tut-workman.

**tut-workman** (tut'wērk'mān), *n.* One who does tut-work.

**tuum** (tū'um). [L., neut. of *tuus*, thine, *< tu*, thou; see *thou*.] Thine; that which is thine. — *Meum* and *tuum*. See *meum*.

**tu-whit** (tō-hwīt'), *n.* A word imitating the cry of the owl.

Then nightly sings the staring owl,

*Tu-whit,*

*Tu-who*, a merry note.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 928.

**tu-whoo** (tō-hwō'), *n.* Same as *tu-whit*. Also *tu-who* and *too-whoo*.

**tu-whoo** (tō-hwō'), *v. i.* [*< tu-whoo, n.*] To cry tu-whoo: said of owls. Also *too-whoo*.

An owl was *toowhooing* from the church tower.

*Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

**tuyere** (twē-ār' or tō-yār'), *n.* [*< F. tuyère*: see *tuyér*.] Same as *tuyér*.

**tuyform**, *a.* A variant of *twiform* for *twiformed*.

**tuza** (tō'zā), *n.* Same as *tucan*. It is now also the technical specific name of the common pocket-gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*, otherwise *G. pinetis*.

**tuzz** (tuz), *n.* [*< W. tussw*, wisp, bunch; see *tusk*<sup>3</sup>, *tussock*. Hence dim. *tuzzy*.] A tuft or knot of wool or hair. [Prov. Eng.]

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;  
And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 90.

**tuzzimuzzy** (tuz'i-muz'i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *tuzzie-muzzie*, *tussy-mussy*, *tuzzy-muzzy*: a rimed form, *< ME. tussemose*, *tusmose*, a form appar. associated with *tytetust*, *tytetuste*, *E. dial. teesty*, *tosty*, or simply *tosty*, a nose-gay, appar. connected with *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, *tusk*<sup>3</sup>, *tussock*, etc.; cf. also *tutty*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *n.* 1. A nose-gay; a posy. *Florio*. [Prov. Eng.]

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nose-gay: a *tuzzie-muzzie*: a sweet posie.

*Nomenclator*. (Nares.)

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feet, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.

*Trevellesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 391. (Latham.)

2. The feather-hyacinth, a monstrous variety of *Muscari comosum*, with the perianth parted into filaments. *Britten* and *Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Rough; ragged; disheveled. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]



*Treat* Pudendum muliebre *Baileu*, 1737.



[Found by Browning in the old royalist rimes "Vanity of Vanities", and, on the supposition that the word denoted "a distinctive part of a man's attire that might fitly pair off with the cowl appropriated to a monk," so used by him in his "Pippa Passes."]

**twaterlight**, *n.* Same as *twaterlight*.

What mak'st thou here this *twaterlight*?  
I think thou art in a dream.

*Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., III. 331).

**twattle** (twot'1), *v.*: pret. and pp. *twattled*, ppr. *twattling*. [Freq. of *twat*, < Icel. *thracata*, talk, gabble, = Norw. *twætta* = Dan. *twætt*, jabber, talk nonsense; perhaps connected with Icel. *thracata* in *urthracatti*, slops from wash, refuse (Sw. *tratta* = Dan. *trætte*, wash), < *thra* = Sw. *tra* = Dan. *toe*, wash; see *twat* (1).] **I. intrans.** To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly; jabber; gabble; tattle; twaddle.

Prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing. W. Whiteley, *Redemption of Time* (1634), p. 15. (Latham.)

Idle persons, that will spend whole hours together in *twattling* and talking idly, and of other men's matters. Baxter, *Self-Denial*, xxvii.

**II. trans.** **1.** To utter incoherently or foolishly; repeat idly; tattle.

As readye forgee fittons as true tales vaynelye toe *twattle*. Stanhurst, *Eneid*, iv. (cf. Arber, p. 101).

**2.** To make much of; fondle; pat, as a horse, cow, dog, etc. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**twattle** (twot'1), *n.* and *a.* [*twattle*, *v.*] **I. n.** **1.** Chatter; gabble; tattle; twaddle. Compare *twittle*-*twattle*.—**2.** A diminutive person; a dwarf. Halliwell.

**II. a.** *Twattling*; trifling; petty.

They show him the short and *twattle* [petits] verses that were written. *U'quhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 18. (Davies.)

**twattlebasket** (twot'1-bàs'ket), *n.* An idle chatterer; a babbler; a prater; a twaddler. Bailey, 1727.

**twattler** (twot'1-er), *n.* [*twattle* + *-er*1.] One who twattles or prates; a gabbler; a twaddler.

Let vs, in Gods name, leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twattlers*. Stanhurst, *Descrip. of Ireland*, vi. (Holinshead's Chron., I.).

**twattling** (twot'1-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *twattle*.] A chatter; a gabbling.

You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling; But I see the sum total, we shall ne'er have a bottle. Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

**twattling** (twot'1-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Gabbling; prating; twaddling.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. Sir R. L'Estrange.

**2.** Small; trifling; insignificant.

You feed us with *twattling* dishes soe small; Zounds, a blacke-pudding is better than all. King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 43).

**tway** (twā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *two*.

**twayblade** (twā'blād), *n.* [Var. of *twiblade*.]

Primarily, a European orchid, *Listera ovata*, a simple-stemmed plant a foot or more high, bearing a slender raceme of green flowers, and about six inches from the ground a single pair of broadly ovate leaves, to which the name refers. The name is extended to the other species of the genus, 3 of which are found in North America, *L. convallarioides* being the most notable. In America the name is also applied to the members of the genus *Liparis*, which bear two leaves, springing, however, from the root. *L. liliifolia*, with purple flowers, is a very handsome species.



Twayblade *Listera liliifolia*, a. flower.

In autumn, under the beeches which clothe the long slope of the Quantocks up from Bishop's Lydiard, you will hardly find any thing, except perhaps a *tway-blade* or a herb-paris. The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 241.

**twagut, twagueut** (twēg), *v. t.* Old forms of *twak*1, *twak*2.

**twak**1 (twēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *twagut*, *twagueut*; a var. of *twick*, unassimilated form of *twich*.] **1.** To twitch; pinch and pull with or as with a sharp jerk; twinge.

Now *twak* him by the nose—hard, harder yet. B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

Her bones were wrung by rheumatic twinges; her old toes *twacked* with corns.

L. Wingfield, *The Lovely Wang*, ii.

**2.** To put into a fret, perplexity, or dilemma. Bailey, 1731.

**twak**1 (twēk), *n.* [*twak*1, *v.*] **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Bobs o' the Lips, *Twacks* by the Nose, Cuffs o' the Ear, and Trenchers at my Head in abundance.

Brome, *Northern Lass*, ii. 5.

**2.** A pinch; dilemma; perplexity: as, to be in a sad *twak*. E. Phillips, 1706. Also *twagut*, *twagueut*.

I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *twagueut*. Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*, iii. 6.

**twak**2 (twēk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A prostitute.

Your *twacks* are like your mermaids, they have sweet voices to entice the passengers.

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 4.

**2.** A whore-monger. Halliwell.

**twasome** (twō'som), *n.* A dialectal form of *twosome*. Halliwell.

**tweat**, *n.* See *twae*2.

**twee** (twē), *n.* [By aphesis from *etwée*, *ettwée*, *étui*; see *étui*. Cf. *tweeze*.] Same as *étui*. Planché, p. 183.

**tweed** (twēd), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be an accidental perversion of *twel* for *twill*1: see the quotation.] **I. n.** A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surface, and two colors generally combined in the same yarn. The best quality is made wholly of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, etc., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland. The word is sometimes used in the plural.

It was the word "tweels" having been blotted or imperfectly written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as *tweeds* by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since. Border Advertiser. (Imp. Dict.)

He was manly, vigorous, and distinguished; nor did he wear at entertainments a shabby suit of mustard-colored *tweeds*. The Century, XL. 578.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or made of tweed.

Round hats and *tweed* suits are no sign of independence of thought. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 3.

**twedde** (twē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tweddled*, ppr. *tweddling*. [Prob. a var. of *twiddle*, in sense 3 perhaps by confusion with *wheedle*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To handle lightly and idly; twiddle; fiddle with.—**2.** To play on a fiddle or bagpipe. Bailey, 1731.—**3.** To wheedle; coax.

A fiddler . . . brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweddled* into the service. Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 3.

**II. intrans.** To wriggle; twist one's self about.

Dick heard, and *tweddling*, ogling, bridling, Turning short round, strutting and sideling, Attested, glad, his approbation.

Couper, *Fairing Time Anticipated*.

**twedde** (twē'dl), *n.* [*twedde*, *n.*] A sound such as is made by a fiddle.

[The words *tweddledum* and *tweddledee* are humorous expansions of *twedde*, used together to indicate distinctions that are almost imperceptible.

Strange all this difference should be  
Twixt *tweddledum* and *tweddledee*.  
Byrom, *Feuds between Handel and Buononcini*.]

**Tweed Ring**. See *ring*1.

**Tweed's case**. See *case*1.

**twegg** (twēg), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The menopome or hellbender, *Menopoma alleghaniensis*. See cut under *hellbender*.

**tweel** (twēl), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch variant of *twill*1. Compare *twed*.

**'tween** (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of *between*.

The iron bit he crusheth *'tween* his teeth.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 269.

**'tween-brain** (twēn'brān), *n.* The cerebral segment between the fore-brain and midbrain; the interbrain; dienecephalon, or thalamencephalon. Also *twixt-brain*.

**'tween-deck** (twēn'dek), *a.* Being or lodging between decks.

The crew and the *'tween-deck* passengers.

W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xxxviii.

**'tween-decks** (twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *between-decks*.

The blubber is cut into pieces about a foot square and stowed into the *'tween-decks*. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 526.

**tweeny** (twēn'), *n.*; pl. *tweenies* (-niz). [*'twien* + *-y*2.] A servant who works between two others, or assists both. [Prov. Eng.]

Being in want of a girl to ease both the cook and the housemaid, my wife made her requirements known to some neighbour, who replied, "Oh, yes; I see. You want a *twenie*." N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 458.

## Twelfth-day

**twear**1 (twēr), *v.* and *n.* See *twear*1.

**twear**2 (twēr), *n.* [An accom. E. form of F. *tuyère*; see *twyer*.] Same as *twyer*. E. H. Knight.

**tweeze, tweeze** (twēz), *n.* [See *twee*, *étui*, and cf. *tweezers*.] **1.** A surgeons' case of instruments.

Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezes* I then chanced to have about me. Boyle, *Works*, II. 419.

**2. pl.** Same as *tweezers*, 1.

Take anything that's given you, purses, knives, handkerchers, rosaries, *tweezes*, any toy, any money.

Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, ii. 1.

**tweezer**1 (twē'zēr), *v.* [*tweezer-s*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To use *tweezers*.

I like Eichhorn better than Paulus: there is less microscopy, less *tweezing* at trifles, in his erudition. W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 7, 1806 (in Robberdt, II. 146).

**II. trans.** To extract with or as with *tweezers*.

Having *tweezered* out what slender blossom lived on lip or cheek of manhood. Tennyson, quoted in James Hadley's *Essays*, Philol. and [Critical, p. 301].

**tweezer**2 (twē'zēr), *n.* The American merganser. Also called *weaser*. G. Trumbull, 1888.

**tweezer-case** (twē'zēr-kās), *n.* **1.** A case for carrying *tweezers* safely, as about the person, or on a journey.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,  
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases*.  
Pope, R. of the L., v. 116.

**2.** Same as *tweeze*, 1.

**tweezers** (twē'zērs), *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweezer*; prob., with *-er* for orig. *-el*, and by confusion with *tweeze*, *tweeze*, a var. of E. dial. *twissel*, a fork of a tree, also a double fruit, < ME. *twisel*, double (*twisel tunge*, a double tongue), < AS. *twisel*, fork; see *twissel*. The word appears to have been confused with *tweeze*, and in def. 2 is considered a corruption of *tweezes*, the pl. of *tweeze* (cf. *trousers* from *trouses*).] **1.** An instrument, resembling diminutive tongs, for grasping and holding; intended for taking up very small objects, plucking out hairs, etc. Also called *toisella*.

In the inside of the case were the usual assortment of silk and needles, with scissors, *tweezers*, &c. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxviii.

**2.** Same as *tweeze*, 1. E. H. Knight.

**twelfold**, *a.* A Middle English form of *twofold*.

**twineit**, *n.* An old spelling of *twain*.

**twelfth** (twelfth), *a.* and *n.* [With *-th* for earlier *-t*, < ME. *twelfte*, < AS. *twelfta* (= OFries. *twilfta*, *tofta* = D. *twalftde* = MLG. *twelfte*, *twolfte*, LG. *twolfte*, *twölft* = OHG. *zwelfto*, *zwelfte*, MHG. *zwelfte*, G. *zwölft* = Icel. *tolfti* = Sw. *tolfte* = Dan. *tolvte* = Goth. *\*twalifta*), *twelfth*; as *twelve* + *-th*3.] **I. a.** **1.** Next in order after the eleventh: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of twelve equal parts into which a whole is regarded as divided.—**Twelfth cranial nerve**, the hypoglossal, or motor nerve of the muscles of the tongue: in the old enumeration the *ninth*.

**II. n.** **1.** One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by twelve.—**2.** In early Eng. law, a twelfth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In music, a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a compound fifth.—**4.** In organ-building, a stop giving tones a twelfth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—**5.** Twelfth-day. *Paston Letters*, III. 33.

**Twelfth-cake** (twelfth'kāk), *n.* A cake prepared for the festivities of Twelfth-night. Into this cake a bean is introduced, and the cake being divided by lot, whoever draws the piece containing the bean is entitled, as the bean-king, to preside over the ceremonies. In the same way a queen has sometimes been chosen in addition to or instead of a king. Coins have occasionally been substituted for the bean.

Scarcely a shop in London . . . is without *Twelfth-cakes* and finery in the windows on Twelfth-day. Hone, *Every-Day Book*, I. 50.

The celebration of Twelfth-Day with the costly and elegant *Twelfth-cake* has much declined within the last half-century. Chambers's *Book of Days*, I. 64.

**Twelfth-day** (twelfth'dā), *n.* [*twelfth* + *day*.] The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany, occurring on the 6th of January. Also called *Twelfth-tide*. See *Epiphany*.

And my Lord of Wynchestr and my Lord of Saint Jones were with him on the morrow after *Tweltheday*, and he speke to hem as well as ever he did. *Paston Letters*, I. 315.

In its character as a popular festival, *Twelfth-Day* stands only inferior to Christmas. The leading object held in



... and began not as supposed, in  
... 7th ser., XI. 64.

2. Being one of twenty equal parts into which

II. 1. The quotient of unity divided by twenty, or one of twenty equal parts of anything.  
—2. Being *twentieth*, a twentieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

twenty (twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *twenty*, *twen*, *twen*; AS. *twētig*, *twēntig*, ONorth. *twēntig*, *twēntig*; OS. *twēntig*; OFries. *twēntig*; D. *twēntig*; LG. *twēntig*; OHG. *zwēntig*; MHG. *zwēntig*; G. *zwanzig*; Icel. *twíntí*; Sw. *tvättig*; Dan. *tyve*; Goth. *twēntig*, *twēntig*; < AS. *twēgen*, *twē*, etc., two, + *-tig*, etc.; see *twain* and *-tyl*.] I. *a.* 1. One more than nineteen; twice ten; a cardinal numeral.—2. Proverbially, an indefinite number; sometimes duplicated.

As for Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects he could not have been the man. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 350.

I could satisfy myself about *twenty* and *twenty* things, that now and then I want to know. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvil.

II. *n.*; pl. *twenties* (-tiz). 1. The number which is one more than nineteen; twice ten; a score.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 20, XX, or xx.—3. An old division of English infantry (see *thousand* and *hundred*). The commander of a twenty was called *rintiner*.

Twenty-first rule. See *rule*.  
Twenty-five Articles. See *article*.

twenty-fold (twen'ti-fôld), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Four more than twenty; a cardinal numeral.

Twenty-four hours, a day, as consisting of so many hours.

Botanists may find it worth while to observe if it [the Martagon lily] smells offensively at any time during the *twenty-four hours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 133.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of four and twenty.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 24, XXIV, or xxiv.—3. *pl.* In printing: (a) A form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four pages properly arranged for printing and folding in consecutive order. (b) A sheet of paper printed from a form arranged as above described. (c) A book made up of sections of twenty-four pages.

I have observed that the author of a folio . . . sets himself above the author of a quarto; the author of a quarto above the author of an octavo; and so on, by a gradual descent and subordination, to an author in *twenty-fours*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

twentyfour-mo (twen'ti-fôr'mô), *n.* [An English reading of 24mo, which stands for XXIVmo, i. e. L. (in) *viceimo quarto*, 'in twentyfourth'; cf. *twelvemo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] 1. A leaf from a sheet of paper regularly folded for a book in twenty-four equal parts. When the size of paper is not named, it is supposed to be a medium 24mo, of which the untrimmed leaf is about 3½ by 5½ inches.

2. A book made up of leaves folded in twenty-four equal parts.

Usually written 24mo.

twentymo (twen'ti-mô), *n.* [Cf. *twentyfour-mo*.] A sheet regularly folded to make twenty leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20mo. *C. T. Jacob*, Printers' Vocab.

twenty-second (twen'ti-sek'ond), *n.* In music, a tone distant three octaves from a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a triple octave.

twere (twêr). A contraction of *it were*.

You are so ridiculously unworthy that *twere* a folly to reprove you with a serious look.

*Etherege*, She-Who if She Could, iv. 2.

twey, tweynt, tweyfold. See *twain*, *twofold*.  
twi-. [Also *twy*; < ME. *twi*; < AS. *twi*; < OFries. *twi*; < D. *twi*; < M.G. *twi*; < LG. *twi*; < OHG. *zwei*; < G. *zwei*; < Icel. *tví*, a combining form of AS. *twā*, etc., E. *two*; see *two*, and cf. *bi*-2, *di*-2.] 1. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a form of *two* in composition. It occurs in *twibill*, *twiblade*, *twifallow*, *twifold*, *twilight*, etc.

twibill (twi'bil), *n.* [Formerly also *twibil*, *twybil*, *twybil*, *twyble*; < ME. *twibil*, *twyble*; < AS. *twibill*, *twi*, two, + *bill*, a bill; see *twi*- and *bill*.] 1. A double-bladed battle-axe, especially that carried by the Northern nations. Such battle-axes are often mentioned in literature, although but few heads of double axes have been found among thousands of other types. Compare *Danish* *ax* (under *Danish*), and *twi*.

At Byzantium many a year ago  
My father bore the *twibil* valiantly.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

2. A broadsword: so called from a misunderstanding of the word. See the quotation.

Where *Twibil* hung, with basket-hilt,  
Grown rusty now, but had been gilt.  
*Cotton*, Scarronides, iv.

3. A kind of double ax; a kind of mattock the blade of which has one end shaped like an ax and the other like an adz.

Yit toles moo

The mattock, *twyble*, picoya, forth to goo.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare,  
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.  
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 77.

4. A mortising-tool.

A *twybill*, which is a tool wherewith carpenters make mortises. *Nomenclator*, (Nares)

5. A reaping-hook. *Drayton*, (Imp. Dict.)—  
6. Same as *roaring boy* (see *roaring*).

Those lawless ruffians who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, . . . *Twibills*, etc., infested the streets, . . . from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.

*Gifford*, note in Ford's Sun's Darling, I. 1.

twibilled (twi'bıld), *a.* [*twibil* + *-ed*.] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

But if in this reign

The halberted train

Or the constable should rebel,

And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell.

*Loyal Songs*, (Mason's Supp. to Johnson.)

twiblade (twi'blād), *n.* [Also *twyblade*; < *twi*- + *blade*.] Same as *twyblade*.

twice (twis), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *twice*; < ME. *twies*, *twiges*; < AS. *twiges* (= M.G. *twiges*, *twies* = MHG. *zwies*), with adv. gen. -es, < AS. *twica*, ME. *twic*, *twice*; see *twie*.] 1. Two times; on two occasions; in two instances.

That Cytee was wont to be righte strong; but it was *twyes* wounen of the Cristene Men.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 46.

Thus *twyes* in his slepyngue driest he.

*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 192.

What, would'st thou have a serpent sting thee *twice*?  
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

2. In twofold degree or quantity; doubly.

Their arrows an ell long, which they will shoot *twice* as fast as our men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

If any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them [Chinese women], though he give *twice* their value. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

And, if you asked of him to say

What *twice* 10 was, or 3 times 7.

He'd glance (in quite a placid way)

From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.

*C. S. Calverley*, Gemini and Virgo.

At twice. (a) At two distinct times; by two distinct operations.

He took out an Instrument, bored thirty holes at *twice*, As they sailed to the Lowlands low.

*Ballad of the Gouden Vanitee*, quoted in Mrs. Gordon's (Christopher North, p. 433.

"Did Mr. Tulliver let you have the money all at once?" said Mrs. Tulliver. . . . "No; at *twice*," said Mrs. Moss.

*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

His Grace should have . . . a glass and a half of Champagne. His Grace won't drink his wine out of a tumbler, so perhaps your ladyship won't mind giving it him at *twice*.

*Trollope*, Phineas Redux, xxv.

(b) The second time; by or on a second trial, performance, etc.

I could hardly compass one of them [pillars] at *twice* with both my arms. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 220.

Please but your worship now

To take three drops of the rich water with you,

I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,

At *twice*! your own chamber.

*Middleton* (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

Twice-laid rope. See *rope*.

twicer (twis'), *a.* [*twice*, *adv.*] Occurring twice.

And, more to our sorrow, we heard of the *twice* returne of the Paragon, that now the third time was sent vs three moneths agoe.

*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 236.

twicer (twi'sér), *n.* [*twice* + *-er*.] A typographer who works at both composition and presswork. [Eng.]

twice-stabbed (twis'stabd), *a.* In entom., having two red marks like stabs on the dark ground of the elytra: as, the *twice-stabbed* ladybird, *Chilocorus berytus*.

twice-told (twis'tôld), *a.* Told or related twice; hence, trite; hackneyed.

Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale

Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 108.

twice-writhen (twis'wriþ'n), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum bistorta*. See *Polygonum*.

twicht, twichert. Old spellings of *twitch*, *twitcher*.

twichild; (twi'child), *a.* [Also *twychild*; < *twi*- + *child*.] Being in second childhood. Compare *twichel*.

Twelfth-tide (twelfth'tid), *n.* The feast of the

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And when thou shalt grow *twichild*, she will bee  
Carefull and kinde (richously) to thee.

*Davies*, Scourge of Folly, p. 218. (*Halliwel*.)

**twick** (twik), *v.* [*< ME. twicken, twighen*; the unassimilated form of *twitch*]. Cf. *tweak* and *twig*.<sup>2</sup> **I. trans.** To tweak; twitch.

Voide leves pult to be . . .  
With fingers lightly *twick* hem from the tree  
*Palladius*, Scourge of Folly, (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

**II. intrans.** To jerk or haul, as at a rope.

*Quartus Tortor*. Som can *twick*, who so it is,  
Sikes easse on som kyn syde.  
*Primus Tortor*. It is better, as I hope,  
Oone by his self to draw this rope.

*Tenenden Mysteries*, p. 220.

**twick** (twik), *n.* [*< twiek, v.* Cf. *twitch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *twig*<sup>2</sup>.] A twitch; a tweak; a sudden jerk. (*Halliwel*.) [*Prov. Eng.*]

**twick-bine** (twik'bm), *n.* The rowan, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. *Britton and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**twiddle** (twid'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twiddled*, ppr. *twiddling*. [Formerly also *twidle*, also *tweddle*; origin obscure. Cf. *quiddle*.] **I. trans.** 1. To twirl idly; hence, to fiddle or play with.

"May I be allowed to walk with you as far as your house?" says Philip, *twiddling* a little locket which he wore at his watch-chain. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Straw-colored crickets that sit and *twiddle* their long antennæ at you as if they never intended moving again. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 72.

Then he sat silent for a moment, staring into the fire and *twiddling* his thumbs, unconscious of what he was doing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman ix.

**2.** To move or propel by repeated light touches.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twiddled* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**To twiddle one's fingers**, to do nothing; be idle. [*Colloq.*]

**II. intrans.** 1. To twirl; revolve.

She rose, . . . made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

**2.** To play or trifle with something, as by touching or handling; toy.

Marm, I seek him a *twiddling* with your gown. He done it for a lark arter the fair, and ought to stand something. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 481.

**3.** To be busy about trifles; quiddle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**twiddle** (twid'1), *n.* [*< twiddle, v.*] 1. A slight twirl with the fingers.—2. A pimple. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**twiddler** (twid'1er), *n.* [*< twiddle + -er*.] One who or that which twiddles.

"Give you fair warning—look out, you know—that's all," said the mustachio-*twiddler*.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiv.

**twiddling-line** (twid'ling-lin), *n.* 1†. A small rope securing a ship's steering-wheel when not in use.—2. A string fastened to one of the gimbals of a compass, and having its end hanging out of the binnacle so that the helmsman may by pulling it cause the compass-card to play freely.

**twidlet**, *v.* See *twiddle*.

**twiet** (twi), *adv.* [*ME.*, also *twye*, *< AS. twiwa*, twice, *< twi*, two, two; see *twi*- and *two*. Hence *twies*, now *twice*. Cf. *twice*.] Two times; twice.

The oȝte deie *twie* with riȝte.

O [one] deth for the, on other for me.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**twier** (twi'er), *n.* Same as *twyer*.

**twiest**, *adv.* An old spelling of *twice*.

**twifaced** (twi'fäst), *a.* [*Also twy-faced*; *< twi + faced*.] Having two faces; hence, deceitful.

And *twy-fac'd* fraud and beetle-brow'd distrust.

*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 14.

**twifallow** (twi'fal'ō), *v. t.* [*Also twy-fallow*; *< twi + fallow*.] To plow a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

In May, at the furthest, *twifallow* thy land,  
Much drought may else after cause plough for to stand.

*Tusser*, May's Husbandry.

For my owne part, I was never so good a husband to take any delight to heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and *twifallowed*.

*Sir J. Harrington*, Apol. of Poetry.

**twifallow** (twi'fal'ō), *n.* [*< twifallow, v.*] The process of twifallowing land.

*Twifallow* once ended, get tumbrell and man,  
And compass that fallow, as soon as ye can.

*Tusser*, May's Husbandry.

**twifoil** (twi'foil), *n.* [Formerly also *twyfoil*; *< twi + foil*.] In her., same as *dufoil*.

**twifold** (twi'föld), *a.* [Formerly also *twyfold*; *< ME. twifold, twifald*, *< AS. twifeald = OFries. twifald = OHG. zwifalt, MHG. zwifalt* (G. *zwifältig*) = Icel. *trifaldr*, twofold; as *twi + -fold*. Cf. *twofold*.] Twofold. [*Archaic.*]

They (Centaur), their *twy-fold* bosoms over-gorg'd,  
Oppos'd in fight to Theseus.

*Cary*, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxiv. 121.

**twifold** (twi'föld), *adv.* [*< ME. twyfold*; *< twi-fold, a.*] In a twofold manner or measure. [*Archaic.*]

Your T beard is the fashion,  
And *twifold* doth express the enamour'd courtier.

*Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

**twyforked** (twi'fökt), *a.* [*Also twyforked*; *< twi + fork + -ed*.] Two-forked; biforked.

But this [shaft] exceeds, and with her flaming head,  
*Twy-fork'd* with death, has struck my conscience dead.

*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

**twyform** (twi'förm), *a.* [*Also twyform*; *< twi + form*.] Same as *twifformed*.

She had there been left

A guard upon the wain, which I beheld

Bound to the *twyform* beast (the gryphon).

*Cary*, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxxii. 95.

**twyformed** (twi'förm), *a.* [*Also twyformed*; *< twi + form + -ed*.] Having a double form; biform.

The eye of heauen did rowle the house about

Of that fell *twi-forn'd* Archer.

*Davies*, Scourge of Folly, p. 23. (*Davies*.)

**twig**<sup>1</sup> (twig), *n.* [*ME. twig, twyg* (pl. *twygges, twygges*), with shortened vowel, earlier *twig*, *twi* (pl. *twiges*), with long vowel, *< AS. twig* (pl. *twiga*) = D. *twig* = L.G. *twich* = OHG. *zwig, zwic*, MHG. *zwic* (*zwig*), zw. G. *zwig*, a twig; perhaps, with a formative -g, orig. -j, *< twi*-, etc., two, with ref. to a forked twig; cf. *twissel*, a forked twig, from the same source.] 1. A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a small branch; a spray.

Take ferules eke, or saly *twygges* take

Ye may.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

We liken a young childe to a greene *twigge*, which ye may easilie bende eury way ye list.

*Pattaham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

Who set the *Twigs* shall he remember

That is in Haste to sell the Timber?

*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**2.** A divining-rod.

The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining-rod. "Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name," and so do our conservative peasants, calling the "rod of Jacob" the *twig*. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

**3.** In *ceram.*, a thin strip of prepared clay used in modeling a pottery vessel, especially in the imitation basketwork common in Leeds pottery.

To hop the *twig*. See *hop*. - To work the *twig*, to use the divining-rod. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

**twig**<sup>1</sup> (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [*< twig, n.*] **I. trans.** To switch; beat. *Halliwel*.

**II. intrans.** To be vigorous or active; be energetic. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make;

The lamb of such twinnors for breeders go take;

For twinnings be twiggers, increase for to bring,

Though some for their *twigging* peccavi may sing.

*Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

**twig**<sup>2</sup> (twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [A var. of *twick*, unassimilated form of *twitch*; see *twick*, *twitch*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *tweak*.] To twitch; jerk. [*Scotch.*]

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest  
but they haue *twigged* hym one way or other, and had  
theyr false flynges at him. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 142.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,

An' for another mutchkin ring.

*Morison*, Poems, p. 78. (*Jamieson*.)

**twig**<sup>2</sup> (twig), *n.* [*< twig<sup>2</sup>, v.* Cf. *twick*, *tweak*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A twitch; a jerk; a quick, sudden pull. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

**twig**<sup>3</sup> (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [*Prob. < Ir. tuigim*, I understand, discern, = Gael. *tuig*, understand.] **I. trans.** 1. To notice; observe narrowly; watch.

*Mug*. Gentlemen of the Corporation of Garratt—

*Heel-Tap*. Now, *twig* him; now, mind him; mark how  
he hawls his muscles about.

*Footle*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in the choice morsel of thieves' cant "*twig* the cull, he's peery": "observe the fellow, he is watching." *Macmillan's Mag.* (Imp. Diet.)

**2.** To comprehend; understand; perceive; discover.

From the sudden erubescence of his pallid, ill-fed cheek,  
I *twigged* at once that he didn't himself know what  
it meant. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 306.

What is that first instantaneous glimpse of some one's meaning which we have when in vulgar phrase we say we *twig* it? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 253.

**II. intrans.** To understand; see; "catch on."

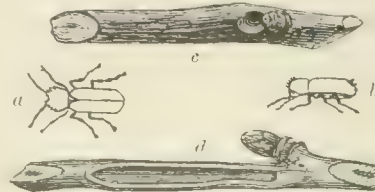
Don't you *twig*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

"I *twig*," said Mick. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

[Slang in all uses.]

**twig-blight** (twig'blit), *n.* See *pear-blight*, under *blight*.

**twig-borer** (twig'bör'er), *n.* One of numerous small beetles which bore the twigs of trees, as



Twig borer *Amphicerus bicaudatus*.  
a, b, beetle, dorsal and ventral views. c, twig showing entrance. d, twig cut to show burrow.

the ptinid *Amphicerus bicaudatus*, which infests the grape and the apple in the United States.

**twig-bug** (twig'bug), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

**twigged** (twig'g), *a.* [*< twig<sup>1</sup> + -ed*.] Having twigs or small shoots.

**twiggen** (twig'n), *a.* [*< twig<sup>1</sup> + -en*.] 1. Made of twigs or osier; wicker.

A large basket or *twiggen* panier.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

**2.** Covered with osier or wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.

*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 152.

**twiggen-work** (twig'n-wërk), *n.* Wicker-work.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggenwork*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**twigger** (twig'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which is active or energetic. Compare *twig<sup>1</sup>*, *v. i.*

Twinlings be *twiggers*, increase for to bring.

*Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

**2†.** A wanton person of either sex.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;

And hast thou bene already such a *twigger*?

*Pasquill's Night Cap* (1612). (*Nares*.)

The mother of her was a good *twigger* the whilst.

*Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, iv. 1.

**twig-girdler** (twig'gèr'dlër), *n.*

A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles twigs of apple, oak, and other trees in the United States, producing a decaying condition of the wood fitting it as food for the larvæ.

**twiggy** (twig'gi), *a.* [*< twig<sup>1</sup> + -y*.] 1. Consisting of or resembling twigs; made of twigs.

Small *twiggy* stalks.

*Gerarde*, Herbal (1599), p. 804.

Oziers . . . are of innumerable Kinds, . . . being so much smaller than the Sallows, . . . and requiring constant moisture. It likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs . . . for all wicker and *twiggy* works. *Euclym*, Sylva, i. 20.

**2.** Full of twigs.

They [the black withies] grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees. *Euclym*, Sylva, i. 20.

**twiglet**<sup>1</sup>. An obsolete past participle of *twitch*<sup>1</sup>.

**twiglet**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *twit*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

**twig-insect** (twig'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. Also *twig-bug*.

"The so-called stick insects," or "walking-twigs," as they are often called—the Phasmidae of the naturalist, "these *twig insects*." *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies.

**twigless** (twig'les), *a.* [*< twig<sup>1</sup> + -less*.] Lacking twigs.

Unbranching and *twigless* stems. *Nature*, XLII. 151.

**twig-pruner** (twig'prö'nër), *n.* A longicorn beetle of the genus *Elaphidion*. The larvæ of the parallel twig-pruner, *E. parallelum*, live in the twigs of oak and apple-trees and other forest- and fruit-trees in the northern United States, and pupate in their burrows. The beetles oviposit by preference in the cut ends of twigs, and the larvæ work into the live wood by boring down the center. See cut under *Elaphidion*, and compare *twig-borer*.

**twig-rush** (twig'rush), *n.* A plant of the cyperaceous genus *Cladium*, this name as well as the genus name referring to the repeatedly branching cyme of the original species, *C. Mariscus*. This is a tall perennial rush-like plant with long slender leaves toothed on the edges and the keel, found in bogs in most temperate and some tropical regions. It occurs in the western United States, and in the southern if the similar *C. effusum* (see *sav-grass*) be included in it. *C. mariscoides* grows northward in North America. There are in all about 33 species.



Twig girdler *Oncideres cingulatus*.  
a, beetle, b, point of oviposition, c, girdling of the twig; d, egg.



**Twin boat**, a boat having two hulls or a double hull. See *tern, steamer*. **Twin cones**. See *cone*. **Twin crystal**. See *ll.* **Twin engine**. See *engine*. **Twin graptolites**. See *Graptolites*. **Twin ocelli**, two similar ocellated spots close together and enclosed in a common colored ring.—**Twin-screw**, a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, one under each quarter, having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being forced in

The Rodney, Admiral Fitzroy's flagship, . . . is also in the Admiralty list called a "twin-screw cruiser," as from her great powers of speed she may be.

*Fortnightly Rev.* N. S. XLIII 600.

**Twin steam-engine**, an adaptation of the steam-engine in which two complete engines are associated to produce

the same work; a duplex engine.— **Twin steamer**, a form of steam-vessel occasionally employed in ferries, the deck, etc., being supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance asunder, with the paddle-wheels between them.— **Twin valve**, a

form of valve with a double connection, used at the discharge of a pump, and serving the double purpose of supplying water to a steam-boiler and to a line of hose or pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

**II. n. 1<sup>st</sup>.** Two; twain; a pair; a couple.

The scharn of the schalk schundard the

2. One of these, *the schack schynedre the bones,*  
 & schrank thurȝ the schyre grece, & seade hit in *teynne*.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 425.  
 Hit is brused, other broken, other byten in *teynne*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1047.  
 I saw the roote in great disdain  
 A twinne of forked trees send forth againe.  
*Spenser, Visions of Bellay*, I. 70.

2. One or two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of human beings and of beasts.

Time and Place are *twines* and vnseparable companions.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.*

Two were never found  
*Twins* at all points. *Couper. Task, iv. 738.*

They see no men,  
 Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the *twins*  
 Her brethren.

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other. As if it had been revolved through  $180^\circ$  about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the *twinning-plane*, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (see 2) a crystal of

Octahedron, showing position of twinning plane. 2. Twinned Octahedron, the upper half in reversed position.

It is also called a *penetration-twin*, or *contact-twin*, in distinction from a *penetration-twin*, such as is represented in fig. 3, where each crystal is complete and interpenetrates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a *poly-synthetic twin* may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamellæ of two sets, alternately

3 Penetration twin (cubes).

the twins of the form  $120^\circ \times 90^\circ \times 72^\circ$ , etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (mimetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence be a case of pseudosymmetry: for example, the twins of aragonite (which has a prismatic glide not far from  $120^\circ$ ) have often the form of a pseudohexagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerussite give another common example of a repeated twin.

ation in polarized light.—**Albite twin**, a kind of twin common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachydiagonal plane of the crystal and the twinning-symmetry-axis is the same as the crystallographic  $c$ -axis.



Twin Valve, or Double Gate valve.

The sharp of the schalk schyndered the bones,  
& schrank thus the schyre grece, & seade hit in *tyrune*.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 425.  
Hit is brusel, other broken, other byten in *tyrune*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1047.

2. One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of.

mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of human beings and of beasts.

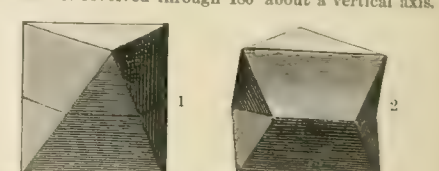
He was most princely: ever witness for him  
Those *twins* of learning that he misadmir'd

Time and Place are *twinness* and vnseparable companions.  
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.  
 Two were never found  
*Twins* at all points.  
*Couper*, Task, iv. 738.

They see no men,  
Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the twins  
Her brethren. *Tennyson, Princess, l.*

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other. As if it had been revolved through 180°.

When it had been revolved through  $180^\circ$  about its axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the *twinning-plane*, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (fig. 1) one half of the octahedron as indicated is revolved through  $180^\circ$  about a vertical axis




1. Octahedron, showing position of twinning plane. 2. Twinned Octahedron, the upper half in reversed position.

the twinned octahedron of fig. 2 results, the twinning-plane being here a face of the octahedron; such twins are common with spinel, and are hence called *spinel twins*. This is also called a *juxtaposition- or contact-twin*, in distinction from a *penetration-twin*, such as is represented in fig. 3, where each crystal is complete and self-

trates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a *poly-synthetic twin* may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamellæ of two sets, alternately in-



3 Penetration two  
4 inches



a Penetration twin  
(cubes).

between the axes of the two parts of the twin crystal is an aliquot part of  $360^\circ$ , repeated twinning may occur (thus,  $3 \times 120^\circ$ ,  $4 \times 90^\circ$ ,  $5 \times 72^\circ$ , etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (mimetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence be a case of pseudosymmetry: for example, the twin crystals of  $\text{CaSO}_4$  which are identical in

For example, the twins of aragonite (which has a prismatic angle not far from 120°) have often the form of a pseudohexagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerussite give another common example of a repeated twin. In some cases the imitation is so perfect that the true nature of the form can be determined only by an investigation in polarized light. — **Albite twin.** A kind of twin

common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachydiagonal plane of the crystal and the twinning gives a characteristic



the basal plane or surface of most perfect cleavage: such twins are usually polysynthetic, and give rise to a series of fine lines seen on the basal cleavage-face. — **Baveno twin**, a kind of twin crystal of orthoclase feldspar, first noted in crystals from Baveno in Italy. The twinning plane is a clinodome inclined about 45° to the base, and the twin has nearly the form of a square prism. — **Carlsbad twin**, a name given to the common twin crystals of orthoclase feldspar often observed in granites, trachytes, and other crystalline rocks, as at Carlsbad in Bohemia. The twinning-axis is here the vertical crystallographic axis, and the twins are commonly of the penetration type. — **In twin**, a twin, in two, apart.

The kine departed his pupill, put him *in twin*.  
In batels on his best wise for boldly hymn-selwyn.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118-1.

**Paragenetic twin**, an ordinary twin crystal in which the compound structure may be considered to belong to it from the beginning of its formation: sometimes used in distinction from *metagenetic twin*, where the molecular reversal seems to have begun after the crystal had reached a certain development; the latter kind is illustrated by the geniculated twins of rutile. — **Parasitic twin**, in *teratol*. See *autolite*. — **Pericline twin**, a twin common with the variety of albite called pericline, also with the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-axis is the macrodiagonal axis. Such twins are often polysynthetic, and then give a series of striations on the brachy-diagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations varies with the composition of the feldspar according to a definite law. — **Spinel twin**. See above, under def. 3. — **The Siamese twins**. See *Siamese*. — **The Twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac: Gemini.

When now no more the alternate *Twins* are fired  
And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,  
Short is the doubtful empire of the Night.

*Thomson*, Summer, l. 43.

**twin<sup>1</sup>** (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinnied*, ppr. *twinning*. [*< twin<sup>1</sup>, a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together: said of two united or of one joined to another.

We were as *tinn'd* lambs that did frisk i' the sun.  
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 67.

In Gemini that noble power is shown  
That *twin*s their hearts, and doth of two make one.  
*B. Jonson*, *Huc and Cry*.

True liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells  
*Twin'd*, and from her hath no dual being.  
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 85.

2. Specifically, in *mineral*, to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

Occasionally a simple form is *tinnied* with a more complex one, as in chabasite.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 363.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

He that is approved in this offence,  
Though he had *tinn'd* with me, both at a birth,  
Shall lose me.  
*Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3. 212.

Were it to plot against the fame, the life  
Of one with whom I *tinnied*.  
*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 3.

2. To bring forth two at a birth.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make.  
*Tusser*, *January's Husbandry*, st. 28.

**twin<sup>2</sup>** (twin), *v.* [Also *twine*; *< ME. twinnen*, *twynnen*, lit. go in two (cf. in *twin*, above), *< twin*, two: see *twin<sup>1</sup>*.] Cf. *twine<sup>2</sup>, v.* **I. intrans.** 1. To be parted in twain; be divided or sundered; come apart.

Ther hit onez is tached, *twynne* wil hit neuer.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2512.

My saule, ihesu, take I to thee  
When my body and it sal *twynne*.  
*Political Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

Thy faith and troth thou sall na get,  
And our true love shall never *twin*.  
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

2. To part; depart; go away.

Fortune wolde that he moeste *twinne*  
Out of that place which that I was inne.  
*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 569.

Loke thou thin herte for him not *twynne*.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to *twin* with one's gear. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] **II. trans.** 1. To part in twain; sever; sunder. *Hallwell*.

There were twenty and too, to *twin* hom in sonder.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2747.

It seith, "Alas! whi *twyned* be we tweyne?"  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 679.

When two lovers love each other weel,  
Great sin it were them to *twin*.  
*Young Bearwell* (Child's Ballads, IV. 302).

2. To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

From helle he wille them *twyn*.  
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 49.

She's taen out her little penknife, . . .  
And *twin'd* the sweet babe o' its life  
*Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

"Alas!" said I, "what rueful chance

Has *twin'd* ye o' your stately trees?"

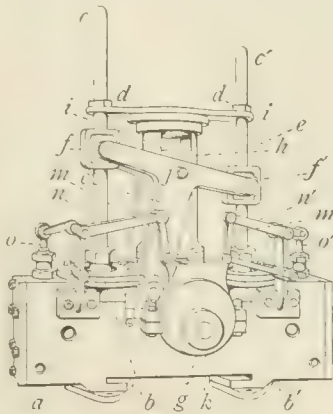
*Burns*, *Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig*.

**twin-born** (twin-born), *a.* Born at the same birth; born along with another.

O hard condition,  
Twin-born with greatness, subject to the breath  
Of every fool!  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 251.

But such a connection between lordship and land was a slowly developed notion, not a notion *twin-born* with the notion of government.  
*W. Wilson*, *State*, § 15.

**twin-cylinder** (twin-sil'inder), *a.* Having twin cylinders: as, a *twin-cylinder engine*.



Twin-cylinder Engine.

*a*, bed-plate; *b*, *b'*, twin cylinders; *c*, *c'*, piston rods; *d*, *d'*, guides for piston rods; *e*, *e'*, I-shaped working beams connected to the piston rods; *f*, *f'*, crankshaft; *g*, *g'*, cross-head; *h*, *h'*, connecting rods; *i*, *i'*, playing in rectangular slidesways rigidly attached to the rods. The part *e'* of the beam is connected directly with the wrist of a crank on the shaft. The cross-head *g* works between the slides *f*, *f'*, and is pivoted at *j* to the beam *e*; *k*, *k'*, eccentric-strap; *m*, *m'*, eccentric-rods; *n*, *n'*, rock-shafts which operate the valve-stems *o*, *o'*, and the valves.

**twindle** (twin'dl), *n.* [Var. of *twindle*, dim. of *twin<sup>1</sup>*.] A twin. [Prov. Eng.]

In the same book (F. Sperry's "Geomance of Maister Christopher Cattin") the word *twindle* (Fr. Gemeaux) occurs for the sign Gemini, two twins in one. Is it known elsewhere?  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 486.

**twindle-pippin**, *n.* A double pippin.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,  
Came i' th' likeness of a Kentish *twindle-pippin*.  
*Sampson's Fow Brecker* (1636). (*Nares*.)

**twine<sup>1</sup>** (twin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *twyne*; *< ME. twine*, *twyne*, *twin*, double thread, *< AS. twin* (= D. *twijn*; cf. Icel. *trinni*), a double thread, *< twi*, two: see *twin<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. n.** 1. A double thread; a thread made of two strands twisted; hence, any coarse strand or cord, or, by extension, a fabric woven of such threads; in modern use, a cord composed of several strands, especially when made of hemp or manila; also, a strong thread made of hemp or cotton, used in sewing sails.

Of these hude [hide] he kerf enne thwoug, . . .  
Nes [nor] was the thwoug noht swithe braid [broad],  
Buten swale a *twines* thrad.  
*Lagamon* (MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix.), l. 14220.

No shetes clene, to lye betwene,  
Made of threde and *twyne*.  
*The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

2. The act of twining or twisting; spinning. [Rare.]

As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*  
She cherish'd with her song.  
*Chapman*, *Odyssey*, x. 306.

3. A curving, winding, or twisting movement or form; a convolution; a coil; a twist.

With an yvie *twyne* his waste is girt about.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. vi. 14.

Dancing chearely in a siluer *twyne*.  
*Tourneur*, *Trans. Metamorphosis*, Epil.  
Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.  
*Milton*, *Nativity*, l. 226.

4. A clasp; an embrace.

Milke white leaves, and branches greene,  
Folded in amorous *twines* together.  
*Heywood*, *Prologues and Epilogues* (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [352]).

5. An intertwining or interlacing; a tangle; a snarl.

So multiplied were reasons pro and con,  
Delicate, intertwisted, and obscure,  
That law were shamed to lend a finger-tip  
To unravel, readjust the hopeless *twine*.  
*Browning*, *Ring and Book*.

6. Duality. [Rare.]

Th' Vnited dwells in God, ith' Fiend the *Twine*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.  
**Paper twine**, wrapping-twine made of long, continuous strips of paper, stretched, twisted, and sometimes sized or varnished.

**II. a.** Consisting of double (usually coarse) thread; specifically, consisting or made of twine. See I., 1.

May live in peace, and rule the land with a *twine* thread.  
*Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, ii. 1.

**Twine cloth**, a fine cotton cloth used as a substitute for linen. Compare *calico shirting*, under *shirting*.

**twine<sup>1</sup>** (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinnied*, ppr. *twinning*. [*< ME. twinnen*, *twynnen* = D. *twynnen* (cf. Icel. *trinni* = Sw. *trinnat* = Dan. *trinde*), *twine*, twist, lit. 'double', *< AS. twin*, a double thread: see *twine<sup>1</sup>, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make double, as thread, by twisting two strands together; hence, to twist; intertwine.

To a torch other to a taper the Trinite is likened,  
As weke and a weke were *twyned* to-gederes,  
And fuyr dauned forth of hem bothe.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 169.

These Rufflers after a year or two at the farthest become Upright men, unless they be prevented by *twined* hemp.  
*Harman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 15.

2. To form of twisted threads or filaments; make by intertwining; in general, to weave.

Take aff, take aff his costly jupe  
(Of gold well was it *twinn'd*).  
*Hardyknute* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 17).

For the south side [of the tabernacle] southward there shall be hangings for the court of fine *twined* linen of an hundred cubits long for one side.  
*Ex. xxvii. 9.*

The Naiads, and the Nymphs, . . .  
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.  
*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xv. 139.

3. To wind or coil about something, as in clasping or embracing it; wreath; coil.

She's *twined* her arms about his waist,  
And thrown him into the sea.

*May Colvin* (Child's Ballads, II. 274).

Fill the Bowl with rosie Wine,  
Around our Temples *Roses twine*.  
*Cowley*, *Anacreontics*, viii.

4. To encircle; entwine; curl around.

The plant [Amellus] in holy garlands often *twines*  
The altars' posts, and beautifies the shrines.  
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 161.

5. To interweave; interlock; intermingle; mix; blend.

And all-fore-seeing God in the same Line  
Doth oft the god-less with the godly *twine*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The child would *twine*  
A trustful hand, unasked, in thine.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cix.

**II. intrans.** 1. To blend or unite by twisting or winding; intertwine; be interwoven.

In *twining* hazel bowers.  
*Burns*, *Sleep'st Thou, or Wak'st Thou?*

The light soul *twines* and mingles with the growths  
Of vigorous early days.  
*Tennyson*, *Lover's Tale*, i.

2. To wind; curl; coil; specifically, of plants, to grow in convolutions about a support. See *twining*.

And, as she runs, the bushes in the way . . .  
Some *twine* about her thigh to make her stay.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 873.

With the *twining* Lash their Shins resound.  
*Gay*, *Trivia*, iii. 38.

Aft ha'e I roved by bonnie Doon,  
To see the rose and woodbine *twine*.  
*Burns*, *Ye Banks and Braes*.

A single stick was given to each lot of plants to *twine* up.  
*Darwin*, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 33.

3. To warp.

Because it *twinneth* and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates.  
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 40.

4. To make turns or flexures; wind; meander.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*.  
*Swift*.  
Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles *twines*.  
*Burns*, *On Pastoral Poetry*.

**twine<sup>2</sup>** (twin), *v.* [Var. of *twine<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. trans.** 1. To separate; divide; part.

And sighing says this lady fair,  
"They shou'd gar twa loves *twine*."  
*The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2. To turn.

She shrieks, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes  
From his sweet face.  
*Fairfax*, *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xx. 123.

**II. intrans.** 1. To fall.

Right on the front he gae that ladie kinde  
A blow so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,  
That out of sense and feeling downe she *twinde*.  
*Fairfax*, *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xx. 43.

2. To languish; pine away. Probably confused with *twine*. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**twine-cutter** (twin-kut'er), *n.* A knife or blade, of various form, fixed to a counter, table, stand, etc., to cut the twine used in tying up parcels.



Pharbo took leave of the desolate couple, and passed through the shop, *twinkling* her eyelids to shake off a dew-drops.  
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, XIV.

The bats whirled . . . their wings and *twinkled* their small eyes.  
*Disraeli*, *Alroy*, x. 17.

2. To emit in quick gleams; flash out.  
The sun and moon also Thou mad'st to give him light;  
And each one of the wandering stars to *twinkle* sparkles bright.  
*Surrey*, *Paraphrase of Ps. viii.*

3. To influence or charm by sparkling.

That affectionate light, those diamond things,  
Those eyes, those passions, those supreme pearl springs,  
Shall be my grief, or *twinkle* me to pleasure.

Keats, Endymion, iv.

**twinkle** (twing'kl), *n.* [*twinkle*, *v.*] 1. A  
twitching of the eyelid; a blinking; a wink.  
Old David moved from place to place with a twinkling eye.

old David moved from place to place about his ordinary employments, scarce shewing, unless by . . . an occasional convulsive sigh, or *twinkle* of the eyelid, that he was labouring under the yoke of such bitter affliction.

2. A quick, tremulous light; a glimmer; a sparkle; a flash.

Like starry twinkles that momentarily break  
Through the rifts of the gathering tempest's rack.  
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

3. The time required for a wink; a twinkling. **twinkler** (twing'klér), *n.* [*ME. twynclere* (= *MHG. zwinkeler*); *< twinkle + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which twinkles. Specifically—(a) A winker.

The *twynclere* with the ege forgeth wicke thingus.  
Wyclif, Eccus. xxvii. 25.

(b) That which glimmers, sparkles, or flashes: a sparkler.

*Clar.* The pretty little twinklers.

Such tiny tinklers as the planet-orbs  
That there attendant on the solar power  
With borrowed light pursued their narrower way.  
Shellen, Queen Mab. ix.

**winkling** (twing'kling), *n.* [**<** ME. *twinkling*, *twinkeling*; verbal *n.* of *twinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which twinkles: especially

a quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

smote the good floor with their feet. And Odysseus gazed at the twinklings of the feet, and marvelled in spirit.  
*Butcher and Lang, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, viii. (ed. Macmillan, 1881, p. 102).*

2. The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from fifty to a hundred per

second. The fluctuations of light did not escape the notice of the ancients; those of color were noticed by Robert Hooke in 1665. The phenomenon was, without any reason

son at all, generally supposed to have its origin in the eye, until William Nicholson, the chemist, showed in 1813 that, if the image of a twinkling star was stretched out into a ribbon by an irregular movement of the tele-

cope, the fluctuations would appear as variations of light and color along this ribbon. Charles Dufour, in 1856, published the following generalizations of his observations, now known as *Dufour's laws*: (1) the pale stars twinkle

more than the chrome, and the chrome more than theuddy ones; (2) at different altitudes the twinkling is proportional to the coefficient of astronomical refraction multiplied by the trajectory of the ray; and (3) the twinkling

diminishes as the diameter of the star increases. Lorenzo Respighi, in 1863, examined the effect of twinkling upon the spectra of stars. He found that oblique bands of haze pass over the spectrum in different directions

Finally, Charles Montigny, with a special instrument called scintillometer, has made extensive observations concerning the differences of the rate of twinkling at different

asons, under different meteorological conditions, and  
or different stars. It is certain that twinkling is due in  
ome way to the entrance and passage of the light in the  
tmosphere, but how is not altogether settled. Twinkling

3. The time required for one twinkle or wink, of the same star, is entirely distinct from the "dancing" of stars, which is frequent, especially in winter.

This world in an izes *tyrunkeling*  
Thou maist distroie, noon may defende.  
*Political Poems etc.* (ed. Furnivall) p. 172

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump.

*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.*  
He vanish'd free her sight.

Or in a twinkling of this true blue steel.

**twinkle** (twin'lēf), *n.* An American herb, *Jes-*  
*saminia diaphylla*; so named from the twinkling of a bedpost. See *bedpost*.

aflets into which the blade of the leaf is divided. See cut on following page.





Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*).  
a, pistil and stamens; b, ripe fruit; c, full grown leaf, showing  
nervation.

**twinling** (twin'ling), *n.* [*< ME. twynling, twynlyng (= OHG. zwynling, MHG. zwineling, zwil-ling, G. zwilling = Dan. teilling, twin); as twinl + -lingl.*] A twin.

Se ze the gonder pore woman how that she is pynd  
Withe twynlenges two.  
*Rom. of Chevelere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.*

We may rede and see like thyng in the luyung and the  
condicions of the luytheren gemellys callid *twynlones*.  
*Boke of Tulle of Old Age (ed. Caxton, 1481), g2. (Richard-son's Supp.)*

**twinne<sup>1</sup>, twinne<sup>2</sup>.** A Middle English spelling  
of *twinl*, *twin<sup>2</sup>*.

**twinner** (twin'ér), *n.* [*< twinl + -erl.*] One  
who or that which produces twins. *Tusser*,  
January's Husbandry.

**twinning<sup>1</sup>** (twin'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *twinl*,  
*v.*] The process or state of being twinned: said  
of crystals. See *twinl*, *n.* 3. **Secondary twin-**  
**ning**, a molecular reversal produced after the formation  
of the crystal, for example by pressure, as often observed  
in crystals of pyroxene and the grains of a crystalline  
limestone. In many cases this may be artificially imitated.

**twinning<sup>2</sup>** (twin'ing), *n.* [*< ME. twynnyng*;  
verbal *n.* of *twin<sup>2</sup>, v.*] Separation; parting.

The sothe is, the twynnyng of us tweyne  
Wol us disece and crueliche anyoe.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1303.*

**twinning-axis** (twin'ing-ak'sis), *n.* See *twinl*,  
*n.* 3.

**twinning-machine** (twin'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A  
machine for cutting out the teeth of combs: so  
called because the combs are cut in pairs or  
twins. It has a cutter consisting of two chisels which  
act perpendicularly and alternately upon a plate passed  
beneath them, each cutting one side of two teeth, and  
severing one of them from the back of the comb to which  
it does not belong. *E. H. Knight.*

**twinning-plane** (twin'ing-plan), *n.* See *twinl*,  
*n.* 3.

**twinning-saw** (twin'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for cut-  
ting the teeth of combs: so called because the  
teeth for two combs are cut at one operation,  
the material being bent over in convex form  
to bring it within range of the instrument. After  
the sawing, each tooth is cut separately  
from the back of the opposite comb by means  
of a plugging-awl. *E. H. Knight.*

**twin-pair** (twin'pâr), *n.* A pair of objects al-  
together similar and equal and without any  
third.—**Twin-pair sheet**, in *geom.*, the surface of a  
cube or higher cone which meets the concentric sphere  
in two distinct closed curves.

**twin-shell** (twin'shel), *n.* One of the pair of  
symmetrical shells of the pleuric nassellari-  
ans.

**twinship** (twin'ship), *n.* [*< twinl + -ship.*] The  
character or relation of being twin.

The sentence which has gone forth for the severance of  
the two measures [the Home-rule Bill and the Irish Land  
Bill] is irresistible, and . . . the *twinship* which has been  
for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland exists no  
longer.

*Gladstone*, quoted in the *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1133.

**twin-spot** (twin'spot), *a.* Having a pair of like  
spots: as, the *twin-spot* carpet, a British moth.

**twin-stock** (twin'stok), *n.* A beehive contain-  
ing two colonies. *Phin*, *Diet. Apiculture*, p. 73.

**twinter** (twin'tér), *n.* [*< ME. \*twinter, \*twiwintr*,  
*< AS. twicintre (= MLG. twinter), two winters*  
old, *< twi-, two, + winter, winter.*] A beast two  
winters old. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

**twire<sup>1</sup>** (twir), *v. i.* [*Also tweer; = G. dial.*  
(Bav.) *zwiren, zwieren*, spy, glance; connected  
with *zwerch*, etc., cross: see *queer<sup>1</sup>* and *thwart<sup>1</sup>*.]

1. To glance shyly or slyly; look askance;  
make eyes; leer; peer; pry.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!  
*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.*

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.  
*Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.*

The *twearing* constable of Finsbury, with his bench of  
brown-bill men. *Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.*

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll as well as the best  
of them. *Steele, Conscious Lovers, l. 1.*

2. To twinkle; sparkle; wink.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even.  
*Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.*

The sun, . . .  
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyering* glades,  
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 169.*

**twire<sup>1</sup>** (twir), *n.* [*Also tweer; < twire<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A  
sly glance; a leer.

The affected smiles, the silly By-words, and Amorous  
*Tweers* in passing. *Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 3.*

**twire<sup>2</sup>** (twir), *n.* [= D. *twern* = MHG. *zwirn*,  
*zwirn*, G. *zwirn*, *twine*; akin to *twinl*.] A  
twisted filament; a thread.

They put the cocoons in hot water, and so stirring them  
about with a kind of rod, the ends of the silk *twires* of the  
cocoons stick to it, which they laying upon a turning  
reel draw off from the cocoons. *Locke, Obs. upon Silk.*

**twire<sup>3</sup>** (twir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twired*, ppr.  
*twiring*. [Perhaps a dial. form of *\*twere*, *< ME.*  
*\*thweren*, *< AS. \*thweran*, in comp. *â-thweran*,  
agitate, stir, = OHG. *dweran*, MHG. *twern*, G.  
dial. (Bav.) *zweren*, stir. Cf. *twirk*, *twirl*.] To  
twist; twirl.

No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart com-  
ing, but he . . . *twires* his beard.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 534.*

**twireason<sup>1</sup>** (twi're-zn), *n.* [*< twi- + reason.*]  
A twofold reason. [Rare.]

You shall pardon me  
For a *twi-reason* of state.  
*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.*

**twirepipe<sup>1</sup>** (twir'pip), *n.* [*< twire<sup>1</sup> + pipe<sup>2</sup>.*]  
One who peeps or peers; a peeping Tom.

You are . . . a *twirepipe*,  
A Jeffrey John Bo-peep!  
*Beau. and FL., Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.*

**twirk** (twérk), *v. t.* [Freq. of *twire<sup>3</sup>*.] To pull  
or tug; twitch; twirl.

If shee have her hand on the pette [pit, dimple] in her  
cheeke, he is *twyrking* of his mustachios.

*Bretton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57. (*Davies*, under  
*twirk*.)

**twirk** (twérk), *n.* [*< twirk, v.*] A twitch or  
twirl. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**twirl** (twér), *v.* [Early mod. E. *twyrle*; *< ME.*  
*\*twirlen* (?); cf. D. *dwarlen* = G. dial. (Swiss)  
*zwirlen*, twirl; prob. connected with AS. *thwirl*,  
a churn-staff, stirrer, = OHG. *dzwirl*, MHG.  
*twirel*, *twirl*, G. *quirl*, *querl*, a twirling-stick,  
Bav. *zwirel*, a stirrer. Cf. Icel. *thvara*, a stick  
with a scraper at the end for stirring, Gr. *ropivn*,  
a stirrer, L. *trua*, a stirrer (see *trowel*); from  
the verb represented by *twire<sup>3</sup>*: see *twire<sup>3</sup>*, and  
cf. *twirk*. Cf. also *twirl*.] I. *trans.* To cause  
to revolve rapidly; spin; whirl; turn round  
and round, usually in an idle, purposeless way;  
tiddle.

Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,  
And speak to the lady. *Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.*

With what ineffable carelessness would he *twirl* his gold  
chain! *Lamb, Old Actors.*

To *twirl* one's thumbs, to tiddle the thumbs, for lack  
of better employment; hence, to do nothing; be idle.

Upon my word, Walter, you are pretty cool! Will it  
amuse me, pray, to *twirl* my thumbs in your studio?  
*W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxiv.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move round; especially,  
to revolve rapidly; be whirled about.

Take bothe your handes, and *twyrle* vpon his [a sheep's]  
eye, and if he be ruddy, and haue red strynds in the  
white of the eye, than he is sounde.  
*Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Eng. Dialect Soc.), p. 51.*

I had arrived at very considerable agility in the waltz-  
ing line, and could *twirl* round the room with him at such  
a pace as made the old gentleman pant again.

*Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions, Dorothea.*

Away they jumped, with more and more vigour, till Mag-  
gie's hair flew from behind her ears, and *twirled* about like  
an animated mop. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.*

2. To twine; wind; coil; curl. [Rare.]

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high  
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,  
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,  
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings.  
*Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.*

**twirl** (twér), *n.* [*< twirl, v.*] 1. A rapid cir-  
cular motion.

He watched the wreaths of steam, until, at the special  
instant of projection, he caught up the iron vessel and  
gave it one delicate *twirl*, causing it to send forth one gen-  
tle hiss. *Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.*

2. A twist; a convolution; a curl; a flourish.

Jem, in all the pride of newly-acquired penmanship,  
used to dazzle her eyes by extraordinary graces and *twirls*.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxi.*

**twirler** (twér'lér), *n.* [*< twirl + -erl.*] One  
who or that which twirls.

Critics [in base-ball] are still looking for the pitcher par-  
excellence. Although they acknowledge that the point  
of excellence has been nearly approached at times, still  
their ideal *twirler* of the diminutive globe has not yet  
made his appearance. *Tribune Book of Sports, p. 81.*

**twiscar<sup>1</sup>** (twis'kär), *n.* Same as *tuskar*. *Scott*,  
*Pirate, xii.*

**twissel<sup>1</sup>** (twis'l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *twistle*; *< ME.*  
*twisel, twisl (= MHG. zwisel), < AS. twi-, etc.,*  
two: see *twi-, two*, and cf. *twist, etc.*] I. *a.*  
Double; twofold.

Enhancing, and pride, and the shreude wei, and the  
mouth of the *twisl* tunge I wlate [loathe].  
*Wyclif, Prov. viii. 13.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is double, as a double  
fruit, or fruit growing in pairs.

As from a tree we sundrie times espie  
A *twissel* grow by Natures subtle might,  
And being two, for cause they grow so nie,  
For one are tane, and so appeare in sight.  
*Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc.*

2. That part of a tree where the branches sepa-  
rate from the trunk or bole.

**twissel-tongued<sup>1</sup>** (twis'l-tungd), *a.* [ME. *twis-*  
*iltunged*; *< twissel + tongue + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Double-  
tongued.

Repref forsothe and strif the euel man shal eritagen,  
and eche synnere enuyous and *twissel-tungid*.  
*Wyclif, Eccles. vi. 1.*

**twist** (twist), *n.* [*< ME. twist, < AS. twist* (in  
comp. *mæst-twist*), a rope, = MD. *twist*, a forked  
branch, = Icel. *twistr*, the two or deuce in cards;  
also in another sense, = D. *twist* = LG. *twist*  
= MHG. G. *zwist* = Sw. Dan. *twist*, discord,  
strife, odds, = Icel. *twist*, in the phrase *á twist og*  
*bast*, scattered to the four winds; with forma-  
tive -st, *< AS. twi-, etc., two*: see *twi-*. Cf.  
*twine<sup>1</sup>, twinl<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A thread, cord, rope, or the  
like made of two or more strands wound one  
about another; anything resembling such a  
rope or coil.

Breaking his oath and resolution like  
A *twist* of rotten silk. *Shak., Cor., v. 6. 96.*

I saw about her spotlesse wrist  
Of blackest silk a curious *twist*.

*Herrick*, Upon a Black *Twist* Rounding the Arm of the  
[Countess of Carlisle.]

A *twist* of gold was round her hair.  
*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

Specifically—(a) A kind of strong, close silk thread used  
for sewing.

All the fine sewing silk was proved to be free from lead  
or other metal. But we found metal very abundant in  
what is called "tailors' *twist*" and "hatters' *twist*," espe-  
cially the latter. *Ure, Dict., IV. 524.*

(b) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties.

Being from two roves in place of one, it [cotton yarn for  
stockings] is called double-spun *twist*.  
*Encyc. Brit., VI. 500.*

(c) In weaving, the warp-thread of the web. *E. H. Knight.*

(d) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

In short order the dough is turned into *twists*, high  
loaves, pan loaves, and other styles of the same quality.  
*Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 273.*

(e) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a  
rope or thick cord.

2†. A fabric made with a double and hence  
heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare *twine<sup>1</sup>*,  
*n.*, 1, and *twine<sup>1</sup>, a.*

Ne to wear garments base of wollen *twist*,  
But with the finest sikkes us to lay.  
*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 460.*

3†. A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

On his bak she stood,  
And caughte hire by a *twiste*, and up she gooth.  
*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1105.*

So long as a sprigge, *twist*, or braunche is yong, it is  
flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.  
*Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 76.*

4†. Same as *fork*, 5.

A man of common heighth might easilie go vnder his  
*twist* without stooping, a stature incredible.  
*Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, v. (Hollinshead's Chron., I.).*

5†. A hinge.

And the herris, ether *twists*, of the temple schulen  
greetli sowne. *Wyclif, Amos viii. 3.*

6. An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or  
net, or other interwoven contrivance.

He tames a Heifer, and on either side,  
On either horn a three-fold *twist* he ty'd  
Of Osier twigs.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.*

7. A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement,  
such as may be produced by bending round both  
ends of an object in opposite directions; also,  
spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path



## 2. To intertwine; interweave; combine.

Falsehood is strangely joined and *twisted* along with truth. *David's Letters*, III. Expt.

Let earth and hell conspire their worst, their best,  
And *twist* their forces to our good.

*Emblems*, II. 12.

His [God's] great intention was to *twist* our duty and our happiness together. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. ii.

## 3. To arrange; to ornament; to compose.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end

That thou shouldst have her? *Shak.* *Much Ado*, I. i. 343.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end

That thou shouldst have her? *Shak.* *Much Ado*, I. i. 343.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end

That thou shouldst have her? *Shak.* *Much Ado*, I. i. 343.

## 4. To wreath; wind; twine.

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs

Were *twisted* graceful round her brows.

*Burns, The Vision*, I.

## 5. To bend or turn spirally, as by causing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; alter in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Englished.

By all that is horrible and gashly I cry, taking off my furred cap, and *twisting* it round my finger, I would not give sixpence for a dozen such.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, V. 215.

The fountain . . . playing now

A *twisted* snake, and now a rain of pearls.

*Tennyson, Princess*, Prol.

Others columns have *twisted* fluting.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 130.

The square rods of prepared iron are first *twisted* to give the Damascus figure.

*W. F. Greener, The Gun*, p. 224.

6. To curve; bend; deflect; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form; *twisted* like the letter S.

At length a generation more refined . . .

Gave them [stools] a *twisted* form vermicular.

*Cowper, Task*, i. 30.

## 7. To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp; used literally or figuratively.

There sat . . . the dumb old servitor, on deck,

Winking his eyes, and *twisted* all his face.

*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

I call it a poor-spirited thing to take up a man's straightforward words and *twist* them.

*George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xi.

## 8. To press hard; wring.

She taketh him by the hand and hard hym *twiste*,

So secretly that no wight of it wiste.

*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, I. 761.

## 9a. To lap, as a tree, by cutting off branches or twigs.

*Cath. Ang.*—To double and twist. See *double*.

To twist round one's [little] finger, to move, mold, or influence (a person) at will; have under complete control or subjection. [Colloq.]—To twist the lion's tail. See *tail*.—Twisted bit, Cartesian, cubic. See the nouns.

Twisted curve. See *skew curve*, under *curve*.

Twisted ironwork, iron bars, straps, etc., twisted or plaited together for ornamental purposes: the name of a patented invention introduced about 1870.

Twisted leather. See *leather*.—Twisted net, a machine made net used for linings in dressmaking, etc., generally of cotton, and composed of three threads.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be intertwined or interwoven.

Too well he knows the *twisting* strings

Of ardent hearts combin'd,

When rent asunder, how they bleed,

How hard to be resign'd.

*Young, Resignation*.

## 2. To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

O how these arms, these greedy arms, did twine

And strongly *twist* about his yielding waist!

*Quarles, Emblems*, iv. 12.

## 3. To be bent round and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along about three feet from the ground.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 8.

The rod is carefully watched whilst *twisting*, and, should one part commence to *twist* more rapidly than another, a hook is ready with a pair of tongs to hold that part of the rod, so that it is prevented from *twisting*.

*W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 224.

## 4. To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

At noon, or when the lesser wain

Is *twisting* round the polar star.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, ci.

## 5. To be bent, turned, or contorted; writhe; squirm.

The eels lie *twisting* in the pangs of death.

*Pope, Essay*, xxi. 413.

Its limbs were gnarled, . . . *twisting* down almost to the earth.

*Iring, Sketch-Book*, p. 447.

Let him cry like a woman and *twist* like an eel.

*Whittier, Mogg Megone*, I.

## 6. To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

The understandinge . . . *twisteth* ine tuo, huanne me

wyneth of one half to god, and of other half to the worlde.

*Apocalypse of Isidore* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

twistable (twis'ta-b'l), *a.* [*< twist + -able*.]

[Capable of being twisted or turned.]

This amendment is *twistable* into an advice, an impertinent advice to a foreign nation.

*New York Tribune*, March 28, 1862.

twisted (twis'ted), *a.* [*< twist + -ed*.] 1. In *entom.*, noting a joint of the legs, etc., when the faces tend to turn spirally on the joint, as if this had been subjected

to a twisting force.—2. In *bot.*, contorted or bent on itself. In estivation, same as *convolute*.—Twisted column, a shaft so shaped as to present the appearance of having been twisted. Columns of this form are frequent in minor orders in Romanesque architecture, and occur in works of the Renaissance.—Twisted eglantine. See *honeysuckle*, 1.—Twisted pine, a stunted pine, *Pinus contorta*, of the western coast of North America; also, *P. Tecote* of Mexico, also called *canillo-wood pine*.—Twisted suture, in *surg.*, a suture in which the edges of a wound are pierced transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound in figure-of-8 form; a harelip suture.

twisted-flower (twis'ted-flou'ér), *n.* See *Strapanthus*.

twisted-horn (twis'ted-hörn), *n.* See *Helictes*.

twisted-stalk (twis'ted-stäk), *n.* See *Strapanthus*.

twisted-stick (twis'ted-stik), *n.* See *Helictes*.

twister (twis'tér), *n.* [*< ME. twyster*; *< twist + -er*.] 1. One who or that which twists. Specifically—(a) In *weaving*, the person whose occupation it is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

Now, in consequence of the "cross" keeping the threads of both the warps in consecutive order, the "twister-in" has no difficulty in finding the proper threads to twist together.

*A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 311.

(b) An implement or device used for twisting yarns, threads, cords, etc. (c) In *carp.*, a girder. (d) That which is twisted or which moves with a twist, as a ball in cricket or billiards.

The cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow *twisters*.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 8.

He has learned the trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful *twisters*.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 547.

(e) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.

He . . . ran through the whole electrical pharmacopœia, . . . utilising an induction coil to produce the most powerful but involuntary contortions of the diseased limb.

After an extra vigorous *twister* the doctor would say, "How does that feel?"

*Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXIV. 525.

(f) One who trims trees by lopping. *Cath. Ang.* (g) A bird that flies with twisting or zigzag flight, as the snipe.

2. In the *manège*, the inner part of the thigh: the proper place to rest upon when on horseback. *Labrador twister*. See the quotation.

Those very small wiry, compactly feathered, weather-tanned birds [woodcock], who appear in October and who are called, perhaps locally, *Labrador twisters*.

*H. D. Minot, Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England*

(1877), p. 405.

twisting (twis'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *twist*, *v.*]

Torsion.

twisting-crook (twis'ting-krük), *n.* A throw-crook.

twisting-forceps (twis'ting-fôr'seps), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *torsion forceps* (which see, under *torsion*).

twistingly (twis'ting-li), *adv.* In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted. *Bailey*, 1731.

twisting-machine (twis'ting-mä-shen'), *n.* A machine for twisting rope and cordage; a rope-machine.

twisting-mill (twis'ting-mil), *n.* In *spinning*, a thread-frame.

twist-joint (twis't-joint), *n.* A joint formed by laying the ends of two wires past each other a few inches and binding the end of each several times round the other wire: much used in American telegraph-lines.

twistle! (twis'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twistled*, ppr. *twistling*. [A freq. of *twist*.] To twist. *Jamieson* (spelled *twistle*, *twussle*). [Scotch.]

twistle! (twis'tl), *n.* [*< twistle*, *v.*] A twist; a wrench. [Scotch.]

The L—'s cause ne'er got sic a *twistle*

Sh' I ha'e min'. *Burns, Two Herds*.



Twisted Columns—Cloisters of St. John Lateran, Rome



**twistle**<sup>2</sup> (twis'tl), *n.* Same as *twissel*. *Hallivell*.  
**twist-machine** (twist'mash-in), *n.* A form of lace-making machine. *E. H. Knight*.  
**twist-stitch** (twist'stich), *n.* Same as *cord-stitch*. *Dict. of Needlework*.  
**twist-tobacco** (twist'to-bak'ō), *n.* See *tobacco*.  
**twist-velocity** (twist'vē-lo's'ī-ti), *n.* The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis.

**twisty** (twis'ti), *n.* [*twist* + *-y*]. See *Helicoides*.

**twit** (twit), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *twitted*, ppr. *twitting*. [Formerly also *twite*, *twight*; by aphoresis from *twite*, < ME. *atwiten*, < AS. *atwitan*, reproach, < *æt*- (see at-1) + *wit*an, reproach; see *wite*.] 1. To reproach; upbraid, especially with past follies, errors, or offenses; annoy by reproaches; taunt.

I *twight* one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose. Je luy reponche. . . . This terme is also northern. *Palsgrave*, p. 764.

And evermore she did him sharply *twight*  
 For breach of faith to her, which he had finely plight.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

Alas! what should I touch their parents, or *twit* them by their other friends?  
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

2. To charge or reproach with; upbraid on account of; bring forward as a taunt.

Envy, why *twit'st* thou me my time's spent ill?  
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Shall they [Papists] *twit* us that Our Father hath taken from the church what their Paternoster bestowed on it?  
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

To *twit* in the teeth, to taunt maliciously; cast offensive facts or charges in the teeth of. *Beau. and Fl.* Wit at Several Weapons, v. = *Syn. Chaff*, Mock, etc. See *taunt*.  
**twit** (twit), *n.* [*twit*, *v.*] A reproach; a taunt; an upbraiding or gibing reminder or insinuation.

Upon Condition there be no *Twits* of the Good Mandepanted. *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, v. 5.

**twitch**<sup>1</sup> (twich), *v.* [*ME. twiechen*, *twiechen*, also *twiekin* (pret. *twight*, *tweght*, *twighte*, *twiege*), < AS. *twiecean*, *twiechen*, pull, = LG. *twieken* = OHG. *\*zwiechen*, MHG. *G. zwiecken*, fasten with nails, shut in, peg, pin, grip, nip, *twitch*; cf. *G. zwiek*, a nip, pinch. Cf. *twick*, *twack*, *twig*.] *I. trans.* 1. To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

His swerde anon out of his shethe he *twyghte*.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1185.

My cap's quite gone: where the villain *twitche*d it, I don't know.  
*Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxiv.

Saint Praxed in a glory, and one Pan  
 Ready to *twitche* the nymph's last garment off.  
*Browning*, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

2. To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at; cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

Petit-André, slapping the other shoulder, called out, "Courage, my fair son! since you must begin the dance, let the ball open gaily, for all the rebecs are in tune," *twitching* the halter at the same time, to give point to his joke.  
*Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

3. To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Be the neck sche hym *twyghte*,  
 And let hym hange all nyghte.  
*MS. Cantab.*, ff. ii. 38, l. 117. (*Hallivell*.)

Sub. And shall we *twitch* him?  
 Face. Thorough both the gills.  
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

They *twitch* the offender about the waste with a towell . . . until they have drawn him within the compass of a span.  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 49.

**II. intrans.** 1. To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a muscle.

They [movements] vary, in sensitive frogs and with a proper amount of irritation, so little as almost to resemble in their machine-like regularity the performances of a jumping-jack, whose legs must *twitch* whenever you pull the string.  
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 15.

2. To carp; sneer; make dings. Compare *jerk*<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*, 2.

Try to barter one with the other amicably, and not to *twitch* and carp.  
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

**twitch**<sup>1</sup> (twich), *n.* [Formerly also *twich*; < *twich*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *twick*, *twig*<sup>2</sup>, *twack*.] 1. A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

I felt him take hold of my flesh, and give me such a deadly *twich* back that I thought he had pulled part of me after himself.  
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches*; especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

So crackt their backe bones wrincht  
 With horrid *twitches*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 620.

These *twitches* of Conscience argue there are some quick touches left of the sence of good and evil.

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

3†. A pair of nippers or tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lach-rimal where it grew, and there cut it away.

*Barron's Method of Physick* (1634). (*Nares*.)

4. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vicious horse.—5. In *mining*, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together. [North. Eng.]

**twitch**<sup>2</sup> (twich), *v.* A dialectal variant of *touch*. *Hallivell*.

**twitch**<sup>3</sup> (twich), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitch*<sup>2</sup>.] The quitch or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*. The name is also applied to the bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and to a few other grasses, as the sheep's-fescue, *Festuca ovina*, called *black twitch*.

**twitchel**<sup>1</sup> (twich'el), *n.* [*twitch*<sup>1</sup> + *-el*.] A narrow passage; an alley. Compare *twich*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

All persons passing by this *Twitchel* are requested to go up or down directly, without loitering, causing obstruction, etc.  
 Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 275.

**twitchel**<sup>2</sup> (twich'el), *n.* [A var. of *twichild*.] A childish old man. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**twitcher** (twich'er), *n.* [Formerly also *twiecher*; < *twich*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which *twitches*.—2. *pl.* Small pincers. *Hallivell*.—3†. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. *Davies*.

Strong yoke for a hog, with a *twiecher* and rings.  
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry, Husbandly Furniture, [st. 17.]

**twitch-grass** (twich'grās), *n.* Quitch-grass; twitch.

**twitching** (twich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *twich*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of one who or that which *twitches*; especially, an involuntary convulsive jerking of the muscles, etc. See *twich*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2.

On the coarser semi-convulsive movements, *twitchings*, jerkings, and grimacings not rarely met with in hysteria I do not dwell.  
*Lancet*, 1890, I. 284.

**Fibrillary twitching**, irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other.

**twite**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *twit*.

**twite**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A variant of *twite*.

They ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,  
 Nor how vngoodly they on theyre me *twite*.  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

**twite**<sup>3</sup> (twit), *n.* [Said to be imitative of the cry of the bird.] A kind of linnet, the mountain-linnet, *Linaria montana* or *L. flavirostris*, a European bird of the family *Fringillidae*, nearly related to the redpoll, skinkin, and goldfinch.

**twite-finch** (twit'finch), *n.* The twite.

**twit-lark** (twit'lärk), *n.* A titlark or pipit. [Prov. Eng.]

**twitter**<sup>1</sup> (twit'er), *v.* [*ME. twiteren*, *twitren* = D. *kwetieren* = OHG. *zwizirōn*, MHG. *zwitzern*, G. *zwitschern* = Sw. *quitra* = Dan. *kvidre*, *twitter*; prob. orig. imitative.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; sing in bird-notes; chirp.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,  
 The swallow *twit'ter*ing from the straw-built shed.  
*Gray*, Elegy.

2. To titter; giggle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How the fool bristles! How she *twitters* at him!  
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

3. To quiver; tremble; palpitate; hence, to be in a flutter or fright. [Prov. Eng.]

My Heart *Twitters*. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

How the slave *twitters*! You look not up at greatness; you mind too much the worldly things that are beneath you.  
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

To the unhinged toper and the *twittering* child, a huge bulk of blackness seemed to sweep down.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

**II. trans.** 1. To sing or utter in bird-notes; chirp out.

Some small bird, half awake,  
*Twittered* an early ditty for his sake.  
*R. H. Stoddard*, The King's Bell.

2. To spin unevenly. [Prov. Eng.]

To *twitter* thread or yarn. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

**twitter**<sup>1</sup> (twit'er), *n.* [*twitter*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A chirp or series of chirps, as of a bird, especially the swallow.

Hark, 'tis the sparrows' good-night *twitter*  
 About your cottage eaves!  
*Browning*, The Lost Mistress.

2. A fit of laughter; a titter. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement; a pother: as, to be in (or of) a *twit-*

*ter*, or to be in or on the *twitters*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again.  
*Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, i. 1.

This hangin' on mont' arter mont'  
 Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the *twitter*,  
 I tell you, it doos kind o' stunt  
 The peth and spert of a critter.

*Lovell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

**twitter**<sup>2</sup> (twit'er), *n.* [*twit* + *-er*.] One who *twits* or reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

**twitter**<sup>3</sup> (twit'er), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *fitter*<sup>1</sup> or *fritter*.] A shred; a fragment: used in the plural. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**twitter**<sup>4</sup> (twit'er), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitter*<sup>2</sup>.] The refuse or residuum of the case of the sperm-whale, a gummy and thready substance left when the case is squeezed.

**twitteration** (twit-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [*twitter*<sup>1</sup> + *-ation*.] A *twitter*; a flutter. [Slang.]

When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration*, as if I was on wires a'most, considerable martial.

*Halliburton*, The Clockmaker, p. 373. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**twitter-bit** (twit'er-bit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The bottom of the countersink receiving the head of the screw which holds the blades of scissors together. *E. H. Knight*.

**twitter-bone** (twit'er-bōn), *n.* [*twitter*<sup>4</sup>, as a var. of *quitter*<sup>2</sup>, + *bone*.] An excrescence on a horse's hoof, due to a contraction. *Hallivell*.

**twitter-boned** (twit'er-bōnd), *a.* Affected with *twitter-bone*; hence, shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd; or he was *twitter-bon'd* or broken-winded.  
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

**twittering** (twit'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *twit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The chirping of birds; also, any series of small, clear, intermittent sounds resembling the notes of a bird.

Phoebe awoke . . . with the early *twittering* of the con-jugal couple of robins in the pear-tree—she heard move-ments below stairs.  
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. A quivering; a flutter; a state of tremulous excitement indicative of alarm, suspense, desire, etc.

A widow which had a *twittering* towards a second husband took a gossiping companion to manage the job.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**twitterlight**<sup>1</sup> (twit'er-lit), *n.* Twilight.

You can steal secretly hither . . .  
 At twilight, *twitter-light*!  
*Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

**twittingly** (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with taunts.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them therewith.  
*Camden*, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1569. (*Richardson*.)

**twittle**<sup>1</sup> (twit'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *tit*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *twit*<sup>1</sup> in sense of *titter*<sup>2</sup>.] To chatter; babble; tattle.

His historie . . . *twittled* . . . tales out of schoole.  
*Stanhurst*, Epistle to Sir H. Sidney (Æneid, ed. Arber, Int., [p. xi.])

**twittle-twattle**<sup>1</sup> (twit'l-twat'l), *n.* [*twittle* + *twattle*, or a varied redupl. of *twattle*.] Tit-tle-tattle; gabble.

All that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.

*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

**twit-twat** (twit'twat), *n.* [Imitative.] The European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. See cut under *Passer*.

**twixt** (twikst), *prep.* An abbreviation of *between*.

It shall be cause of war and dire events,  
 And set dissension *twixt* the son and sire.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1160.

**twixt-brain** (twikst'brān), *n.* Same as *twixt-brain*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

**twizzle** (twiz'l), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *twizzled*, ppr. *twizzling*. [A var. of *\*twissel*, *v.*, lit. *\*double*; < *twissel*, *a.*] To roll and twist. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

If a couple of waxed-ends [in the game of "cob-nut"] became *twizzled*, the boy who first could shout—  
 Twizzler, twizzler!

My lost blow  
 Took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 138.

**two** (tō), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. two*, *two*, prop. fem. and neut., the masc. being *twaye*, *trewe*, *twayn*, *twain*, *tweyn*, *twien*, *twiege*, etc. (see *twain*), < AS. *twēgan*, *m.*, *twā*, *f.*, *twā*, *ū*, *n.*, = OS. *twēne*, *m.*, *twā*, *twō*, *f.*, *twē*, *n.*, = OFries. *twēne*, *m.*, *twā*, *f.* and *n.*, = D.  *twee* = MLG. *twē*, *twē*, LG.  *twee* = OHG. *zwēne*, *m.*, *zwō*, *f.*, *zwei*, *n.*, MHG. *zwēne*, *m.*, *zwō*, *f.*, *zwei*, *n.*, older G. *zween*, *m.*, *zwo*, *f.*, *zwei*, *n.*, now *zwei* in all gen-



The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

**two-speed** (tō'spēd), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing two rates of speed.—**Two-speed pulley.** See *double-speed pulley*, under *pulley*.

**two-spotted** (tō'spōt'ed), *a.* Notably marked with two spots of color: specifying one of the paradoxes, *Nandina binotata*.

**two-throw** (tō'thrō), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing alternating throws or thrusts in two directions: as, a *two-throw* crank.

**two-tongued** (tō'tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

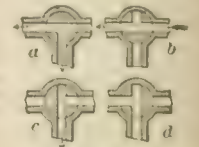
I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.

G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. xxvi.

**two-toothed** (tō'tōht), *a.* Having two teeth; doubly dentate; bident.

**two-valved** (tō'valvd), *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell or pod. See *bivalve*.

**two-way** (tō'wā), *a.* 1. In *mech.*, having two ways or passages.—2. In *math.*, having a double mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a *two-way* spread.—**Two-way cock,** a cock by which a fluid may be distributed to each of two branches or to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.—**Two-way series,** a series of the form  $A_{00} + A_{01} + A_{02} + \dots + A_{10} + A_{11} + A_{12} + \dots + A_{20} + A_{21} + A_{22} + \dots$  Such a series presents no intrinsic peculiarity, but is readily capable of being expressed as an ordinary infinite series.



Two-way Cock.

*a*, position which distributes water to both in figs. *a* and *b*; position in which the water is passed through only one branch; *d*, position for stopping flow.

**twussle** (twus'l), *v. t.* A variant of *twistle*¹.

**twybill**, *n.* See *twibill*.

**twyblade** (twi'blad), *n.* Same as *twayblade*.

**twychild**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *twichild*.

**twyer**, *adv.* See *twie*.

**twyer** (twi'er), *n.* [Also *tuyere*, *twyer*, *tuyr*, and *twier*; accom. forms of F. *tuyère*, a nozzle; cf. *tuyau*, a pipe; see *twel*, *twel*.] A tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace. In blast-furnaces working with cold air this passes direct from the blowing-engine into the "blast-main" or "horseshoe-main" (a circular pipe nearly surrounding the hearth on the outside), and thence through the twyers into the furnace. When the hot blast is used precautions have to be taken to prevent the twyers from melting, and this is done by making them hollow truncated cones through which a supply of water is constantly circulating. In the so-called "Scotch twyer," which is also much used, instead of a truncated cone there is a spiral wrought-iron tube inclosed in a cast-iron casing, through which tube water is continually flowing. Copper and phosphor-bronze have also been used for twyers. Also called *twie-iron*. See cut under *smelting-furnace*.—**Twyer arch.** See *arch*¹.

**twyfallow**¹, *v. t.* See *twifallow*.

**twyfoil**, *a.* See *twifoil*.

**twyforked**, *a.* See *twiforked*.

**twyformed**, *a.* See *twiformed*.

**twynt**, **twynnet**, *v.* Variants of *twin*².

**Twyne's case**. See *case*¹.

**tyt**, *v.* An old spelling of *tie*¹.

**-ty¹**. [ME. *-ty*, *-ti*, < AS. *-tig*, etc., a suffix, in Goth. a separate noun, 'a ten' or 'decade,' = Goth. *tigus*; a form of *ten*, used in numerals: see *ten*, and the words *twenty*, etc., as cited.] A termination of numerals—namely, in *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty*, *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*, *ninety*, originally meaning 'ten' (twenty, 'twain tens,' thirty, 'three tens,' etc.).

**-ty²**. [ME. *-tie*, *-tye*, *-tee*, *-te*, < OF. *-te*, *-tee*, F. *-té* = Sp. *-dad* = Pg. *-dade* = It. *-tà*, *-tate*, *-tade*, < L. *-tas* (*-tāt*), usually preceded by a stem-vowel *-i* (*-itas*, > E. *-ity*), a suffix used to form abstract nouns from adjectives, as in *agility*, *agility*, < *agilis*, *agile*, *bonitas*, goodness, < *bonus*, good, *unitas*, oneness, < *unus*, one, etc.] A suffix appearing in many abstract nouns taken or formed from the Latin, as in *agility*, *anxiety*, *benignity*, *humanity*, *unity*, etc. It is commonly preceded, as in these cases, by a stem-vowel *-i* (the termination *-ity* being so common as to be often used as an English formative); but in some words the original vowel has disappeared, as in *honesty*, *loyalty*, *royalty*, etc., or none existed in the Latin, as in *liberty*, *poverty*, etc. In some words the suffix is not recognized as such, as in *city*.  
**tyallt**, *n.* [Perhaps irreg. < *tie*¹, formerly *tye*, + *-al* (f).] A bell-rope, or something tied to a bell for ringing it.

The great bell's clapper was fallen down, the *tyall* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the town.

Latimer, 6th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**Tyburn ticket.** A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by a statute of William III. from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

... at each end of a *two-headed* ... float so large as to require two men to work it).

**two-headed** (tō'hēd'ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads on one body, as the god Janus.

... of Janus. Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 50.

2. Directed by two heads or chiefs; existing under two coordinate authorities.

... has known very grave doubts as to the practical advantage of a *two-headed* legislature.

W. W. A. Cong. Gov., iv.

**two-leaved** (tō'lēvd), *a.* Having two distinct parts, as some part of a plant; furnished with or consisting of two leaves, as a table or a door.

**two-legged** (tō'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having or furnished with two legs; as, *two-legged* animals; *two-legged* shears. **Two-legged tree**, the gum-tree. (Humboldt's slang.)

**two-line** to line, *a.* In *printing*, having a depth of body equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used; as, *two-line* brevier or pica.

**twoling** (tō'ling), *n.* [*two* + *-ling*¹. Cf. *twilling*.] A twin crystal consisting of two individuals. [Rare.]

**two-lipped** (tō'lip't), *a.* 1. Having two lips.—2. In *bot.*, divided so that the segments resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate (which see, with cut).

**two-needle** (tō'nē'dl), *a.* Performed with two needles.—**Two-needle operation**, a procedure for tearing through the opaque posterior capsule, which sometimes interferes with vision after the extraction of a cataract. It is done by means of two needles whose points are separated after being engaged in the substance of the capsule.

**twoness** (tō'nes), *n.* [*two* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being two; doubleness; duplicity.

**two-parted** (tō'pär'ted), *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border almost, but not quite, to the base, as some leaves.

**twopence** (tō'pens or tū'pens), *a.* [*two* + *-pence*, pl. of *penny*.] 1. In Great Britain, the sum or value of two pennies, or one sixth of a shilling.—

2. An English silver coin, also called a *half-groat*, of the value of two pence (4 United States cents). It was issued by Edward III. and by succeeding sovereigns, but since 1862 has been struck only as maundy money.

If you do not all show like gilt *twopences* to me, . . . believe not the word of the noble.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 55.

3. An English copper coin of the reign of George III. of the value of two pence, issued in 1797. **Twopence- or twopenny-grass.** Same as *hard-twopence*.

**twopenny** (tō'pen i or tū'pen-i), *a.* and *n.* [*two* + *-penny*.] I. *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

II. *n.* A kind of beer or ale, so called because originally sold at twopence a quart.

This sort of liquor (pale ale) was principally consumed by the gentry, the victualler sold it at *id.* the quart, under the name of *twopenny*.

S. Dovell, Taxes in England, IV. 122.

**two-petaled** (tō'pet'ald), *a.* Bipetalous; having two distinct petals only.

**two-ply** (tō'pli), *a.* 1. Composed of two strands, as cord.—2. Of textile fabrics, consisting of two webs woven into one another: as, a *two-ply* carpet.—3. In manufactured articles, consisting of two thicknesses, as of linen in a *two-ply* collar or cuff.—**Two-ply carpet**, an ingrain carpet in which the webs are double, each web having a warp and weft so arranged as to be interchangeable, the warps being raised alternately above each other as the shuttle is thrown. By this means a diversity of color may be produced on either surface. In the three-ply or triple ingrain carpet three webs are combined. Also called *Kidderminster*.

**two-ranked** (tō'rangk't), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two rows; bifarious; distichous.

**two-seeded** (tō'sē'ded), *a.* In *bot.*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit.

**twosome** (tō'sum), *a.* [= Sc. *twosome*, *twesome*; < *two* + *some*.] 1. Being or constituting a pair; two.

If ne kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch they wad be the *twosome* of them into the Parliament House of Lunnon.

Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

2. Twofold; double; specifically, performed by two persons, as a dance.

both, *twain*, *in*.

In two . . .

A . . .

A . . .

That . . .

To be in two minds

II = 1

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

A . . .

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**Tyburn tippet.** See *tippet*.

**Tyburn tree.** See *tree*.

**Tyche** (tí-ké), *n.* [*Gr.* Τύχη, personification of fortune, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck; often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune). Compare *agathodæmon*.]

**Tychonic** (ti-kon'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* Τύχων (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, a famous Danish astronomer (1546-1601), or to his system of astronomy.

The Copernican hypothesis is more probable than the Tychonic. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph.* x.

**tycoon** (ti-kōn'), *n.* [Also *taikun*, *taicoon*; *Jap.* *taikun*, 'great prince,' Chinese *ta*, great, + *kun*, prince: said to have been coined in 1854 by a preceptor of Iyesada, the shogun, as a fitting title for his master in the treaty which he was then concluding with Commodore Perry. The phrase, however, seems to have been used much earlier, having been applied to Iyemitsu (1623-49), the third of the Tokugawa shoguns, in a letter sent by his government to Korea, in order to impress the "barbarian" Koreans with his greatness.] The title by which the shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from the signing of the treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry, on behalf of the United States, and Iyesada, the shogun and supposed "temporal emperor" of Japan, to the end of the shogunate in 1868, but never recognized by the Japanese.

The style *Tai Kwo*, Great Prince, was borrowed, in order to convey the idea of sovereignty to foreigners, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties.

*Mitford, Tales of Old Japan*, p. 5.

**tycoonate** (ti-kō'nāt), *n.* [*tycoon* + *-ate*.] The shogunate.

**tydet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tidel*.

**tydyt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tidy*.

**tye**, *v.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*.

**tye** (ti), *n.* 1. An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*.—2. *Naut.*, the part of a topsail-halyard which passes through a block or sheave-hole at the masthead, and is attached to the yard. —Peak-tye. See *peak*.

**tye** (ti), *n.* [*Cf.* *tye*, *v.*] In *mining*, a kind of narrow buddle used with a quick current of water for roughly washing tin or lead ore. [*Eng.*]

**tye** (ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tyed*, ppr. *tying*. [Perhaps ult. *AS.* *thwēan*, wash: see *towel*.] To wash with the tye, as ore. Compare *tye*, *n.*

**tye-block** (ti-blok), *n.* In heavy ships, a block on the topsail-yard through which the tye is rove, the standing part being made fast to the masthead.

**tyert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tier*, *tier*.

**tye-wig**, *n.* A variant of *tie-wig*.

**tyfoont**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *typhoon*.

**tygt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tig*.

**tyger**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tiger*.

**tying** (ti'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tie*, *v.*] The act of fastening with a string, rope, or chain; also, a fastening: as, the *tyings* were of blue silk.

**tykr**, *v.* An old spelling of *tick*.

**tyke**, *v.* See *tike*.

**tyke**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tick*.

**tylarus** (til'a-rus), *n.*; pl. *tylari* (-ri). [*Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob.] In *ornith.*, one of the

**Tylenchus** (ti-leng'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, also *Tylelenchus* (Bastian, 1865), *Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob, + *ένχος*, a spear.] A genus of minute parasitic nematoid worms, of the family *Anguillulidae*. Some of them do much damage to crops, as the wheat-worm, *T. tritici*, which causes the disease called *ear-cockle* and *purples*, and *T. devastatrix*, the stem-eelworm of clover. Some of these worms were early known as *vibrios*, and they were formerly placed in the more comprehensive genus *Anguillula*.

**tyler**, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *tiler*.

**Tylerism** (ti'lér-izm), *n.* [*Tyler* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. A phase of New England Calvinism named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783-1858). It reaffirmed the positions of the older Calvinism concerning divine sovereignty, as against the positions of Taylorism. Out of Dr. Tyler's controversy with Dr. Taylor of New Haven grew the theological seminary now at Hartford, Connecticut.

2. In *U. S. politics*, the methods of President Tyler. See *Tylerize*.

**Tylerize** (ti'lér-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Tylerized*, ppr. *Tylerizing*. [*Tyler* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In *U. S. politics*, to follow the example of President Tyler (1841-5), who turned against the Whig party, to which he owed his office; become a renegade to one's party while holding an office conferred by it.

The Democratic party evidently had two ways of returning, or trying to return, to office and power. They might either assail and unseat the Administration, or else persuade the Executive to Tylerize. *The Nation*, I. 227.

**tyli**, *n.* Plural of *tylus*.

**tyllt**, *tyllet*, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *till*.

**tyllet**, *n.* See *till*.

**Tylophora** (ti-lof'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1808), from the thick fleshy segments of the staminal corona; *Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob, + *φύρος*, *φάειν* = *E.* bear.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdeniææ*. It is characterized by a somewhat wheel-shaped corolla with a corona of five fleshy scales laterally compressed and introrsely adnate to the stamen-tube, and by small globose or ovoid pollen-masses. There are about 40 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australasia. They are shrubby or herbaceous twiners, or rarely partially erect; they bear opposite leaves and small cymose flowers. *T. (Hoya) barbatæ* is sometimes cultivated; for *T. asthmatica*, see *Indian ipecac*, under *ipecac*.

**tylopod** (ti-lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = *E.* foot.] 1. *a.* Having padded instead of hoofed digits; having the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda*; phalangigrade, as a camel.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tylopoda*, as a camel or llama.

**Tylopoda** (ti-lop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1811, as a family of his *Bisulca*): see *tylopod*.] The tylopod or phalangigrade artiodactyl ruminants, represented by one family, the *Camelidææ*. The feet are tylopod; the lower part of the thigh is exerted from the trunk of the body; the lower canines are specialized; the lateral upper incisors are persistent; the stomach is incompletely quadripartite; and the placenta is diffuse. More fully called *Pecora tylopoda*, and also *Phalangigrada*.

**tylopodous** (ti-lop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *tylopod*.

**tylosis** (ti-lō'sis), *n.*; pl. *tyloses* (-séz). [*Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + *-osis*.] 1. In *bot.*, a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by the intrusion of the wall of a contiguous cell through one or more of the perforations of the duct.

—2. An affection of the eyelids characterized by an indurated thickening of their edges.

—3. Same as *leucoplasia*.—4. Callosity.

**tylostylar** (ti-lō-sti'lār), *a.* [*tylostyle* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a tylostyle; resembling a tylostyle; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, like a dressing-pin.

**tylostyle** (ti-lō-stil), *n.* [*Gr.* τύλος, a knot, lump, knob, + *στυλος*, a pillar: see *style*.] In sponges, a supporting spicule of cylindrical form, knobbed at one end and pointed at the other.

**tylostylus** (ti-lō-sti'lus), *n.*; pl. *tylostyli* (-li). [*NL.*: see *tylostyle*.] A tylostyle.

**Tylosurus** (ti-lō-sū'rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Cocco), irreg. *Gr.* τύλος, a knot, lump, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of garfishes, of the family *Belonidææ*, differing from *Belone* in the absence of gill-rakers and vomerine teeth. These gars are comparatively large (3 or 4 feet long) voracious fishes of the seas. The species are numerous, and some of them, as *T. longirostris* (or *marinus*), are known as *bill-fish* and *needle-fish*, from the long sharp jaws. See cut under *Belonidææ*.

**tylotate** (ti-lō-tāt), *a.* [*tylote* + *-ate*.] Knobbed at both ends, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a tylote. *Sollas*.

**tylote** (ti'lōt), *n.* [*Gr.* τύλος, verb. adj. of *τύλοισιν*, make knotty, *Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob.] A tylotate sponge-spicule; a simple spicular ray of the monaxon biradiate type, or a rhabdus, knobbed at each end. A tylote knobbed at one end

and pointed at the other becomes a tylotoxea or tylostyle. *Sollas*.

**tyloti**, *n.* Plural of *tylotus*.

**tylotic** (ti-lō'tik), *a.* [*tylosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Of or relating to tylosis.

**tylotoxea** (ti-lō-tok'sē-ā), *n.*; pl. *tylotoxææ* (-ē). [*Gr.* τύλος, knobbed, + *ὄξής*, sharp, keen.] A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other; a tylostyle. *Sollas*.

**tylotoxeate** (ti-lō-tok'sē-āt), *a.* [*tylotoxea* + *-ate*.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a tylotoxea. *Sollas*.

**tylotus** (ti-lō'tus), *n.*; pl. *tyloti* (-ti). [*NL.*, *Gr.* τύλος, knobbed: see *tylote*.] A tylote.

**tylus** (ti'lus), *n.*; pl. *tyli* (-li). [*NL.*, *Gr.* τύλος, a knot, knob, lump, protuberance.] In heteropterous insects, a central anterior division of the upper surface of the head, often projecting in front, and separated by depressed lines from the two lateral lobes.

**tymbal**, *n.* See *timbal*.

**tymbalon** (tim'ba-lon), *n.* A false form of *tymbal*.

War-music, bursting out from time to time

With gong and tymbalon's tremendous chime.

*Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet*.

**tymp** (timp), *n.* [Shortened from *tympān* or *tympānum*.] 1. In the blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth, a little below and in front of which is the dam-stone. The tymp is sometimes a masonry arch (the tymp-arch), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a hollow box or block of iron (the tymp-plate) through which water is kept constantly circulating, so as to protect it from the heat and the corrosive action of the slag.

2. In *coal-mining*, a cap or lid; a short piece of timber placed horizontally for supporting the roof. [*Eng.*]

**tymp**. An abbreviation of *tympāno* or *tympāni*.

**tympān** (tim'pān), *n.* [Formerly also *timpan*, *timpane*; *Gr.* *τύμπαν* = *Sp.* *timpano* = *Fg.* *timpano*, *tympāno* = *It.* *timpano* = *Ir.* *Gael.* *tiompan* = *W.* *tympān*, a drum, timbrel, etc., *Gr.* *τύμπανον*, poet. also *τύμβανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, etc., *Gr.* *τύπτειν*, beat, strike: see *type*. From the same source are *tympānum*, *timber*, *timbre*, etc.] 1. A timbrel or drum. *Bailey*.—2. An ancient Irish musical instrument, the exact nature of which is disputed. Probably it had strings, and was played with a bow, thus resembling the crowd.

It should be remarked that the [Irish] *tympān* was not a drum, as was formerly supposed, but a stringed instrument, and by the researches of the antiquary O'Curry it is proved to have been played with a bow.

*Sir R. P. Stewart, in Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 20.

3. A stretched membrane, or a tense sheet of some thin material, as that of a drumhead.

This [carbon] lozenge is pressed gently by a *tympān*.

*Greer, Dict. Electricity*, p. 170.

4. In a printing-press having a platen, a framed appliance interposed between the platen and the sheet to be printed, for softening and equalizing the pressure, by means of blankets between its two parts, the *outer* and the *inner tympān*. The latter has a frame fitting snugly into that of the former, and both are tightly covered with parchment or strong linen cloth. In a hand-press the tympān is hinged to the outer end of the bed, has the frisk fixed by hinges to its top, receives the sheets to be printed, and completely covers the bed when folded down upon it, the platen, when lowered, fitting into the frame of the inner tympān. See cut under *printing-press*.

5. In *anat.*, a tympānum.—6. In *arch.*, a tympānum.—**Tympān** of an arch, a spandrel. [*Rare.*]

**tympāna**, *n.* Latin plural of *tympānum*.

**tympānal** (tim'pā-nāl), *a.* [*tympān(um)* + *-al*.] Same as *tympānic*.

**tympāni**, *n.* Plural of *tympāno*.

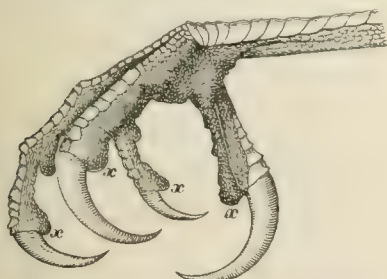
**tympānic** (tim-pā'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*tympān(um)* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympān or tympānum; similar to or acting like a drumhead.—2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tympānum: as, the *tympānic cavity*.

The "tympānic wing" of the exoccipital [cartilage in birds]. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 702.

The tympānic sense . . . comes in to help here.

*W. James, Prin. of Psychol.*, II. 204.

**Tympānic artery**, a small branch of the internal maxillary artery, which passes through the Glaserian fissure to be distributed to the structures within the tympānum and to the tympānic membrane.—**Tympānic bone**. See II. See also *temporal bone*, under *temporal*.—**Tympānic cartilage**, a rusty prolongation of the cartilage of the outer ear, attached to the circumference of the bony external auditory meatus.—**Tympānic cavity**, the drum of the ear. See *tympānum*, 2.—**Tympānic membrane**, the drum-membrane of the ear—a membrane stretched across the bottom of the external auditory meatus, separating the cavity of that meatus from that of



Foot of a Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), four fifths natural size. x, x, some of the tyli.

callous pads or cushions on the under side of the toes. Such balls of the toes are little apparent or non-existent in birds with soft skinny feet, but well marked in most perchers whose toes are horny, and especially prominent in birds of prey.

**tylet**. An old spelling of *tile*, *tile*.

**tyleberry** (til'ber'i), *n.* The coral-plant, *Jatropha multifida*. Its seeds have properties like those of the physic-nut (see *Jatropha*), and it is sometimes called *French physic-nut*.



Tympanic notch.  
Tympanic plexus.  
Tympanic resonance.  
Tympanic ring.

II. *n.* A part of the skull of cetaceans, the so-called ear-bone of those animals, which consists of the periotic bones united with one another and with the tympanic, forming a single specially hard and durable bone readily detached from the rest of the skull.

**tympa-  
nosquamosal** (tim'pa-nō-skwa-mō'sal), *a.* Common to the tympanic and the squamosal bone, as a suture or ankylosis; as, the Glaserian fissure of man is *tympa-  
nosquamosal*.

**tympa-  
nosus** (tim'pa-nus), *a.* [Formerly also *tim-  
panosus*; < *tympa-  
n-* + *-osus*.] Swelled or puffed out; inflated; distended; figuratively, pompous.

His proud *tympa-  
nosus* master, swelled with stateswind.  
Middleton, *Game at Chess*, II. 1.

**tympa-  
num** (tim'pa-num), *n.*; pl. *tympa-  
na* (-nā), sometimes *tympa-  
num* (-numz). [NL., < L. *tympa-  
num*, < Gr. *τύμβανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door: see *tympa-  
pan*.] 1. An ancient tambourine or hand-drum, either with a single head like the modern tam-  
bourine, or with both front and back covered (the back sometimes swelled out as in a ket-  
tledrum), and beaten either with the hand or with a stick.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity, and its contents. In man and other mammals the tympanum is the middle ear, a hollow or recess in the

**tympa-  
chord** (tim'pa-nō-kōrd), *n.* [NL., < *tympa-  
n-* + *-chord*, a string.] That branch of the facial nerve which traverses the tym-  
panic cavity, the so-called chorda tympani. See *chorda tympani*, 1887.

**tympa-  
chordal** (tim'pa-nō-kōrd'al), *a.* [NL., < *tympa-  
n-* + *-chordal*.] Of or pertaining to the tym-  
panic chord.

**tympa-  
form** (tim'pa-nō-form), *a.* [NL., < *tympa-  
n-* + *-form*, form.] Resembling or hav-  
ing the form of a tympanum; stretched like a  
drum. *tympa-  
form* membrane. *Hae-  
ley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 378.

**tympa-  
nism** (tim'pa-nizm), *n.* [NL., < *tympa-  
n-* + *-nism*.] In *pathol.*, distention by gas.

**tympa-  
nist** (tim'pa-nist), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύμβανος*, a  
drum, + *-ist*.] One who plays a tympan or

timpan. The *tympa-  
nist* and *tympa-  
nist* (or saint's  
drum) were used over a tympan into his  
hand. *Chaucer, Ave. Irish*, II. xvi.

**Tympanistria** (tim'pa-nis'tri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύμβανιστρια*, fem. of  
*τύμβανιστής*, a drummer, a drum: see  
*tympa-  
num*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus  
of birds of the family *Troglodytidae*, the tambourine  
bird, which has a peculiar resonance of voice or sort of



Woodland

2. In *anat.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.  
[*Chalcid*, 1881.]

**tympa-  
nites** (tim'pa-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *tympa-  
nites*, dropsy of the belly, < Gr. *τύμβανιτις*, of  
the belly, < *τύμβανος*, a drum:  
see *tympa-  
num*.] Distention of the abdomen  
caused by the presence of air either in the in-  
testine or in the cavity of the peritoneum; ab-  
dominal tympanism. Uterine tympanites, tym-  
panitis of the uterus.

**tympa-  
nitic** (tim'pa-ni'tik), *a.* [NL., < L. *tympa-  
niticus*, one who is afflicted with tympanites, <  
Gr. *τύμβανιτις*, tympanitis: see *tympa-  
nites*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tympanites.

Since then all he had eaten or drunk or done had flown  
to his stomach producing a *tympa-  
nitic* action in that or-  
gan.  
H. Kersey, *Ravenhoe*, XI.

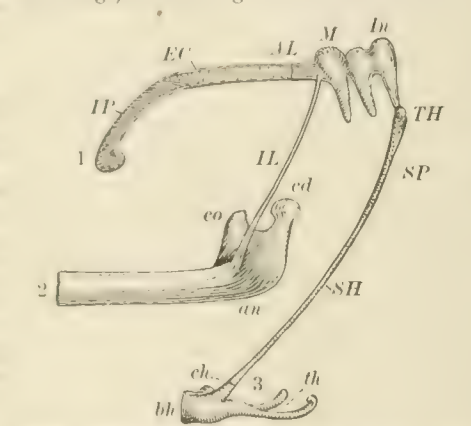
**Tympanitic dullness**, the quality of a percussion-note  
in which the resonance is subnormal and in which the  
vertical quality is absent. **Tympanitic resonance.**  
See *tympa-  
nitic*.

**tympa-  
nitis** (tim'pa-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < *tympa-  
n-* + *-itis*. Cf. *tympa-  
nites*.] 1. Inflammation  
of the lining membrane of the tympanum, or  
middle ear.—2. Incorrectly, tympanites.

**tympa-  
nize** (tim'pa-niz), *v.* [NL., < Gr. *τύμβανίζειν*,  
beat the drum, < *τύμβανος*, a drum: see *tympa-  
num*.] 1. *trans.* To make into a drum. *Oleg.*  
Life of G. Herbert (1671), M. 2. b. (*Latham*).  
II. *intrins.* To act the part of a drummer.  
*Coles*.

**tympa-  
no**, *n.* See *tympa-  
no*.  
**tympa-  
no-Eustachian** (tim'pa-nō-ū-stā'ki-an),  
*a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the  
Eustachian tube.

**tympa-  
nohyal** (tim'pa-nō-hi'al), *n.* and *a.* [NL., <  
*tympa-  
n-* + *hyal* + *-al*.] 1. *n.* In *zool.* and  
*anat.*, a small cartilage or bone of man and  
some other mammals, recognizably distinct at  
an early period, subsequently fused with its sur-  
roundings, constituting one of the elements of



Visceral Arch of the Human Ear, enlarged.

1, pre-auricular pterygoid arch; 2, first post-auricular (mandibular)  
arch; 3, second post-auricular (hyoid) arch; *IP*, internal pterygoid car-  
tilage; *EC*, external carotid artery; *AL*, anterior ligament of malleus;  
*M*, malleus; *IL*, lower internal lateral ligament of lower  
jaw, connecting the malleus with the mandible of which latter *co* is  
the cartilage of the condyle; *an*, the angle; *SH*, stylohyoid ligament,  
suspending the hyoid to *SP*, stylohyal, or so-called styloid process of the  
temporal bone, at the root of which, in line with the incus, is *TH*, the  
temporal hyal. (From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of  
London, 1884, p. 355.)

the compound temporal bone, and in man situ-  
ated at the root of the styloid process, in the  
course of the hyoidian arch.

II. *a.* Specifying this cartilage or bone.  
**tympa-  
nomalleal** (tim'pa-nō-mal'e-al), *a.* Per-  
taining to the tympanic bone and the malleus;  
specifying a bone in the batrachian skull, later  
identified as the quadrate. See cuts under  
*Rana* and *temporomastoid*.

**tympa-  
nomandibular** (tim'pa-nō-man-dib'-  
u-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum,  
or tympanic bone, and the mandible, or lower  
jaw-bone, of some animals, as fishes: specifi-  
ing one of the visceral arches of the head. See  
*epitympa-  
nic*, *n.*, and *tympa-  
nic*, *n.*, 2.

**tympa-  
no-occipital** (tim'pa-nō-ok-sip'i-tal), *n.*  
In *ornith.*, a small bone, or slight ossification,  
in relation with the exoccipital bone and the  
outer ear of a bird, bounding the external or-  
ifice of the ear posteriorly, and considered to  
represent the true tympanic bone of a mam-  
mal.

**tympa-  
no-periotic** (tim'pa-nō-per-i-ot'ik), *a.* and  
*n.* 1. *a.* Including or consisting of a tympanic  
bone united with the periotic bone proper:  
used especially with reference to the ear-bone  
of cetaceans. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 345.

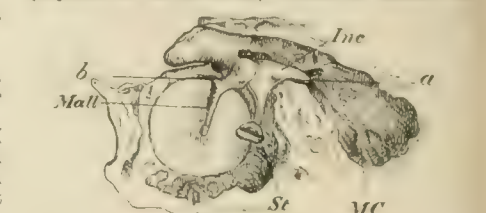
II. *n.* A part of the skull of cetaceans, the  
so-called ear-bone of those animals, which con-  
sists of the periotic bones united with one an-  
other and with the tympanic, forming a single  
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tached from the rest of the skull.

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**tympa-  
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na* (-nā), sometimes *tympa-  
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tledrum), and beaten either with the hand or  
with a stick.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The  
ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity,  
and its contents. In man and other mammals the  
tympanum is the middle ear, a hollow or recess in the



Tympanum of Human Ear.—The tympanic cavity, enlarged, is here  
viewed from the inside: the circular object is the tympanic membrane,  
or membrane of the ear-drum, upon which rests *Mall*, the malleus;  
*Inc*, the incus; *St*, the stapes; *ab*, the horizontal axis about which  
the malleus and incus turn slightly; *MC*, cells in the mastoid part of  
the temporal.

temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the  
temporal is composed, shut off from the meatus auditorius  
externus by the tympanic membrane, communicating  
with the back of the mouth by the Eustachian tube, in  
relation with the labyrinth, or inner ear, its inner wall  
forming part of the wall of the latter, and containing the  
chain of little bones called ossicula auditus, and usually  
the chorda tympani nerve. It is a part of the passage-  
way which in the early embryo is uninterrupted between  
the pharynx and the exterior, and in the adult is occluded  
only by the membrane of the tympanum. In the dry  
state of the parts, the bony walls of the human tympa-  
num present several openings: that leading outward  
through the external auditory meatus; the orifice of the  
Eustachian tube; the openings of mastoid cells; the fe-  
nestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda, respectively the ter-  
minations of the scala vestibuli and scala tympani, com-  
municating with the vestibule and cochlea of the inner  
ear; the iter posterius, by which the chorda tympani  
nerve enters the tympanum from the aqueduct of Fallo-  
pius; the iter anterior, by which the same nerve leaves  
the tympanum by the canal of Huguier; the canal for  
the tensor tympani muscle; the Glaserian fissure, between  
the squamosal and the tympanic bones, for the laxator  
tympani muscle, tympanic artery, and slender process of  
the malleus, these last two openings being rifts between  
component bones of the parts communicating, like the  
Eustachian tube, with parts outside the temporal bone;  
and the minute orifice at the apex of the pyramid, for  
the passage of the stapedius muscle. In animals below  
mammals, as birds and reptiles, the tympanum contains  
the columella, when that bone exists, and is the cavity of  
the external ear when there is no external auditory me-  
atus. Its membrane is often upon the surface of the head,  
and in some cases is a conspicuous structure of the ex-  
terior, as in a frog or toad. This is well shown in the  
cut under *parotoid*, where the circular formation just  
in front of the parotoid is the tympanum. See also cuts  
under *ear* and *temporal*. (b) The tympanic mem-  
brane; the ear-drum, in the restricted sense  
of that term: so used in physiology and aural  
surgery, and in common speech: as, a rup-  
ture of the *tympanum*. See *tympanic mem-  
brane*, under *tympanic*. (c) In *ornith.*: (1) The  
labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe of  
sundry birds, as the mergansers and various  
sea-ducks: a large irregular bony or gristly  
dilatation of the lower part of the trachea,  
often involving also more or less of the up-  
per ends of the bronchi. It is chiefly found,  
or most developed, in the male sex. (2) The  
naked inflatable air-sac on each side of the  
neck of certain birds, as grouse, especially  
the sage-grouse and prairie-hen, in which the  
ordinary cervical air-cells of birds are inor-  
dinately developed and susceptible of great  
distention. See cut under *Cupidonia*. (d) In  
*entom.*, a tympanic membrane, stretched upon  
a chitinated ring, one surface being directed to  
the exterior, the other to the interior, in rela-  
tion with a tracheal vesicle and with nervous  
ganglia and nervous end-organs in the form of



clavate rods, as in the *Orthoptera*, where such an arrangement constitutes an auditory organ. —3. In arch.: (a) The triangular space forming the field or back of a pediment, and included between the cornices of the inclined sides and



Tympanum of the south portal of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, France.

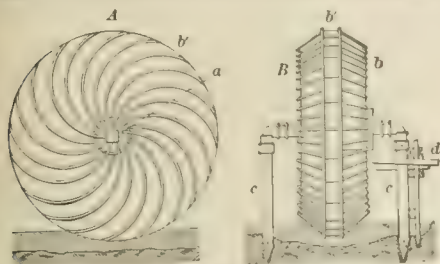
the horizontal cornice; also, any space similarly marked off or bounded, as above a window, or between the lintel of a door and an arch above it. The tympanum often constitutes a field for sculpture in relief or in the round. See also cuts under *pediment* and *pedimented*.

The triforium openings consist of a pointed arch in each bay, spanning a sub order of two pointed arches. . . . The tympanum is pierced with a trifol.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 50.

(b) The die or drum of a pedestal. See cuts under *dado* and *pedestal*. (c) The panel of a door.

—4. (a) In *hydraul. engin.*, a water-raising current-wheel, originally made in the form of a drum, whence the name. It is now a circular open-frame wheel, fitted with radial partitions so curved as to point upward on the rising side of the wheel and downward on the descending side. The wheel is suspended so



Perronet's Tympanum

A, side elevation, showing form of curved radial partitions, or buckets; B, front elevation. a, annulus for discharge of water; b, flits by which the wheel is propelled in a rising stream; c, buckets; d, supports for journals of the wheel; e, spout or chute for conveying the water lifted.

that its lower edge is just submerged, and is turned by the current (or by other power), the partitions scooping up a quantity of water which, as the wheel revolves, runs back to the axis of the wheel, where it is discharged; or it may discharge at some point of the periphery. While one of the most ancient forms of water-lifting machines, it is still used in drainage works, though for small lifts it is now superseded by the *scoop-wheel*. E. H. Knight.

(b) A kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more persons walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—5. In bot., a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.—Laxator tympani. See *laxator*.

—Membrana tympani, the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear. See cut in def. 2. Pyramid of the tympanum. See *pyramid*.—Tegmen tympani. See *tegmen*. 4. Tensor tympani. See *tensor*, and third cut under *temporal*.

**tympa-ny** (tim'pa-ni), n.; pl. *tympa-nies* (-niz). [Formerly also *tympany*; < OF. *tympanie* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *tympano* = It. *timpano*, < Gr. *τυμπανίας*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympa*, and cf. *tympa-nites*.] 1. A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-up mass or condition; hence, turgidity; bombast; conceit. —[Archaic.]

The idle *tympa-nies* of a windy brain.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

2. In *pathol.*, an inflated or distended condition of the abdomen or peritoneum; *tympa-nites*.

She cured her of three *tympa-nies*, but the fourth carried her off.

Farquhar, Beau's Stratagem, i. 1.

**tympa-ny** (tim'pa-ni), v. t. [< *tympa-ny*, n.] To swell or puff up; inflate; dilate; distend.

It likewise proves

More simple truth in their chaste loves

Than greater Ladies, *tympa-ny* de

With much more honour, state, and pride.

Heywood, Pelopaea and Alopec (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 297).

**tymp-plate** (tim'plāt), n. A cast-iron support for a *tymp-stone*, built into the masonry of a furnace. The dam-plate forms a similar facing

and support for the dam-stone. Both *tymp-plate* (or *tymp*) and *dam-plate* are kept cool by the circulation of water in a hollow coil about them. See *tymp*.

**tymp-stone** (timp'stōn), n. A heavy block of stone which forms the upper part of the front side of the hearth or crucible of a furnace, the lower part being inclosed by the dam-stone. See *tymp*.

**tyndt**, n. A spelling of *tindt*².

**Tyndaridæ** (tin-dar'i-dē), n. pl. [L., pl. of *Tyndarides*, < Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*, a descendant of Tyndareus, < *Τυνδαρής*, *Tyndaparr*, a mythical king of Sparta, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux.] The male children of Tyndareus—Castor and Pollux: a name applied to the electric discharge commonly known as St. Elmo's fire. See *corposant*.

**tyne**. See *tind*¹, *tind*², etc.

**Tynewald, Tinewald** (tin'wōld), n. [Also *Tynwald*; a var. of the word which appears in a more original form in the Shetland *tingwall*, < Icel. *thing-völtr*, the place where a parliament sat, < *thing*, a parliament, assembly, + *völtr* (= AS. *weald*), a wood: see *thing*² and *wold*¹.] The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

**tynsent**, n. Same as *tinsel*².

**typ**. An abbreviation of *typographer* or *typography*.

**typacanthid** (tip-a-kan'thid), a. [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-id*¹.] Having the usual or typical arrangement of the spines, as a starfish: opposed to *autacanthid*.

**typal** (ti'pal), a. [< *type* + *-al*.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; typical. R. Owen.

**type** (tip), n. [< F. *type* = Sp. *tipo* = Pg. *typo*, *tipo* = It. *tipo* = D. *type*, *typus* = G. *typus* = Sw. *typ* = Dan. *type*, < L. *typus*, a figure, image (on a wall), in med. the form, type, or character of a fever, ML. (also *tipus*) access of fever, fever, a figure, prototype, etc., < Gr. *τύπος*, a blow, an impress, a mark, also something wrought of metal or stone, a figure, general form or character, the original type or model of a thing, type or form of disease, MGr. a decree, etc.; < *τύπτειν*, *τυπειν* (√ *τυπ*), strike; cf. Gr. *στυφελίζειν*, strike, smite; L. *tundere* (√ *tud*, √ *\*stud*), strike, = G. *stossen*, strike: see *stot*¹. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *tympa-nium*, etc.] 1. A distinguishing mark or sign; a classifying stamp or emblem; a mark or an object serving for a symbol or an index, or anything that indicates office, occupation, or character. [Now chiefly technical.]

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,

Short blister'd breeches, and those types of travel.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 31.

On the obverse is the leading type of the city where the coin was issued, in relief.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lii.

2. Something that has a representative or symbolical significance; an emblem, or an emblematic instance.

Some of our readers may have seen in India a cloud of crows pecking a sick vulture to death—no bad type of what happens in that country as often as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Specifically, a prefigurement; a foreshadowing of, or that which foreshows, some reality to come, which is called the *antitype*; particularly, in *theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing or betokening a corresponding reality of the new dispensation; a prophetic similitude: as, the paschal lamb is the type of Christ (who is the *antitype*).

The nature of *types* is in shadow to describe by dark lines a future substance.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 115.

As he sees his Day at a distance through *Types* and Shadows, he rejoices in it. Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

4. A characteristic embodiment; a definitive example or standard; an exemplar; a pattern; a model.

For loftie type of honour, through the glance

Of envies dart, is downe in dust prostrate.

Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 557.

Tophet thence

And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.

Milton, P. L., l. 405.

Aristophanes is beyond question the highest type of pure comedy.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 218.

5. A representative style, mode, or structure; a characteristic assemblage of particulars or qualities.—6. In *biol.*, specifically, a main division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a sub-kingdom, branch, phylum, or province. Thus, Leuckart divided animals into the six types *Coelenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata* (the protozoans not being treated). The vegetable kingdom is similarly divided into main groups called *types* of vegetation; and in general, in any department of biology, *type* is predicable of the structure or morphological character of a division or group of any grade in taxonomy, down to the species itself, as compared with another group of its own grade: as, a family type, a generic type. (See *type genus*, *type species*, *type specimen*, and *unity of type*, below.) The term has both a concrete or material sense, in its application to actually embodied form, and an ideal sense, as applied to form in the abstract. See *archetype*, *prototype*, *autotype*.

Natural Groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a *Type* which marks their centre. The *Type* of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class.

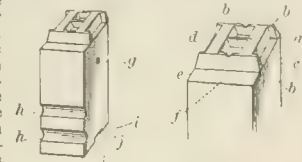
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

The whole animal kingdom can be broken up into several large divisions, each of which differs from the rest by a number of special characteristics. The essential character may be recognized in all the subdivisions, and even under great individual variations. This has been called the *type*. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a general plan or standard for the doing of anything; especially, in the arts, the plan, idea, or conception upon which anything is modeled or according to which any work is executed.—8. A right-angled prism-shaped piece of metal or wood, having for its face a letter or character (usually in high relief), adapted for use in letterpress printing; collectively, the assemblage of the stamped characters used for printing; types in the aggregate. Types of wood are of large size, and are now used only for posting-bills. Types for books or newspapers are of founded metal. (See *type-metal*, *matrix*, and *mold*⁴.) In Great Britain the standard height

Brilliant.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Bourgeois.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Long primer.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Small pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
English.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Great primer.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

of type is .9166 inch; in the United States it is variable, from .9166 to .9186 inch. French and German types are higher. The features of type are face, counter stem (thick stroke, or body-mark), hair-line, serif, neck or beard, shoulder, body or shank, pin-mark, nick, feet, groove, (See cut below.) The names of printing-types, given in an increasing scale as to size, are *ex-celsior*, *brilliant*, *diamond*, *pearl*, *agate* or *ruby*, *nonpareil* (the type in which this is printed), *emerald* or *minionette*, *minion*, *brevier* (the larger size of type used throughout this dictionary), *bourgeois*, *long primer*, *small pica*, *pica*, *English*, *two-line brevier*, *great primer*, *paragon*, *double small pica*, *double pica*, *double English*, *double great primer*, *meridian* or *tracafalgar*, and *canon*. All sizes larger than canon are named by the regular multiples of pica, as *five-line pica*, *six-line pica*. The smaller sizes are or should be graded so that each size will be doubled in its seventh progression. (See *point*¹, 14 (b).) The names here given define the dimensions of the bodies only. The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divided into two classes, *modern* and *old-style*. The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French-face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Caslon and the Baskerville (English styles), of the eighteenth century; the French and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the Basle, or early Italian, of the sixteenth



Type.

a, stem, body mark, or thick stroke; b, serif; c, counter; d, hair-line; e, beard or neck; f, shoulder; g, pin mark; h, nick; i, groove; j, feet. The top is known as the face; the part between shoulder and feet is the body or shank.

The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divided into two classes, *modern* and *old-style*. The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French-face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Caslon and the Baskerville (English styles), of the eighteenth century; the French and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the Basle, or early Italian, of the sixteenth







**type-measure** (tip'mezh'ūr), *n.* Same as *type-scale*.

**type-measurer** (tip'mezh'ūr-ēr), *n.* In *printing*, a graduated rod on the sides or edges of which the body of each different size of type is marked. In use it is laid alongside a column of matter or proof, to ascertain the number of lines and the number of ems.

**type-metal** (tip'met'al), *n.* An alloy of lead with antimony, or with tin and antimony, used to make types for printing. The value of the alloy is considerably increased by the addition of a small amount of tin (from 6 to 8 per cent.). Copper and iron have also been used in small quantity to give greater resistance to the alloy. The proportions of the metals used vary considerably with the quality desired, and in different type-foundries. The metal used in some foundries for small types, from brilliant to brevier, consists of 100 pounds of lead, 40 pounds of antimony, and 20 pounds of tin; while larger types, from bourgeois to pica, are cast from 100 pounds of lead, 30 pounds of antimony, and 15 pounds of tin. Extra hard or copper-alloy metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 44 pounds of antimony, 24 pounds of tin, and 6 per cent. of copper. Electrotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 4 pounds of antimony, and 5 pounds of tin. Stereotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Soft metal, such as is used for leads and quadrats, contains a very large proportion of lead, and but little tin and antimony.

**type-mold** (tip'möld), *n.* See *mold*, 3.

**type-punch** (tip'punch), *n.* See *punch*, 6.

**type-scale** (tip'skāl), *n.* A measuring-rod of stout paper, ivory, or thin brass, which shows the dimensions of the most-used bodies of type. It is used to measure composed types.

**type-setter** (tip'set'er), *n.* 1. A composer of types; a compositor.—2. A type-setting machine. See *type-setting*.

**type-setting** (tip'set'ing), *n.* The act or process of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking up each type from an exposed case, and arranging the types so collected in a composing-stick in lines of even length.—**Type-setting machine**, a mechanism intended to quicken the operation of type-setting. In the simpler forms of mechanical type-setters, the types, separately arranged in inclined tubes or channels, are successively dislodged by the pressure of appropriate levers moved by the fingers of the operator on a keyboard. As the types fall, they are collected in a long line, and afterward subdivided in lines of proper length. The Kastenbein and McMillen machines are of this construction. Distribution of types is usually done by a separate machine, of which there are many varieties. In all, each distinct letter or character is provided with its own special nick, which serves the

same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper channel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige machine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linotype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lan-

ston casts single types by the pressure of the finger on a keyboard, and arranges the cast types in lines for printing. The first type-setting and type-making machine was planned at London by Dr. Church in 1824. More than fifty varieties of machine type-setters have been invented, but few are in use.

**type-wheel** (tip'hwēl), *n.* A disk or revolving sector bearing letters in relief on its periphery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph and in some type-writers.

**type-write** (tip'rit), *v. t. and i.* To print or reproduce by means of a type-writer; practise type-writing. [Recent.]

**type-writer** (tip'rit-ēr), *n.* 1. A machine for mechanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types of these machines.—2. An operator on a type-writing machine; one who prints characters on paper by means of a type-writer.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph**. See *telegraph*.

**type-writing** (tip'rit'ing), *n.* The process of printing letter by letter by the use of a type-writer; also, work done by this process.

**Typha** (ti'fä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *τύφη*, cattail.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Sparanium*, the other genus of the family, by its linear anthers, stalked ovary, and dry indehiscent fruit. There are 13 species, natives of fresh-water swamps in both tropical and temperate regions. They are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow erect unbranched and often tall and robust stems with a submerged base. The leaves are chiefly radical, long and linear, spongy, and at first somewhat fleshy and watery. The monococious flowers form a cylindrical terminal spadix, the upper part of which is staminate and deciduous; both parts are partly covered in the bud by very perishable thin spatheaceous bracts. The long-stalked minute fruit is produced in great abundance, over 60,000 to the average spike in the common species; each fruit contains a single seed, and is surrounded near the base by twenty to forty long slender white hairs which expand at maturity, aiding in dispersion by the wind. The plant usually reaches from 5 to 9 feet high; in California *T. domingensis* sometimes reaches 18 feet, including an inflorescence of 3 feet; in the common *T. latifolia* the handsome dark rusty-brown fertile part of the spike is usually from 5 to 8 inches long, sometimes 14, and is much used for rustic decoration. The abundant mealy pollen is made into bread in India and New Zealand; it is inflammable, and has been used as a substitute for tinder and for matches. The powdered flowers have been used for poultices, and the farinaceous rootstocks are considered astringent and diuretic in eastern Asia. The long leaves are much used in central New York to make chair-bottoms, and are elsewhere woven into mats and baskets. Three species occur in the United States, of which *T. latifolia*, with four-grained pollen, and *T. angustifolia*, with single-grained pollen, are widely distributed throughout the northern parts of both hemispheres; the latter is in the United States more local and largely maritime, and often shows a distinct interval between the male and female divisions of the spike. The other and larger species, *T. domingensis*, occurs in the West Indies, Mexico, Texas, California, and the Argentine Republic. For *T. elephantina*, see *elephant-grass*; for the others, *cattail*, *reed-mace*, and *verree*; and compare *marsh-beetle* and *dunche-down*. They are also commonly known as *flag* and as *buttrush*.

**Typhaceæ** (ti-fä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Typha* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Nudifloræ*. It is characterized by usually monococious flowers with a perianth of irregular membranous scales or of very slender elongated hairs. It includes about 19 species, belonging to 2 genera, *Typha* (the type) and *Sparanium* (where see cut), both marsh-plants of wide distribution, with unjointed watery stems and long entire alternate leaves which project stiffly out of the water or in a few cases float on its surface. The small crowded flowers contain six or more stamens with elongated flaccid filaments, and a single superior ovary usually with a single cell and a single ovule.

**typh-fever** (tif'fē-vēr), *n.* [*typh(us)*, *typh(oid)*, + *fever*.] A term proposed to include both typhus and typhoid fevers.

**typhina** (ti-fī'nī-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφος*, smoke, mist: see *typhus*.] In *pathol.*, relapsing fever. [Rare.]

**typhlitic** (tif-lit'ik), *a.* [*typhlitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of typhlitis; affected with typhlitis.

**typhlitis** (tif-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλος*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix.

**typhloenteritis** (tif-lō-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλος*, blind, + *έντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Same as *typhlitis*.

**typhloid** (tif'loid), *a.* [*typhlos*, blind, + *-oides*, form.] Having defective vision, as a blindworm.

**typhology** (tif-lō-jī), *n.* [*typhlos*, blind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness.

**typhlope** (tif'lōp), *n.* [*typhlops*.] A small snake of the family *Typhlopidae*; a worm-snake or blindworm.

**Typhlophthalmi** (tif-lōf-thal'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλος*, blind, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In Cope's classification, a superfamily of pleurodont lizards, represented by the *Anclytropodon*, *Acontidax*, and *Anelidax*.

**typhlophthalmic** (tif-lōf-thal'mik), *a.* [*typhlophthalmi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Typhlophthalmi*.

**Typhlopidae** (tif-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *typhlops* + *-idae*.] A family of anguiostomatous scolecophidian serpents, typified by the genus *Typhlops*; the worm-snakes or blindworms. It formerly included all the small serpents with the mouth not distensible and teeth only in one jaw, upper or lower, being the same as *Typhlopidae*. By the division of these into two families, *Catadonta* and *Epanodonta*, with lower and with upper teeth only, respectively, the *Typhlopidae* are restricted to the latter, and contrasted with *Stenostomidae*.

**Typhlopoidea** (tif-lō-poi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλος*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye, + *-είδος*, form.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing the small scolecophidian or anguiostomatous snakes of the families *Typhlopidae* and *Stenostomatidae*, and thus equivalent to *Typhlopidae* in a broad sense. They differ from all other ophidians in having no transverse bone of the skull, the pterygoid disconnected from the quadrate, the palatines with their long axes transverse and bounding the nasal choanae behind, and the ethmoidal forming part of the roof of the mouth.

**Typhlops** (tif'lōps), *n.* [NL. (Schneider), < Gr. *τύφλος*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye.] The typical genus of *Typhlopidae*, having the muzzle covered above with rostral and internasal scutes, and one ocular, one preocular, and one nasal plate.

**typhlosis** (tif-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλωσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τύφλω*, make blind, < *τύφλος*, blind.] Blindness.

**typhlosolar** (tif-lō-sō'lār), *a.* [*typhlosolar* + *-ar*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a typhlosolar. *Microsc. Sci.*, N. S., XXVII, 565.

**typhlosolar** (tif-lō-sōl), *n.* [*typhlosolar*, blind, + *σωλήν*, tube, pipe: see *solen*.] A thick folding of the intestine of certain annelids, mollusks, etc., formed by the involution of the wall of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and projecting into the intestinal cavity. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 196.

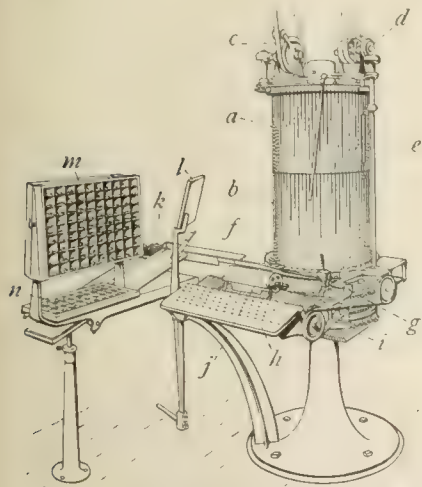
**Typhoëan** (ti-fō'ē-an), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *Typhæan*, *Typhæan*; < L. *Typhæus*, < Gr. *Τυφῆος*, contr. *Τυφός*, Typhoëus (see *def.*); cf. *Typhon*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoëus (or Typhos), a monster of Greek mythology, who tried to conquer the gods, but was overcome by Zeus and buried under Mount Etna. Typhoëus is described as vomiting flame from a hundred mouths, and thus typifies a volcano.

**typhoid** (ti'foid), *a. and n.* [= F. *typhoïde*, < Gr. *τύφοειδής*, contr. *τύφωδής*, delirious, of persons suffering from fever, also of the fever itself, < *τύφος*, smoke, also stupor arising from fever: see *typhus*.] 1. A. Resembling typhus: noting a specific continued fever.—**Bilious typhoid fever**. See *fever*. 1. **Typhoid bacillus**, or Eberth's bacillus, a micro-organism found in the intestinal ulcers, and elsewhere in the bodies, of those dying from typhoid fever, and believed to be the cause of this disease.—**Typhoid condition or state**, a condition occurring sometimes in the course of acute diseases of a depressing type, in which there is marked lowering of all the vital forces, shown by prostration, muttering delirium, carphologia, muscular twitchings, unconscious discharges from the bladder and bowels, a dry, cracked, often blackish tongue, etc.—**Typhoid fever**. See *fever*. 1. **Typhoid pneumonia**. See *pneumonia*.

II. *n.* Typhoid fever. See *fever*. 1. **typhoidal** (ti'foid-al), *a.* [*typhoid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever: as, *typhoidal symptoms*.

**typhomalarial** (ti'fō-mālār'i-äl), *a.* [*typho*(id) + *malarial*.] Involving both typhoid and malarial characters: applied to a disease caused by the combined influence of filth and the malarial poison, or a typhoid fever in which the symptoms are modified by the action of malaria. Whether either of these conditions exists has been a subject of dispute among medical writers.

**typhomania** (ti-fō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [*typhos*, stupor (see *typhus*, *typhoid*), + *μανία*, madness.]



Thorne Type-setting Machine.

a, distributing-cylinder; b, setting-cylinder; c, mechanism actuating distributing-cylinder; d, driving mechanism actuating type-carrying disk, carrying-belt, packer, keyboard, levers, etc.; e, shaft, which transmits the power to all parts excepting the distributing-cylinder; f, type-carrying disk; g, packer, which lifts the type singly into a continuous line; h, keyboard; i, levers, connecting keyboard with bottom of setting-cylinder; j, copy-holder; k, justifying mechanism; l, iron case for spaces and hyphens; m, type-bank, containing italics, which are inserted by hand as required; n, case for small capitals, in some machines for fractions and other odd characters, to be put in by hand.

same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper channel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige machine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linotype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lan-



**typologist** (tip-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< typology* + *-ist*.] In *spiritualism*, one by whose agency the



so-called spirit-rappings are produced; also, a believer in the spiritualistic theory of these phenomena.

**typtology** (tip-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τυπ-ειν, strike, + -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.] In spiritualism, the theory or practice of spirit-rapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

**Tyr** (tir), *n.* [Icel. Týr: see *Tiw*, Tuesday.] In Northern myth., the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon *Tiw*.

**tyrant**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *tyrant*.  
**tyranness** (ti-ran-es), *n.* [*tyran* + -ess.] A female tyrant.

And now the tyrannesse beares all the stroke,  
Clogging her suffering neck with servile yoke.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

**tyrannic** (ti-ran'ik), *a.* [*tyrannicus* = Sp. *tiránico* = Pg. *tyrannico* = It. *tirannico*, < L. *tyrannicus*, ML. *tyrannicus*, < Gr. τυραννικός, of or pertaining to a tyrant, < τυραννος, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] Same as *tyrannical*.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power.

*Milton*, P. R., i. 218.

**tyrannical** (ti-ran'i-kal), *a.* [*tyrannic* + -al.] 1. Having the character of a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic in rule or procedure; arbitrary; imperious; as, a tyrannical master. — 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; unjustly severe in operation; oppressive; as, a tyrannical government; tyrannical actions.

In this point charge him home, that he affects  
Tyrannical power.

*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 2.

= *Syn.* Domineering, severe, oppressive, galling, grinding. See *despotism*.

**tyrannically** (ti-ran'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; with arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 356.

**tyrannicalness** (ti-ran'i-kal-nes), *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

**tyrannicidal** (ti-ran'i-si-dal), *a.* [*tyrannicide* + -al.] Relating to tyrannicide.

**tyrannicide**<sup>1</sup> (ti-ran'i-sid), *n.* [*tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicida*, a slayer of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cida*, < *cedere*, slay.] One who kills a tyrant.

Hear what Xenophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect  
Statues in their Temples to the Honour of Tyrannicides."

*Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v.

**tyrannicide**<sup>2</sup> (ti-ran'i-sid), *n.* [*tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicidium*, the slaying of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cidium*, < *cedere*, slay.] The act of killing a tyrant; the putting a tyrannical ruler to death on account of his acts.

**Tyrannidæ** (ti-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + -idæ.] A family of passerine birds, named from the genus *Tyrannus*; the tyrant-birds or tyrant-flycatchers. There are many genera, and upward of 400 species, confined to America, and chiefly represented in the Neotropical region. They are readily distinguished by the non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodan) character of the syrinx, the scutellipalmar tarsi of the exapidae type, ten primaries of which the first is not spurious, twelve rectrices, and the bill almost invariably hooked at the end by an overhanging point of the upper mandible. The rictus as a rule is strongly bristled; the hind toe is eleutherodactylous, or freely movable apart from the others (as in oscine *Passeres*), and the outer and middle toes are united only at their bases. It is one of the most extensive and characteristic groups of its grade in the New World, only the *Tanagridæ* and *Trochilidæ* approaching it in these respects. Its relationships are with the other non-oscine *Passeres* highly developed in and peculiar to the Neotropical region, namely the *Pipridæ* and *Cotingidæ*; but not with the true flycatchers, or *Muscicapidæ*, to which many of the long-known species used to be referred. Only 8 or 9 genera extend into the United States, and of these only 5 (*Tyrannus*, *Myiarchus*, *Sayornis*, *Contopus*, and *Empidonax*) have any extensive distribution in that country. The genus *Oxyrhynchus*, without any hook of the beak, is often now separated as the type of another family, aside from this the *Tyrannidæ* are by Slater divided into 4 subfamilies—*Teniotpterinæ*, *Platyrhynchinæ*, *Elanidæ*, and *Tyranninæ*. See cuts under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, *Fluicicola*, *King-bird*, *Megarhynchus*, *Milvulus*, *perit*, *Platyrhynchus*, *Pyrocephalus*, *Sayornis*, *scissortail*, *Teniotptera*, *Todirostrum*, and *Tyrannulus*.

**Tyranninæ** (ti-ran'ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, containing the true tyrant-flycatchers, of arboreal habits, and usually more or less extensively olivaceous coloration, sometimes gray, varied chiefly with white or yellow, and often with a bright-colored spot on the crown. Birds of this group abound throughout the woodlands of America, from the limit of trees both north and south, and play an important part in the economy of nature, comparable to that of the true flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the Old World. In the United States the scissortail (*Milvulus forficatus*), the common kingbird or bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*), the great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), the wood-pewee or sayornis (or *Empidonax fuscus*), the wood-pewee or phoebe-bird (*Contopus virens*), and several smaller flycatchers of the genus *Empidonax* furnish characteristic examples of the *Tyranninæ*. There are in all about 20 genera.

**tyrannine** (tir'a-nin), *a.* [*tyrannus* + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the *Tyranninæ*; relating to or resembling the genus *Tyrannus*; in a narrow sense applied to the larger tyrant-flycatchers, in distinction from the smaller tyrannuline forms.

**Tyranniscus** (tir-a-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis and Heine, 1859), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of small tyrant-flycatchers, of the subfamily *Elanidæ*, containing about 11 species, ranging from Guatemala to southern Brazil, as *T. nigricapillus* and *T. cinereiceps*.

**tyrannise**, *v.* See *tyrannize*.

**tyrannish** (ti'ra-nish), *a.* [*tyrannus*, < ME. *tyrannish*, *tyrannish*; < *tyran* + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Like a tyrant; characteristic of a tyrant; tyrannical.

The proude tyrannish Romain  
Tarquinius, which was than king.

*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**tyrannize** (tir'a-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tyrannized*, ppr. *tyrannizing*. [*tyranniser* = Sp. *tyrannizar* = Pg. *tyrannizar* = It. *tyrannizzare*, < Gr. τυραννίζειν, take the part of a tyrant, < *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] I, intrans. 1. To act as a tyrant; exercise tyrannical power; rule despotically or cruelly; used of persons, with *over* before an object.

I made thee miserable,  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him that thus doth tyrannize o'er me.

*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 20.

Hence—2. To have a tyrannical influence; exercise oppressive restraint; maintain arbitrary control: used of things, commonly with *over*.

Nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ  
Jesus, [shall] fear be able to tyrannize over us.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

The first and last lesson of the useful arts is that Nature  
tyrannizes over our works.

*Emerson*, Art.

II, trans. 1. To rule, treat, or affect tyrannically; act the tyrant to or over.

This is he that shal tyrannize the cite of Rome, and be  
the ruine of my house.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 164.

They would enjoyne a slavish obedience without law,  
which is the known definition of a tyrant and a tyranniz'd  
people.

*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

2t. To make tyrannically oppressive; convert into an instrument of tyranny.

Boisterous edicts tyrannizing the blessed ordinance of  
marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and un-  
christianly yoke.

*Milton*, Divorce, ii. 20.

Also spelled *tyrannise*.

**tyrannoid** (tir'a-noid), *a.* [*tyrannus* + -oid.] Resembling or related to a tyrant-bird; belonging to the *Tyrannoideæ*.

**Tyrannoideæ** (tir-a-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + -oidæ.] A superfamily of passerine birds, containing those families of *Passeres* which have a mesomyodan tracheobronchial syrinx and an independently movable hallux, divided into *Heteromeri* and *Homocomeri*, according to the situation of the main artery of the thigh, and consisting of the families *Xenicidæ* (New Zealand), *Philepittidæ* (Madagascar), *Pittidæ* (Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian), and the American *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, and *Phytotomidæ*. Nine tenths of the species are American, and most of these Neotropical.

**tyrannous** (tir'a-nus), *a.* [*tyran* + -ous.] Of tyrannical character or quality; given to or marked by tyranny; harshly despotic.

And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from growing.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 36.

And now the storm-blast came, and he  
Was tyrannous and strong.

*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

**tyrannously** (tir'a-nus-li), *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; with tyrannical force or intent; despotically; cruelly.

There, being both together in the floud,  
They each at other tyrannously flew.

*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 13.

Julius before his Death tyrannously had made himself  
Emperor of the Roman Commonwealth.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**Tyrannula** (ti-ran'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of tyrannuline flycatchers, the type of which is *T. barbata*. It has been loosely used for many small olivaceous species now distributed in different genera. Owing to its similarity to the name *Tyrannulus* of prior date, it is now disused, the species properly belonging to *Tyrannula* being called *Myiobius*.

2. [*l. c.*] A small tyrant-flycatcher of the above or some related genus; a tyrannuline.

**tyrannuline** (ti-ran'ū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*tyrannula* + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] I. A. Pertaining or related

to the tyrannulas, or small tyrant-flycatchers, as distinguished from the larger or tyrannine forms.

II, *n.* A little olivaceous flycatcher; a member of the genus *Tyrannula*, or some similar bird. They are such as those figured under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, and *perit*.

**Tyrannulus** (ti-ran'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of very small tyrant-flycatchers of tropical America, of the subfamily *Elanidæ*. The type is *T. elatus*, the so-called gold-naped wren of early writers, about



*Tyrannulus elatus*

2½ inches long, with yellow crest, white throat, and short bill, tail, and wings, inhabiting the valley of the Amazon, and found northward to Panama.

**Tyrannus** (ti-ran'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *tyrannus*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] The name-giving genus of *Tyrannidæ*, formerly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species then known (so named from their irritable or irascible disposition and their tendency to tyrannize over other birds), now restricted to a few large stout flycatchers like the common king-bird or bee-martin of the United States, *T. tyrannus*, *T. pipiri*, *T. intrepidus*, or *T. carolinensis*. They have the head with a vertical crest, the bill stout, hooked, and well-bristled, several outer primaries emarginate, the tail even or emarginate, and the coloration black and white, or gray and white, or olive and yellow. The gray king-bird of the West Indies and southern United States (*T. dominicensis* or *T. griseus*), the Arkansas flycatcher (*T. verticalis*) of the Western States and Territories, Cassin's and Couch's flycatchers of the Southwestern States and southward (*T. vociferans* and *T. melancholicus*), are additional examples; and others occur in the West Indies and Central and South America. See cut under *king-bird*.

**tyranny** (tir'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *tyrannies* (-niz). [*tyrannus*, < OF. (and F.) *tyrannie* = Fr. *tyrannie* = Sp. *tyrania* = Pg. *tyrannia* = It. *tyrannia*, < ML. *tyrannia*, *tyrania*, < Gr. τυραννία, τυραννία, tyranny, < τυραννος, a tyrant: see *tyrant*.] 1. The rule of a tyrant in the ancient sense; the personal government of one of the Greek tyrants; a state or government having an uncontrolled ruler bearing the title of tyrant.

His [Cypselus's] moderation and clemency are allowed by all; yet he is universally called by the Grecian writers Tyrant of Corinth, and his government a Tyranny.

*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 507.

One might have thought . . . that, amid the endless changes that went on among the small commonwealths and tyrannies of that region, it would have been easier for the Republic to establish its dominion there than to establish it over great cities like Padua and Verona.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 288.

2. The office or incumbency of a tyrant; a tyrant's administration or tenure; the system of government by tyrants.

Aristotle . . . assigns to the tyranny of Periander a duration of 44 years.

*Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.*, III. 191.

Hence—3. A tyrannical government; a lawless autocracy or despotism.

Polybius, . . . in the Sixth Book of his History, says thus: "When Princes began to indulge their own Lusts and sensual Appetites, then Kingdoms were turned into so many Tyrannies."

*Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

4. Arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority; unmerciful rule.

Insulting tyranny begins to jet  
Upon the innocent and aweless throne.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4. 51.

The tyranny of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times.

*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. A tyrannical action or proceeding; an instance of despotic rule or conduct.

My meditations are how to revenge  
Thy bloody tyrannies.

*Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

'Tis a tyranny  
Over an humble and obedient sweetness  
Ungently to insult.

*Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

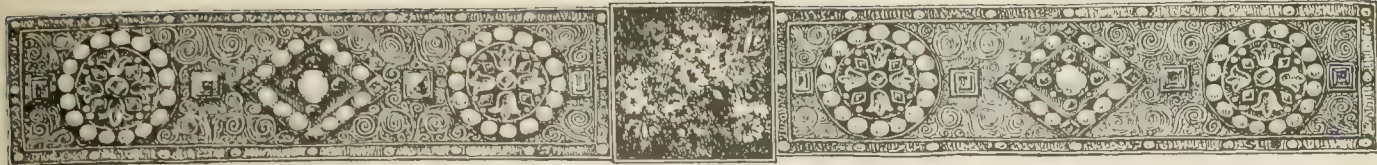


**zopilotl** (tsō'pi-lotl), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *zopilote*.

turels. As shown in Figure 1, the

77614. *Asplenium* sp. 12. 1. 1911.





1. The twenty-first character and fifth vowel-sign in the English alphabet. The Phœnician alphabet, from which ours comes ultimately (see under *A*), had no such sign, but ended with *T*. A sign for the *u*-sound (that is, for *oo*, or *o*, as it is represented in the respellings of this dictionary) was added by the Greeks when they adapted the

Phœnician signs to their own use, and was written differently *U* or *V*; but the latter finally established itself as the accepted form in Greek usage, while the former became customary in the derived Italian alphabets; so that, considerably later, the Romans were able to import *V* as a separate and foreign character, to represent the foreign Greek sound *ū* (= French *u*, German *ü* or *ue*), into which the Greek *ō* had meanwhile become to a great extent altered in pronunciation. The *V* was also commonly written with its angle rounded, as *U*; and *V* and *U* were for a long time merely different forms of the same sign (like *I* and *J*); it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them. As *W* also is a doubled *U* or *V*, it appears that our four letters *U*, *V*, *W*, and *Y* all come from a single sign added by the Greeks at the end of the Phœnician system. The sound originally and properly represented by the character, and still belonging to it in most languages outside of English, is the *oo* or *ō* sound, as in *mood*, *move*, *rule*, and the like, the closest of the labial vowels, or rounded vowels, as they are often called (see under *O*); but this value the letter has in English only in exceptional cases. What we call "long *u*," namely, is this same sound with the semivowel *y* prefixed, as *yoo* (*yō*); and what we call "short *u*" is the more open of the two shades of neutral vowel-sound. The digraphs *ue*, *eu*, and *ew* also have, as long, the *yō*-value in the same manner and degree. The *y*-element in the sound, namely, is not always alike full and undeniable, but varies somewhat, according to the difficulty of slipping it in after a preceding consonant. After a guttural (*k*, *g*) or a labial (*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*), as when initial, the utterance is completely *yō*; but after the tongue-tip letters (*t*, *d*, *n*, *th*, *s*, *z*, *l*, *r*) the insertion of *y* involves a more difficult combination of movements of the tongue, and the element is apt to be slighted, being reduced rather to a bit of *i*; and in the practice of many speakers, and in certain localities, it is even omitted altogether, so that the *yō* becomes simple *ō*, *new* being pronounced *noo*, *lucid* *lorid*, and so on. The difficulty in the way of inserting the *y*, however, is removed if the preceding syllable has the accent; and hence even those who pronounce *peno rious* say *pen'ary*, and so in all other like cases. This omission of the *y*-element is not approved, but is stigmatized as provincial or vulgar, although practised by many educated and careful speakers, and probably becoming more prevalent. It is more generally condoned, and even accepted, after *l* than after *t*, *d*, *n*, etc., and some standard authorities in England itself now pronounce and teach *lo* instead of *lū*; in this dictionary the *u* is so marked if it occurs after *l* preceded by another consonant, as in *fluid* (*flō'id*). After *r*, the difficulty of adding the *y*-sound before a vowel is greater than after any other tongue-tip consonant; hence in this situation the pronunciation of "long *u*" as *ō* is almost universally accepted and practised. Further, after *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, "long *u*" becomes *ō* when the *y*-element is as it were absorbed into *ch*, *j*, *sh*, and *zh*; nor is the *y*-element heard when *u* follows any of these sounds having an independent origin, as in *jury*, etc. The real short *u*-sound, or that corresponding to *ō* as long, is in a limited number of words also represented by *u*, as in *bull*, *put*, etc.; also by double *o*, as in *look*, *foot*, etc. What we call "short *u*" is in the great majority of cases written with *u*, but also with *o*, as in *son*, with *oo*, as in *blood*, and with *ou*, as in *young*, and in the slighted pronunciation of unaccented syllables with almost any vowel. Cases like *bury* and *busy* and *buy* are anomalous and isolated. A *u* is always written after *g*, and this *u* (save in the exceptional cases in which it is silent) has a consonantal value, being pronounced as the semivowel *w*; and it is so treated sometimes also after other consonants, especially *s*, as in *suave*, *persuade*, *anguish*. *U* is silent in many words after *g*, having only (as in French) the office of preserving the hard sound of the *g*; thus, *guide*, *plague*. Like *i* and *y*, *u* is never doubled.

2. As a symbol: (a) The chemical symbol of *uranium*. (b) In quaternions, an operational sign which, prefixed to the symbol of a quaternion, denotes the versor of that quaternion. (c) In the theory of heat, a symbol used to denote the energy, or the sum of the increment of heat and the heat consumed. (d) [*l. c.*] In the calculus, the symbol of a function. (e) [*l. c.*] In hydrodynamics, used with *v* and *w* to denote the rectangular components of the velocity.

uakari, *u*. Same as *saki*.

Ubbenite (ub'e-nīt), *n*. [*Ubbe* (*Ubben-*) (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] One of a German sect of mod-

erate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of divorce, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by denying that the kingdom of Christ is an earthly kingdom, in which the righteous are to exterminate the wicked. (*New-decker*, in *Schaft-Herzog's Relig. Encyc.*) Also *Ubbonite*.

uberty (ū-bē'ī-ti), *n*. [*< ML. ubeita* (*t*-s), *uberty*, *< L. ubi*, where.] The state of being in a definite place; whereness; ubiety.

uberous (ū'be-rus), *a*. [*< ML. uberosus*, fruitful, *< L. uber*, fruitful, fertile; cf. *uber*, udder, teat, = *E. udder*: see *udder*.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful; productive; prolific.

About the fruitful flanks of *uberous* Kent,

A fat and olive soil.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

uberty (ū'bēr-ti), *n*. [*< ME. ubertee*, *< OF. \*uberte* = *Pg. uberdade* = *It. ubertà*, *< L. uberta* (*t*-s), abundance, fruitfulness, *< uber*, fruitful: see *uberous*.] Fertility; productiveness; fruitfulness; abundant yield.

And take not hem [vines] that bere a grape or two,  
But hem that kneeleth down for uberte.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

ubication (ū-bi-kā'shon), *n*. [= *Sp. ubicacion* = *Pg. ubicação*, *< L. ubi*, where (prob. for *\*cubi*, *\*quobi*, *< qui*, *who*, *quid*, *what*, + *-bi*, a locative suffix).] 1. Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [*Rare.*]—2. Ubiety; whereness.

Among other solutions, he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its ubication or whereness.

Wherever.

ubiety (ū-bi'e-ti), *n*. [*< NL. ubieta* (*t*-s), replacing the medieval *ubeita* (*t*-s), *uberty*, *< L. ubi*, where.] 1. The state of being in a definite place; ubiety. Ubiety is generally said to be either repletive, circumscriptive, or definitive; but these terms are taken in different senses by different authors. According to the best usage, repletive ubiety is that of a body which excludes other bodies from its place by its absolute impenetrability; circumscriptive ubiety is that of any extended image which is in a place part by part without excluding other objects; definitive ubiety is connection with a portion of space, all in every part, and not part by part.

Ubiety. Local relation; whereness.

Johnson.

If my ubiety did not so nearly resemble ubiety, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am.

Southey, *The Doctor*, xcii. (*Davies*.)

2. Ubiquity; omnipresence.

ubiquarian (ū-bi-kwā'ri-an), *a* and *n*. [*< L. ubique*, everywhere (see *ubiquitous*), + *-arian*.] 1. Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiquitous. [*Rare.*]

Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,  
A ubiquarian presence and control?

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 266.

II. *n*. [*cap.*] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquist (ū'bi-kwist), *n*. [= *F. ubiquiste* = *Sp. Pg. ubiquista*, *< L. ubique*, everywhere, + *-ist*.] Same as *ubiquitarian*.

ubiquitair (ū-bik-wi-tā'r), *a*. [*< F. ubiquitaire*: see *ubiquitary*.] Ubiquitary. Howell, *Letters*, i. vi. 13.

ubiquitarian (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an), *n* and *a*. [*< ubiquitary* + *-an*.] I. *n*. 1. One who exists everywhere. Bailey, 1727.—2. [*cap.*] One who holds to the omnipresence of the body of Christ. The name of *Ubiquitarians* is commonly given to those among the Lutherans who held the doctrine of the ubiquity of the real presence of his body in the eucharist. Their opponents regarded this view as denying a special sacramental presence and as confounding the two natures of Christ. For the latter reason the name is sometimes given to the Monophysites. Also *Ubiquarian*, *Ubiquist*.

II. *a*. 1. Omnipresent; existing everywhere.

—2. [*cap.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians: as, *Ubiquitarian* doctrines or arguments.

Ubiquitarianism (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-an-izm), *n*. [*< Ubiquitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 75.

ubiquitariness (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri-nes), *n*. The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, X. i. § 31.

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ubiquitary (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri), *a* and *n*. [= *F. ubiquitaire* = *Sp. ubicuario* = *Pg. ubicuario*, *n*.; as *ubiquit-y* + *-ary*.] 1. *a*. Being everywhere or in all places; ubiquitous.

She can conjure,  
And I am her ubiquitous spirit.

Massinger, *Emperor of the East*, i. 2.

The ubiquitous and omnipresent essence of God.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 35.

II. *n*.; pl. *ubiquitaries* (-riz). 1. One who is or exists everywhere.

There is a nymph too of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an ubiquitous, she is everywhere.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] A Ubiquitarian.

God is so omnipresent as that the Ubiquitary will needs have the body of God everywhere. Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

Ubiquitism (ū-bik'wi-tizm), *n*. [*< ubiquit-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians.

Ubiquitist (ū-bik'wi-tist), *n*. [*< ubiquit-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquitous (ū-bik'wi-tus), *a*. [*< ubiquit-y* + *-ous*.] Being or existing everywhere; actually or apparently omnipresent: often used in an exaggerated or humorous sense.

Whoever travelled from Brussels to Madrid in order to escape the influence of the ubiquitous Cardinal was sure to be confronted with him in the inmost recesses of the King's cabinet as soon as he was admitted to an audience.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, i. 423.

ubiquitously (ū-bik'wi-tus-li), *adv*. In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or apparent omnipresence.

ubiquitousness (ū-bik'wi-tus-nes), *n*. The state or character of being ubiquitous.

ubiquity (ū-bik'wi-ti), *n*. [*< OF. ubiquite*, *F. ubiquité* = *Sp. ubicuidad* = *Pg. ubiquidade*, *< L. ubique*, everywhere, *< ubi*, where: see *ubication*.]

1. Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the ubiquity of Christ's body; the ubiquity of the king (see below).

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 2.

2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding ubiquity.

I. Walton, *Hooker*.

3. Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

Pem she light,  
A solemn wight  
As you should meet  
In any street  
In that ubiquity.

B. Jonson, *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.

Ubiquity of the king, in law. See the quotation.

A consequence of this prerogative is the legal ubiquity of the king. His majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuited; for a nonsuit is the desertion of a suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason, also, in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do; for in contemplation of law he is always present in court.

Blackstone, *Com.*, i. vii.

ubi supra (ū'bī sū'prā). [*L. ubi*, where; *supra*, above: see *supra*.] In the place above mentioned: marking reference to some passage or page before named.

U-bolt (ū'bōlt), *n*. A bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw and nut at each end. It is used in car-building to form carriers and supports for brake-rods, chains, and other connections.

u. c. An abbreviation of Italian *una corda*, on one string.

Uchatius process. See *process*.



ugging. [*u* + *g*]. [*ME. uggung*; verbal n. of *uggen*.]

uggur oil [*u* + *g* + *ur*]. [*uggur*, < Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *agāra*, agallochum; see *agar*.] An Oriental perfume oil distilled from *agar*.

ugh (*u*), *interj.* An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder.

uglesome (*u* + *g* + *l* + *u* + *s* + *o* + *m*). [*Formerly also ugglesome*.] [*Also dial. ugglesome*; < *ugly* + *-some*.] [*cf. ugglesome*.] [*1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.*

uglification (*u* + *g* + *l* + *i* + *f* + *i* + *c* + *a* + *t* + *i* + *o* + *n*). [*cf. uglify* (see *ugly*).] The process of uglifying or disfiguring. *Lucia Carroll*, *Alice in Wonderland*, ix. [Humorous.]

uglified (*u* + *g* + *l* + *i* + *f* + *i* + *d*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uglified*, ppr. *uglifying*. [*cf. ugly* + *-fy*.] To make ugly; disfigure. It deformeth and uglifyeth the skinne. *Penitence of Complainers*, p. 117. (*Davies*.) She (Mrs. Crew) is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She uglifies everything near her. *Mme. D'Arby*, *Diary*, III, 117. A protest against that uglifying process by which women are coaxed into resignation to old age and death. *New Princeton Rev.*, I, 107.

uglily (*u* + *g* + *l* + *i* + *l* + *y*), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

ugliness (*u* + *g* + *l* + *i* + *n* + *e* + *s*), *n.* [*< ME. ugliness, ugliness, ugliness*; < *ugly* + *-ness*.] The property or character of being ugly, in any sense. Vice in its own pure native ugliness. *Crabbe*. The features of his countenance were irregular, even to ugliness. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, viii. *Syn.* See *ugly*.

ugly (*u* + *g* + *l* + *y*), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also ougly*; < *ME. ugly, ugly, ugly, ugly*; < *lecl. ugglyr*, fearful, to be dreaded, < *uggr*, fear, + *-lyr* = *E. -ly*; see *ug*, *n.*, and *-ly*.] [*cf. lecl. ugglyr*, terrible, < *uggr*, fierce.] **I. a. 1.** Unpleasant or repulsive in appearance; offensive to the sight; of very disagreeable aspect.

The heuen was vphalt, bot *ugly* ther vnder. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I, 2078. Full *ugly* and ful ill is it. That was ful faire and fresche before. *York Plays*, p. 83.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night, So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams! *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i, 4. 3. My house was considered the ugliest in the county, but all admitted it was one of the most comfortable. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vii.

**2.** Morally repulsive or deformed; hideous; base; vile. How base and ugly Ingratitude appears, with all her profits! *Fletcher (and another)*, *False One*, iv, 3.

The supervisor represents the very ugliest side of federal supremacy; he belongs to the least liked branch of the civil service. *W. Wilson*, *Cong. Gov.*, i.

**3.** Disagreeable; offensive; suggestive of or threatening evil; associated with disadvantage or danger: as, an *ugly* rumor of defeat. They wern wakened al wrank that therin wern langed, Of on the vglyest vnphat euer on erd suffred. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii, 892.

Up came their murderous deeds of old, The grisly story Chaucer told, And many an *ugly* tale beside. *O. W. Holmes*, *At the Pantomime*.

An *ugly* thrill spread from the spot he touched. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Will o' the Mill*.

It was as *ugly* a little promenade as I ever undertook. *J. W. De Forest*, *Harper's Mag.*, XXXV, 341.

**4.** Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned. [*U. S.*] He was just the crossiest, ugliest critter that ever ye see, and he was *ugly* jest for the sake of ugliness. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 196.

**5.** Threatening painful or fatal consequences; dangerous: as, an *ugly* blow; an *ugly* cut. An *ugly* customer, a troublesome or dangerous person. [*Colloq.*]

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he punched what "The Fanny" would call "an *ugly* customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, *Rab and His Friends*, p. 6.

The *ugly* man, of three persons concerned in garroting, the one who actually commits the crime, and whose escape is covered by the pals known as *fore-stall* and *back-stall*. [*Called ugly man*.] (*Thieves' slang*).—**Syn.** 1. Unightly, homely, ill-favored, hard-favored, hideous.—**4.** Cross, sulky, morose, ill-tempered, crabbed.

**II.** [*cf. pl. uglies* (-liz).] **1.** An ugly person. [*Colloq.*]

There were all the beauties, and all the diamonds, and not a few of the *uglies* of London. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II, 422.

ugging. [*u* + *g*]. [*ME. uggung*; verbal n. of *uggen*.]

uggur oil [*u* + *g* + *ur*]. [*uggur*, < Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *agāra*, agallochum; see *agar*.] An Oriental perfume oil distilled from *agar*.

ugh (*u*), *interj.* An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder.

uglesome (*u* + *g* + *l* + *u* + *s* + *o* + *m*). [*Formerly also ugglesome*.] [*Also dial. ugglesome*; < *ugly* + *-some*.] [*cf. ugglesome*.] [*1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829*



by the silkworm, the eggs hatching and the larvæ developing within the body of the latter, instead of, as is usual with tachinid-flies, laying its eggs upon the body of the worm. See *Leskia*.

**U. K.** An abbreviation of *United Kingdom* (of Great Britain and Ireland).

**ukase** (ū-kās'), *n.* [= *F. ukase, oukase* = *Sp. ukase* = *Pg. ukase* = *G. ukas*, < *Russ. ukaz*, an ordinance, edict; cf. *ukazivati*, *ykazati*, show, indicate, order, prescribe, < *y- + kazati*, show.] 1. An edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the Russian government. Ukases have the force of laws till they are annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the emperor Nicholas, and supplemented since year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire.

In former times, cruel punishments with whips used to be obtained in episcopal circulars as well as in Imperial ukases. A. J. C. Hare, Russia, I.

Hence—2. Any official proclamation.

Lord Canning is probably not nearly as enthusiastic with respect to the effect of the Proclamation as he was last March, when he issued his famous *ukase* to the landlords of Oude. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 280.

**ulan**, *n.* See *uhlan*.

**ulcer** (ul'sér), *n.* [= *F. ulcère* = *Sp. Pg. ulcera* = *It. ulcera, ulcere, ulcero*, < *L. ulcus* (ulcer-), also *hulcus* (hulcer-), a sore, ulcer, = *Gr. ἔλκος*, a wound, sore, ulcer.] 1. A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, open either to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge; a solution of continuity of the skin of the body, or of the investing tissue of any natural cavity, the result of morbid action, not of mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparative process. A wound may become an ulcer, but is not such unless diseased action is set up. An abscess is an ulceration within the tissue of a part which has formed a morbid excavation with a contracted orifice or none. Ulcers have been divided into *local* and *constitutional*, but the distinction is not obvious. They are also treated as *simple* or *specific* sores. Most ulcers are both constitutional and specific—that is, the local exhibition of a specific poison which infects the whole system, as the diphtheritic, the syphilitic, or the carcinomatous; others are less obviously specific, as the scrofulous or the scorbutic.

2. Hence, figuratively, a sore, blot, stain, or cause of reproach, in an ethical sense: as, an ulcer of the body politic.

To feed the living ulcer of a corroding memory.

Burke, Rev. in France.

**Aden or Aleppo ulcer**, a cutaneous affection occurring in the East, which, beginning as a small red papule, grows, suppurates, and finally ulcerates. The etiology is obscure, and apparently there has been great freedom in the application of the name to skin-diseases of this type when occurring in the East. There seems to be no essential difference in the meaning of the following terms: *Delhi boil*, *Aleppo evil*, *Aleppo boil*, *Aleppo gall*, *Biskra button*, *Pend-jeh ulcer*, *Delhi sore*, *Oriental sore*, *Persian ulcer*, and many others qualified by the name of some Eastern town or country. They are all classed under the one name *endemic ulcer*.—**Perforating ulcer of the foot**. See *perforating*.—**Varicose ulcer**. See *varicose*.—**Warty ulcer**. See *warty*.

**ulcer** (ul'sér), *v. i.* and *t.* [*< OF. ulcerer, F. ulcerer* = *Sp. Pg. ulcerar* = *It. ulcerare*, < *L. ulcerare*, make sore, < *ulcus* (ulcer-), a sore, ulcer; see *ulcer, n.*] To ulcerate. Fuller, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 3. [Rare.]

**ulcerable** (ul'sér-a-bl), *a.* [*< ulcer + -able*.] Capable of becoming ulcerated.

**ulcerate** (ul'sér-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ulcerated*, ppr. *ulcerating*. [*< L. ulceratus*, pp. of *ulcerare*, make sore; see *ulcer, v.*] I. *intrans.* To form an ulcer or ulcers; become converted into an ulcer.

II. *trans.* To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated; others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours. Harvey, Consumptions.

His heart was ulcerated with hatred.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

**Ulcerated tooth**, a popular term for purulent inflammation of the gums about a decayed, dead, or loose tooth.

**ulceration** (ul'sér-ā'sh'ŏn), *n.* [*< OF. ulceration, F. ulceration* = *Sp. ulceracion* = *Pg. ulceração* = *It. ulcerazione*, < *L. ulceratio(n)-*, a breaking out into sores, < *ulcerare*, pp. *ulceratus*, make sore; see *ulcer, ulcerate, v.*] 1. The formation of an ulcer.—2. The result of such formation; an ulcer.

**ulcerative** (ul'sér-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. ulceratif, F. ulceratif* = *Pr. ulcerativu* = *Sp. It. ulcerativo*; as *ulcerate + -ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.—2. Causing or producing ulcers. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

**ulceratory** (ul'sér-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ulcerate + -ory*.] Ulcerative.

**ulcered** (ul'sér-d), *a.* [*< ulcer + -ed*.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

**ulcerous** (ul'sér-us), *a.* [*< OF. ulcerens, F. ulcèreux* = *Sp. Pg. It. ulceroso*, < *L. ulcerosus*, full of sores, < *ulcus* (ulcer-), a sore; see *ulcer*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.

She whom the spital-house and ulcerous sores Would cast the gorge at. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 39.

2. Exhibiting ulceration; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Strangely-visited people, All swollen and ulcerous. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 151.

**Ulcerous stomatitis**. See *stomatitis*.

**ulcerously** (ul'sér-us-li), *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

**ulcerousness** (ul'sér-us-nes), *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

**ulcuscle** (ul'kus-l), *n.* [*< L. ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus* (ulcer-), a sore; see *ulcer*.] Same as *ulcuscle*.

**ulcuscle** (ul'kus'kul), *n.* [*< L. ulcusculum*; see *ulcuscle*.] A small ulcer.

**ule** (ū'le), *n.* [*< Mex. ule, hule, caoutchouc*.] The *ule*-tree.

**-ule**. [*F. -ule* = *Sp. Pg. -ulo* = *It. -ulo, -olo*, < *L. -ulus, m., -ula, f., -ulum, n.*, a dim. termination. Cf. *-cule, -cle*.] A diminutive termination in many words from the Latin, as in *capsule, glandule, globule, nodule*, etc. It often appears unrecognized as *-le*, as in *circle, scruple*, etc., and in the original Latin form *-ulus* in *calculus, arculus*, etc. It also appears in the compound terminations *-cule, -cle* (which see). It is much used in the formation of new terms in zoology and botany.

**ulema** (ū'le-mā), *n.* [= *F. uléma, ouléma* = *Sp. ulema*, < *Ar. 'uléma*, pl. of *'alim*, learned, one who knows, 'alama, know; see *alma*.] The Moslem doctors of sacred law and theological science, especially those belonging to the religious hierarchy of the Turkish empire, with the Sheikh ul Islam at their head: a collective term.

**ule-tree** (ū'le-trē), *n.* A Mexican tree, *Castilleja elastica*, from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained. See cut under *Castilleja*.

**Ulex** (ū'leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < *L. ulex*, a shrub resembling rosemary; according to some, furze, or perhaps *Anthyllis Hermaniæ*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Cytiseæ*; the furze. It is distinguished from the related genus *Cytisus* by its deeply two-lipped membranous and colored calyx. It includes about 10 or 12 species, natives of western Europe or northwestern Africa—one species, *U. nanus*, extending east nearly to Nice; and another, *U. Europæus*, perhaps to



Flowering Branch of Furze (*Ulex Europæus*). a, flower; b, fruit; c, branch with leaves and spines (transformed branches).

Tuscany. They are spiny shrubs without genuine leaves, the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or scale. The yellow flowers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the branches. For *Ulex genistoides* (*Stauracanthus aphyllus*), see *cross-spine*. *U. Europæus*, which also extends to the Azores and Canary Islands, and occurs naturalized on high mountains in Jamaica, is the common furze, gorse, or whin of Great Britain. See *furze*.

**ulexine** (ū'lek-sin), *n.* [*< Ulex + -ine*.] An alkaloid prepared from *Ulex Europæus*, the common gorse or furze. It has been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-disease.

**ulexite** (ū'lek-sit), *n.* [Named after G. L. Ulex, a German chemist.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in loose rounded masses of brown structure and white color. Also called *boronatrocalcite*, *natroborocalcite*.

**uliginose** (ū'lij-i-nōs), *a.* [*< ME. uliginose*, < *L. uliginosus*; see *uliginous*.] 1. Moist; muddy; uliginous. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.),

p. 180.—2. In *nat. hist.*, living or growing in the mud or in muddy places. Also *ulignose*.

**uliginous** (ū'lij-i-nūs), *a.* [*< F. uligineux* = *It. uliginoso*, < *L. uliginosus*, full of moisture, damp, < *uligo*, moisture, marshiness, for *\*urigo*, < *uvere*, be wet or damp; see *humid*. Cf. *uliginose*.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. Woodward.

**ullage** (ul'āj), *n.* [*< OF. oullage, ocillage*, "the filling up of leaky wine vessels" (Cotgrave), < *oeiller, ouiller, auillier*, "fill up wine vessels that have leaked" (Cotgrave), lit. fill to the 'eye' or bung, < *oeil*, eye, < *L. oculus*, eye; see *ocular, eyelet*. According to Skeat, the OF. verb is prob. < OF. *eure, ore*, border, brim, < *L. ora*, brim; see *orle*.] In *com.*, the wantage of a cask, or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

**ullet** (ul'et), *n.* [A dial. form of *owlet*.] A howlet or hoot-owl; specifically, the tawny, brown, or wood owl, *Strix* (or *Syrnium*) *aluco*.

**Ullmannia** (ul-man'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after J. C. Ullmann, a German mineralogist and statesman (1771–1821).] The name given by Göppert (in 1850) to a fossil plant previously considered to belong to the *Algae*, but now placed among the conifers. Only leaves and stems of this plant, found chiefly in the Permian, are as yet known, which is placed by Schenk, together with *Walchia* and *Pagiophyllum*, in the family *Walchiæ*.

**ullmannite** (ul'man-ī-tā), *n.* [Named after J. C. Ullmann; see *Ullmannia*.] A sulphid of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray color with a metallic luster.

**Ulloa's circle**. See *circle of Ulloa*, under *circle*.

**Ulmaceæ** (ul-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1815), < *Ulmus* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, the elm family, consisting of the two tribes *Ulmæ* and *Celtidæ*, both now classed under the order *Urticaceæ*.

**ulmaceous** (ul-mā'shi-us), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Ulmaceæ*.

**Ulmæ** (ul'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Ulmus* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of trees, the elm tribe, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by erect anthers, two stigmatose style-branches, a straight embryo with broad cotyledons, flower-buds produced on leafless yearly branches, and a compressed fruit with oblique apex, commonly a dry samara. The tribe includes, besides the type genus *Ulmus*, three monotypic genera—two of India and Brazil, and one, *Planera*, native in the United States.

**ulmic** (ul'mik), *a.* [*< L. ulmus, elm, + -ic*.] Noting an acid found in earth-mold, a product of the decay of vegetable matter. See *ulmin*.

**ulmin** (ul'min), *n.* [*< L. ulmus, elm, + -in*.]

1. A name given to various substances which are present in vegetable mold, peat, etc. The name has also been applied to a dark-brown substance which exudes from the elm, oak, and various other trees. It has also been called *humus*, *humine*, *gein*. See *humus*.

2. A brown substance produced by the action of strong acids or alkalis on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

**ulmo** (ul'mō), *n.* A rosaceous tree of Chili: same as *muermo*.

**ulmous** (ul'mūs), *a.* [*< L. ulmus, elm, + -ous*.] In *chem.*, noting a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mold, peat, etc; humous.

**Ulmus** (ul'mūs), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. ulmus, elm*; see *elm*.] A genus of trees, the elms, type of the tribe *Ulmæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by a stalked fruit surrounded with a broad wing, and containing flat cotyledons. There are about 16 species, widely scattered through the north temperate regions, extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics. They bear alternate serrate two-ranked feather-veined leaves on slender and often recurving branches which form a graceful flat spray. The flower-clusters contain numerous small apetalous flowers, almost all perfect or mainly staminate, in 4 North American species preceding the leaves, and followed by disk-like notched and veiny samaras, which fall as the leaves expand. (See cut under *samaras*.) Several other species are evergreen and late-flowering, as *U. parvifolia* of China and Japan. Five species occur in the United States (for which see *elm*, *slippery-elm*, *rock-elm*, and *wahoo*). Three species occur in Europe, all of them extending into Asia—*U. campestris*, the common Old World elm (see cut under *elm*), parent of very numerous cultivated varieties; *U. effusa* (*U. pedunculata*), the water-elm of central Europe; and *U. montana*, the wych-elm, the only one thought to be native to Great Britain. *U. Americana*, *U. effusa*, and also *U. Wallichiana*, the Hima-layan elm, sometimes reach a very large size, from 100 to 150 feet high, and 7 to 8 feet in diameter. *U. pumila*, the dwarf elm of Siberia, a very low shrub, forms the other extreme of the genus. *U. effusa*, the common village elm of Prussia, is peculiar in forming sharp ribs about its base in old age, which serve as natural buttresses.







**ultime†** (ul'tim), *a.* [*< F. ultime = Sp. último = Pg. lt. ultima, < L. ultimus, last; see ultimate. Last; final; ultimate. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 99.*

Nothing was wanting now to the perfecting of this League but the *ultime* and completing act, the solemn confirmation by oath.

*H. L'Éstrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1635), p. 105.*

**ultimity†** (ul'tim'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. ultimata(-)s, < L. ultimus, last; see ultime, ultimate.*] The last stage or consequence. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.*

**ultimo** (ul'ti-mō), *adv.* [*L., abl. sing. masc. (sc. mense, month) of ultimus, last; see ultime.*] In the month which preceded the present; in the last month, as distinguished from the current or present month and all others. It is usually abbreviated *ult.*: as, on the 12th *ult.*—that is, on the 12th day in the last month, *ultimo* being a Latin adjective agreeing with *mense*, month, understood. Compare *instant., a. 1, and proximo.*

**ultimogeniture** (ul'ti-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [*< L. ultimus, last, + genitura, geniture.*] A system of inheritance, such as is called in England *borough-English*, by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate: opposed to *primogeniture*.

**ultimus hæres** (ul'ti-mus hē-réz), [*L.: ultimus, last; hæres, heres, heir; see ultimate and heir.*] In law, the last or final heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the state or crown as *ultimus hæres*.

**ultion** (ul'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. ultion, < L. ultio(n), an avenging, < ulticeis, pp. ultus, take vengeance on, punish.*] Revenge.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge, . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*, a method taught from heaven, to keep all smooth upon earth.

*Sir T. Browne, Christian Mor., iii. 12.*

**ultra** (ul'trā), *a. and n.* [*< ultra-, q.v.*] **I.** *a.* Extreme; extravagant; fanatical: as, *ultra* measures.

The extreme or *Ultra* party.

*Milman, Latin Christianity.*

**II.** *n.* One who advocates extreme views or measures; an extremist; an ultraist.

The "*Ultras*" would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in the uncompromising consistency of his extravagant dogmas.

*Brougham, Hist. Sketches, Burke.*

**ultra-** [*< L. ultra, adv. beyond, further, moreover, more, besides, prep. beyond, on the further side, past; orig. fem. abl. of ulter, on the other side: see ulterior, ultimate. Hence ultra, a. and n., and outragel.*] **I.** A Latin preposition used as a prefix, signifying 'beyond.' (*a.*) Beyond; on the further side of: chiefly with words implying natural objects forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks: as, *ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane.* (*b.*) Exceedingly; excessively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, or right: with words admitting of degrees, especially political and polemical terms: as, *ultraconservative, ultraliberal, ultraradical, ultracatholic.*

**ultrabernoullian** (ul'trā-bér-nō'li-an), *a.* Resulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers.—**Ultrabernoullian numbers**, the coefficients of the development

$$n^r = \sum_{i=0}^r A_i r^i \{ (n+1)! / (n+i-r)! r! \}.$$

**ultracapillary** (ul'trā-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* In bot., exceedingly slender; composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments: as, an *ultracapillary* thallus.

**ultracentenarianism** (ul'trā-sen-te-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The state or condition of living to the age of more than one hundred years. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 97.* [Rare.]

**ultraclassical** (ul'trā-klās'i-kal), *a.* Being excessively classical, or classical to an extreme or exaggerated degree: as, an *ultraclassical* musical composition.

**ultraconservatism** (ul'trā-kōn-sér'vā-tizm), *n.* Unreasonable conservatism; extreme opposition to innovation or change.

**ultraconservative** (ul'trā-kōn-sér'vā-tiv), *a.* Conservative in the extreme.

**ultracospopolitan** (ul'trā-kōz-mō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Cosmopolitan in an extreme or offensive degree. *New Princeton Rev., I. 2.*

**ultracritical** (ul'trā-krit'i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; over-critical.

**ultra-elliptic** (ul'trā-e-lip'tik), *a.* Hyperelliptic.

**ultrafashionable** (ul'trā-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* Fashionable in the extreme; over-fashionable.

**ultrafederalist** (ul'trā-fed'ē-rā-l-ist), *n.* In *U. S. hist.*, an extreme federalist.

**ultra-gaseous** (ul'trā-gās'ē-us), *a.* See *radiant matter*, under *radiant*.

**ultrage** (ul'trāj), *n.* [*< ML. ultragium, < L. ultra, beyond: see outrage.*] Outrage.

**ultraism** (ul'trā-izm), *n.* [*< ultra- + -ism.*] **1.** The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, etc.

New England Senators and Representatives have, from the very idea of their *ultraism*, little or no direct weight in Congress.

*Wendell Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 354.*

**2.** An extreme or radical statement or action.

We would also, in spite of some *ultraisms* in thought and language, . . . recommend heartily the papers of Dr. Forbes.

*Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 98.*

**ultraist** (ul'trā-ist), *n.* [*< ultra- + -ist.*] An ultra; an extremist.

**ultramarine** (ul'trā-mā-rēn'), *n. and a.* [= *Sp. Pg. ultramarino, < L. ultra, beyond, + marinus, marine.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A beautiful natural blue pigment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a variety of haüyne. This stone occurs in Siberia, Persia, Tibet, and some other localities. (*See lapis lazuli, under lapis.*) Small golden specks of iron pyrites are usually scattered through it. To prepare the pigment, selected pieces are heated and cooled in water, producing disintegration. The powder is then purified by repeated washings, the several wash-waters depositing pigments of different depths of color, the gray powder known as *ultramarine ash* being the last and least valuable product. *Ultramarine* is very permanent under all conditions, and is, in color, the purest blue available. Its use is limited, however, by its great cost, and also by the fact that artificial *ultramarine* is practically as valuable. The color of both natural and artificial *ultramarine* is a rather dark and intensely chromatic violet blue. The natural *ultramarine* is only slightly violet, the artificial is very much so. Also called *lazuuli-blue*.

**2.** Azure-stone.—**Artificial ultramarine**, the common *ultramarine* of commerce, prepared by grinding together a mixture of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and rosin: discovered about 1330 by the chemist Gmelin, and now produced on a large scale in Germany, France, and the United States. The mixture is heated in closed crucibles in a furnace for several hours, and slowly cooled. A greenish porous cake is the product. This is the green *ultramarine* of commerce. The material is again powdered and again subjected to calcination, when upon cooling there results the proper blue color. It has never been determined to what cause this color is due. Certain variations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also *French, Guinelt, new, and permanent blue*.—**Green ultramarine**. See *artificial ultramarine*, above.—**Native ultramarine**. Same as *def. 1.*—**Yellow ultramarine**, barium chromate. See *barium*.

**II.** *a.* Situated or being beyond the sea. The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France.

*Burke, State of the Nation.*

**Ultramarine ashes**, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used as a pigment by some old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies: it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. *Fairholt.—Ultramarine blue.* See *I.—Ultramarine green.* See *green*.

**ultramicroscopic, ultramicroscopical** (ul'trā-mi-kro-skop'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Beyond the power of a microscope to make visible; too small to be seen with a microscope. *Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 131.*

**ultramontane** (ul'trā-mon'tān), *a. and n.* [= *F. ultramontain = Sp. Pg. It. ultramontano, < NL. \*ultramontanus, < L. ultra, beyond, + montanus, of or pertaining to a mountain, < mont(-)s, mountain. Cf. transmontane.*] **I.** *a.* Being or lying beyond the mountains; *tramontane*: opposed to *cismontane*. Specifically—(*a.*) Lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. *Tramontane* is now more generally employed. (*b.*) Lying to the south of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps; Italian; specifically, of or belonging to the Italian party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontaniam.—**Ultramontane party**, in *German politics*, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

**II.** *n.* One who resides beyond the mountains; a foreigner. Specifically—(*a.*) Formerly, one who resided north of the Alps; hence, one who maintains the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one who is unfavorable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there hath been none [no pope] these fifty years. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.*

To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he [Pope Urban VI.] openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 1.*

(*b.*) One who resides south of the Alps, or who identifies himself with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, and maintains the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy. See *ultramontaniam*.

To the *Ultramontane*, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 299.*

**ultramontaniam** (ul'trā-mon'tā-niz-m), *n.* [= *F. ultramontanisme = Sp. Pg. ultramontanismo; as ultramontane + -ism.*] The doctrines of *ultramontanes*; the views of that party in the Church of Rome which places an absolute au-

thority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to the views of that party which would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial independence of the Roman curia, and make the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an ecumenical council. According to ultramontaniam, the Pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and is considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually established the views of ultramontaniam as dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.

**ultramontanist** (ul'trā-mon'tā-nist), *n.* [*< ultramontane + -ist.*] One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontaniam.

**ultramundane** (ul'trā-mun'dān), *a.* [*< L. ultra, beyond, + mundus, world; see mundane.*] **1.** Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system: as, *ultramundane* spaces. *Boyle, Works, V. 140.*

These atoms [all atoms in space] he [Le Sage] calls *ultramundane* corpuscles, because he conceives them to come in all directions from regions far beyond that part of the system of the world which is in any way known to us.

*Encyc. Brit., III. 46.*

**2.** Being beyond this world, or the physical sphere of existence.

**ultranominalistic** (ul'trā-nom'i-nā-lis'tik), *a.* Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

**ultrapartizan** (ul'trā-pär'ti-zān), *a.* Partizan in the extreme; offensively partizan.

**ultra-Pauline** (ul'trā-pā'lin), *a.* Excessively Pauline; rigidly attached to the doctrines of the apostle Paul. *The Congregationalist, June 28, 1883.*

**ultra-Protestant** (ul'trā-prot'es-tānt), *a.* Protestant in the extreme.

**ultra-Protestantism** (ul'trā-prot'es-tān-tizm), *n.* Ultra-Protestant doctrines or methods.

A spirit of *ultra-Protestantism* mingled with and became an animating principle of the opposition which was raised against his [James II.'s] assaults upon the constitution.

*Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 275.*

**ultra-red** (ul'trā-rēd), *a.* Beyond the red: used of the invisible heat-rays, less refrangible than those forming the lower or red part of the spectrum, more commonly called the *infra-red* rays. See *spectrum*.

**ultra-religious** (ul'trā-rē-lij'us), *a.* Religious in the extreme; excessively religious.

They were all prophetic, Toryish, *ultra-religious*.

*Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. viii.*

**ultra-sensual** (ul'trā-sen'sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the sensual. *Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xvi.*

**ultra-violet** (ul'trā-vi'ō-let), *a.* Beyond the violet: used of the invisible rays of the spectrum which are more refrangible than the violet, and consequently lie beyond them. See *spectrum*.

**ultra vires** (ul'trā vi'rēz), [*L.: ultra, beyond (see ultra-); vires, acc. pl. of vis, strength, power; see vim.*] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the law of corporations an act is said to be *ultra vires*—(*a.*) when it is not within the scope of the powers of the corporation to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (*b.*) with reference to the rights of members, when the corporation is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (*c.*) with reference to some specific purpose, when it is not authorized to perform it for that purpose.

**ultra-virtuous** (ul'trā-vér'tū-us), *a.* Pharisaic.

An *ultra-virtuous* Irish Barney.

*George Eliot, Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.*

**ultra-zodiacal** (ul'trā-zō-dī'a-kal), *a.* Passing beyond the zodiac.—**Ultra-zodiacal planet**, one of the planetoids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: so called because most of them have orbits much inclined to the ecliptic.

**ultromotivity** (ul'trō-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. ultro (see ultro-neous) + motivity.*] Capability of spontaneous movement.

**ultro-neous** (ul'trō-nē-us), *a.* [*< LL. ultro-neus, of one's own accord, voluntary, < L. ultro, spontaneously, on his, their, etc., part, lit. on the other side, beyond, further, abl. neut. of ulter, < ulter, being on the other side: see ultra-, ulterior.*] Spontaneous; voluntary. *Jer. Taylor.—Ultroneous witness, in Scots law, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.*

**ultro-neously** (ul'trō-nē-us-li), *adv.* In an ultro-neous manner; of one's own free will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**ultro-neousness** (ul'trō-nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being ultro-neous; spontaneity.

**Ulula** (ū'lū-lā), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1817, after Barrère, 1745), < L. ulula, a screech-owl.*] **1.**



**Umbellales** (um-bel'ē-lēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *umbella*, *umbel*: see *umbel*.] A collection of plants, of the series *Calyciflorae*, in which the ovary is inferior, crowned with a calyx of five or partly divided styles, and with the ovules solitary and pendulous in their cells. It includes the orders *Umbellales*, *Ardisiales*, and *Cornales*, the primary dogwood and dogwood families.

**umbellar** (um-bel'ar), *a.* [*< umbella* + *-ar*.] In bot. and zool., same as *umbellate*.

**umbellate** (um-bel'āt), *a.* [= It. *umbellato*, < NL. *\*umbellatus*, < *umbella*, *umbel*: see *umbel*.]

1. In bot., bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; umbel-like: as, *umbellate* plants, flowers, or clusters.—2. In zool., having an umbel, as a polyp; *umbelliferous*; having the shape of an umbel; *umbelliform*.

**umbellated** (um-bel'āt-ed), *a.* [*< umbellate* + *-ed*.] In bot. and zool., same as *umbellate*.

**umbellately** (um-bel'āt-lī), *adv.* In an umbellate manner. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 153.

**umbellet** (um-bel'et), *n.* [*< umbel*, *umbella*, + *-et*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the primary rays of a compound umbel; an umbellule. See *cut* under *Umbellifera*.

**umbellifer** (um-bel'ē-fēr), *n.* [*< NL. umbellifer*; see *umbelliferous*.] In bot., a plant of the order *Umbellifera*.

**Umbelliferae** (um-bel'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantae*, plants) of *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] An order of plants, of the cohort *Umbellales*, known as the parsley family. It is distinguished by a two-celled ovary forming in fruit a cremocarp consisting commonly of two dry one-celled and one-seeded mericarps or achenes, separating from each other at maturity, and hanging from the top of a slender axis or carpophore. It includes about 170 genera with about 1,400 species, classed in 9 tribes, of which *Hydrocotyle*, *Mulinum*, *Sauvignia*, *Echinophora*, *Ammi*, *Seseli*, *Poaedacium*, *Cucubus*, and *Laserpitium* are the types. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropics, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Most of the species are herbs with dissected alternate leaves of many ternate or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucre. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bud, and an ovary crowned with an epigynous two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filiform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or *vitae*) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a highly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (*juga*), and frequently also five intermediate secondary ones, the channels (*valliculae*) between them often containing oil-tubes. Many are protogynous, or mature their pistils earlier than the stamens, thus securing cross-fertilization. The order is one of strongly marked properties; many umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the hemlock (see also *Conium*, *Cicuta*, *Eranthis*, and *Ethusa*). Many species yield stimulating gum-resins, as *asafoetida*, *asafetida*, *galbanum*, *opopanax*, and *gum ammoniacum* (see also *Ferula*, *Thapsia*, and *Laserpitium*). Others contain a carminative aromatic oil, and furnish condiments, as anise, dill, caraway, coriander, and cumin. From another group these principles are nearly absent, and the stem or leaf becomes edible, as parsley, celery, and samphire, or the root, as the carrot, parsnip, and skirret. Others are of great medicinal reputation, as fennel and species of *Eryngium* and *Archangelica*. The order is remarkable for its little resemblance or close relationship to any other except the *Araliaceae*, which are, however, readily distinguished by their usually fleshy fruit, often of more than two carpels. Perhaps no other order is so free from variation or from exceptional forms, although in a few genera the characteristic habit is greatly disguised—as in *Eryngium*, where the umbels are replaced by compact heads; *Hydrocotyle*, with roundish undivided leaves; and *Nasturtium*, with broad and showy white involucre.

**umbelliferous** (um-bel'ē-fēr), *a.* [*< NL. umbellifer*; see *umbellifer*.] In bot., a plant of the order *Umbellifera*.

**Umbelliferae** (um-bel'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantae*, plants) of *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] An order of plants, of the cohort *Umbellales*, known as the parsley family. It is distinguished by a two-celled ovary forming in fruit a cremocarp consisting commonly of two dry one-celled and one-seeded mericarps or achenes, separating from each other at maturity, and hanging from the top of a slender axis or carpophore. It includes about 170 genera with about 1,400 species, classed in 9 tribes, of which *Hydrocotyle*, *Mulinum*, *Sauvignia*, *Echinophora*, *Ammi*, *Seseli*, *Poaedacium*, *Cucubus*, and *Laserpitium* are the types. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropics, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Most of the species are herbs with dissected alternate leaves of many ternate or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucre. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bud, and an ovary crowned with an epigynous two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filiform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or *vitae*) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a highly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (*juga*), and frequently also five intermediate secondary ones, the channels (*valliculae*) between them often containing oil-tubes. Many are protogynous, or mature their pistils earlier than the stamens, thus securing cross-fertilization. The order is one of strongly marked properties; many umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the hemlock (see also *Conium*, *Cicuta*, *Eranthis*, and *Ethusa*). Many species yield stimulating gum-resins, as *asafoetida*, *asafetida*, *galbanum*, *opopanax*, and *gum ammoniacum* (see also *Ferula*, *Thapsia*, and *Laserpitium*). Others contain a carminative aromatic oil, and furnish condiments, as anise, dill, caraway, coriander, and cumin. From another group these principles are nearly absent, and the stem or leaf becomes edible, as parsley, celery, and samphire, or the root, as the carrot, parsnip, and skirret. Others are of great medicinal reputation, as fennel and species of *Eryngium* and *Archangelica*. The order is remarkable for its little resemblance or close relationship to any other except the *Araliaceae*, which are, however, readily distinguished by their usually fleshy fruit, often of more than two carpels. Perhaps no other order is so free from variation or from exceptional forms, although in a few genera the characteristic habit is greatly disguised—as in *Eryngium*, where the umbels are replaced by compact heads; *Hydrocotyle*, with roundish undivided leaves; and *Nasturtium*, with broad and showy white involucre.

**umbelliform** (um-bel'ē-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. umbella*, *umbel*, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming an umbel, or having its form.

**Umbellularia** (um-bel'ē-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1836), from the umbellate flowers: < *umbellula*, a little umbel: see *umbellule*.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Laurineae* and tribe *Lauraceae*. It is distinguished from *Litsea* (the type) by extrorse anthers in the fourth row, and forms, in its stamens, a connecting-link to the other chief tribe, *Persea*. The principal species, *U. Californica*, the spice-tree (which see), mountain-laurel, or Californian bay-tree, is a tall smooth Californian tree, reduced southward and in the mountains to a small shrub. It bears alternate velvety and odorless evergreen leaves, and numerous short-celled yellowish-green flowers, each umbel at first in-

cluded in a caducous globose involucre, and followed by one or two roundish dark-purple drupes. A second species occurs in Mexico.

2. In zool., a genus of deep-sea alcyonarian polyps, having the polypites clustered in an umbel on top of the polypidom, and a long slender stalk somewhat bulbous at the base, as in *U. euerinus* or *U. grandicauda*. Lamarck, 1801.

**umbellulate** (um-bel'ē-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. \*umbellulatus*, < *\*umbellula*, an umbellule: see *umbellule*.] In bot., provided with or arranged in umbellules or umbellets.

**umbellule** (um-bel'ūl), *n.* [*< NL. \*umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*, *umbel*: see *umbel*.] A partial umbel; an umbellet. See *umbel*.

**umber**<sup>1</sup> (um'bēr), *n.* [Also *umber*, formerly also *umber* (def. 2); < ME. *umber*, < (OF. and F.) *ombre*, shade, shadow, umber (fish), = Sp. *umbra*, *umbla*, *umber* (fish), = It. *umbrā*, shade, < L. *umbrā*, shade, shadow, a fish so called: see *umbrā*.] 1. Shade.

Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree  
In umber dried may reserved be.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

2. A fish, the grayling. See *Thymallus*.

Salvian takes him [the grayling] to be called *umber* from his swift swimming, or gliding out of sight more like a shadow or a ghost than a fish.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

3. The umber-bird.—4†. Same as *umbrel*, 3.

**umber**<sup>2</sup> (um'bēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *umbrē*, *ombrē*, *oumbrē*; < F. *ombre* (= It. *umbrā*), umber (short for *terre d'ombra*) (= It. *terra di ombra* = Pg. *terra de ombria*), umber, lit. 'shade-earth' (cf. Sp. *sombra de Venecia*, Venetian umber; *tierra de sombras*, *umbrā*), < L. *umbrā*, shade, shadow: see *umber*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *n.*

A natural pigment somewhat resembling an ochre, but darker and browner, due to the presence of oxide of manganese. It probably originally came from Umbria in Italy, but now the best varieties come from Cyprus. The natural earth is called *raw umber*. When it is heated to almost a red heat in a furnace, the brown hydrated oxide of iron is changed into the red oxide of iron, and the pigment becomes redder and deeper in color, and is called *burnt umber*. Both these umberes are very important colors, both for artists and in house-painting. They are permanent, pure in tone, and of great service in making various tints.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of umber smirch my face.

Shak., As you like it, i. 3. 114.

These figures are (at least) as big as the life; they are done only with umber and shell gold, and the shadowed umber, as in the pictures of the gods on the doors of Verulam-house.

Aubrey, Lives, Francis Bacon.

**Burnt umber**. See *def.*—*Raw umber*, a highly chromatic but very dark yellow color, like that of the pigment so called. Owing to the small luminosity, it appears greenish, or tending slightly toward olive; but under high illumination it is seen to incline a little toward orange. Its luminosity is about one fourth that of bright chrome-yellow.

II. *a.* Of a brown color; dark; dusky.

The umber shade  
That hides the blush of waking day.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

**umber**<sup>2</sup> (um'bēr), *r. t.* [*< umber*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To color with umber, or as with umber; shade or darken. Red-ochre rascals umbered with soot and bacon as the English gypsies are.

That dark cloud, with umber'd lower,  
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower.

Scott, Marmion, v. Int.

I thought the umbered meerschau was dearly bought at the cost of a brain enfeebled and a will enslaved.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

**umber-bird** (um'bēr-bērd), *n.* The shadow-bird, umber, or umbrette, *Scopus umbretta*, an African altricial grallatorial bird allied both to the storks and to the herons, about as large as the night-heron. It is somber-colored, of a dusky brown, with an occipital crest, lives in the woods, and builds a huge domed nest in trees, in which it lays from three to five white eggs. See *cut* under *Scopus*.

**umberer** (um'bēr-ēr), *n.* The vizor of a helmet.

And then Sir Lamorake knelted downe and unlaced first his umberer and then his owne; and then either kissed other with weeping teares.

Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, II. xli.



Umbellularia grandicauda.

**Umbra** (um-brā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbra* + *-a*.] A shadow, or a dark spot, or a dark spot on the face of the sun or moon.

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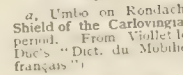
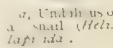
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boss, **umbræ**, *n.* Plural of *umbra*.  
 boss, **umbrage** (um'brāj), *n.* [*< F. ombrage, shade,*  
*bonal shadow, < L. umbraticus, of or pertaining to*  
*a part shade, being in retirement, < umbra, shade,*









**umbrella-bird** (um-brel'ä-bërd), *n.* One of several dragon-birds, or South American fruit-crows, of the genus *Cephalopterus*: so called



Umbrella-bird (*Cephalopterus*)

from the radiating crest which over-shadows the head, as in *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*.

**Umbrellacea** (um-brel-lä'së-jä), *n.* [NL., < *Umbrella* + -acea.] Same as *Umbrellidæ*. *Monke*, 1828.

**umbrellaed** (um-brel'äd), *a.* [< *umbrella* + -ed.] Having, or protected by, an umbrella. [Colloq.]

The opening door reveals the advent of more umbrellaed and mackintoshed waterfalls.

Rhoda Broughton, *Alas*, i.

**umbrella-fir** (um-brel'ä-fër), *n.* Same as *umbrella-pine*.

**umbrella-grass** (um-brel'ä-gräs), *n.* 1. An Australian grass, *Panicum decompositum*, whose millet-like seeds are made by the natives into cakes. Also called *Australian millet*. It is a semi-aquatic plant, often tall and stout, capable of thriving in poor soils.

2. The Australian grass *Aristida ramosa*.—3. A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

**umbrella-leaf** (um-brel'ä-lëf), *n.* A plant of the *Berberidaceæ*, *Diphyllaea cymosa*, found in wet or springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward. It has a thick horizontal rootstock sending up each year a huge, centrally peltate, cut-lobed and rounded leaf, or a flowering stem with two leaves, peltate near the side, the stem terminated by a cyme of white flowers. The genus has but one other species, which belongs to Japan.

**umbrella-man** (um-brel'ä-man), *n.* A dealer who has a small stand under an umbrella.

I learned from one umbrella man that, six or seven years previously, he used to sell more portraits of "Mr. Edmund Kean as Richard III." than anything else. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 329.

**umbrella-palm** (um-brel'ä-päm), *n.* See *umbrella-palm*, under *palm*².

**umbrella-pine** (um-brel'ä-pin), *n.* See *Sciadopitys*.

**umbrella-shell** (um-brel'ä-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Umbrellidæ*, and especially of the genus *Umbrella*; an umbrella. See cut under *umbrella*.

**umbrella-stand** (um-brel'ä-stand), *n.* A stand for holding umbrellas. In a usual form, it has an upright surrounded at a convenient height by a number of rings, through any of which a folded umbrella may be thrust, and a pan at the bottom to receive water trickling from wet umbrellas. Sometimes it has the form of a large metal or porcelain jar.

**umbrella-tree** (um-brel'ä-trë), *n.* 1. An American magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala* (*M. Umbrellata*), widely distributed, but not common, from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward. It is a tree of 30 or 40 feet, with irregular branches, and leaves 18 or 20 inches long by 8 or 10 inches broad: these, radiating from the ends of the shoots, suggest the name. The flowers are cream-white, 4 or 5 inches deep, unpleasantly scented. The tree is fairly hardy, and frequently planted for ornament. The bark, like that of other magnolias, has the property of a gentle stimulant aromatic tonic. Also called *elkwood* (which see). The screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, is also called by this name.

2. See *Thespesia*.—**Ear-leaved umbrella-tree**, *Magnolia Fraseri*, otherwise called *mountain magnolia* and *long-leaved cucumber-tree*, similar to *M. tripetala*, but having the leaves auricled at the base, sweet-scented flowers, etc.—**Guinea umbrella-tree**, *Hibiscus (Parviflorus) guineensis*.—**Umbrella-tree of Queensland**, *Brassia actinophylla*, of the *Araliaceæ*, a handsome tree 40 feet high.

**umbrella-wort** (um-brel'ä-wërt), *n.* See *Oxybaphus*.

**Umbrellidæ** (um-brel'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Umbrella* + -idæ.] A family of pleurobranchiate gastropods, named from the genus *Umbrella*. See cut under *umbrella*.

**umbrello** (um-brel'ö), *n.* An obsolete form of *umbrella*.

**umbreret**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *umbrerie* (also *umbr*: see *umbrer*); < ME. *umbrere*, *umbrere*, < OF. *ombraire*, \**ombriere*, a shade, the shade over the sight of a helmet, sometimes attached to the vizor, < *ombre*, shade: see *umber*¹.] Same as *umbrel*, 3.

Knelis downe to the cors, and caught it in armes,  
Kastys upe his umbrere, and kysses hymc sone!  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3953.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,  
But only vented up her umbrerie,  
And so did let her goodly visage to appeere.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. i. 42.

**umbrette** (um-bret'), *n.* [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.] The amber or umber-bird. See cut under *Scopus*.

**Umbrian** (um'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Ombrien*, < L. *Umbria*, < *Umbri*, a people of Italy (see def.).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, an ancient region of central Italy, and compartment of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants or language.—**Umbrian school of painting**, one of the chief groups of development in Italian art, which assumed a distinctive character toward the end of the fourteenth century, and was preeminent at the beginning of the sixteenth. Among its most notable masters were Ottaviano Nelli of Gubbio, Gentile da Fabriano, the graceful Piero della Francesca, Perugino (the able master of Raphael), Pinturicchio, and the wonderfully facile and gifted Raphael of Urbino, with the many lesser names which cluster about his.—**Umbrian ware**, a name formerly given to Italian majolica, from the number of factories of this ware contained within the limits of Umbria.

II. *n.* 1. One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited Umbria.—2. The language of the Umbrians: it was an Italic tongue, allied to Oscan and more distantly to Latin. Its chief monument is the Eugubine tables. See *Eugubine*.

**Umbriidæ** (um'bri-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbra* + -idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Umbra*; the mud-minnows. They are small carnivorous fishes living in the mud, or among the weeds of ponds and sluggish streams, extremely tenacious of life, and able to survive when the water is almost dried up. The relationships of the family are close with the pikes (*Esoideæ*). See *minnow*, and cut under *Umbra*.

**umbrieret**, *n.* See *umbrere*.

**umbriferous** (um-brif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbrifer*, shade-giving, shady, < *umbra*, shade, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Casting or making a shade. *Blount*, *Glossographia* (1670).

**umbriferously** (um-brif'e-rus-li), *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade: as, "growing umbriferously," *Tyndall*.

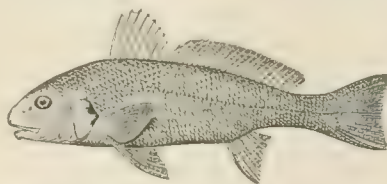
**umbrilt**, *n.* Same as *umbrel*.

**Umbriina** (um-brin'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Sp. *umbrina*, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. A genus of scienoid fishes, having the dorsals contiguous, the second dorsal much larger than the anal, vertebræ about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal, lower jaw not projecting, hypopharyngeals distinct, a single barbel, an air-bladder, and two anal spines. The type is *Sciaenops cirrosa* of Linnaeus, now *U. cirrosa*. Species are found in most warm seas. *U. broussoneti* inhabits West Indian and Florida waters. *U. roncadore*, the yellow-finned roncadore of the Pacific coast, is one of the handsomest scienoids, about 15 inches long.

2. [L. c.] A fish of this genus; an umbra or umbrine.—3. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

**umbrine** (um'brin), *n.* [< F. *umbrine* (Cotgrave), < NL. *umbrina*: see *Umbriina*.] A fish of the genus *Umbriina*; an umbra; specifically, *U. cirrosa*, known to the ancients, now the corvo of the Italians, ranging in the Mediterranean, and southward along the west coast of Africa. See cut under *Umbriina*.

**umbose** (um'brös), *a.* [= F. *ombreux* = Sp. *Pg. umbriso* = It. *ombroso*, < L. *umbrosus*, full of shade, shady, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1†. Shady; casting a large shadow



Bearded Umbriine (*Umbriina cirrosa*), one fifth natural size.

or heavy shade. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In ornith., dusky; dark-colored.—**Umbose warbler**. See *warbler*.

**umbrosity** (um-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if \**umbrositas*(-s), < *umbrosus*, shady: see *umbose*.] The state or quality of being umbose; shadiness. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

**umiak** (öm'yak), *n.* [Eskimo *umiak*, also written *omeak*.] The native name of the women's or larger kind of Eskimo boat, carrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with sealskins, with several seats. It is used for fishing and for transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail.

**umlaut** (öm'lout), *n.* [< G. *umlaut*, modification of vowels, < *um*, around, about, also indicating change, alteration (see *um-*), + *laut*, sound: see *loud*.] In philol., the German name, invented by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic languages, brought about by the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable: namely, of the vowel *i*, modifying the preceding vowel in the direction of *e* or *i*, and of the vowel *u*, modifying the preceding vowel toward *a* or *u*. Only the former, or the change by a following *i* (now generally lost or altered), is found in English or German: thus, German *männ*, *männer*; *fall*, *fallen*; *maus*, *mäuse*; *fuss*, *füsse*; etc.: in English the phenomena are only sporadic remains, like *man*, *men*; *fall*, *fell*; *mouse*, *mice*; *foot*, *feet*. In Icelandic both kinds of umlaut are frequent and regular changes. An English name sometimes used for 'umlaut' is *mutation*. Compare *ablaut*.

**umlaut** (öm'lout), *v. t.* [< *umlaut*, *n.*] In philol., to form with the umlaut, as a form; also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

We have the *umlauted* ü (§).  
*The Academy*, March 17, 1898, p. 190.

**umpirage** (um'pîr-ä), *n.* [< *umpire* + -age.] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

I gave him the first notice of the Spaniards referring the umpirage of the peace 'twixt them and Portugal to the French King.  
 *Evelyn*, *Diary*, April 11, 1666.

**umpire** (um'pîr), *n.* [< ME. *umpere*, *oumpere*, *oumpere* (a form due to misdivision of a *numpere* as an *umpere*); prop. *nonpere*, *nonumpere*, *nounpere*, *nounpier*, < OF. \**nomper*, *nonper*, later *nonpapr*, not equal, odd, < *non*, not, + *per* (< L. *par*), equal: see *non*³ and *par*², *pair*¹, *peer*².] 1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions; specifically, a person selected to see that the rules of a game, as cricket or base-ball, are enforced, and to decide disputed or debatable points.

And if 3e thinke it to many lerned men, take ze one, and he another; and if they may not accorde, ze and I to be umpire, for we stande bothe in like cas.

*Paston Letters*, I. 120.

'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife  
Shall play the umpire. *Shak.*, *R.* and *J.*, iv. 1. 63.

2. In law, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.—**Syn.** 1. *Arbitrator*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*.

**umpire** (um'pîr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *umpired*, ppr. *umpiring*. [< *umpire*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To decide as umpire; settle, as a dispute. *South*, *Sermons*, VI. ii. [Rare.] Specifically—2. To enforce the rules of (a game), and decide disputed points: as, to umpire a game of base-ball.

II. *intrans.* To act as umpire.

We list not to umpire betwixt Geographers, but to relate our Historie. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 328.

**umpireship** (um'pîr-shîp), *n.* [< *umpire* + -ship.] The office of an umpire; arbitrament; umpirage.

We refuse not the arbitrement and umpireship of the Holy Ghoste. *Ep. Jewel*, *Def. of Apol.*, p. 63. (*Richardson*.)

**umpress** (um'pres), *n.* [For \**umpiress*, < *umpire* + -ess.] A woman who is an umpire; a female umpire. *Marston*.

**umquihle** (um'hwil), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *umwhile*.

**umstroke** (um'strök), *n.* [< *um-* + *stroke*.] Boundary line; extreme edge.

Such towns as stand . . . on the very umstroke, or on any part of the utmost line of a map. *Fuller*.

**umula** (öm'ö-lä), *n.* *Eccles.*, same as *mozetta*.

**umwhile** (um'hwil), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc. *umquihle*; < ME. *umwhile*, *umwihle*, *umwile*, *umquile*, *umwhile*, orig. two words, *umbe while*, lit. 'at times,' at some time: *umbe*, around, about, at; *while*, time: see *um-*, *umbe*, and *while*.] Formerly; late; whilom. [Obsolete or Scotch.]



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unemphatical  
unencumbered  
unendowed  
unennduring  
unenforceable  
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unengaging  
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unenslaved  
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unenthusiastic  
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unepiscopal  
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uncrumpled

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undemonstratively  
undemonstrativeness  
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underrived  
undeserved  
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undeterred  
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undiluted  
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undimmed  
undipped  
undiscriminative  
undisfigured  
undisheartened  
undisinfected

See remarks under

[illegible]



unfreighted	unlaminated	unpatented	unreduced	unselected	unstriped
unfrozen	unlashed	unpatriotically	unreducible	unsensational	unstrung
ungallantly	unlauded	unpeeled	unreelable	unsensitized	unsubjected
ungalvanized	unleaded	unpenciled	unreeled	unseparated	unsubscribed
ungaugionated	unlearnable	unpenetrated	unreflected	unserved	unsubsidized
ungarbled	unlet	unpenned	unreflectingly	unsewed	unsubstantiated
ungarrisoned	unlighted	unpeptonized	unreformed	unsewered	unsuckled
ungiven	unlikable	unperfected	unrefreshed	unsewn	unsued
ungladden	unlisted	unperforated	unrefreshing	unshackled	unsuffocated
ungleaned	unlit	unpersuaded	unrefunded	unshady	unsuggestive
ungloved	unliterary	unphilanthropic	unrefuted	unshapable	unsummoned
ungranted	unlocalized	unphilological	unregainable	unsharpened	unsunk
ungraspable	unlodged	unphonetic	unregal	unshattered	unsupped
ungreeted	unlooped	unphysicked	unregretful	unshaved	unsurfeited
unground	unlovable	unphysiological	unregretted	unsheared	unsurgical
ungrudged	unlowered	unpicturessque	unregulated	unsheathed	unsurmised
unguaranteed	unlying	unpillaged	unrehearsed	unshelled	unsurmounted
unguessable	unmacadamized	unpinned	unrejected	unsheltered	unsurpassing
unhabited	unmagnetic	unpitiable	unrelaxing	unshepherded	unsuspended
unhandseled	unmagnified	unpitied	unreligious	unshielded	unswallowed
unharvested	unmailed	unplanned	unrelinquished	unshocked	unsweetened
unhasting	unmaintainable	unplastered	unrelishable	unshrinkable	unsympathetic
unhealed	unmagisterial	unplated	unrelished	unshrived	unsympathetically
unheated	unmaltaed	unpledged	unreluctant	unshrunk	unsympathizing
unhelped	unmanfully	unplighted	unremarkable	unshuttered	unsystematized
unhemmed	unmanifested	unplowed	unremarked	unsignalized	untanned
unheralded	unmapped	unpolarized	unremedied	unsigned	untarnishable
unhewed	unmasticated	unpolishable	unreminded	unsignified	untarred
unhewn	unmatchably	unpolitical	unremittable	unsilenced	untasked
unhindered	unmated	unpolitically	unremittent	unsimulated	untasteful
unhit	unmatriculated	unpooled	unremunerative	unsinful	untearable
unhomelike	unmatured	unpopulated	unrenowned	unsinged	untechnical
unhoping	unmelodiously	unpotable	unrented	unsinkable	unteleological
unhosed	unmelted	unpowdered	unrepaired	unskinned	untellable
unhulled	unmended	unpraised	unrepeated	unslacked	untended
unhurried	unmentioned	unprayerful	unrepelled	unslakable	unterrified
unhushed	unmerciless	unprecedented	unrepenting	unslandered	untested
unhusked	unmeritorious	unprecise	unrepined	unslaughtered	untethered
unhygienic	unmesmerized	unpredestinated	unreplaced	unsleepy	unthickened
unidentified	unmet	unprefaced	unreportable	unslieed	unthoughtful
unidiomatic	unmetaled	unpresented	unreported	unslurred	unthrashed
unignited	unmetamorphosed	unpreserved	unrepresentative	unsmelted	unthreadable
unillustrated	unmetaphorical	unpretendingly	unrepressed	unsmiling	unthreshed
unimparted	unmetrically	unpretentiously	unreprimanded	unsmitten	unthriving
unimpeded	unmilked	unprevalent	unreprinted	unsmoothed	unthwarted
unimpregnated	unmilled	unprimed	unreproving	unsmuggled	untidily
unimpressed	unministerial	unprinted	unrepublican	unsocially	untiringly
unimpressionable	unminuted	unproved	unrequiting	unsoftened	untransplanted
unimpressive	unmirthfully	unprocured	unrequited	unsoiled	untransportable
unimproving	unmissed	unproduced	unrescued	unsold	untransported
unimpugned	unmistaken	unprofessed	unresented	unsoldered	untransposed
unincorporate	unmodulated	unprofessing	unresenting	unsoldierlike	untransmissible
unindebted	unmolted	unpromulgated	unresigned	unsoldierly	untransmitted
unindemnify	unmonastic	unpropitiated	unrespected	unsolemnized	untransversable
unindexed	unmooted	unprosecuted	unrespirable	unsolidified	untreated
unindictable	unmordanted	unprostrated	unresponsively	unsophistical	untrilled
unindulged	unmortgaged	unprotracted	unrested	unsounded	untrumpeted
uninfected	unmottived	unprotruded	unrestrainable	unsoured	untrusted
uninfectious	unmuzzled	unproven	unrestrainably	unsowed	untuneful
uninflamed	unnegotiable	unprovincial	unretracted	unspannable	untwined
uninflated	unnetted	unpulled	unrevealed	unsparrd	untwisted
uninflected	unnotched	unpulped	unrevered	unspecialized	untypical
uninfluential	unnoticeable	unpulverized	unreverenced	unspecific	unutilized
uninfringed	unnoticeably	unpurchasable	unrevised	unspectacled	unuttered
uninitiated	unnotified	unpurified	unrhythmic	unspellable	unvamped
uninoculated	unnotified	unpursued	unridden	unspelled	unventured
uninquiring	unnutritious	unquaffed	unrighted	unspillable	unverifiable
uninspiring	unobjectionable	unquakerlike	unrimed	unspiced	unverified
uninstigated	unobliging	unquartered	unrinsed	unsplit	unvictorious
uninstituted	unobliterated	unquellable	unrisen	unspoiled	unvisited
uninstructed	unobscured	unquelled	unroasted	unsportsmanlike	unvitriifiable
uninsulated	unobtainable	unquestioning	unrobbed	unsprinkled	unvitriified
uninsurable	unobtained	unquestioningly	unrounded	unsquandered	unvocal
uninsured	unobtruded	unquickened	unrouned	unsquameish	unvouched
unintellectual	unoffended	unquotable	unrubbed	unsqueezeed	unvulcanized
unintended	unoffered	unquoted	unruptured	unstably	unwaked
uninterdicted	unofficial	unransomed	unrusted	unstainable	unwalkable
uninterrd	unofficial	unrated	unsaddled	unstarched	unwalled
unintoxicating	unopenable	unratified	unsanctioned	unstarred	unwanted
uninured	unopened	unravaged	unsaponified	unstartled	unwarmed
uninvestigated	unoperated	unravelable	unsated	unstated	unwatered
uninvited	unorganizable	unrazed	unsatiated	unstatesmanlike	unwaxed
uninviting	unoxidated	unrealizable	unsaved	unstationed	unwearable
uninvitingly	unoxidizable	unreaped	unsawn	unstemmed	unweary
uninvoked	unoxidized	unrebuked	unsayable	unstepped	unwearying
uninvolved	unpacifiable	unrebutted	unsealed	unstiffened	unwedded
unirrigated	unpacified	unrecalled	unscalped	unstified	unweighted
unirrigating	unpacked	unrecanted	unscattered	unstilted	unweldable
unissued	unpagd	unreceipted	unscheduled	unstimulating	unwelded
unjoined	unpainted	unreceivable	unscholarlike	unstinted	unwhisperable
unjustified	unpampered	unreciprocated	unscientific	unstitched	unworkable
unkilled	unparaphrased	unrecited	unscientifically	unstopped	unworked
unkindled	unpardoned	unrecognized	unsecured	unstoppered	unworkmanlike
unkneaded	unpared	unrecruited	unseductive	unstored	unwrathfully
unknotted	unparted	unredeemable	unseizable	unstrengthened	unwronged
unlabeled	unparticipative	unredressed		unstretchable	unyielded
unladylike	unpartizan			unstretched	unyouthful



unacquainted (un-ak-wān'ted), *a.* Not acquainted; not known. *Shak.* I Hen. VI., iv. 3. 4.

unacquaintedness (un-ak-wān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unacquainted. *South, Sermons*, xl. 9.

unacquirable (un-ak-kwīr'g-bl), *a.* Not acquirable.

unacquirableness (un-ak-kwīr'g-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacquirable. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature*, xviii.

unacquired (un-ak-kwīd'), *a.* Not acquired; not gained. *Jer. Taylor.*

unacted (un-ak'ted), *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

The fault unknown is as a thought *unacted*. *Shak.* Lucree, l. 527.

[Often used with *on* or *upon*, then signifying not affected (by): as, a metal *unacted upon* by an acid.

An extremely good non-conductor of electricity is *unacted upon* by acids or alkalis, and is therefore adapted for making galvanic batteries. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, 'XXVI. 261.]

unactive† (un-ak'tiv), *a.* Not active; inactive. (a) Listless; not active or acting; slothful.

Think you me so tame,  
So leaden and *unactive*, to sit down  
With such dishonour? *Fletcher (and another)*, *Prophetess*, v. 1.

(b) Inoperative; not producing effects; having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth . . .  
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 97.

(c) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

While useless words consume th' *unactive* hours,  
No wonder Troy so long resists our powers. *Pope*, *Iliad*, ii. 408.

unactive† (un-ak'tiv), *v. t.* [*< unactive, a.*] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. *Fuller*, *Pisgah Sight*, ii.

unactively† (un-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* Inactively. *Locke*, *Education*, § 125.

unadDITIONED† (un-a-dish'ond), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadDITIONED*. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, l. 465. (*Davies*.)

unadJECTIVED (un-ad-jek-tivd), *a.* Not qualified by an adjective.

The Noun Adjective always signifies all that the *unad-jektivd* Noun signifies. *Tooke*, *Diversions of Purley*, II. vii.

unadmIRE (un-ad-mīr'), *v. t.* To fail to admire. [Rare.]

Joan looks away again, utterly *unadmiring* herself. *R. Broughton*, *Joan*, xxi.

unadmired (un-ad-mīrd'), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*. *V. Knox*, *Liberal Education*, § 21.

unadORNED (un-a-dōrnd'), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Loveliness  
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,  
But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 206.

unadulterate (un-a-dul'tēr-āt), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

A breath of *unadulterate* air. *Corper*, *Task*, iv. 750.

unadvANTAGED (un-ad-vān'tājd), *a.* Not profited or favored. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Staffordshire*. [Rare.]

unadVENTUROUS (un-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iii. 243.

unadVISABILITY (un-ad-vī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* Inadvisability. *Lancet*, No. 3514, p. 18. [Rare.]

unadVISABLE (un-ad-vī'za-bl), *a.* Inadvisable. *Lowth*, *Life of Wykham*, § 5. [Rare.]

unadVISABLENESS (un-ad-vī'za-bl-nes), *n.* Inadvisability. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 272.

unadVISED (un-ad-vīzd'), *a.* [*< ME. unarvised: < un- + arvised.*] 1. Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

Thou *unadvised* scold. *Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 191.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; ill-advised.

I have no joy of this contract to-night;  
It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find, and from the forbidding nature of the precipice, few would be bold enough to make the essay *unadvised*. *J. C. Brown*, *Reboisement in France*, p. 294.

unadVISEDLY (un-ad-vīz-ed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

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His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 97.

(c) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

While useless words consume th' *unactive* hours,  
No wonder Troy so long resists our powers. *Pope*, *Iliad*, ii. 408.

unactive† (un-ak'tiv), *v. t.* [*< unactive, a.*] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. *Fuller*, *Pisgah Sight*, ii.

unactively† (un-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* Inactively. *Locke*, *Education*, § 125.

unadDITIONED† (un-a-dish'ond), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadDITIONED*. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, l. 465. (*Davies*.)

unadJECTIVED (un-ad-jek-tivd), *a.* Not qualified by an adjective.

The Noun Adjective always signifies all that the *unad-jektivd* Noun signifies. *Tooke*, *Diversions of Purley*, II. vii.

unadmIRE (un-ad-mīr'), *v. t.* To fail to admire. [Rare.]

Joan looks away again, utterly *unadmiring* herself. *R. Broughton*, *Joan*, xxi.

unadmired (un-ad-mīrd'), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*. *V. Knox*, *Liberal Education*, § 21.

unadORNED (un-a-dōrnd'), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Loveliness  
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,  
But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 206.

unadulterate (un-a-dul'tēr-āt), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

A breath of *unadulterate* air. *Corper*, *Task*, iv. 750.

unadvANTAGED (un-ad-vān'tājd), *a.* Not profited or favored. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Staffordshire*. [Rare.]

unadVENTUROUS (un-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iii. 243.

unadVISABILITY (un-ad-vī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* Inadvisability. *Lancet*, No. 3514, p. 18. [Rare.]

unadVISABLE (un-ad-vī'za-bl), *a.* Inadvisable. *Lowth*, *Life of Wykham*, § 5. [Rare.]

unadVISABLENESS (un-ad-vī'za-bl-nes), *n.* Inadvisability. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 272.

unadVISED (un-ad-vīzd'), *a.* [*< ME. unarvised: < un- + arvised.*] 1. Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

Thou *unadvised* scold. *Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 191.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; ill-advised.

I have no joy of this contract to-night;  
It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find, and from the forbidding nature of the precipice, few would be bold enough to make the essay *unadvised*. *J. C. Brown*, *Reboisement in France*, p. 294.

unadVISEDLY (un-ad-vīz-ed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

unaccountableness (un-ak-koun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unaccountable, or incapable of being explained or accounted for.

The *unaccountableness* of this theory. *Glanville.*

2. The character or state of being not subject to account or control; irresponsibility.

An *unaccountableness*, in practice and conversation, to the rules and terms of their own communion. *Penn*, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, iv.

unaccountably (un-ak-koun'ta-bl), *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

unaccredited (un-ak-kred'it-ed), *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized: as, an *unaccredited* minister or consul.

unaccurate (un-ak'ū-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate. *Walsingham*, *Works*, III. 178. [Rare.]

unaccurateness (un-ak'ū-rāt-nes), *n.* Inaccuracy. *Bowle*, *Works*, II. 491. [Rare.]

unaccusably (un-ak-kū'za-bl), *adv.* So as to be beyond accusation; unexceptionably.

But the slightest attempts to copy them [Leonardo's sketches] will show you that the terminal lines are imitatively subtle, *unaccusably* true, etc. *Ruskin*, *Lectures on Art*, § 162.

unaccustomed (un-ak-kus'tōmd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar or habituated.

A bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi. 18.

2. Not according to custom; not familiar; unusual; extraordinary; strange.

These apparent prodigies,  
The *unaccustom'd* terror of this night. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, ii. 1. 199.

My children have had other birthplaces, and, so far as their fortunes may be within my control, shall strike their roots into *unaccustomed* earth. *Hawthorne*, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 11.

unaccustomedness (un-ak-kus'tōmd-nes), *n.* The character of being unaccustomed; strangeness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 368.

unaching (un-ā'king), *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 2. 152. [Rare.]

unacknowledged (un-ak-nol'ejd), *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized: as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

An *unacknowledged* successor to the crown. *Clarendon*, *Civil Wars*, I. 75.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed: as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

A scepticism which is *unacknowledged* and merely passive. *J. Walker*, *Reason, Faith, and Duty*.

3. Not noticed; not reported as received: as, his check has remained *unacknowledged*.—*Unacknowledged note*, in *music*, same as *essential* or *passive*.

unacknowledging (un-ak-nol'ej-ing), *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [Rare.]

Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glanville's *unacknowledging* temper. . . . You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister. *Mrs. Lennox*, *Female Quixote*, iii. 8. (*Davies*.)

unacquaintance (un-ak-kwān'tans), *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance. *Trench*, *Study of Words*, p. 133.

unacquainted (un-ak-kwān'ted), *a.* 1†. Not well known; unusual; strange.

Kiss the lips of *unacquainted* change. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iii. 4. 166.

2. Not acquainted, or without acquaintance: usually followed by *with*.

Bounded on the South-east side with a bay of the Tyr-  
rhone Sea, *unacquainted* with tempests. *Sandys*, *Travels* (1652), p. 198.

—*Unacquainted* a Londoner, though altogether *unacquainted*, I have accepted his company at supper. *Dexter and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, i. 1.



**unadvisedness** (un-ad-vī'zəd-nēs), *n.* The character of being unadvised; imprudence; rashness; indiscretion.

*Unadvisedness* coupled with heedlessness, and misadvisedness coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.

*Bentham*, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, ix. 17.

**unaffable** (un-af'ā-bl), *a.* Not affable; reserved.

*Daniel*, *To Sir T. Egerton*.

**unaffaired** (un-af'fēd'), *a.* Not frightened; not afraid. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, iii. 76.

**unaffected** (un-af'fēk'ted), *a.* Not affected. (a) Not acted upon; not influenced; not altered.

The same *unaffected*, unbiased, unbiaised, unaffected innocence. *Emerson*, *Essays*, p. 47.

(b) Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched; destitute of affection or emotion.

A poor, cold, unspirited, . . . *unaffected* fool. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Thierry and Theodoret*, ii. 1.

(c) Not showing affectation; plain; natural; not artificial; simple.

A wise, sober, seemingly, *unaffected* deportment. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon*, *Eccles.* iii. 4.

(d) Real; not pretended; sincere; as, *unaffected* sorrow.

**unaffectedly** (un-af'fēk'ted-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without affectation, or the attempt to produce false appearances; simply.

**unaffectedness** (un-af'fēk'ted-nēs), *n.* The character of being unaffected. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 479.

**unaffied** (un-af'fid'), *a.* Not allied or affianced.

Not unrelated, *unaffied*.  
But to each thought and thing allied,  
Is perfect Nature's every part.

*Emerson*, *Woodnotes*, ii.

**unaffiliated** (un-af'fild'), *a.* Unaffiliated.

No strength of love bows might  
His herte, whiche is *unaffiliated*.

*Goicer*, *Conf. Amant*, i.

**unafrighted** (un-af'fri'ted), *a.* Not frightened.

*Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, i. 2.

**unafraid** (un-af'frād'), *a.* Not afraid. *Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 28. [Rare.]

**unagreeable** (un-af'grē'ā-bl), *a.* Not agreeable. (a) Not pleasing; disagreeable; distasteful. [Rare.]

Myn unpious lyf draweth a long *unagreeable* dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, i. meter 1.

(b) Not consistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.

*E. Knight*, *Trial of Truth*, fol. 53.

The Summer well nigh ending, and the season *unagreeable* to transport a Warr. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

**unagreeableness** (un-af'grē'ā-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being disagreeable, in either sense. *Decay of Christian Piety*. (Richardson.)

**unagreeably** (un-af'grē'ā-bli), *adv.* Not agreeably. (a) Disagreeably. (b) Unsuitably; inconsistently.

**unaided** (un-af'ad'), *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

Thy allies . . . for thy sake . . .  
Perish *unaided* and unmissed by thee.

*Cooper*, *Iliad*, xvi. 652.

**unaiming** (un-af'ming), *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. [Rare.]

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,  
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky.

*Granville*.

**unakert**, *n.* See the quotation, and *Bow porcelain* (under *porcelain*).

The clay [Bow porcelain], which was called *unaker*, was brought from America, and was probably an impure kind of kaolin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

**unalienable** (un-af'yen-ā-bl), *a.* Inalienable.

*Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**unalienably** (un-af'yen-ā-bli), *adv.* Inalienably. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, iv. [Rare.]

**unalist** (ū'nal-ist), *n.* [*< L. unus*, one (see *one*), + *-al-ist*, formed on analogy of *pluralist*.] *Eccles.*, a holder of only one benefice: opposed to *pluralist*. *V. Knox*, *Spirit of Despotism*, § 33. [Rare.]

**unallayed** (un-af'lād'), *a.* Unalloyed.

Our happiness is now as *unallayed* as general. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

**unalliable** (un-af-li'ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in affinity.

Perpetual and *unalliable* aliens. *Burke*, *Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe*.

**unallied** (un-af'id'), *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection by nature, marriage, or treaty; as, *unallied* families, nations, substances.—2. Having no powerful ally or relation. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, v.

**unalloyed** (un-af-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not debased or reduced by foreign admixture; hence, pure; complete; entire: as, metals *unalloyed*; *unalloyed* satisfaction.

**unalterability** (un-af'tēr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unalterableness. *Ruskin*, *Elements of Drawing*, p. 145.

**unalterable** (un-af'tēr-ā-bl), *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another. *South*, *Sermons*.

**unalterableness** (un-af'tēr-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *J. Edwards*, *Works*, IV. 185.

**unalterably** (un-af'tēr-ā-bli), *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 502.

**unaltered** (un-af'tērd), *a.* Not altered or changed.

Keep an even and *unaltered* gait. *B. Jonson*, *The Forest*.

**unambiguous** (un-am-big'ū-us), *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; perspicuous; clear; certain.

**unambiguously** (un-am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a manner not ambiguous; without ambiguity; plainly; clearly.

**unambitious** (un-am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition; not marked by ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains. *Pope*, *Windsor Forest*.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; unpretending; as, *unambitious* ornaments.

**unambitiously** (un-am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an unambitious manner; without ambition.

**unamendable** (un-af-men'dā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being amended or corrected. *Pope*, *Letter to Swift*, Oct. 9, 1719.

**un-American** (un-af-mer'i-kan), *a.* Not pertaining to or resembling America or Americans; not characteristic of American principles or methods; foreign to American customs: noting especially the concerns of the United States: as, *un-American* legislation; *un-American* manners.

So far as the law permits such wrongs, it is unequal and *un-American* law, by which some men's rights are wrongfully abridged in order that the privileges of others may be wrongfully enlarged. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 327.

**un-Americanize** (un-af-mer'i-kan-iz), *v. t.* To render *un-American* in character; assimilate to foreign customs and institutions. [Rare.]

Foreign interests and alien population tend to *un-Americanize* the place. *The American*, VII. 117.

**unamiability** (un-af-mi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unamiable. *R. Broughton*, *Belinda*, iv.

**unamiable** (un-af-mi-ā-bl), *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not inducing love; not adapted to gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; ill-natured; repulsive.

These ladies of irresistible modesty are those who make virtue *unamiable*. *Steele*.

**unamused** (un-af-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused; not entertained; not cheered by diversion or relaxation.

Instead of being *unamused* by trifles, I am, as I well know I should be, amused by them a great deal too much. *Sydney Smith*, to Francis Jeffrey.

**unamusing** (un-af-mū'zing), *a.* Not amusing. *Athenæum*, No. 3301, p. 150.

**unamusingly** (un-af-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an unamusing manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 316.

**unamusive** (un-af-mū'ziv), *a.* Not affording or characterized by amusement. [Rare.]

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter. *Shenstone*, *Letters*, L. 83. (Latham.)

**unancestried** (un-af-sēs-trid), *a.* Not having a distinguished ancestry. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 163. [Rare.]

**unanchor** (un-af'kqr), *v.* [*< un-2 + anchor-1*.] *I. trans.* To loose from anchorage.

Kate will have free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat. *De Quincey*, *Spanish Nun*, § 5. (Davies.)

*II. intrans.* To become loose from anchorage; become detached. [Rare.]

It soon comes in contact with a colony of the organism in the perfectly flagellate condition, attaches itself to one of them, which soon *unanchors*, and both swim away. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1873, p. 511.

**unanealed**, **unanealed** (un-af-nēld'), *a.* Not having received extreme unction. See *aneal*².

Unhouse'd, disappointed, *unanealed*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 77.

**unangular** (un-af-gū-lār), *a.* Not angular; having no angles. [Rare.]

Soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies. *Burke*, *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 24.

**unanimalized** (un-af-i-mal-izd), *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

**unanimatē**¹ (un-an'i-māt), *a.* [*< un-1 + animatē*.] Inanimate. *Tomkiss* (?), *Albumazar*, ii. 5. [Rare.]

**unanimatē**² (ū-nan'i-māt), *a.* [*< L. unanims*, of one mind (see *unanimous*), + *-atē*.] Of one mind; unanimous. [Rare.]

**unanimatē**³ (un-an'i-māt), *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, Ded.—2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

**unanimatē**⁴ (ū-nan'i-māt-li), *adv.* [*< unanimatē*² + *-ly*².] Unanimously.

To the water foules *unanimatē* they recourse. *Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (Davies.)

**unanimity** (ū-nā-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. unanimité* = Sp. *unanimitad* = Pg. *unanimidade* = It. *unanimità*, *< L. unanimitas* (t-), *< L. unanims*, *unanimis*, unanimous: see *unanimous*.] The state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or resolution of all the persons concerned.

Where they do agree on the stage, their *unanimity* is wonderful. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, ii. 2.

**unanimous** (ū-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= *F. unanime* = Sp. *unanime* = Pg. *unanime* = It. *unanime*, *unanimò*, *< L. unanims*, *unanimis*, of one mind, *< unus*, one, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*.] 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; consentient.

Both in one faith *unanimous*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xii. 603.

2. Formed with unanimity; exhibiting unanimity: as, a *unanimous* vote.

Human nature is often malleable or fusible where religious interests are concerned, but in affairs material and financial opposition to tyranny is apt to be *unanimous*. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 285.

**unanimously** (ū-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* With one mind or voice; with unanimity. *Jer. Taylor*, *Of the Real Presence*, § 3.

**unanimousness** (ū-nan'i-mus-nēs), *n.* The character or state of being unanimous.

**unanswerability** (un-af-sēr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unanswerableness.

**unanswerable** (un-af-sēr-ā-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not susceptible of refutation: as, an *unanswerable* argument.—*Syn.* Irrefutable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

**unanswerableness** (un-af-sēr-ā-bl-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being unanswerable.

**unanswerably** (un-af-sēr-ā-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, iii. 3.

**unanswered** (un-af-sērd), *a.* 1. Not answered; not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as, an *unanswered* letter.

Must I tamely bear  
This arrogance *unanswered*? Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison*.

2. Not refuted: as, an *unanswered* argument.

—3. Not suitably returned; unrequited.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire. *Dryden*, *tr.* of Virgil's *Eclogues*, ii. 105.

**unanxious** (un-af-gk'shus), *a.* Free from anxiety. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, i. [Rare.]

**unapostolic** (un-af-ps-tol'ik), *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

**unapostolical** (un-af-ps-tol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unapostolic*.

**unappalled** (un-af-pald'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear; dauntless. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 425.

**unapparel** (un-af-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unappareled*, *unappareled*, ppr. *unappareling*, *unappareling*. [*< un-2 + apparel*.] To uncover; undress; unclothe; disclose.

Ladies, *unapparel* your dear beauties. *Middleton*, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, ii. 2.

**unappareled**, **unappareled** (un-af-par'eld), *a.* Not wearing clothes; habitually unclothed. [Rare.]

They were *unappareled* people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. *Bacon*, *Holy War*.

**unapparent** (un-af-pār'ent), *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.

Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and too *unapparent* for law to deal with. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

The Zoroastrian definition of poetry, mystical, yet exact, "apparent pictures of unapparent natures." *Emerson*, *Complete Prose Works*, II. 276.

**unappealable** (un-af-pē'la-bl), *a.* 1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal: as, an *unappealable* cause.

—2. Not to be appealed from; final: as, an *unappealable* judge. *South*, *Sermons*, V. iii.

**unappeasable** (un-af-pē'za-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; implacable: as, *unappeasable* anger. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 963.



unappeased

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**armed by proof; not corroborated or proved.** *Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 53.*

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**unartificially** (un-är-ti-fish'al-i), *adv.* Without art or skill; in an unskilful manner. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.*

**unartistic** (un-är-tis'tik), *a.* Inartistic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**unascendable** (un-a-sen'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; unscalable.

**unascended** (un-a-sen'ded), *a.* Not having been ascended, as a throne waiting for its king. [Rare.]

It was for thee yon kingless sphere has long  
Swung blind in unascended majesty.  
*Shelley, Adonais, xli.*

**unascertainable** (un-as-är-tä-na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being ascertained; incapable of being certainly known.

**unascertained** (un-as-är-tänd'), *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite; not certainly known.

Most of the companies administer charities of large but unascertained value. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 225.*

**unascried** (un-as-krid'), *a.* Not deserved or seen. *Hall.*

**unasked** (un-äskt'), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited. Indeed I thought

That news of ill unasked would soon be brought.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 310.*

2. Not sought by entreaty or care. [Rare.] The hearded corn ensu'd

From earth unask'd. *Dryden.*

**unaspectivet** (un-as-pek'tiv), *a.* Not having regard to anything; inattentive. *Feltham, Resolves, ii. 74.*

**unaspirated** (un-as'pi-rä-ted), *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

**unaspiring** (un-as-pir'ing), *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious; as, a modest and unspiriting person.

**unassailable** (un-a-sä'la-bl), *a.* Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; incontestable; hence, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

I do know but one  
That unassailable holds on his rank,  
Unshak'd of motion. *Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 69.*

**unassailed** (un-a-säld'), *a.* Not assailed; not attacked.

To keep my life and honour unassail'd.  
*Milton, Comus, l. 220.*

**unassayed** (un-a-säd'), *a.* Not essayed; not attempted; not subjected to assay or trial; untested.

To be ridd of these mortifying Propositions he leaves no tyrannical evasion unassaid. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.*

**unassimilated** (un-a-sim'i-lä-ted), *a.* Not assimilated. (a) Not made to resemble; not brought into a relation of similarity. (b) In physiol., not united with and actually transformed into the fluid or solid constituents of the living body; not taken into the system as nutriment; as, food still unassimilated.

**unassisted** (un-a-sis'ted), *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. *Addison.*

**unassuetude** (un-as'wē-tüd), *n.* Unaccustomedness. [Rare.]

We walked about for an hour or two, admiring the beauty and grand bearing of the women [of Genezzano], and the picturesque vivacity and ever-renewing unassuetude of the whole scene. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 252.*

**unassuming** (un-a-sū'ming), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest; not forthputting; retiring.

Thou unassuming common-place  
Of Nature, with that homely face.  
*Wordsworth, To the Same Flower (the Daisy).*

**unassured** (un-a-shörd'), *a.* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.—2. Not to be trusted.



2. Not subjected to a trial or test; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

But for my hand, as *unattempted* yet,  
Like a poor beggar, rattle on their chain.

*Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 591.*

**unattended** (un-a-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance; without a guardian. *Milton, P. L., viii. 60.*—2. Not attended to; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds.

**unattending** (un-a-ten'ding), *a.* Not attending or listening; not attentive. *Milton, Comus, l. 272.*

**unattentive** (un-a-ten'tiv), *a.* Inattentive; careless. *Clarke, Evidences, v.*

**unattested** (un-a-tes'ted), *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons.

*Barron, On the Creed.*

**unattire** (un-a-tir'), *v. i.* [*< un-2 + attire.*] To take off the dress or attire, especially robes of state or ceremony; undress. [Rare.]

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire*.

*Mme. D'Arday, Diary, v. 293. (Davies.)*

**unattractive** (un-a-trak'tiv), *a.* Not attractive or pleasing.

**unattractiveness** (un-a-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unattractive. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 764.*

**unau** (ū'nā), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*. See *cut* under *Cholopus*.

**unaudiened** (un-ā'di-enst), *a.* Not admitted to an audience; not received or heard. *Richardson.* [Rare.]

**inauspicious** (un-ās-pish'us), *a.* Inauspicious. Ingrate and *inauspicious* altars. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 116.*

**unauthentic** (un-ā-then'tik), *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. *T. Warton.*

**unauthenticated** (un-ā-then'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. *Paley.*

**unauthenticity** (un-ā-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unauthentic. *Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 15.*

**unauthoritative** (un-ā-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Not authoritative. *Encyc. Brit., V. 7.*

**unauthoritied**, *a.* [Early mod. E. *unauthoritied*; *< un-1 + authority + -ed*.] Unauthoritied.

Nor to do thus are we *unauthoritied* either from the moral precept of Salomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his folly. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.*

**unauthorized** (un-ā-thor-izd), *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. *Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 2.* Also spelled *unauthorised*.

**unavailability** (un-a-vā-lā-bl'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unavailable.

**unavailable** (un-a-vā-lā-bl), *a.* 1. Not available; not capable of being used with advantage; as, *unavailable* manuscripts.—2*t.* Useless; vain.

But to complain or not complain alike  
Is *unavailable*.

*Ahp. Potter.*

**unavailing** (un-a-vā'ling), *a.* Not availing or having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.

=*Syn. Fruitless, Ineffectual, etc. See useless.*

**unavailingly** (un-a-vā'ling-lik), *adv.* Without avail. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 820.*

**unavised**, *a.* Unadvised.

Wit *unavised*, sage folie.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 4738.*

**unavoidable** (un-a-voi'da-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as, *unavoidable* evils. *Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1655.*

**unavoidableness** (un-a-voi'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

**unavoidably** (un-a-voi'da-bli), *adv.* Inevitably; on account of some unavoidable thing or event.

**unavoided** (un-a-voi'ded), *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2*t.* Unavoidable; inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;  
And *unavoided* is the danger now.

*Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 268.*

**unavowed** (un-a-voud'), *a.* Not avowed or openly acknowledged; as, *unavowed* dislike.

**unaware** (un-a-wār'), *a.* Not aware; not heeding; heedless; unmindful: often used adverbially.

As one that *unaware*

Hath dropp'd a precious jewel in the flood.

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 823.*

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,  
Belike through impotence, or *unaware*?

*Milton, P. L., ii. 156.*

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, Int.*

Dead-asleep, *unaware* as a corpse.

*Browning, King and Book, vi. 135.*

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes,  
Smiles *unaware*, as if a guardian saint  
Smiled in her.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.*

**unawares** (un-a-wārz'), *adv.* [*< unaware + adv. gen. -es.*] 1. While the person is unaware; unexpectedly; without previous knowledge or preparation; suddenly.

Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 63.*

There may be stupidity in a man of genius if you take him *unawares* on the wrong subject.

*George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 165.*

2. Without premeditated design; inadvertently.

As when a ship, that flies fayre under sayle,  
An hidden rocke escaped hath *unawares*,  
That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.*

They [Pharisees] did not know themselves; they had *unawares* deceived themselves as well as the people.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.*

At *unawares* (erroneously at *unaware*), unexpectedly.

By his foe surprised at *unawares*.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.*

I came to do it with a sort of love

At foolish *unaware*.

*Mrs. Browning.*

**unawned** (un-ānd'), *a.* In bot., not provided with an awn.

**unazotized** (un-az'ō-tizd), *a.* Not azotized; not supplied with azote or nitrogen. *Bentley, Botany, p. 739.*

**unbacked** (un-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken.

Like *unback'd* colts they prick'd their ears.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 176.*

2. Unsupported; left without aid; unaided; in *sporting*, not supported by bets; as, an *unbacked* horse.—3. Not moved back or backward. *C. Richardson.*

**unbag** (un-bag'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + bag.*] To let out of a bag; pour out of a bag; take from or as if from a bag; as, to *unbag* a fox; to *unbag* grain. [Rare.]

Mrs. Tulliver . . . *unbagged* the bell-rope tassels and unpinned the curtains.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.*

**unbailable** (un-bā'la-bl), *a.* Not bailable; as, the offense is *unbailable*.

**unbaized** (un-bāzd'), *a.* Not covered with baize. [Rare.]

It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and *unbaized* desk.

*Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xxviii.*

**unbaked** (un-bākt'), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature; ill-digested.

Your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.

*Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 3.*

Songs she may have,  
And read a little *unbak'd* poetry,  
Such as the dabblers of our time contrive.

*Fletcher and another, Elder Brother, ii. 2.*

**unbalance**<sup>1</sup> (un-bal'ans), *v. t.* [*< un-1 + balance, n.*] To throw out of balance.

It is true the repeal of these laws might restore harmony between the railroads, but only by a further *unbalancing* of the relations between the railroad companies and the public.

*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 368.*

**unbalance**<sup>2</sup> (un-bal'ans), *n.* [*< un-2 + balance, v.*] Want of balance; derangement. [Rare.]

The paralyzing influence of disease in this class of cases operates, in a degree, like that arising from congenital deficiency and *unbalance* observed in another class of cases.

*Allen, and Neurol., VIII. 524.*

**unbalanced** (un-bal'anst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised.

Let earth, *unbalanced*, from her orbit fly,  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.

*Pope, Essay on Man, i. 256.*

Such were the fashionable outrages of *unbalanced* parties.

*J. Adams, Works, IV. 287.*

2. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Unsteady; easily swayed; deranged; unsound.

Thus good or bad to one extreme betray  
Th' *unbalanced* mind.

*Pope, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.*

**Unbalanced bid**, in public contracts, a bid for the performance of a given work at specified rates for each of the various kinds of labor or materials required, which, by being made on an erroneous estimate of quantities of each, appears, assuming those quantities to be correct, to be low in comparison with other bids, when a computation based upon the true quantities would make the bid high. Thus, if the estimates are of a very large quantity of rock-excavation and a very small quantity of earth-excavation, a bid for the entire work at a very low rate for the former and a very high rate for the latter might appear to be the lowest bid but might prove to be the highest, should

the amount of rock-excavation turn out to be very small and the amount of earth-excavation very large.

**unballast**<sup>1</sup> (un-bal'ast), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + ballast.*] To free from ballast; discharge the ballast from.

**unballast**<sup>2</sup> (un-bal'ast), *a.* [For *unballasted*.] Unballasted. *Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.*

**unballasted** (un-bal'as-ted), *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady: literally or figuratively: as, *unballasted* wits.

**unbanded** (un-ban'ded), *a.* Having no band, especially in the sense of being stripped of a band, or lacking one where one is needed.

Your bonnet *unbanded*.

*Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 398.*

**unbank** (un-baŋk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + bank<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To take a bank from; open as if by leveling or removing banks. [Rare.]

*Unbank* the hours  
To that soft overflow which bids the heart  
Yield increase of delight.

*Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 5. (Davies.)*

2. To cause (a fire) to burn briskly by raking off the ashes from the top, opening drafts and the ash-pit door, etc. See to *bank a fire*, under *bank<sup>1</sup>*. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 315.*

**unbankable** (un-baŋk'ka-bl), *a.* Not bankable.

All the gold that France has paid, or can pay, were a poor exchange for the treasure of German idealism, *unbankable* as it is.

*B. L. Güdersleeve, Essays and Studies, p. 56.*

**unbaptized** (un-bap-tiz'd), *a.* Not baptized; hence, figuratively, unhallowed; profane.

For those my *unbaptized* rhimes,  
Writ in my wild unhallowed times, . . .  
Forgive me, God.

*Herrick, His Prayer for Absolution.*

**unbar** (un-bār'), *v. t.* 1. To remove a bar or bars from: said especially of a gate or door.

*Unbar* the sacred gates, and seek the pow'r  
With offer'd vows, in Ilion's topmost tow'r.

*Pope, Iliad, vi. 111.*

Then to the castle's lower ward  
Sped forty yeomen tall.  
The iron studded gates *unbarred* . . .  
And let the drawbridge fall.

*Scott, Marmion, i. 4.*

2. To open; unlock: especially in figurative uses.

The sure physician, death, who is the key  
To *unbar* these locks. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 8.*  
Soon as Aurora had *unbar'd* the Morn.

*Prior, Colin's Mistakes, ii.*

**unbarbed** (un-bārb'd'), *a.* 1*t.* Not sheared, shaven, or mown; unshaven.

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sponce?  
*Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 99.*

The thick *unbarbed* grounds.

*Drayton.*

2. Not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes.

**unbarbered** (un-bār'bērd), *a.* Unshaven.

We'd a hundred Jews to lardboard  
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered*.

*Thackeray, The White Squall.*

**unbark**<sup>1</sup> (un-bārk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + bark<sup>2</sup>.*] To strip off the bark from, as a tree; bark. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 654.*

**unbark**<sup>2</sup> (un-bārk'), *c.* [*< un-2 + bark<sup>3</sup>.*] (*Cf. disembark, disembark.*) To disembark; land. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 214.*

**unbarricade** (un-bar-i-kād'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + barricade.*] To throw open; unbar. *Sterne.*

**unbarricadoed** (un-bar-i-kā'dōd), *a.* Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed. *Burke, To Wm. Elliot, Esq.*

**unbase** (un-bās'), *a.* Not base, low, or mean; not degrading or disgraceful. *Daniel, To Henry Wriothesly.*

**unbashed** (un-basht'), *a.* Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

**unbashful** (un-bash'fūl), *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent; shameless. *Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 50.*

**unbated** (un-bā'ted), *a.* 1*t.* Not bated; unabated; undiminished.

My guards  
Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths  
Of a firm conscience.

*B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4.*

2. Unblunted; noting a sword without a button on the point.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,  
*Unbated* and evenom'd. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 328.*

**unbathed** (un-bāth'd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.*

**unbattered** (un-bat'ērd), *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 19.*



**unbefool** (un-bē-fōl'), *v. t.* [*un-2 + befool*.] 1. To change from a foolish nature; restore from the state of foolishness. *South, Sermons*, VII. 2. To open the eyes of to a sense of. [*Rare in all uses.*] [*un-1 + befriend*.] To fail to befriend; deprive of friendship. [*Rare.*]

And I am not unfringed the enterprising any more than  
The American, XIX. 104.

**unbefriended** (un-bē-fren'ded'), *p. a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Alas for Love!  
And truth who wanderest lone and unbefriended.  
Shelley, Hellas.

**unbeget** (un-bē-gēt'), *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. [*Rare.*]

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget* those rebel sons.  
Dryden, Aurengzebe, I. 1.

**unbeginning** (un-bē-gin'ing), *a.* Having no beginning.

An *unbeginning*, endless ball.  
Sylvester.

**unbegot** (un-bē-gōt'), *a.* Unbegotten.

Your children yet unborn and *unbegot*.  
Shak., Rich. II, iii. 3. ss.

**unbegotten** (un-bē-gōt'n), *a.* 1. Not yet generated; not yet begotten.—2. Having never been generated; self-existent.

The eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God.  
Stillingfleet.

**unbeguile** (un-bē-gīl'), *v. t.* To deceive; free from the influence of deceit. [*Rare.*]

**unbeguiled** (un-bē-gīl'd'), *a.* Not beguiled or deceived. *Congreve*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

**unbegun** (un-bē-gūn'), *a.* [*< ME. unbegonne, unbegunnen; < un-1 + begun.*] 1. Not yet begun.

A work *unbegun*.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 56.

2. Having had no beginning; eternal.

The nighty God which *unbegun*  
Stands of him selfe  
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

**unbeholden** (un-bē-hōl'dn), *a.* Unseen.

Like a glow-worm golden  
In a dell of dew,  
Scattering *unbeholden*  
Its aerial hue.  
Shelley, To a Skylark, x.

**unbehovable**, *a.* Not needful; unprofitable.

*Sir J. Choke*.

**unbehooving**, *a.* Not behooving; unseemly.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

**unbeing** (un-bē-ing), *a.* Not existing. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

**unbejuggled** (un-bē-jug'ld), *a.* Undeceived by trick or artifice. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 569. [*Colloq.*]

**unbeknown** (un-bē-nōn'), *a.* Unknown. [*Now only colloq.*]

Especially if God did stir up the same secret instinct in thee to sympathize with another in praying for such a thing *unbeknown* one to another

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppings, "*unbeknown* to Mrs. Rudell."  
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**unbeknownst** (un-bē-nōnst'), *a.* Same as *unbeknown*. [*Colloq.*]

So by & by I creep up softly to my own old little room, not to disturb their pleasure, & *unbeknownst* to most.

E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders.

**unbelief** (un-bē-lēf'), *n.* 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; disbelief; especially, disbelief of divine revelation.

[Truth] shines in all who do not shut it out  
By dangerous doors of *unbelief* and doubt.  
Abraham Cobs, The Evangel, p. 181.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them.  
Emerson, Montaigne.

2. Disbelief of the truth of the gospel; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. *Mat. xiii. 58; Mark vi. 6; Heb. iii. 12.*—**Syn. 1.** *Untrust.* 1 and 2. *Disbelief, Unbelief* (see *disbelief*), *skepticality*.

**unbelieful** (un-bē-lēf'fūl), *a.* [*ME. unbeleren; < un-2 + be-lēful*.] Full of unbelief; unbelieving.

He that is *unbelieful* to the song, shall not so cheerfully  
Walter, John iii. 36.

**unbeliefulness** (un-bē-lēf'fūl-mes), *n.* [*ME. unbelerich; < unbelerich + -ness*.] Unbelief; want of faith.

At the birth of the child crivage with teeth is soiled:  
I have, help them myn *unbeliefulness*.  
Wyclif, Mark ix. 24.

**unbelievability** (un-bē-lē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* Incapability of being believed; incredibility.

Bolling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability*.  
Carlyle, Life of Sterling, I. xv. (Dames.)

**unbelievable** (un-bē-lē'va-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; incredible. *J. Dall*.

The pine shot aloft from the crag to an *unbelievable* height.  
Tennyson, Voyage of Macludine.

**unbelieved** (un-bē-lēvd'), *a.* Not believed, credited, or trusted; also, incredible.

As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.  
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 119.

I made his valour stoop, and brought that name,  
Soild to so *unbelieved* a height, to fall  
Beneath mine.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

**unbeliever** (un-bē-lē'vēr), *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. One who discredits Christian revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

They, having their conversation honest and holy amongst the *unbelievers*, shined like virgin-tapers in the midst of an impure prison, and amused the eyes of the sons of darkness with the brightness of the flame.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 166.

3. One who does not believe in or hold any given religion.

Who think through *unbelievers'* blood  
Lies their directest path to heaven.  
Moore, Fire-Worshippers.

=**Syn.** *Skeptic, Disbeliever*, etc. See *infidel*.

**unbelieving** (un-bē-lē'ving), *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous; skeptical; doubting.—2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ: as, "the *unbelieving* Jews." Acts xiv. 2.

**unbelievably** (un-bē-lē'ving-li), *adv.* With unbelief. *Clarke*.

**unbellerophontic** (un-be-ler-ō-fon'tik), *a.* Not like Bellerophon. See *Bellerophon*. [*Rare.*]

In tones, looks, and manners he was embarrassing, and this I was willing to consider as the effect of my own *unbellerophontic* countenance and mien.

Coleridge, Letter to Sir George Beaumont.

**unbeloved** (un-bē-luv'd'), *a.* Not loved. *Dryden*.

**unbelt** (un-bēlt'), *v. t.* 1. To ungird; remove the belt or girdle from.—2. To remove from the person by undoing the belt which supports it.

The officers would have *unbelted* their swords.  
De Quincey, Roman Meals.

**unbend** (un-bend'), *v.; pret. and pp. unbent, ppr. unbending. I, intrans.* 1. To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint; act with freedom; give up stiffness or austerity of manner; be affable.

He (Charles II.) might be seen . . . striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his ducks; and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend*.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

**II, trans.** 1. To free from flexure; make straight: as, to *unbend* a bow.

*Unbending* the rigid folds of the parchment cover, I found it to be a commission, under the hand and seal of Governor Shirley. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 33.

I only meant  
To draw up again the bow *unbent*.  
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

2. To relax; remit from a strain or from exertion; set at ease for a time: as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.

You do *unbend* your noble strength, to think  
So brainlessly of things. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 45.

She *unbent* her mind afterwards, over a book.  
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

3. *Naut.*: (a) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (b) To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor. (c) To untie, as a rope.

**unbended** (un-ben'ded'), *a.* Relaxed; unbent.

He ruddy Nectar pours,  
And Jove regales in his *unbended* hours.  
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

**unbending** (un-ben'ding), *a.* [*< un-1 + bend-  
ing.*] 1. Not suffering flexure; not bending.

Flies o'er the *unbending* corn and skims along the main.  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 373.

2. Unyielding; inflexible; firm.

Nobody demands from a party the *unbending* equity of a judge.  
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The arrogant Strafford and the *unbending* Laud had as bitter rivals in the palace as they had enemies in the nation.  
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

**Unbending column**, a column in which, as in a Doric column, the thickness in proportion to the length is so great that fracture under vertical pressure can occur only by detrusion, or by sliding apart in a plane or planes whose angle is dependent upon the material, and not by tendency to lateral bending inducing transverse fracture.

**unbending** (un-ben'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *unbend*, *v.*] A relaxing; remission from a strain; temporary ease.

Stalwart and rubicund men they were, second only, if second to, champion of the county, and not incapable of genial *unbendings* when the fasses were laid aside.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 35.

**unbely** (un-bē-lē), *v. t.* [*un-1 + bely*.] To fail to believe; to disbelieve; to doubt.

He *unbely*ed the report of the messenger.

**unbelying** (un-bē-lē-ying), *a.* Not believing; incredulous; doubting.

He was *unbelying* in his opinion.

**unbelyingly** (un-bē-lē-ying-li), *adv.* In an unbelying manner.

He *unbelyingly* asserted his opinion.

**unbelyingness** (un-bē-lē-ying-nis), *n.* The quality of unbelying.

His *unbelyingness* was evident.

**unbearably** (un-bē-er-ā-bly), *adv.* In an unbearably manner.

He *unbearably* asserted his opinion.

**unbearing** (un-bē-er-ing), *a.* Bearing of proof; not bearing of proof; not bearing of proof.

He was *unbearing* in his opinion.

**unbeast** (un-bē-ast'), *v. t.* To divest of the form of a beast.

He *unbeasted* the monster.

**unbeaten** (un-bē-āt'), *a.* 1. Not beaten; not defeated.

2. Not beaten; not defeated.

3. Not beaten; not defeated.

4. Not beaten; not defeated.

5. Not beaten; not defeated.

6. Not beaten; not defeated.

7. Not beaten; not defeated.

8. Not beaten; not defeated.

9. Not beaten; not defeated.

10. Not beaten; not defeated.

11. Not beaten; not defeated.

12. Not beaten; not defeated.

13. Not beaten; not defeated.

14. Not beaten; not defeated.

15. Not beaten; not defeated.

16. Not beaten; not defeated.

17. Not beaten; not defeated.

18. Not beaten; not defeated.

19. Not beaten; not defeated.

20. Not beaten; not defeated.

21. Not beaten; not defeated.

22. Not beaten; not defeated.

23. Not beaten; not defeated.

24. Not beaten; not defeated.

25. Not beaten; not defeated.

26. Not beaten; not defeated.

27. Not beaten; not defeated.

28. Not beaten; not defeated.

29. Not beaten; not defeated.

30. Not beaten; not defeated.



**unbending**<sup>2</sup> (un-ben'ding), *a.* [*< unbend + -ing*]. Given up to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rouse.*

**unbendingly** (un-ben'ding-li), *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

**unbendingness** (un-ben'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. *Landor.*

**unbeneficed** (un-ben'ē-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 182.

**unbeneficial** (un-ben'ē-fish'al), *a.* Not beneficial; not advantageous, useful, profitable, or helpful. *Milton.*

**unbenefited** (un-ben'ē-fit-ed), *a.* Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. *V. Knox, Liberal Education*, App.

**unbenighted** (un-bē-ni'ted), *a.* Not benighted; never visited by darkness. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 682.

**unbenign** (un-bē-nin'), *a.* Not benign; the reverse of benign; malignant. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 661.

**unbenumb** (un-bē-num'), *v. t.* To relieve from numbness; restore sensation to. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Handy-Crafts*. [Rare.]

**unbequothent**, *a.* [*ME. unbiquthen; < un-1 + bequothen*, obs. pp. of *bequeath*, *v.*] Not bequeathed.

I will that the residew of the stuffe of myn household *unbequothent* be divided equally between Edmund and William, my sones, and Anne, my daughter. *Paston Letters*, III. 288.

**unbereaven** (un-bē-rē'vn), *a.* [An erroneous form, prop. *unbereft*.] Not bereaved; unbereft. *Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence*. [Rare.]

**unbereft** (un-bē-reft'), *a.* Not bereaved or bereft. *Sandys, Æneid*.

**unbeseem** (un-bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< un-1 + beseem*.] Not to be fit for or worthy of; be unbecoming or not befitting to. [Rare.]

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art, Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring. *Byron, To Ianthe*.

**unbeseeming** (un-bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.

Was not that *unbeseeming* a King? *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus*, I. 427.

**unbeseemingly** (un-bē-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In an unbeseeming or unbecoming manner; unworthily. *Barrow, Works*, III., ser. 6.

**unbeseemingness** (un-bē-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbeseeming. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Jeroboam's Wife*.

**unbesought** (un-bē-sōt'), *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 1058.

**unbespeak** (un-bē-spēk'), *v. t.* To revoke or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; annul, as an order, invitation, or engagement.

Pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it to night privately, and so will *unbespeak* all their guests. *Pepys, Diary*, Oct. 30, 1661.

I can immediately run back and *unbespeak* what I have order'd. *Garrick, Lying Valet*, i.

**unbestowed** (un-bē-stōd'), *a.* Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. *Bacon, Henry VII.*, p. 216.

**unbethink†** (un-bē-think'), *v. t.* Not to bethink. [Rare and erroneous.]

The Lacedæmonian foot (a nation of all other the most obstinate in maintaining their ground) . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse and retire. *Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays*, xi. (*Davies*).

**unbetide** (un-bē-tid'), *v. i.* To fail to happen or betide.

Thilke thing that God seth to bityde, it ne may nat *unbityde*. *Chaucer, Boethius*, v. prose 6.

**unbattered** (un-bet'ērd), *a.* Not battered or mitigated. [Rare.]

From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose, Whose safety is man's deep *unbattered* woe. *Shelley, Queen Mab*, iv.

**unbeware†** (un-bē-wār'z'), *adv.* [*< un-1 + beware*; erroneously for *unawares*.] Unaware; unawares.

To the intent that by their coming *unbeware*s they might do the greater destruction. *J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius*, iv.

**unbias** (un-bi'as), *v. t.* To free from bias; turn or free from prejudice or prepossession.

The truest service a private man may hope to do his country is by *unbiasing* his mind as much as possible. *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, i.

**unbiased, unbiassed** (un-bi'ast), *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial: as, an *unbiased* mind; an *unbiased* opinion or decision.

All men . . . lean to mercy when *unbiased* by passions or interest. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, letter xxxviii.

**unbiasedly, unbiassedly** (un-bi'ast-li), *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Locke, Conduct of the Understanding*, § 3.

**unbiasedness, unbiassedness** (un-bi'ast-nes), *n.* The state of being unbiased; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality.

**unbid** (un-bid'), *a.* 1. Not bid; unbidden. Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *Unbid*. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 204.

2†. Without having said prayers. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. ix. 54.

**unbidden** (un-bid'n), *a.* [*< ME. unbidden; < un-1 + bidden*.] 1. Not bidden; not commanded; hence, spontaneous.—2. Uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unbidden guests Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.

**unbidet** (un-bid'), *v. i.* To go away; refuse to remain or stay. *Testament of Love*.

**unbind** (un-bind'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbound*, ppr. *unbinding*. [*< ME. unbinden, < AS. unbindan* (= OFries. *unbinda*, *onbinda* = D. *ontbinden* = G. *entbinden*); as *un-2 + bind*.] 1. To release from bands or restraint, as the hands or feet of a prisoner; free.

Tak now my soule, *unbind* me of this unreste. *Chaucer, Good Women*, I. 1339.

How mygt god me of care *unbinde*, Sithen god loueth trouthe so verily? *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

2. To unfasten, as a band or tie.

And death *unbind* my chain. *Whittier, Knight of St. John*.

**unbirdly** (un-bērd'li), *adv.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Cowley, Of Liberty*. [A nonce-word.]

**unbishop** (un-bish'up), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders; divest of the rank or office of bishop. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, i.

**unbitt** (un-bit'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to remove the turns of from the bitts: as, to *unbitt* a cable.

**unbitted** (un-bit'ed), *a.* Unbridled; uncontrolled.

Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 335.

**unbitten, unbite** (un-bit'n, un-bit'), *p. a.* Not bitten.

*Unbit* by rage canine of dying rich. *Young*.

**unblamable** (un-blā'mā-bl), *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. Also spelled *unblameable*.

To secure myself or the public against the future by positive inflictions upon the injurious . . . is also within the moderation of an *unblamable* defence. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 18, Pref.

**unblamableness** (un-blā'mā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unblamable, or not chargeable with blame or fault. *South*. Also spelled *unblameableness*.

**unblamably** (un-blā'mā-bli), *adv.* In an unblamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thess. ii. 10. Also spelled *unblameably*.

**unblamed** (un-blāmd'), *a.* Not blamed; free from censure; innocent.

So . . . *unblamed* a life. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, ii. 4.

**unbleached** (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached; of the color that it has after weaving: noting cloth.

**unbleaching** (un-blē'ching), *a.* Not bleaching; not becoming white or pale. [Rare.]

Blood's *unbleaching* stain. *Byron, Childe Harold*, i.

**unbleeding** (un-blē'ding), *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood: as, "unbleeding wounds." *Daniel, To Sir T. Egerton*. [Rare.]

**unblemishable** (un-blem'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton*.

**unblemished** (un-blem'isht), *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless: as, an *unblemished* reputation or life; an *unblemished* moral character.

**unblenchet†** (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not daunted or disconcerted; unconfounded. *Milton, Comus*, l. 730.

**unbless†** (un-bles'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + bless*.] To make unhappy; neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, *unbless* some mother. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

**unblessed** (un-blest' or un-bles'ed), *a.* [*< ME. unblessed, onblessed; < un-1 + blessed*.] Same as *unblest*.

Every inordinate cup is *unblessed*.

*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 311.

**unblessedness** (un-bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unblessed; wretchedness. *Idall*.

**unblest** (un-blest'), *a.* [A later spelling of *unblessed*.] Not blessed; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Ill that He blesses is our good, And *unblest* good is ill. *F. W. Faber, Hymns*.

**unblind** (un-blind'), *v. t.* [*< un-1 + blind*.] To free from blindness; give sight to; open the eyes of. [Rare.]

It is not too late to *unblind* some of the people. *Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, ii. 196. (*Davies*).

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight *unblind*. *Keats, Birthplace of Burns*.

**unblissful** (un-blis'fūl), *a.* Unhappy. *Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women*.

**unblithe** (un-blith'), *a.* [*< ME. unblithe, < AS. unblithe* (= OHG. *unblidi*); as *un-1 + blithe*.] Not blithe; not happy.

**unblock** (un-blok'), *v. i.* In *whist*, to play an unnecessarily high card, in order to avoid interrupting a partner's long suit.

**unblooded** (un-blud'ed), *a.* Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred: as, an *unblooded* horse.

**unbloodied** (un-blud'id), *a.* Not made bloody. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 193.

**unbloody** (un-blud'i), *a.* 1. Not stained with blood.

This hath brought Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought, *Unbloody*, or untroubled. *B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.—3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

Many battails, and some of those not *unbloodie*. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

**unbloody sacrifice**, a sacrifice which does not involve the shedding of blood, such as the meat-offering (meal-offering) of the Old Testament; specifically, the eucharistic sacrifice.

**unblotted** (un-blōt'ed), *a.* Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

Spenser . . . seems to have been satisfied with his first *unblotted* thoughts. *I. D. Israeli, Amen. of Lit.*, II. 126.

**unblown<sup>1</sup>** (un-blōn'), *a.* [*< un-1 + blown<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Not blown, inflated, or otherwise affected by the wind.

A fire *unblown* (shall) devour his race. *Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job*, p. 31.

Leisure . . . Might race with *unblown* ample garments. *S. Lanier, Sunrise on the Marshes*.

2. Not caused to sound, as a wind-instrument.

The lances unlifted, the trumpets *unblown*. *Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib*.

**unblown<sup>2</sup>** (un-blōn'), *a.* [*< un-1 + blown<sup>2</sup>*.] Not blown; not having the bud expanded; hence, not fully grown or developed.

My tender babes! My *unblown* flowers! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 10.

**unblushing** (un-blush'ing), *a.* Not blushing; hence, destitute of or not exhibiting shame; impudent; shameless: as, an *unblushing* assertion.

That bold, bad man, . . . pretending still, With hard *unblushing* front, the public good. *T. Edwards, Sonnets*, xiv.

**unblushingly** (un-blush'ing-li), *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

**unboastful** (un-bōst'fūl), *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson, Summer*.

**unbodied** (un-bod'id), *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal.

He's such an airy, thin, *unbodied* coward, That no revenge can catch him. *Beau. and Fl., King and No King*, v. 1.

2. Freed from the body; disembodied.

Like an *unbodied* joy whose race is just begun. *Shelley, To a Skylark*, iii.

**unboding** (un-bō'ding), *a.* Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense, *Unboding* critic-pen. *Tennyson, Will Waterproof*, vi.

**unbodkined** (un-bod'kind), *a.* Unfastened with a bodkin; freed from fastening by a bodkin. *Mrs. Browning, Duchess May*. [Rare.]

**unbody†** (un-bod'i), *v. i.* To be deprived of the body; become disembodied.

The fate wolde his soule sholde *unbodye*. *Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 1550.

**unbolt** (un-bōlt'), *v.* [*< un-2 + bolt<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *trans.* To release or allow to be opened by withdrawing a bolt: as, to *unbolt* a door.

He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 8.







**unbuilt** (un-bilt'), *a.* Not yet built; not erected; unconstructed.

*Unbuilt Babel.* Drayton, Polyolbion, iv.

**unbundle** (un-bun'dl), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *bundle*.] To unpack; open; disclose; declare. [Rare.]

*Unbundle your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars.* *Jacobs*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 6. (*Davies*.)

**unbuoyed** (un-boïd' or un-boid'), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**unburden, unburthen** (un-bér'dn, -tēn), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *burden*<sup>1</sup>, *burthen*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To rid of a load; free from a burden; ease.

*While we Unburthen'd crawl toward death.*

2. To throw off as being a burden; discharge; hence, to disclose; reveal.

To unburden all my plots and purposes. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 133.

3. To relieve, as the mind or heart, by disclosing what lies heavy on it; also, reflexively, to relieve (one's self) in this way: as, he *unburdened himself* to his confessor.

Well, now we are alone, there is a subject, my dear friend, on which I wish to unburthen my mind to you.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Georgina, when not unburdening her heart to me, spent most of her time in lying on the sofa, fretting about the dullness of the house. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

**unburdened** (un-bér'dnd), *a.* Not burdened.

Wholly unburdened with historical knowledge or with any experience of life. *The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 96.

**unburiable** (un-ber'i-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being buried; not able to be buried. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**unburied** (un-ber'id), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unburied*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *buried*.] Not buried; not interred.

The dead carcasses of unburied men.

*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 122.

**unburned, unburnt** (un-bérnd', un-bérnt'), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unbrent*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *burned*, *burnt*.] 1. Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire.

He said 'twas folly,

For one poor grain or two, to leave unburnt, And still to nose the offence. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 27.

The source of the heat taken up by the vessel is nothing but unburnt gases. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8783.

2. Not baked, as brick.

**unburning** (un-bér'ning), *a.* Not consuming away by fire. [Rare.]

The unburning fire called light.

*Sir K. Digby*, Of Bodies, vii.

**unburnt** (un-bérnt'), *a.* See *unburned*.

O bush unbrent, brenning in Moyses syghte.

*Chaucer*, Priores's Tale, l. 16.

**unburrow** (un-bur'ō), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *burrow*<sup>2</sup>.] To take from a burrow; unearth. [Rare.]

He can bring down sparrows and unburrow rabbits.

*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, x. (*Davies*.)

**unburthen, v. t.** See *unburden*.

**unbury** (un-ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unburied*, ppr. *unburying*. [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *bury*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. To exhume; disinter. [Rare.]

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking ill of us, unburying our bones, and burying our reputations.

*Jacobs*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 5. (*Davies*.)

2. Figuratively, to uncover; reveal; disclose.

Since you have one secret, keep the other;

Never unbury either. *Lyttton*, Richelieu, i. 1.

**unbusinesslike** (un-biz'nes-lik), *a.* Not businesslike.

**unbutton** (un-but'n), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *button*.] To unfasten or open, as a garment, by separating the buttons and the buttonholes.

What is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation, and unbutton another?

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

**unbuxom†** (un-buk'sum), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unbuxom*, *unbuxum*, *unbuxum*, *unbuxum*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *buxom*.] Disobedient. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 87.

**unbuxomly†** (un-buk'sum-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

**unbuxomness†** (un-buk'sum-nes), *n.* [ $\langle$  ME. *\*unbuxomnes*, *unbuxomnes*;  $\langle$  unbuxom + -ness.] Disobedience.

Sen Lucifer oure ledar es lighted so lawe For hys unbuxomnes in bale to be brente.

*York Plays*, p. 6.

**uncabled** (un-kā'bl), *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . uncabled ride secure.

*Cowper*, Odyssey, xiii. 117.

**uncage** (un-kāj'), *v. t.* To set free from a cage or from confinement.

The uncaged soul flew through the air.

*Panshaw*, Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

**uncalled** (un-kāld'), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *uncalled*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *called*.] Not called; unsummoned; not invited; not demanded.

Mild Lucina came uncalled.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Cinyras and Myrrha.

**Uncalled for**, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward.

In other people's presence I was, as formerly, deferential and quiet; any other line of conduct being *uncalled for*.

*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Also written *uncalled-for*, when used attributively: as, most *uncalled-for* remarks.

**uncallow** (un-kāl'ō), *n.* The name given in Norfolk, England, to the deposits of gravel resting on the chalk.

**uncalm** (un-kām'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *calm*.] To deprive of calm; disturb. [Rare.]

What strange disquiet has uncalm'd your breast.

*Dryden*.

**uncamp** (un-kamp'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *camp*<sup>1</sup>.] To cause to decamp; dislodge; expel. [Rare.]

If they could but now uncamp their enemies.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**uncandid** (un-kan'did), *a.* Not candid, frank, or true. *The American*, VIII. 232.

**uncandidly** (un-kan'did-li), *adv.* In an uncandid manner.

**uncandor** (un-kan'dor), *n.* Lack of candor. [Rare.]

"It seems to me it was an utter failure," suggested Annie. "Quite. But it was what I expected." There appeared an *uncandor* in this which Annie could not let pass.

*Hovells*, Annie Kilburn, xxi.

**uncanniness** (un-kan'i-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanny.

Your general uncanniness.

*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, p. 277.

**uncanny** (un-kan'i), *a.* [ $\langle$  Sc. and North. Eng. See *canny*.] 1. Not canny, in any sense.—2. Eery; weird; mysterious; apparently not of this world; hence, noting one supposed to possess preternatural powers.

I wish she binna uncanny. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

What does that inexplicable, that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean?

*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something *uncanny* to lay hold of him from behind.

*C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

3. Severe, as a fall or blow.

An uncanny coup I gat for my pains.

*Scott*, Waverley, lxxvi.

**uncanonic** (un-ka-non'ik), *a.* Same as *uncanonical*.

This act was uncanonic and a fault.

*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 170.

**uncanonical** (un-ka-non'i-ka), *a.* 1. Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons.

If ordinations were uncanonical.

*Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 32.

2. Not conformed or conforming to rule; not determined by rule.—3. Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture).—**Uncanonical hours.** See *hour*.

**uncanonicalness** (un-ka-non'i-ka-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanonical. *Ep. Lloyd*.

**uncanonize** (un-kan'on-iz), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *canonize*.] 1. To deprive of canonical authority.—2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

**uncanonized** (un-kan'on-izd), *a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

The members of it [the Romish communion] boast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized and some uncanonized saints.

*Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

**uncap** (un-kap'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *uncapped*, ppr. *uncapping*. [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *cap*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *trans.* To remove a cap, as a percussion-cap, from, as a gun or a cartridge, or a protecting cap from, as a lens-tube.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cap or hat.

I felt really like uncapping, with a kind of reverence.

*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 247.

**uncapable†** (un-kā'pā-bl), *a.* Incapable.

An inhuman wretch,

Uncapable of pity. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

He who came to take away the sins of the world was uncapable of pollution by sin.

*Ep. Hall*, Contemplations, V. 176.

**uncape** (un-kāp'), *v.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *cape*<sup>2</sup>.] In *hawking*, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood. Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakespeare, "Merry Wives," iii. 3. 176: "I warrant we'll unkenne the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now uncape." According to Stevens, it means to turn the fox out of the bag; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Nares, to throw off the dogs or to begin the hunt; according to Schmidt, to uncouple hounds.

**uncaptious** (un-kap'shus), *a.* Not captious; not ready to take objection or offense.

*Uncaptious and candid natures.* *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 43.

**uncardinal** (un-kār'di-nal), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *cardinal*.] To divest of the cardinalate. [Rare.]

Borgio . . . got a dispensation to uncardinal himself.

*Fuller*.

**uncared** (un-kārd'), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not attended; with *for*.

Their own . . . ghostly content uncared for.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 1.

**uncareful** (un-kār'fūl), *a.* 1. Having no care; free from care.

This journey . . . has been one of the brightest and most uncareful interludes of my life.

*Hawthorne*, French and Italian Note-Books, p. 272.

2. Taking no care; not watchful; incautious. —3†. Producing no care.

Uncareful treasure.

*Quarles*.

[Rare in all senses.]

**Uncaria** (ung-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789),  $\langle$  L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*<sup>2</sup>, *uncus*.] A genus of gamopetalous

plants, of the order Rubiaceæ and tribe Naucleæ. It is distinguished from the type-genus *Nauclæa* by its valvate corolla and septicidal capsule. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of India beyond the Ganges, with one in Africa and one in Guiana and Brazil. They are shrubby climbers with opposite short-petioled leaves, and axillary heads of hairy yellowish flowers, followed by large elongated, two-celled, many-seeded capsules. *U. Gambier*, a native of Malacca, Java, and Sumatra, is the source of one of the most important tanning-materials of commerce, for which see *gambier*.



*Uncaria Gambier*. a, corolla laid open, b, calyx-tube laid open, showing the style and stigma; c, fruit with persistent calyx.

**uncarnate** (un-kār'nāt), *a.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *carinate*.] Not carinate or fleshly; not incarnate; not made flesh.

The uncarnate Father.

*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**uncarnate** (un-kār'nāt), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *carinate*.] To divest of flesh or fleshliness. *Bp. Gauden*.

[Rare.]

**uncart** (un-kārt'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *cart*.] To unload or discharge from a cart. [Rare.]

He carted and uncarterd the manure with a sort of flunkey grace.

*George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii. (*Davies*.)

**uncase** (un-kās'), *v.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *case*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *trans.*

1. To take out of a case; release from a case or covering; especially (*milit.*) used of the colors or any portable flag; hence, to disclose; reveal.

Commit securely to true wisdom the vanquishing and unceasing of craft and subtlety.

*Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. To strip; flay; case. See *case*<sup>2</sup>.

The Foxe, first Author of that treacherie,

He did uncase, and then away let flie,

*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1380.

II.† *intrans.* To undress. [Rare.]

Do you not see Pompey is unceasing for the combat?

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 707.

**uncastle** (un-kās'l), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *castle*.] 1. To deprive of a castle; turn out of a castle.

*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ii. 39. (*Davies*).—2. To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. *Fuller*. [Rare in both uses.]

**uncate** (ung'kāt), *a.* [ $\langle$  LL. *uncatus*, hooked, curved,  $\langle$  L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*<sup>2</sup>, *uncus*.] Same as *uncinate*.

**uncathedraled, uncathedralled** (un-ka-thē'drāl), *a.* Destitute of cathedrals. [Rare.]

If he [Longfellow] had, like Whittier, grown old among the uncathedralled paganisms of American scenery and life, etc.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 862.

**uncaused** (un-kāzd'), *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author; uncreated; self-existent.

The idea of uncaused matter. *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 359.

**uncauteloust** (un-kā'te-lus), *a.* Incautious.

**uncautious** (un-kā'shus), *a.* Incautious. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 74.

**uncautiously** (un-kā'shus-li), *adv.* Incautiously. *Waterland*.

**unce†, n.** A Middle English variant of *once*<sup>1</sup>.

**unce†, n.** [ $\langle$  L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, barbed, bent: see *Uncaria*.] A claw.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe, Whose horrid crest, blew scales, and unces blacke, Threat every one a death.

*Heywood*, Brit. Troy, vii. 76. (*Nares*.)



Here remain with your uncertainty!  
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts!  
*Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 124.*

*Milton, True Religion.*

**1.** To annul the baptism of; deprive of the rite



or sacrament of baptism. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To render unchristian; deprive of sanctity.

Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, § 1.

**unchristian**<sup>1</sup> (un-kris'ti-ān), *n.* [*< ME. uncristen; < un-1 + Christian.*] 1. Not Christian; opposed to Christianity or to its spirit; contrary to Christianity or a Christian character.

I feel not in me those sordid and *unchristian* desires of my profession. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 9.

2. Not converted to the Christian faith: as, *unchristian* nations. Hence—3. Not in accordance with the civilization that Christianity insures; rude; cruel: often used colloquially to signify improper, unusual, and the like.

My aunt has turn'd me out a-doors; she has, At this *unchristian* hour. *Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker*, iii. 2.

**unchristian**<sup>2</sup> (un-kris'ti-ān), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + Christian.*] To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; make unchristian. [*Rare.*]

Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian*, but unman, a person that is guilty of it. *South, Sermons*.

**unchristianize** (un-kris'ti-ān-īz), *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

**unchristianly**<sup>†</sup> (un-kris'ti-ān-lī), *a.* Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; unbecoming to Christians.

*Unchristianly* compliances. *Milton, Tetrachordon*.

**unchristianly** (un-kris'ti-ān-lī), *adv.* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles.

They behated themselves most *unchristianly* toward their brethren. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 309.

They taught compulsion without conviction, which not long before they complained of as executed *unchristianly* against themselves. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, iii.

**unchristianness** (un-kris'ti-ān-nes), *n.* The character of being unchristian; contrariety or the condition or characteristic of opposition to Christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials. *Eikon Basilike*.

**unchristiness**<sup>†</sup> (un-kris'ti-nes), *n.* Unchristianness. *Eikon Basilike*.

**unchurch** (un-chérch'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + church.*]

1. To expel from a church; deprive of the character and rights of a church; excommunicate.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome. *South, Sermons*, VIII. xiv.

2. To refuse the name or character of a church to.

The papists, under the pretence of the church's union, are the great dividers of the Christian world, *unchurched* the far greatest part of the church, and separating from all that be not subjects of the pope of Rome. *Baxter, Self-Denial*, xxxiii.

**uncia**, *n.* Plural of *uncus*.

**uncia** (un'shi-ā), *n.* [*L.*: see *ounce*<sup>1</sup>, *inch*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an ounce; an inch; etc.—2. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the twelfth part of the as. See *as*<sup>4</sup>, 3.—3†. A former name for the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

**uncial** (un'shial), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. onciale, unciale* = *Sp. Pg. uncial*, *< ML. uncialis*, of a twelfth part, of an ounce or an inch, an inch high, *LL. litteræ unciales*, lit. 'inch letters,' letters of considerable size; *< L. uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce, an inch: see *uncia*, *ounce*<sup>1</sup>, *inch*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to an ounce. *E. Phillips*.—2. In *paleog.*, noting that variety of majuscule character, or writing, usually found in the earlier manuscripts, as opposed to the later minuscule, or cursive. Uncial characters are distinguished from capitals (that is, capital letters similar to the simplest form of those still in use) by relatively greater roundness, inclination, and inequality in height. In Greek pa-

1, m, q, u). Uncial manuscripts as old as the fourth century are still extant. This style of writing continued till the eighth or ninth century, the transition to minuscule

INFERENDUMADQUEAR  
CENDUMBELLUNINEDU  
INSETERRESIRIPERHIS  
PANIAMCALLIAMQUE  
IINERETALJAMPEE

Example of Latin Uncials, from MS. of the 8th century—Fragment of IV. y, XXL 2r, from the "Codex Bezae Cantabrigie" (now "Parisus," Lat. 514).

being called *semuncial* writing. The term *uncial* was originally a misapplication of St. Jerome's expression *litteræ unciales*, "inch-high" (large, handsome) letters. See *majuscule*.

*II. n.* 1. An uncial letter; also, uncial letters collectively; uncial writing.

The period of the *uncial* runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century. *Eneye. Brit.*, XVIII. 145.

2. A manuscript written in uncials.

Omitted in several uncials and ancient versions. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 81.

**uncialize** (un'shial-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uncialized*, ppr. *uncializing*. [*< uncial + -ize.*] To shape according to the uncial system; conform to the uncial system. [*Rare.*]

In the 7th century the Irish uncial, which was the old Roman cursive *uncialized*, came into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II. 204.

**unciatim** (un-si-ā'tim), *adv.* [*L.*, by twelfths, by ounces, *< uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*<sup>1</sup>.] Ounce by ounce. *Imp. Dict.*

**unciferous** (un-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. uncus*, a hook, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *entom.*, bearing a curved process or hook: specifically applied to ovipositors with strongly curved tips, as those of certain grasshoppers.

**unciform** (un'si-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. uncus*, a hook, + *forma*, form.] *I. a.* Uncinate in form; hooked or crooked; hook-like: specifically applied in anatomy to certain hook-like processes of bone: as, the *unciform* process of the ethmoid; the *unciform* process of the *unciform* bone.—**Unciform eminence** of the brain, the calcar, or hippocampus minor.

*II. n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its hook-like process; a carpal bone of the distal row, the innermost one on the ulnar or little-finger side, in special relation with the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, supposed to represent carpalia IV and V of the typical carpus. See *carpus*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

**uncinal** (un'si-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] *I. a.* Same as *uncinate*; in *conch.*, specifically noting one of the several lateral teeth of the radula. See *admedian*.

*II. n.* An uncial tooth of the radula; an *uncinus*.

**uncinata**<sup>1</sup> (un-si-nā'tä), *n.*; pl. *uncinatæ* (-të). [*NL.*, fem. sing. of *L. uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In sponges, a rod-like spicule bearing recurved hooks throughout its length.

**Uncinata**<sup>2</sup> (un-si-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] *I. a.* A division of marine chaetopod worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks or uncini. The serpulæ, sabellæ, and other tubiculous worms belong to this section.—2. [*I. c.*] Plural of *uncinatum*.

**uncinate** (un'si-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. uncinatus*, hooked, barbed, *< LL. uncinus*, a hook, barb: see *uncinus*.] *I. a.* Hooked or crooked; hooked at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also *uncate*.—**Uncinate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the terminal segments are turned underneath the others, as in the males of certain *Diptera*.—**Uncinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the last joint is curved and pointed, bending back on the preceding one.—**Uncinate convolution, gyrus, or lobe**. (a) The hippocampal gyrus (which see, under *gyrus*). (b) The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. See cuts under *cerebrum*, *gyrus*, and *ulcus*.—**Uncinate process**. See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Uncinate wing-nerves**, in *entom.*, wing-nerves which run from the base toward the apex of the wing, but at the end are turned back in a hook-like form.

*II. n.* An uncinate sponge-spicule.

**uncinated** (un'si-nā-ted), *a.* [*< uncinatus + -ed*.] Same as *uncinate*.

**uncinatum** (un-si-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *uncinata* (-tä). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. uncinatus*, hooked: see *unci-*

*nate*.] In *anat.*, the unciform bone of the carpus: more fully called *os uncinatum*.

**uncini**, *n.* Plural of *uncinus*.

**Uncinia** (un-sin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Persoon, 1807), *< LL. uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus *Carex* by the hooked or barbed apex of the rachilla or spikelet-pedicle. There are about 25 species, mostly natives of the temperate and cold parts of the southern hemisphere, a few in the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, and the mountains of tropical America and Mexico. They are herbs with the habit of those species of *Carex* which have a simple androgynous continuous inflorescence. See *hamulus*, 1 (b).

**unciniform** (un-sin'i-fōrm), *a.* Uncinate.

**Uncinitaria** (un-sin-i-tā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group, called a suborder, of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiae*, characterized by the presence of uncinate spicules, and divided into two tribes, *Clavularia* and *Scopularia*, the former having one family, the latter five.

**uncinitarian** (un-sin-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Uncinitaria + -an.*] Having uncinate spicules, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Uncinitaria*.

**Uncinula** (un-sin'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL.* (Léveillé, 1851), *< LL. uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of parasitic (pyrenomycetous) fungi, of the family *Erysipheæ*, having the appendages free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled at the tip. Each peritheciolium contains several asci. *U. ampelopsidis* (*U. spiralis*) is the common or powdery grape-mildew, and is highly injurious to the grape. See *grape-mildew*, *Erysipheæ*, *Pyrenomyces*, and *mildew*.

**uncinus** (un-si'nus), *n.*; pl. *uncini* (-nī). [*< LL. uncinus*, a hook, barb.] *I. a.* A hook or hooklet; a hamulus; something small, hard, and crooked; specifically, in *conch.*, one of the uncial teeth of the radula.

In the Heteropoda, it [the radula] is so far more highly developed that the outermost *uncini* of the transverse rows may not only be very long, but also be articulated in such a manner as to be movable. When, therefore, the radula is protruded, these teeth are erected, and when it is drawn back they come together like pincers. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 360.

2. One of the hooked cilia of infusorians.—3. One of the numerous minute chitinous hooks of the tori of some annelids. See *Uncinata*.—

4. A weapon used in the eleventh century, resembling a martel-de-fer, but thought to have only one point or edge.

**uncipher**<sup>†</sup> (un-si'fēr), *v. t.* To decipher.

Which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragons in the army, and is now *unciphered*. *Rushworth Hist. Coll.*, Pt. IV. i. 491 (1647). (Davies.)

**uncircumcised** (un-sēr'kum-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised. *Rom. iv. 11.*

**uncircumcision** (un-sēr-kum-sīz'hon), *n.* 1. Absence of circumcision; the condition of being uncircumcised. *Rom. iv. 9, 10.*—2. Hence, people who are not circumcised; the Gentiles: often with the *the*.

If the *uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? *Rom. ii. 26.*

**uncircumscribed** (un-sēr'kum-skript), *a.* [*ME.*, *< un-1 + circumscribed*.] Not circumscribed.

Thou Oon and Two and Thre, eterne on lyve,  
That regnest ay in Three and Two and Oon,  
*Uncircumscribed* and al maist circumscrieve.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 1879.

**uncircumstantial** (un-sēr-kum-stan'shāl), *a.* 1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—2†. Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

**uncirostrate** (un-si-ro'strāt), *a.* [*< L. uncus*, a hook, + *rostratus*, beaked: see *rostrate*.] In *ornith.*, having a hooked beak; hamirostrate.

**uncivil** (un-siv'il), *a.* Not civil. (a) Not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not civilized; barbarous; savage; hence, not exhibiting refinement; unacquainted with the customs and manners of good society.

The savage and *uncivil*, who were before all science or civility, even as the naked by priority of time is before the clothed. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 7.

The *uncivil* kerns of Ireland are in arms. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 310.

(b) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse: as, an *uncivil* answer; an *uncivil* fellow.

Let go that rude *uncivil* touch!

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

(c) Improper; unusual; not customary.

With midnight matins, at *uncivil* hours.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther*, iii. 1010.

**uncivility**<sup>†</sup> (un-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* Incivility.

You were never the gentlemen offered any *uncivility* to me, which is strange, methinks, in one that comes from beyond seas. *Webster and Dekker, Westward Ho*, i. 2.

ΦΩΝΗΒΩΩΝΤΟCΕ  
ΤΗΡΗΜΩΕΤΟΙΜΑ  
CΑΤΕΤΗΝΟΔΟΝΚΥ  
ΕΥΘΙΑCΠΟΙΕΙΤΕΤΑ  
ΤΡΙΒΟΥCΑΥΤΟΥ

Uncial Manuscript.—Greek uncials of the 4th century A. D.

leography the distinction of capital and uncial is unimportant. In Latin manuscripts the difference is strongly marked, several of the uncial letters approaching in form more or less our present lower-case letters (a, ð, e, e, f, h,



unclear (un-klēar'), *a.* Not clear, in any sense of that word. *Leighton*, 1 Pet. iii.

uncle, *n.* [*un- + clench*, *clench*, *clinch*.] To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

uncleship (un-klēsh'p), *n.* [*uncle + -ship*.] The state of being an uncle; the relation of an uncle. *Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, p. 388.

uncloak (un-klok'), *v.* [*un- + cloak*.] To unwind; figuratively, to undo or ruin.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extol'd,  
It will undo me the quite.

*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, I. 1. 168.

uncloak (un-klok'), *v.* [*un- + cloak*.] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or holding fast. *Milton*. [*Rare.*]

uncloak (un-klok'), *v.* [*un- + cloak*.] *I. trans.* To deprive of the cloak; remove the cloak from; hence, to reveal; bring to light.

*II. intrans.* To take off the cloak, or the outer garments generally.

uncloath, *v.* See *unclothe*.

unclog (un-klog'), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *unclogged*, ppr. *unclogging*. [*un- + clog*.] To disengage, or to free from obstructions; relieve of difficulties or obstructions; free from encumbrances.

It would unclog my heart  
Of what lies heavy to 't.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 2. 47.

uncloister (un-klois'tèr), *v. t.* [*un- + cloister*.] To release from a cloister or from confinement; set at liberty. *Norris*.

unclose<sup>1</sup> (un-kloz'), *v.* [*ME. unclosen*; < *un- + close*.] *I. trans.* 1. To open.

Whene Somer cometh, unclose hem, that beth sure.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Thy letters trembling I unclosed.

*Pope*, *Eloisa to Abelard*.

2. To uncover; take off the covers from.—3. To disclose; lay open.

Than thei lok'd a-boute and be-held toward the see  
where thei saugh the cristin a litill *unclosed*.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

*II. intrans.* To open; be laid open.

This flour, when that it shulde unclosed

Agayn the sonne. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 111.

The goddess spoke; the rolling waves unclosed.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, i. 562.

unclose<sup>2</sup> (un-klos'), *a.* [*un- + close*.] Not close; unreserved; babbling. [*Rare.*]

Known designs are dangerous to act,  
And th' unclosed chief did never noble fact.

*Shakespeare*, *The Captives*, l. 1075. (*Davies*.)

unclosed (un-klozd'), *p. a.* [*ME. unclosed*; < *un- + close*.] 1. Not separated by inclosures; open; uninclosed.

I have to longe in this manere

Left hem unclosed wilfully.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3921.

The king's army would, through those unclosed parts,  
have done them little harm. *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

2. Not finished; not brought to a close; of accounts, not balanced; not settled.

I don't love to leave any Part of the Account *unclosed*.

*Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, iv. 1.

3. Not closed.

His unclosed eye yet lowering on his enemy.

*Byron*, *Glaucus*.

unclothe (un-kloθh'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclothed* or *unclad*, ppr. *unclothing*. [Formerly also *uncloath*, *uncloth*; < *ME. unclothen*, *unclothen*; < *un- + clothe*.] 1. To strip of clothes; make naked; divest of covering.

The ceremonies, dances, and sacrifices ended, they went to uncloth themselves.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 308.

2. Figuratively, to divest; free; strip.

The fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus greatly drew him to a compassionate conceit, and had already unclothed his face of all show of malice.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, v.

unclothed (un-kloθh'd'), *a.* Not clothed; being without clothes.

unclooud (un-kloud'), *v. t.* [*un- + cloud*.] To free from clouds; unveil; clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dullness, or the like. *Beau.*

and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, iv. 2.

uncloouded (un-kloú'ded'), *p. a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear: as, an uncloouded sky; an uncloouded intellect.

unclooudedness (un-kloú'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being uncloouded. *Boyle*.

uncloudy (un-kloú'di), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds. *Gray*.

unclubable (un-klub'ā-bl), *a.* Not clubable; unsocial.

"Sir John was a most unclubable man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages [Dr. Johnson] so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturedly make words, for the promotion of sport and good humour!

*Mme. D'Arblay*, *Diary*, i. 41.

unclue, *v. t.* Same as *unclothe*.

unclutch (un-kluch'), *v. t.* [*un- + clutch*.] To open, as something clutched, clenched, or closely shut. *Dr. H. More*.

unco (ung'kō), *a.* and *n.* [*A dial. reduction of uncouth*.] *I. a.* Unknown; strange; unusual. *Leesona Brand* (*Child's Ballads*, II. 342). [*Scotch.*]

*II. n.* 1. Anything strange or prodigious. *Galt*.—2. A strange person; a stranger. *Galt*.

unco (ung'kō), *adv.* [*unco, a.*] Wonderfully; remarkably; very: as, *unco* glad; *unco* guid. [*Scotch.*]

In this prison there grew a tree,

And it was *unco* stout and strang.

*Lord Bitchan and Susie Pye* (*Child's Ballads*, IV. 254).

uncock<sup>1</sup> (un-kok'), *v. t.* [*un- + cock*.] 1. To let down the hammer of (a gun) easily, so as not to explode the charge.—2. To let down or lower the brim of, as a hat, releasing it from the fastening which held it cocked up against the crown.

uncock<sup>2</sup> (un-kok'), *v. t.* [*un- + cock*.] To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

uncoffer, *v. t.* [*ME. uncoffren*; < *un- + coffer*.] To take out of a coffer.

uncoffined (un-kof'ind), *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

Unknelled, *uncoffined*, and unknown.

*Byron*, *Childe Harold*, iv.

uncogitable (un-koj'i-tā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being cogitated or thought. *Sir T. More*.

uncoif (un-koif'), *v. t.* [*un- + coif*.] To pull off the cap or head-dress of. [*Rare.*]

Two apple-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another.

*Martianus Scriblerus*.

uncoiled (un-koilt'), *a.* Without a coif; not wearing a coif.

Her majesty's renown'd though *uncoif'd* counsel.

*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, viii.

uncoil (un-koil'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*un- + coil*.] To unwind or open the coils (of).

The snake of gold slid from her hair; the bradd

Slipt and *uncoil'd* itself.

*Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

uncoin (un-koin'), *v. t.* To deprive (money) of its character as coin. [*Rare.*]

These are the people who frequently *uncoin* money, either by melting it or by exporting it to countries where it is sooner or later melted.

*Jevons*, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 81.

uncoined (un-koind'), *a.* 1. Not coined: as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke*.—2. Not minted; lacking the stamp of conventionality; hence, natural, unfeigned.

A fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 161.

uncollected (un-kō-lek'ted), *a.* 1. Not collected; not brought to one place; not received: as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected*.—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not having control of one's mental faculties; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

What a wild beast is *uncollected* man!

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

uncolored, uncoloured (un-kul'ord), *p. a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed; hence, *uncolored*; clear; specifically, white.

Things *uncoloured* and transparent.

*Bacon*.

To deck with clouds the *uncoloured* sky,

Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 180.

2. Not heightened in description; truthful; unbiased: as, an *uncolored* statement.—3. Unadorned; plain; chaste.

The contrast was remarkable between the *uncolored* style of his [John Foster's] general diction, and the brilliant felicity of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text.

*De Quincey*, *Biog. and Hist. Essays*, p. 350.

uncolt (un-kolt'), *v. t.* [*un- + colt*.] To unhorse; deprive of a colt or horse. [*Rare.*]

Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted*.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2. 42.

uncombent, *v.* See *uncombine*.

uncombine (un-kom-bin'), *v.* [*un- + combine*.] *I. trans.* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction of; separate; disconnect.

Outbreaking vengeance *uncombines* the ill-joined plots.

*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, iii.

*II. intrans.* To become separated or disconnected. [*Rare in both uses.*]



The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cable in the violence of a northern tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. ii.

**uncomeatable** (un-kum-at'ā-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + come-at-able.*] Not accessible; not attainable; beyond reach or comprehension. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 12.

**uncomeliness** (un-kum'li-nes), *n.* 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior.—2. Unbecomingness; unseemliness; indecency.

He . . . gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness* that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 60.

**uncomely** (un-kum'li), *a.* [*< ME. uncomely, uncomely, uncomely; < un-1 + comely.*] 1. Not comely; wanting grace; as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent.

Think not *uncomely* which is honest, for nothing is comely that is not honest.

*Bacon*, *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

Besides (to say truth) nakedness is *uncomely*, as well in mind as in body.

**uncomely†** (un-kum'li), *adv.* In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36.

'Tis most *uncomely* spoken.

*Fletcher* (and *Massinger* ?), *False One*, iii. 1.

**uncomfortable** (un-kum'fēr-tā-bl), *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily or mental discomfort; giving uneasiness; disquieting; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

Christmas is in the most dead and the most *uncomfortable* time of the year.

How *uncomfortable* will the remembrance be of all your excesses, oaths, injustice and profaneness, when death approaches, and judgment follows it?

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

2. Disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease; as, to feel *uncomfortable*.

How surely dost thou malice these extremes,

*Uncomfortable* man. *Ford*, *Lady's Trial*, iii. 3.

**uncomfortableness** (un-kum'fēr-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uncomfortable, uneasy, or miserable. *Jer. Taylor*.

**uncomfortably** (un-kum'fēr-tā-bli), *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or uneasiness; in an uneasy state.

**uncommendable** (un-kō-men'dā-bl), *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. [Rare.]

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his poetry.

*Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11.

**uncommercial** (un-kō-mēr'shā-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + "commercial, equiv. to commereable.*] Not capable of being made an article of commerce. [Rare.]

By prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from dealing in tobacco, one third of the exports of the United States are rendered *uncommercial* here.

*Thos. Jefferson*, To Count De Montmorin (Works, II. 188).

**uncommercial** (un-kō-mēr'shā), *a.* 1. Not commercial; not carrying on or familiar with or devoted to commerce.

The *Uncommercial Traveller*.

*Dickens*.

The wisdom of taking measures to keep the river in good condition is made plain to even the *uncommercial* mind.

*S. L. Clemens*, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 310.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of commerce.

You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too.

*Burke*, *American Taxation*. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**uncommitted** (un-kō-mit'ed), *a.* [*< ME. uncommitted; < un-1 + committed.*] 1. Not committed or done.

Offs *uncommitted* ofte anyeth.

*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 518.

The *uncommitted* sin.

*Hammond*.

2. Not committed or intrusted.—3. Not referred to a committee.—4. Not pledged by anything said or done; as, *uncommitted* by rash promises or statements; an *uncommitted* delegation to a convention.

**unmixed†** (un-kō-mikst'), *a.* Not mixed or mingled. *Chapman*.

**uncommon** (un-kom'on), *a.* Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; extraordinary; strange.

I do not think it foreign to my design to speak of a man born in Her Majesty's dominions, and relate an adventure in his life, so *uncommon* that it is doubtful whether the like has happened to any of human race.

*Steele*, *Englishman*, No. 26.

The spiritual is ever foreign to the material, the *uncommon* to the common.

*W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, iii.

=*Syn.* Scarce, unusual, unnoted, unique, singular, queer. See *common*.

**uncommon** (un-kom'on), *adv.* [*< uncommon, a.*] Exceedingly; very; as, *uncommon* cheap. [Vulgar.]

**uncommonly** (un-kom'on-li), *adv.* 1. In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually.

We are not *uncommonly* told that Henry VII. had not in his own person the shadow of hereditary right.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 343.

2. To an uncommon degree.

A boy who's *uncommonly* sharp of his age.

*Barham*, *Ingludby Legends*, I. 54.

**uncommonness** (un-kom'on-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

**uncommunicable** (un-kō-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* 1. Incommunicable. *Burke*.—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**uncommunicated** (un-kō-mū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not communicated, not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed; as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God. *Witterland*.—3. Not having received the communion.

**uncommunicative** (un-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1†. Not communicative or disposed to impart one's wealth; not liberal; parsimonious.

A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances.

*Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, ii. 90.

2. Not communicative; not disposed to impart one's thoughts; not free to communicate to others; reserved; taciturn.

A churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition.

*Chesterfield*.

**uncommunicativeness** (un-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommunicative, reserved, or taciturn; reserve.

*Richardson*.

**uncompact** (un-kōm-pakt'), *a.* Incompact.

*Addison*.

**uncompacted** (un-kōm-pak'ted), *a.* Not compact; not firm or settled. *Feltham*.

**uncompagned** (un-kum'pā-nid), *a.* Having no companion; unaccompanied. *Fairfax*.

**uncompanionable** (un-kōm-pān'yon-ā-bl), *a.* Not companionable or sociable. *Miss Burney*.

**uncompanioned** (un-kōm-pān'yond), *a.* Unaccompanied; without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

In his hours of *uncompanioned* darkness.

*J. Wilson*, *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*.

**uncompassionate** (un-kōm-pāsh'on-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Milton*, S. A., l. 818.

**uncompatibly†** (un-kōm-pat'i-bli), *adv.* Incompatibly. *Imp. Dict.*

**uncompellable** (un-kōm-pel'ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham*.

**uncomplaining** (un-kōm-plā'ning), *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur; submissive.

Let thy loud heart keep,

Like his, a mute and *uncomplaining* sleep.

*Shelley*, *Adonais*, iii.

**uncomplainingly** (un-kōm-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring or complaint.

**uncomplaisant** (un-kōm-plā'zant), *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke*.

**uncomplaisantly** (un-kōm-plā'zant-li), *adv.* Un civilly; discourteously. *Blackstone*.

**uncompliant** (un-kōm-pli'ā-bl), *a.* Unready or unwilling to yield or comply. *Cudworth*, *Morality*, IV. v. § 3.

**uncompliant** (un-kōm-pli'ant), *a.* Incompliant. *Bp. Gauden*.

**uncomposable** (un-kōm-pō'zā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being composed; not to be reconciled or arranged. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 63.

**uncompounded** (un-kōm-poun'ded), *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

For spirits, when they please,

Can either sex assume, or both; so soft

And *uncompounded* is their essence pure.

*Milton*, P. L., l. 425.

2. Not intricate or complicated.

That *uncompounded* style.

*Hammond*, On Fundamentals.

**uncomprehensible†** (un-kōm-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* Incomprehensible. *Bp. Jewell*.

**uncomprehensive** (un-kōm-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Not comprehensive; not including much.—2†. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots. *South*.

3†. Incomprehensible.

The providence that's in a watchful state

Knows almost every grain of *Plutus'* gold,

Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* depths.

*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 198.

**uncompromising** (un-kōm'prō-mi-zing), *a.* Not compromising; admitting of no compromise; not complying; inflexible; unyielding; as, *uncompromising* hostility. *Maccubay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**unconable†**, *a.* See *unrecoverable*.

**unconand†**, *a.* See *unconning*.

**unconcealed†**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unconcealed*.

**unconceivable†** (un-kōn-sē'vā-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. *Locke*.

**unconceivableness†** (un-kōn-sē'vā-bl-nes), *n.* Inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More*, *Immortal of Soul*, i. 4.

**unconceivably†** (un-kōn-sē'vā-bli), *adv.* Inconceivably. *Locke*.

**unconcern** (un-kōn-sēr'n), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifference; indifference; apathy.

I can't bear to hear her spoken of with *Levity* or *Unconcern*.

*Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, ii. 1.

=*Syn.* Indifference, Inconsequence, etc. See *apathy*. **unconcerned** (un-kōn-sēr'nd), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; not interested; not affected.

The morn,

All *unconcern'd* with our unrest.

*Milton*, P. L., xi. 174.

Calm Villain! how *unconcern'd* he stands, confessing Treachery and Ingratitude!

*Congreve*, *Double-Dealer*, i. 6.

=*Syn.* *Unconcerned* at, for, about. With at, *unconcerned* means not anxious in view of something that is or happens; with for it means not anxious for the safety or success of some object of interest or desire; *unconcerned* at the successes of a rival; *unconcerned* for one's own safety. With about it generally means the same as with for, but sometimes the same as with at.

**unconcernedly** (un-kōn-sēr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

**unconcernedness** (un-kōn-sēr'ned-nes), *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South*.

**unconcerning†** (un-kōn-sēr'ning), *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Dr. H. More*.

**unconcernment** (un-kōn-sēr'nment), *n.* The state of having no interest or concern. *South*. **unconcludent†** (un-kōn-klō'dent), *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive. *Sir M. Hale*.

**unconcludible†** (un-kōn-klō'di-bl), *a.* Not to be concluded or determined.

That which is *unconcludible* . . . to the understanding.

*Dr. H. More*, *Philos. Poems*, notes.

**unconcluding†** (un-kōn-klō'ding), *a.* Inconclusive.

False and *unconcluding* reasonings.

*Locke*.

**unconcludingness†** (un-kōn-klō'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being inconclusive.

The uncertainty of the truth, . . . by reason of the *unconcludingness* of the arguments brought to attest it.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 344.

**unconclusive†** (un-kōn-klō'siv), *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond*.

**unconcocted** (un-kōn-kok'ted), *a.* 1. Not concocted; not digested. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Figuratively, crude; indigested.

**unconcurrent** (un-kōn-kur'ent), *a.* Not concurring or agreeing. *Daniel*.

**uncondemned** (un-kōn-dēmd'), *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

They have beaten us openly *uncondemned*. Acts xvi. 37.

A familiar and *uncondemned* practice.

*Locke*.

**uncondited†** (un-kōn-dit'ed), *a.* [*< un-1 + L. conditus*, pp. of *condire*, season, spice, flavor.] Unseasoned. [Rare.]

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the *uncondited* mushroom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 60.

**unconditional** (un-kōn-dish'on-ā-bl), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions; as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,

Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*.

*Dryden*, *Annus Mirabilis*.

**unconditionality** (un-kōn-dish'on-ā-l'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unconditional. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 82.

**unconditionally** (un-kōn-dish'on-ā-l'i), *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions; as, to surrender *unconditionally*.

**unconditionalness** (un-kōn-dish'on-ā-l-nes), *n.* The character of being unconditional. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 151.

**unconditioned** (un-kōn-dish'ond), *a.* Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or result of circumstances.



unconditioned, *un-kon-dish-un-dish-tion-ed*, *a.* Not conditioned; not limited by any condition; not having formed some plan or purpose.

*St. Ben. Julian and Maddalo*

3. Not compact; not connected by proper relations; an dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory: as, an *unconnected* story.

*unconnecting*, *un-kon-ek-tin-gin-g*, *v.* See *unconnecting*.

*unconnectingness*, *un-kon-ek-tin-gin-g-ness*, *n.* See *unconnectingness*.

*unconquerable* (*un-kong-kér-a-bl*), *a.* 1. Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest: as, an *unconquerable* foe.

A little, her *unconquerable* son. *Cowper, Iliad, viii*

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control: as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

The *unconquerable* will. *Milton, P. L., l. 106.*

Syn. 1. Invincible; indomitable. See *conquer*.

*unconquerableness* (*un-kong-kér-a-bl-nes*), *n.* The character or state of being unconquerable.

*unconquerably* (*un-kong-kér-a-bli*), *adv.* Invariably; insuperably.

*unconquered* (*un-kong-kér-d*), *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control.—2. Invincible; insuperable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

*unconscionable* (*un-kon-shon-a-bl*), *a.* 1. Not conscionable; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; enormous: as, an *unconscionable* demand.

His grantship is gone somewhat crestfallen, stalking with less *unconscionable* strides. *Milton, S. A., l. 1245.*

And why you should, for a respect so contrary, Call my poor wit in question to believe you, Is most *unconscionable*. *Brome, Northern Lass, i. 7.*

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *Sir R. L. Estrange.*

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

No man [is] to be forced by the compulsive laws of men to present his body a dead sacrifice, and so under the gospel most unholy and unacceptable, because it is his unreasonable service, that is to say, not only unwilling but *unconscionable*. *Milton, Civil Power.*

Your friend is an *unconscionable* dog; but you can't help that. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.*

*Unconscionable bargain*, in law, a contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man would accept.

*unconscionableness* (*un-kon-shon-a-bl-nes*), *a.* The character of being unconscionable, in any sense. *Bp. Hall.*

*unconscionably* (*un-kon-shon-a-bli*), *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify; inordinately.

Too absurd and too *unconscionably* gross is that fond invention that wadded hither the fifty daughters of a strange Dioclesian King of Syria. *Milton, Hist. Eng., i.*

*unconscious* (*un-kon-shus*), *a.* 1. Not conscious.

(a) Not occurring in or attended by consciousness; subconscious: as, *unconscious* inference.

Sleep, fainting, coma, epilepsy, and other *unconscious* conditions are apt to break in upon and occupy large durations of what we nevertheless consider the mental history of a single man. *W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 199.*

The only conception we can form of a purely *unconscious* state is one in which all is exactly alike, or rather in which there is no difference.

*W. E. Clifford, Conditions of Mental Development.*

(b) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless: as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke, Of six years' age, *unconscious* of the yoke. *Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 756.*

Strong poets of a more *unconscious* day, When Nature spake nor sought nice reasons why. *Lovell, Agassiz, i. 4.*

(c) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt: as, *unconscious* generosity.

The red rose veils a heart of flame, And blushes with *unconscious* shame. *Rose Terry Cooke.*

2. Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

Passive, *unconscious* substances. *Paley, Nat. Theol., iv.*

*unconsciously* (*un-kon-shu-li*), *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without consciousness.

A religious man, in proportion as obedience becomes more and more easy to him, will doubtless do his duty *unconsciously*. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 73.*

*unconsciousness* (*un-kon-shus-nes*), *n.* The state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-consciousness.

*unconsecrate* (*un-kon-sē-krit*), *v. t.* To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice. *South, Sermons.*

*unconsecrate* (*un-kon-sē-krit*), *a.* Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

She was housed in sight of the people with an host *unconsecrated*. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.*

*unconsecrated* (*un-kon-sē-krit*), *a.* Not consecrated: as, a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread. *Milton, Church-Government, ii.*

*unconsenting* (*un-kon-sen-tin-g*), *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

*unconsiderate* (*un-kon-sid-er-āt*), *a.* Inconsiderate. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

*unconsiderateness* (*un-kon-sid-er-āt-nes*), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Hales, Sermons, Matt. xxvi. 75.*

*unconsidered* (*un-kon-sid-er-d*), *a.* Not considered or regarded; not attended to; not esteemed.

A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles. *Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.*

*unconsidering* (*un-kon-sid-er-ing*), *a.* Not considering; void of consideration; regardless. *Swift.*

*unconspiringness* (*un-kon-spir-ing-nes*), *n.* Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers. *Boyle, Works, II. 276.*

*unconstancy* (*un-kon-stan-si*), *n.* Inconstancy. *Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdonshire.*

*unconstant* (*un-kon-stant*), *a.* Inconstant. *Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 100.*

*unconstantly* (*un-kon-stant-li*), *adv.* Inconstantly. *Hobbes, Human Nature, v.*

*unconstitutional* (*un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al*), *a.* Not in conformity with the constitution of a country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution; inconsistent with the constitution or organic law. In the law of the United States a statute which is unconstitutional is thereby in excess of legislative authority, and void. In English law the word is applied (1) to "acts at variance with the recognized spirit of the constitution or principles of government, or with the preservation of the liberties of the people, as expressed or implied in the various charters, etc., though not illegal in the sense of being forbidden by express statute" (*Lange*); (2) to acts which threaten the integrity of the constitution or government.

By *unconstitutional*, as distinguished from "illegal," I mean a novelty of much importance, tending to endanger the established laws. *Hallam.*

The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament. *Burke, Account of a late Administration (1766).*

There has not been for many years a single important measure which has not been *unconstitutional* with its opponents, and which its supporters have not maintained to be agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution. *Macaulay, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.*

*unconstitutionality* (*un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al-i-ti*), *n.* The character of being unconstitutional.

His [Jefferson's] election caused the repeal, in effect, of the alien and sedition laws, and a permanent acquiescence in their *unconstitutionality*. *Calhoun, Works, i. 359.*

*unconstitutionally* (*un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al-i*), *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner; in opposition to the constitution.

*unconstrained* (*un-kon-strānd*), *a.* 1. Free from constraint; free to act; not acting or done under compulsion; voluntary.

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained*. *Milton, Divorce, ii. 20.*

2. Not constrained or embarrassed; not mentally constrained.

A natural and *unconstrained* behaviour has something in it so agreeable that it is no wonder to see people endeavouring after it. *Addison, Fashions from France.*

Maggie's manner this morning had been as *unconstrained* and indifferent as ever. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 4.*

*unconstrainedly* (*un-kon-strāned-li*), *adv.* In an unconstrained manner, in either sense. *Hooker, Works, II. 49.*

*unconstraint* (*un-kon-strānt*), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton, On the Classics.*

The thoughts, wived with words above their own level, are always on their good behavior, and we feel that they would have been happier in the homelier *unconstraint* of prose. *Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.*

*unconsulting* (*un-kon-sul-tin-g*), *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. [Rare.]

It was the fair Zelmane . . . whom *unconsulting* affection . . . had made borrow so much of her natural modesty as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

*unconsummate* (*un-kon-sum-āt*), *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden, Æneid, x.*



**uncontemned** (un-kon-tem'd'), *a.* Not despised; not contemned. *Shak.*, *Hen.* VIII., iii. 2. 10.

**uncontended** (un-kon-ten'ded'), *a.* Not disputed for; not contested. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, v. **uncontented**† (un-kon-ten'ted'), *a.* Discontented. *Daniel*, *Philotas*, Ded.

**uncontentedness**† (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* Discontentedness. *Hammond*, *Works*, I. 47.

**uncontentingness**† (un-kon-ten'ting-nes), *n.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 261.

**uncontestable**† (un-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* Incontestable. *Locke*.

**uncontested** (un-kon-tes'ted'), *a.* Not contested; not disputed; hence, evident; indisputable. *Sir R. Blackmore*, *Creation*.

**uncontradictable** (un-kon-tra-dik'ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be contradicted. *Carlyle*.

**uncontradicted** (un-kon-tra-dik'ted'), *a.* Not contradicted; not denied: as, *uncontradicted testimony*. *Bp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, xi.

**uncontriving** (un-kon-tri'ving), *a.* Not contriving; deficient in contrivance. [Rare.]

The savage, *uncontriving* man.

*Goldsmith*, *Animated Nature*. (*Latham*.)

**uncontrollable** (un-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be controlled or ruled; ungovernable; intolerant of restraint: as, an *uncontrollable temper*; *uncontrollable subjects*; *uncontrollable events*.—2†. Indisputable; irrefragable. [Rare.]

This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontrollable* title to England. *Sir J. Hayward*.

**uncontrollableness** (un-kon-trō'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being uncontrollable. *Bp. Hall*.

**uncontrollably** (un-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* 1. In an uncontrollable manner; without being subject to control.

God may *uncontrollably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases. *A. Tucker*.

2†. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

Abundantly and *uncontrollably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death.

*Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, *Christ Crucified*.

**uncontrolled** (un-kon-trōld'), *a.* 1. Not controlled or governed; free.

But Jove's high will is ever *uncontrolled*,  
The strong he withers, and confounds the bold.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, xvii. 197.

2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

Do I not know the *uncontrolled* thoughts  
That youth brings with him when his blood is high?  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iii.

3†. Not disproved; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born is an *uncontrolled* report.  
*Sir J. Hayward*.

**uncontrolledly** (un-kon-trō'led-li), *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.

**uncontroversory**† (un-kon-trō-vēr'sō-ri), *a.* [*< un-1 + \*controversory*, equiv. to *controversorios*.] Free from controversy. [Rare.]

An *uncontroversory* piety.

*Bp. Hall*, *Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, § 2.

**uncontroverted** (un-kon-trō-vēr-ted'), *a.* Not controverted or disputed; not liable to be called in question.

The *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science.  
*Glanville*.

**unconventional** (un-kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* Not conventional; not bound by unserving rules; free in character, action, or treatment.

**unconventionality** (un-kon-ven'shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *unconventionalities* (-tiz). The character or state of being unconventional; originality; freedom from rules and precedents; also, that which is unconventional; an unconventional act.

Whately often offended people by the extreme *unconventionality* of his manners. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 530.

A quaint little story, notable among other *unconventionalities* for being a romance without even a vestige of a love story.

*The Academy*, No. 877, p. 1 of adv'ts.

**unconversible** (un-kon-vēr'sa-bl), *a.* Not free in conversation; repelling conversation; not social; reserved.

I soon grew domestic with lord Halifax, and was as often with lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only *unconversible* fault he had) made it agreeable to me.

*Swift*, *Change in Queen's Ministry*.

**unconversant** (un-kon-vēr-sant), *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by *with* before an object, sometimes by *in*.

*Unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind.

*Madock*, *Exchequer*, Pref.

**unconversion** (un-kon-vēr'shon), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [Rare.]

**unconverted** (un-kon-vēr'ted'), *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; specifically, not brought to accept a (specified) religious faith; in *theol.*, not having abandoned a sinful life: as, the *unconverted*.

*Unconverted* to Christianity.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Of Repentance*, viii.

**unconvertible** (un-kon-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another: as, lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

*Unconvertible* ignorance. *Congreve*, *Love for Love*, iv. 12.

**uncord** (un-kōrd'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + cord*.] To loose from cords; unfasten or unbind: as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

**uncork** (un-kōrk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + cork*.] 1. To draw the cork from; open by drawing the cork, as a bottle.—2. To allow to flow out, as if by removing a cork, as words, feelings, and the like; cause (a person) to speak. [Colloq. or slang.]

**uncorrect**† (un-kō-rekt'), *a.* Incorrect. *Dryden*, *Wild Gallant*, Pref.

**uncorrespondency**† (un-kō-e-spon'den-si), *n.* The state of being uncorrespondent, or not mutually adapted or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden*.

**uncorrespondent**† (un-kō-e-spon'dent), *a.* Not correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden*.

**uncorrigible**† (un-kō-ri-ji-bl), *a.* [*< ME. uncorrigible*; *< un-1 + corrigible*.] Incorrigible. *Wyclif*.

**uncorrupt** (un-kō-rup't'), *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; incorrupt; pure: as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; an *uncorrupt* text.

For the rest, my Lord Clifford was a valiant *uncorrupt* gentleman.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Aug. 18, 1673.

**uncorrupted** (un-kō-rup'ted'), *a.* Not corrupted, in any sense; not debased; not vitiated; not depraved; not decomposed.

In the chapel belonging to it lies the body of St. Susorius, his founder, as yet *uncorrupted* though dead many hundreds of years.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 25, 1644.

**uncorruptedness** (un-kō-rup'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being uncorrupted. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

**uncorruptibility**† (un-kō-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. uncorruptibilitie*; *< uncorruptible + -ity* (see *-bilitie*).] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

In *uncorruptibilitate* of quyetie or pesible and mylde spirit.  
*Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 4.

**uncorruptible**† (un-kō-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ME. uncorruptibilis*; *< un-1 + corruptibilis*.] Incorruptible. *Rom.* i. 23.

**uncorruption**† (un-kō-rup'shon), *n.* [*< ME. uncorruptionis*; *< un-1 + corruption*.] Incorruption.

Glorie and honour and *uncorruption* to hem that seken eurlastyng lyf.

*Wyclif*, *Rom.* ii. 7.

**uncorruptive**† (un-kō-rup'tiv), *a.* Incorruptible.

Those other climes of *uncorruptive* joy.  
*Glover*, *Leonidas*, vii. 413.

**uncorruptly** (un-kō-rup'ti-li), *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; truly; genuinely.

I shall declare *uncorruptly* the sayings.  
*Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 198.

**uncorruptness** (un-kō-rup'tnes), *n.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit.* ii. 7.

**uncorvent**, *a.* [*ME.*, *< un-1 + corven*, pp. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*.] Uncut; untrimmed.

*Uncorven* and ungrobbed lay the vyne.

*Chaucer*, *Former Age*, I. 14.

**uncostly** (un-kōst'li), *a.* Not costly; not of a high price or value.

A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 841.

**uncounselable, uncounsellable** (un-koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon*, *Civil Wars*.

**uncounseled, uncounselled** (un-koun'seld), *a.* [*< ME. uncounceiled*; *< un-1 + counseled*.] 1. Not having counsel or advice. *Burke*, *Letter to a Noble Lord*.—2†. Wrongly counseled; led into error.

*Uncounceiled* goth ther noon fro me.

*Rom.* of the *Rose*, I. 6868.

**uncountable** (un-koun'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.

Those *uncountable* bodies set in the firmament.

*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, ii.

**uncounted** (un-koun'ted'), *a.* Not counted; not numbered; hence, innumerable.

The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads,  
The still-discordant wavering multitude.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen.* IV., Ind.

The twinkling sea's *uncounted* smile.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 137.

**uncouple** (un-kup'li), *v.* [*< ME. uncouplen, uncopelen*; *< un-2 + couple*.] 1. *trans.* To loose, as dogs from their couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

Forth he gothe ther as the hartys hye;  
His houndys were *uncoupled* by and by.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 42.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,  
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,  
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Lucretius*, iii.

II. *intrans.* To break loose; exert influence unrestrained.

Longe tyme it was er tyrannye  
Or any vyce dorste on him *uncouple*.

*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, I. 512.

**uncoupled** (un-kup'ld), *a.* 1. Not coupled; not fastened to a couple or with couplings.

Steads snort, *uncoupled* stag-hounds bay,  
And merry hunters quit the bower.

*Scott*, *Cadyow Castle*.

2. Not wedded; single.

*Uncoupled*, cold virginity.

*Chamberlayne*, *Pharonnida* (1659).

3. In *her.*, same as *découplé*.

**uncourteous** (un-kēr'tē-us), *a.* [*< ME. uncourteis, uncortoise*; *< un-1 + courteous*.] Not courteous; uncivil. *Sir P. Sidney*.—*Syn.* See *uncivil*.

**uncourteously** (un-kēr'tē-us-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; impolitely. *Sir T. Elgot*, *The Governour*, iii. 6.

**uncourtesy**†, *n.* [*< ME. uncourtesie*; *< un-1 + courtesy*.] Lack of courtesy.

It were to gret *uncourtesie*. *Rom.* of the *Rose*, I. 3587.

**uncourtliness** (un-kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being uncourtly. *Addison*, *Whig-Examiner*, No. 5.

**uncourtly** (un-kōrt'li), *a.* Not courtly. (a) Untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like.

And this event *uncourtly* Hero thought  
Her inward guilt would in her looks have wrought.  
*Marlowe*, *Hero and Leander*, iii.

(b) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain.

It would be *uncourtly* to speak in harsher words to the fair.

*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 294.

**uncoust** (ung'kus), *a.* [*< L. uncus*, hooked, *< uncus*, a hook, barb: see *unc2, uncus*.] Hook-like; hooked. *Sir T. Browne*.

**uncouth** (un-kōth'), *a.* [Also dial. *unkid, unked, unkind*, *Sc. unco* (see *unco*), *< ME. uncouth, unkouth, onkouth, uncuth, unkuth, uncouth*, *< AS. uncūth* (Icel. *ukunnr* = Goth. *unkunths*), unknown, unusual, strange; as *un-1 + couth*.] 1. Not known. (a†) Not common; unusual; rare; hence, elegant; beautiful.

Ther maystow seen devysing of herneys  
So *uncouth* and so riche.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1639.

(b) Not commonly known; not familiar; strange; foreign. (He) rode be the mooste *un-couth* weyes that thei myght till he com to Newerke.

*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

His fall

May be our rise. It is no *uncouth* thing  
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.

*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 3.

(1†) Strange and suspicious; uncanny; such as to arouse suspicion, dread, fear, or alarm.

An *uncouth* pain torments my grieved soul.

*Marlowe*, *Tamburlaine the Great*, I., ii. 7.

If this *uncouth* forest yield anything savage.

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, ii. 6. 6.

The Judges meet in some *uncouth* dark Dungeon.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I. v. 42.

(2) Strange and awkward; characterized by awkwardness, clumsiness, or oddity: now the usual meaning: as, *uncouth* manners or behavior.

The terms, the principles, the propositions of it [any human art or science], are all at first sight strange and *uncouth*, and make no bright impression upon the mind.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. x.

Through thee her Merrimacs and Agiochooks  
And many a name *uncouth* win gracious looks.

*Lowell*, *To Whittier*.

2†. Not knowing; ignorant.

For he taght the *un-couth* and *vn-kunynge* by his preaching.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

=*Syn.* 1 (b) (2). *Unquainly, Bungling*, etc. See *awkward*.

**uncouthly** (un-kōth'li), *adv.* [*< ME. uncouthly, uncouthli*, *< AS. uncuthlic*, *< uncouth*, unknown: see *uncouth*.] 1†. Rarely; elegantly.

To graythe [adorn] hir wel and *uncouthly* (tr. OF. *noblement*).

*Rom.* of the *Rose*, I. 584.

2. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely; awkwardly; clumsily.



2. Not created by creation; existing without

... and perfect spirit who is truly ... but *uncreated*, person, and so the

*Expos. of Creed*, p. 477.

**uncreatedness** (un-kre-'ā-ted-nes), *n.* The char-  
acter of being uncreated. *Waterland, Works*,  
ii. 326.

**uncredible** (un-kred-'i-bl), *a.* Incredible.  
*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*.

**uncreditable** (un-kred-'i-ta-bl), *a.* Discredit-  
able. *J. Collier, Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 7.

**uncredibility** (un-kred-'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The  
character of being discreditable. *Decay of*

**uncritical** (un-krit-'i-kal), *a.* 1. Not critical;  
not disposed to criticize; wanting in  
keenness of judgment or critical analysis.

We are not to be understood as *uncritical* speak-  
ers. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

... readily accepted by the *uncritical* who believe all they see  
in print, diffuse erroneous prepossessions.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 81.

2. Not according to the rules of just criticism;  
not intelligent from the critical point of view:  
as, an *uncritical* estimate.

While, therefore, we would defend in its entire extent  
the general doctrine which Pestalozzi inaugurated, we  
think most evil likely to result from an *uncritical* recep-  
tion of his specific devices. *H. Spencer, Education*, p. 118.

**uncropped** (un-kropt'), *a.* 1. Not cropped or  
plucked.

A fresh *uncropped* flower. *Shak., All's Well*, v. 3. 327.

2. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

**uncross** (un-kros'), *v. t.* [*un-2 + cross*.] To  
uncross from a crossed position.

Mr. Small *uncrossed* his legs, and stooped.  
*The Century*, XXVI. 623.

**uncrossed** (un-krôst'), *a.* 1. Not crossed; not  
crossed.

Such was the cap of him that makes 'em fine,  
Yet keeps his book *uncrossed*.  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, iii. 3. 26.

2. Not limited as regards cashability or ne-  
gotiability by crossing: as, an *uncrossed* check.  
See *crossed check*, under *check*, *n.*—3. Not  
thwarted; not opposed.

**uncrown** (un-kroun'), *v. t.* [*un-2 + crown*.] 1.  
To deprive of a crown; degrade from the royal  
dignity: by extension, to reduce from high dig-  
nity or preëminence.

I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 232.

Prepare a welcome to *uncrown* the greatness  
Of his prevailing fates. *Ford, Lady's Trial*, ii. 4.

2. To remove the crown from.

*Uncrown* his head. *Dryden, Æneid*, xii. 448.

**uncrowned** (un-kround'), *a.* 1. Not wearing a  
crown; not having assumed the crown, as a  
sovereign prince who has not yet received cor-  
onation. Hence—2. Having royal rank or pow-  
er without occupying the royal office.

**unction** (ungk'shon), *n.* [*ME. \*unction, unx-  
ion, < OF. unction, onction, F. onction = Pr.  
unção, unção = Sp. unción = Pg. unção, unção  
= It. unzione, < L. unctio(-n), a besmearing,  
anointing, < ungere, ungere, pp. unctus, smear,  
anoint: see unguent, oint.*] 1. The act of  
anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an un-  
guent, ointment, or oil.

It [the veft] glides easily along the metallic warps, re-  
quiring no *unction*, as is sometimes the case.

Especially—(a) Anointing as a symbol of consecration,  
dedication, or appointment to an important office. The  
practice of unction in religious ceremonies existed in the  
Christian church at a very early day, as well as in the Jew-  
ish church, and has been continued to the present time in  
the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches. In  
Christian usage it includes the unction of catechumens  
both before and after baptism, of candidates at confirma-  
tion, of the clergy at ordination, of the sick, of kings at  
their coronation, and of various articles dedicated to a  
sacred use. The practice is not continued in Protestant  
churches. See *chrism*, and *holy oil* (under *oil*).

Thet make but on *Unxion*, when the Cristene Children.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 19.

The Divine *unction* of thy Holy Spirit.  
*Thomas à Kempis, Imit. of Christ* (trans.), iii. 19.

Something . . . should dishonour and profane in him-  
self that priestly *unction* and clergy-right whereto Christ  
bath entitled him. *Milton, Church-Government*, ii. 3.

(b) Anointing for medical purposes.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the *unc-*  
*tion* and fricace. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, ii. 2.

He paid great attention to the health of body and mind,  
using *unction* and the bath often. *Alcott, Tablets*, p. 115.

2. That which is used for anointing; an un-  
guent; an ointment; a salve.

With this plaster  
And this *unction* do I master  
All the fester'd ill that may  
Give him grief another day.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 2.

Hence—3. Anything that is soothing or leni-  
tive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,  
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.  
*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 4. 145.

4. In speech, that quality in the words used,  
tone of expression, or mode of address which  
excites devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy,  
and the like in the hearer; especially, those  
qualities which induce religious fervor and ten-  
derness.

Its diction [the Bible's], . . . when temperately and  
soberly used, imparts an *unction* to a religious discourse  
which nothing else can supply.

*R. Hall, Review of Foster's Essays*.

5. Emotional warmth; gush; specifically, sim-  
ulated fervor, devotion, or sympathy; counter-  
feited sentiment; nauseous sentimentality.

The delightful equivocal and *unction* of the passage in  
Farquhar. *Hazlitt*.

Luring us by stories old,  
With a comic *unction* told.  
*Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster*.

**Unction of the sick**, a sacrament or rite in which sick  
persons are anointed with oil. In the Greek Church it is  
administered to sick persons whether in danger of death  
or not. (See *euchelation*.) In the Roman Catholic Church  
it is administered only to the former class, and is known,  
since the twelfth century, as *extreme* or *last unction*. In  
this church the body of the sick person is anointed by a  
priest with consecrated olive-oil, in the figure of a cross,  
on the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, the palms of the hands,  
and the soles of the feet. The oil must be consecrated  
by a bishop, except in cases of extreme necessity, when a  
priest may receive especial power from the Pope to con-  
secrate it.

**unctious** (ungk'shus), *a.* An obsolete variant  
of *unctuous*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his*  
*Humour*, iv. 4.

**unctiousness** (ungk'shus-nes), *n.* An obsolete  
variant of *unctuousness*.

As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding *unctiousness*  
therein. *Fuller, Worthies, Warwickshire*.

**unctuosity** (ungk-tū-os-'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. onctuosité  
= Sp. untuosidad = Pg. untuosidade = It. un-  
tuosità, < ML. \*unctuositas(-t)s, < ML. unctuosus,  
unctuos: see unctuous.*] *Unctuosus. Rev.*  
*T. Adams, Works*, I. 17.

**unctuous** (ungk'tū-us), *a.* [*< F. onctueux =  
Sp. untuoso = Pg. untuoso = It. untuoso, < ML.  
unctuosus, greasy, oily, < L. unctus, a smearing,  
anointing, ML. also ointment, < ungere, ungere,  
pp. unctus, smear, anoint: see unguent, unguent.*] 1. Of the nature of or resembling an unguent  
or ointment; greasy; oily; fat; soapy.

Ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts  
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind.

*Shak., T. of A.*, iv. 3. 195.

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when  
rubbed or touched by the fingers—a charac-  
teristic of steatite, talc, serpentine, and other  
magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia  
which they contain.—3. Having or character-  
ized by unction; tending to religious fervor;  
especially, falsely or affectedly fervid, devo-  
tional, emotional, gushing, or the like; exces-  
sively bland or suave.

A Quaker could not be drawn without being caricatured  
into an *unctuous* rogue.

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 138.

He at first knit his brows; then smiled with more *unc-*  
*tuously* benignity than ever. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, viii.

**Unctuous sucker**. See *sucker*, 1 (d) (3).

**unctuously** (ungk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unctu-  
ous manner: with unctuousness.

**unctuousness** (ungk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state  
of being unctuous, in any sense.

**uncture** (ungk'tūr), *n.* [*ME. uncture, < L. un-  
ctura, an anointing, < ungere, ungere, pp. unctus,  
anoint: see unguent, unguent.*] An unguent.

For sheep ishorne make *uncture* of lupyne.  
*Palladius Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

**uncuckolded** (un-kuk'ol-ded), *a.* Not made  
a cuckold.

It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*.  
*Shak., A. and C.*, i. 2. 76.

**uncular** (ungk'kū-lār), *a.* [*< uncle, after avunc-  
ular.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncu-  
lar. [Humorous.]

The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented  
at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellin-  
ton trousers to his *uncular* and rather angular breast.

*De quincey, Spanish Nun*, vi. (Daries.)

**unculled** (un-kuld'), *a.* 1. Not gathered.—2.  
Not separated; not selected.

uncovenanted

uncover

3. *Milit.*, in the deployment of troops, to ex-  
pose (the successive lines of formation) by the  
wheeling to right or left of the lines in front.

When these troops were in the line, the companies  
were ordered to march out from the right or left of the column.  
*McClellan, Mil. Rep.*, III. 26.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cover or covering  
of something, as the head; specifically, to take  
off one's hat or other head-covering.

When the king was in the line, the companies  
were ordered to march out from the right or left of the column.  
*McClellan, Mil. Rep.*, III. 26.

**uncovered** (un-kuv'erd), *a.* 1. Not provided  
with a cover or covering; bare; no covering;  
bare; naked; especially, having no covering on  
the head. 1 Cor. xi. 13.

Thou art uncovered body this extremity of the skies.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

**uncowl** (un-koul'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a cowl,  
or veil;—that is, to remove by the figure.

2. To uncover by removing or throwing back the  
cowl, or, by extension, any muffler or veil.

I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face.

**uncreate**

To annihilate; deprive of existence.

**uncreated**

1. Not yet cre-

ated.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

**uncreate**

To annihilate; deprive of existence.

**uncreated**

1. Not yet cre-

ated.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

**uncreate**

To annihilate; deprive of existence.

**uncreated**

1. Not yet cre-

ated.



The green ear, and the yellow sheaf.  
*Uncull'd*, as came to hand—*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 436.

**unculpable** (un-kul'pa-bl), *a.* Inculpable.  
**uncult** (un-kul't), *a.* [*< un-1 + cult, < L. cul-tus*, pp. of *cultus*, cultivate; see *cult*, *v.* (*< in-cult*.)] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.

**uncultivable** (un-kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Hawthorne*, *Blithedale Romance*, p. 155.

**uncultivated** (un-kul'ti-va-ted), *a.* Not cultivated, in any sense of that word.

**unculturet** (un-kul'tür), *n.* Neglect or want of culture or education. *Bp. Hall*, *On Ps.* cvii. 34.

**uncumber**, *v.* [*ME. uncumberen*; *< un-2 + cumber*.] To cease from encumbering.

**uncumbered** (un-kum'bërd), *a.* Unencumbered. *Dryden*, *To John Dryden*, l. 18.

**uncunning** (un-kun'ing), *n.* [*< ME. uncunning, unknowing, uncunning, unknowing, unconning*; *< un-1 + cunning, n.*] Lack of knowledge or skill; ignorance. *Chaucer*.

**uncunningt** (un-kun'ing), *a.* [*< ME. uncunning, unknowing, unconning, unconning, unconning, unconning*; *< un-1 + cunning, a.*] Unknowing; ignorant; dull.

These portours ben unknowing evermo.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 1139.

**uncunningness** (un-kun'ing-nes), *n.* [*< ME. uncunningness*; *< uncunning, a., + -ness*.] Unknowingness; ignorance.

O word For other might take by lachesse,  
 Or peraventure by unconningnesse.  
*Rom. of Peacham* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12.

**uncurable** (un-kür'a-bl), *a.* [*< ME. uncurabil*; *< un-1 + curable*.] Incurable.

An old man and a yong woman to content is incurable.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

**uncurable** (un-kür'ba-bl), *a.* Not capable of being curbed or checked.

So much incurable. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 2. 67.

**uncurbed** (un-kürbd'), *a.* Not curbed, in any sense of that word.

With frank and with uncurbed plainness  
 Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 244.

**uncurious** (un-kü'ri-us), *a.* 1. Not curious or inquisitive; incurious; lacking curiosity.

I would let my correspondents know that I have not been so uncurious a Spectator as not to have seen Prince Eugene.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 340.

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

He added very many particulars not uncurious concerning the manner of taking an audience.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 340.

**uncurl** (un-kür'l), *v.* [*< un-2 + curl*.] 1. *trans.* To change from a curled condition or form; straighten out, as something which is curled.

The lion uncurls his angry mane. *Dryden*.

II. *intrans.* To lose its curl; come out of curl; become straight, as a lock of hair. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, ii. 3. 34.

**uncurse** (un-kür's), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + curse*.] To free from any execration; revoke a curse on. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 2. 137. [Rare.]

**uncurtain** (un-kür'tän), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + curtain*.] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; hence, to disclose; reveal; unveil.

**uncus** (ung'kus), *n.*; pl. *unci* (un'si). [NL., *< L. uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, curved. Hence *uncus*, *adunc*, *aduncous*, etc.] 1. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinata convolution of the brain.—2. In *entom.*, the beak-like mesial prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of lepidopterous insects. It forms no proper part of the organs ancillary to generation.—3. The head, hook, or comb of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the maxilla of a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *bot.*, a hook.

**uncustomable** (un-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Not subject to customs duties: as, *uncustomable* goods. *Imp. Dict.*

**uncustomed** (un-kus'tumd), *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty; also, not having paid duty or been charged with customs; smuggled.

One of them [Zacynthusians], at our being here, pursued a poor sailer for offering but to carry a little bag of Currans aboard *uncustomed*, and killed him.

*Sandys*, *Travailes* (1652), p. 6.

The buying or selling *uncustomed* goods.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 282.

**uncut** (un-kut'), *a.* Not cut; specifically, in *bookbinding*, not trimmed across the bolts; having the full margin of the untrimmed sheets. If the bolts have been opened with a paper-knife without waste of margin, the book is said to be opened, but is *uncut*.

**undam** (un-dam'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + dam*.] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. [Rare.]

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
 Undams his watery stores.

*Dryden*, *tr. of Georgics*, i. 157.

**undashed** (un-dasht'), *a.* Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted.

Yet stands he stiff, *undashed*, unterrified.  
*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, vi.

**undate** (un'dät), *a.* [*< L. undatus*, pp. of *undare*, rise in waves, *< unda*, a wave; see *ound*, *undulate*.] 1. Wavy; having a waved surface. *Comes*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

**undated** (un-dät'), *a.* [*< un-1 + dated*.] Not dated; having no date: as, an *undated* letter or bill.

**undated** (un'dä-ted), *a.* [*< undate + -ed*.] 1. Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved. Also *undate*.—2. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—3. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

**undaunted** (un-dän'ted), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid.

By that Towr-tearing stroak I vnderstand  
 Th' *undaunted* strength of the Diuine right hand.  
*Sylvester*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.

The Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but *undaunted*, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 351.

**undauntedly** (un-dän'ted-li), *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly.

A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident.  
*Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, II. 176.

**undauntedness** (un-dän'ted-nes), *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Boyle*.

**undawning** (un-dä'ning), *a.* Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

Thou [winter] hold'st the sun  
 A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.  
*Cowper*, *Task*, iv. 130.

**undé** (un'dä), *a.* [*< F. onde*; see *oundy*.] In *her.*, wavy: noting a heraldic line such as separates two parts of the field, or a bearing from the field, and also of an ordinary, as a fesse or bend.

**undeadliness** (un-ded'li-nes), *n.* [*< ME. undealinesse, undeadliness, undethlicnesse*; *< undeadly + -ness*.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

King of kyngis and Lord of lordis, . . . which alone hath *undeadliness*.  
*Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 16.

**undeadly** (un-ded'li), *a.* [*< ME. undeedly, undedlic*, *< AS. undealdic* (= G. *untöthlich* = Dan. *udødelig*); as *un-1 + deadly* (*deathly*).] Not subject to death; immortal. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 17.

**undeaf** (un-dēf'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + deaf*.] To free from deafness; restore the sense of hearing to. [Rare.]

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, ii. 1. 16.

**undecivable** (un-dē-sē'va-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception.

This sure anchor of our *undecivable* hope.  
*Bp. Hall*, *Letters concerning Falling away from Grace*.

2. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. *J. Hayward*.

**undecive** (un-dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + deceive*.] To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake; open one's eyes.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to *undecive* me.  
*Cook*, *Second Voyage*, ii. 2.

Wounded, *undecived*, quivering with pain as he was, his heart still yearned after her.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, *Poor Gentleman*, xlvii.

**undecency** (un-dē'sen-si), *n.* Indecency. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv. § 5.

**undecennary** (un-dē'sen'a-ri), *a.* [*< L. undecim*, eleven (*< unus*, one, + *decem*, ten); after the analogy of *decennary*.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

**undecennial** (un-dē'sen-i-äl), *a.* [*< L. undecim*, eleven; after the analogy of *decennial*.] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or every eleventh year: as, an *undecennial* festival.

**undecent** (un-dē'sent), *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Fie, madam, how *undecent* 'tis for you,  
 So far unlike yourself, to be seen thus  
 In th' open streets!  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Custom of the Country*, iii. 5.

**undecently** (un-dē'sent-li), *adv.* Indecently.

*Abp. Laud*, *Hist. Church of Oxford*, p. 61.

**undecidable** (un-dē-si'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being decided, settled, or solved. [Rare.]

There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology.

*South*, *Sermons*, III. vi.

**undecide** (un-dē-sid'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + decide*.] To reverse a decision concerning.

To *undecide* the late concluded act they held for vain.  
*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, vii.

**undecided** (un-dē-si'ded), *a.* 1. Not decided or determined; not settled.

Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.  
*J. Philips*, *Blenheim*.

2. Not having one's mind made up or one's purpose fixed; irresolute.

So doubted he, and *undecided* yet,  
 Stood drawing forth his falchion huge.  
*Cowper*, *Iliad*, i.

**undecidedly** (un-dē-si'ded-li), *adv.* In an undecided manner; irresolutely. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, p. 125.

**undecimole** (un-dē'si-möl), *n.* In *music*, a group of eleven notes to be performed in the time of eight. Compare *decimole*, *triplet*, etc.

**undecipherable** (un-dē-si'fër-a-bl), *a.* Indecipherable. *Chesterfield*.

**undecisive** (un-dē-si'siv), *a.* Indecisive. *Glanville*.

**undeck** (un-dék'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + deck*.] To divest of ornaments or dress. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 250.

**undeked** (un-dekt'), *a.* 1. Not decked; not adorned.—2. Not having a deck: as, an *undeked* vessel or barge.

**undeclinable** (un-dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* 1. In *gram.*, indeclinable.—2. Not to be declined or avoided.

I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable*.  
*Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, p. 107.

**undeclined** (un-dē-klīnd'), *a.* 1. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.  
*Sandys*, *Paraphrase of Job*.

2. Not having cases marked by different terminations: as, a noun *undeclined*.

**undecomposable** (un-dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *H. Spencer*.

**undeeded** (un-dē'ded), *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great deed or action. [Rare.]

My sword with an unbatter'd edge  
 I sheathe again, *undeeded*.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 7. 20.

2. Not transferred by deed: as, *undeeded* land.

**undefaced** (un-dē-fäst'), *a.* Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

freshess, *undefaced*, & in fyne hew.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8730.

He was his Maker's image *undefaced*. *Coleridge*.

**undefatigable** (un-dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* Indefatigable.

**undefeasible** (un-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Indefeasible. *J. V. Hall*, *On Luke* xxii.

**undefecated** (un-dēf'kē-ted), *a.* Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick.

Mine was pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.  
*Godwin*, *Mandeville*, ii. 115. (*Davies*.)

**undefiled** (un-dē-fild'), *a.* Not made unclean or impure; unsullied; uncorrupted; unpolluted; unimpaired; immaculate; innocent. *Ps.* cix. 1.

**undefinable** (un-dē-fi'na-bl), *a.* Not definable, in any sense; indefinable: as, the *undefinable* bounds of space.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all by no means represent an idea which has no composition at all.

*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, iii. 4.

**undefine** (un-dē-fin'), *v. i.* [*< un-2 + define*.] To render something indefinite; confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to *undefine* and to confuse.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**undefined** (un-dē-find'), *a.* 1. Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation.

Obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke*.

2. Not having limits distinctly marked or seen; not definitely limited; indefinite.

An *undefined*, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgment.

*D. Webster*, *Speech*, Senate, May 7, 1834.

*Undefined* and *undefinable* rights.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 107.

**undefouled** (un-dē-fould'), *a.* [*ME.*, *< un-1 + defouled*.] Undefiled; immaculate.

Moder of God, and Virgin *undefouled*.  
*Chaucer*, *Mother of God*, l. 1.



**under**, *under*, among, = *leel*.  
*S. D. under*, *under*, *under*, *under*;  
 perhaps akin to *L. infra*, below, *inferus*, lower  
 (see *infra*, *inferior*), = *Skt. adhara*, lower, *ad-*  
*has*, below; less prob. connected to *L. inter*,  
 between, among, = *Oscan anter*, under, within.]  
**Under** 1. Below; beneath; expressing posi-  
 tion with reference to that which is above,  
 whether in immediate contact or not, or which  
 towers aloft, surmounts, covers, or overtops:  
 as, *all under heaven*; *under the earth* or *the sea*;  
*under the surface*; *under the table*; to take  
 shelter *under a tree*; to live *under the same*  
*roof*; to hide a thing *under a heap of straw*;  
 to hide one's light *under a bushel*; to overhear  
 a conversation *under one's windows*.

It happened him to ride

In at this cave *under* a forest side.

*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 134.

Under the chamber of the sayd Syon is the sepulture or  
 buriall of prophete and kynge of Israel.

*Sir R. Grafton*, Pilgrimage, p. 20.

Under these palaces was the private enclosed port of  
 the Kings, . . . where the Turks, till within this fifty  
 years, ranged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them  
 to anchor *under* the castle, as they do at present.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, l. 5.

They chambered the ascent to the castle in silence, and  
 arrived *under* the dark shadow of its towers without being  
 discovered.

*Leitch*, Granada, p. 30.

The citizens beheld with anxiety the encampment of  
 this formidable force *under* their walls.

*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,

And here and there great hollies *under* them.

*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In or at a place, point, or position that is  
 lower than; further down than; immediately  
 below: as, to hit a man *under the belt*; to have  
 pains *under the arms*.

The spear smote him *under the fifth rib*. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

He most happily

Shot him *under* his collar-bone.

*Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

3. In the position or state of, or while bearing,  
 supporting, sustaining, receiving, suffering, un-  
 dergoing, or the like: as, to sink *under a load*;  
 to act *under great excitement*.

Fainting *under*

The pleasing punishment. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 46.

The remedy which you alledge is the very disease we  
 groan *under*.

*Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

My Lord Sommers thought of me last year for the Bish-  
 oprick of Waterford; so my Lord President may now think  
 on me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dyes of the  
 spotted fever he is now *under*.

*Swift*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 343.

Next, when he was trembling in prayer *under a fear* that  
 the word of God could help him, this part of a sentence  
 darted in upon him, "My grace is sufficient."

*Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 31.

4. Inferior in point of rank, dignity, social  
 position, or the like.

It was too great an honour for any man *under a duke*.

*Addison*.

No person *under a diviner* can with any prospect of ver-  
 acity conduct a correspondence at such an arm's length.

*Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

5. Inferior to or less than, with respect to num-  
 ber, amount, quantity, value, age, etc.; falling  
 short of; in or to a less degree than; hence, at,  
 for, or with less than: as, it cannot be bought  
*under \$20*.

Gold and silver, whereof money is made, they do so use  
 as none of them doth more esteem it than the very nature  
 of the thing deserved. And then, who doth not plainly see  
 how far it is *under him*? as without the which men can  
 no better live than without fire and water.

*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Three songs he dying left, all *under age*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 64.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under* and sometimes  
 above the natural proportion of their virtue.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

There are several hundred parishes in England *under*  
 twenty pounds a year.

*Swift*.

6. Of sounds, inferior to, in pitch.—7. Sub-  
 ject to, or in a position of submission or subordina-  
 tion to.

At this court in the third month Passaconaway, the  
 chief sachem of Merimack, and his sons came and sub-  
 mitted their lives and their people and lands *under* our  
 authority.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 263.

One who by his own act places himself *under* authority  
 cannot make conditions about his submission.

*Pope*, Erratum, p. 197.

He is liable or exposed to, as, *under fire*; *under the pen-*  
*alty*, *under representation*.

*Under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest con-  
 tented.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

*Under* the government, rule, command, direction,  
 orders, guidance, or instruction of: as, to serve *under*

Wellington; I studied *under* him; to sit *under* a favorite  
 preacher.

And als moche takethe the Amyrall be him allone as  
 alle the other Souldyours han *undre* hym.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

Happy are they, and only they, that are *under* this glori-  
 ous and gracious Soueraintie: in somuch that I accompt  
 all those abjects that be not hir subiects.

*Lilly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

*Under* which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 118.

According to the usual custom, the great caravan, *under*  
 the conduct of the governor of Jerusalem, set out for the  
 river Jordan on Easter Monday.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 30.

*Under* him were many good and sound scholars bred.

*Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

(d) Subject to the influence or operation of; actuated by.

The Priests and Levites, a Tribe, were of a far different  
 Constitution from this of our Ministers *under* the Gospel.

*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

I shall, in the first place, take care of one who is *under*  
 the most subtle species of pride that I have observed in  
 my whole experience.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

8. In accordance with; in conformity with: as,  
 to sell out *under the rule*.

He speaks *under* rule and prescription, and dare not  
 shew his teeth without Machiavel.

*Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A too idly reser'd Man.

We have . . . spent some time in hearing both parties,  
 concerning the bounds of those patents *under* which  
 yourselves and the other governments do claim.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 387.

The commentators and lawyers have agreed that, *under*  
 these circumstances, the marriage must be dissolved.

*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 121.

9. Bound by: as, to be *under bonds*, or a vow.

The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension;  
 and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing  
 with other men's eyes.

*South*, Sermons.

10. In: with reference to circumstances.

To those that live

*Under* thy care, good rules and patterns give.

*Deunham*, Of Prudence.

I maun be bound to a foreign land,

And now I'm *under* hiding.

*Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 74).

I found the knight *under* his butler's hands, who always  
 shaves him. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey.

11. In: with reference to category, division,  
 section, class, etc.: as, to treat several topics  
*under one head*.

*Under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.

*Felton*, On the Classics.

The lower blunt-headed summit which we had learned  
 to detest *under* the name of Mount Avron.

*Forbes*, Ex. of War, II. 176.

12. In course of: as, to be *under treatment*,  
 or *under discussion*.—13. In the form or style  
 of; by the appearance or show of; with the  
 character, designation, pretense, pretext, or  
 cover of.

But I do aduertise you to lyne your Iacket *under* this  
 fashyon or maner.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

He thoght his falshed to feyne, *undur* faire wordes,  
 And his cautels to colour *under* coynt speche.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11490.

It is one of his most crafty and subtle assaults to send  
 his warriors forth *under* the badge of God.

*Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

We read that Kinges & Princes have written great vol-  
 umes and publish them *under* their owne regali titles.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

Whosoever *under* one name or poesie payeth three pound  
 in ready money shall receive six shillings and eight pence.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 25.

Art is here represented under the person of Vulcan.

*Bacon*, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

14. During the time or existence of: said es-  
 pecially of rulers and their period of rule: as,  
 Christ suffered *under* Pontius Pilate; the Ar-  
 mada was destroyed *under* the reign of Eliza-  
 beth; the American revolution broke out *under*  
 the administration of Lord North.

The remainder of the demesne was sold *under* the com-  
 monwealth.

*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 28.

15. With the sanction, authorization, permis-  
 sion, or protection of: as, *under favor*; *under*  
 leave; *under* protection, etc.

*Under* whose countenance we steal,

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 33.

*Under* favour, there are other materials for a common-  
 wealth besides stark love and kindness.

*Jeremy Collier*.

(The preposition *under* in adverbial phrases often coalesces  
 with its noun to form an adverb, from which the adjective  
 or noun may be derived: as, *under ground*, *underground*,  
*adv.*, *underground*, *a.*; *under hand*, *underhand*, *adv.*,  
*underhand*, *a.*; so *underboard*, *underneath*, *underfoot*, etc.  
 Such forms are not true compounds, but are coalesced  
 phrases, like *aground*, *aboard*, *astout*, etc.)

Note *under hand*! See *note*. *Under a cloud*. See  
*cloud*.—*Under arms*, armed and equipped for military  
 or naval service.—*Under bare poles*. See *bare*.—*Un-*  
*der cloud*, conviction, correction, etc. See the nouns.



— **Under cover**, protected from the enemy's fire. See *cover*. — **Under fire**, exposed to the enemy's fire; as, a general officer should not be *under fire* when it can be avoided.

No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle until he has been *under fire*. — *The Century*, XXXVI, 249.

**Under foot.** (a) Under the real value.

I hold some lands which his mother, the Lady Ann Herbert, purchased, as appears by the deeds made to her by that name, which I can show, and might have held more, which my grandfather sold *under foot* at an under value in his youth, and might have been recovered by my father had my grandfather sutured him.

*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

They would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far *under foot*. — *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1884).

(b) In a state of subjection.

Harold, secure the while and proud of his new Victoria, thought all his Enemies now *under foot*.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(c) *Naut.*, directly under the bow: said of an anchor when the chain is up and down. — **Under gore!** See *gore*. — **Under ground**, below the surface of the ground. — **Under hatches.** See *hatch*. — **Under metal**, the position of a gun when the muzzle is depressed below the line of a level axis. — **Under night!**, in the night; secretly; clandestinely.

Let it never be said that a daughter of thine

Was married to a lord *under night*.

*The Douglas Tragedy* (Child's Ballads, II. 116).

**Under one's hand, signature, or seal.** See *hand*.

**Under one's nose.** See *nose*. — **Under one's wing.**

See *wing*. — **Under sail.** See *sail*.

Braver ships never

Were seen *under sail*.

*Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 124).

**Under the (one's) belt**, in one's stomach. [Slang.]

They got me down to Clerihugh's, and there we sat burling, till I had a fair tappit *under my belt*.

*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

**Under the breath.** See *breath*. — **Under the harrow.** See *harrow*. — **Under the one's lee** (*naut.*), to the leeward: as, *under the lee* of the land.

We thought good to try first the way we were taking; . . . this river, being as *under our lee*, ready to serve and assist us, if other means failed.

*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

**Under the rose.** See *rose*. — **Under the sun, the weather, etc.** See the nouns. — **Under water, way, etc.** See the nouns. — **Syn.** *Beneath*, etc. See *below*.

**II.** *adv.* In a lower place; in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree. The adverb *under* is much used in composition: (a) With verbs and participles, and some nouns, (1) indicating inferiority of place, 'below, from below, on the lower part or surface,' as in *underbrace, underlay, undermine, underpin, underprop*, etc.; (2) indicating insufficiency, 'insufficiently, imperfectly, below the required standard,' as in *underbred, underdone, underpaid, understate, underwrite*, etc. (b) With nouns, denoting persons, as a quasi-adjective (whence, in some cases as an independent adjective), 'inferior, subordinate, deputy' (equivalent to *sub-*), as in *under-sheriff, under-teacher, under-secretary*, etc. Compounds of these classes may be formed indefinitely; only the principal ones in use are here given (without etymological note, except in special cases). Compare remarks under the preposition.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you.

*2 Chron.* xxviii. 10.

But I keep *under* my body and bring it into subjection.

*1 Cor.* ix. 27.

**Rail under.** See *rail*. *n.* — **To bring under.** See *bring*.

— **To knock under.** See *knock*.

**under** (un'dér), *a.* [*< under, adv.* See note at *under, adv.*] 1. Lower in position; situated beneath: opposed to *upper*: as, the *under side*; the *under mandible*. — 2. Lower in rank or degree. See *under, adv.*, note (b). — 3. Of sounds, lower in pitch. — **Under bevel.** See *bevel*. 1. — **Under tail-coverts, under wing-coverts, in orath,** lesser feathers underlying the quills of the tail or wing. See *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *teetrices*.

**underact** (un'dér-ákt'), *v. t.* To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently.

**underaction** (un'dér-ak'shən), *n.* 1. Subordinate action. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, Ded. — 2. Action less than is normal; defective action. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 656.

**underagent** (un'dér-ā'jənt), *n.* A subordinate agent. *South*, *Sermons*, II. iv.

**underaid** (un'dér-ād'), *v. t.* To aid or assist secretly. *Daniel*. [Rare.]

**under-back** (un'dér-bak), *n.* In a brewery or vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the mash-tun into which the wort from the tun is discharged, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops. *E. H. Knight*.

**underbear** (un'dér-bār'), *v. t.* [*< ME. underberēn, underbern, underberēn, < AS. underberan, support, < under, under, + beran, bear: see bear*.] 1. To support; endure. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iii. 1. 65. — 2. To line; make or put in a background for.

The Duchess of Milan's gown, . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. — *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 4. 21.

**underbearer** (un'dér-bār'ēr), *n.* One who helps to carry the corpse and accessories at a funeral. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 35.

**underbid** (un'dér-bid'), *v. t.*: pret. *underbid*, pp. *underbidden* or *underbid*, ppr. *underbidding*. To bid or offer less than (another), as at auctions; offer to execute work, supply goods, etc., at a lower price than (another).

**underbill** (un'dér-bil'), *v. t.* To bill at less than the actual measure or weight: as, to *underbill* freight.

**underbind** (un'dér-bind'), *v. t.* To bind underneath. *Fairfax*. [Rare.]

**underbitten** (un'dér-bit'n), *a.* In *etching*, insufficiently affected by the application of a corrosive acid: noting copper plates or lines. *Underbitten* lines are not deep enough to print with the requisite effect.

**underboard** (un'dér-bōrd), *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; underhand; unfairly: opposed to *aboveboard*. *Baxter*, *Crucifying the World*, § xvii.

**underbrace** (un'dér-brās'), *v. t.* To fasten or keep in place by bands or ties beneath or at the bottom. *Cowper*, *Iliad*, iii.

**underbranch** (un'dér-brānch), *n.* A twig or branchlet. *Spenser*.

**underbred** (un'dér-bred'), *a.* 1. Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. *Goldsmith*, *The Hunch of Venison*. — 2. Not pure-bred or -blooded: as, an *underbred* horse. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 198.

**underbrush** (un'dér-brush), *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a wood or forest; brush; undergrowth.

**underbrush** (un'dér-brush), *v.* [*< underbrush, n.*] To work in the underbrush, as in cutting and clearing; clear away underbrush from. [Colloq.]

**underburn** (un'dér-bérn'), *v. t.* 1. To burn up. *Wyclif*, *Nahum* ii. 13. — 2. To burn too little. *Vre*, *Dict.*, IV. 158.

**underbush** (un'dér-būsh), *n.* Same as *underbrush*.

**underbush** (un'dér-būsh), *v. i.* [*< underbush, n.*] To work in the underbush, as in clearing. *Nature*, XXXIII. 269.

**under-butter** (un'dér-but'ēr), *n.* The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**underbuy** (un'dér-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underbought*, ppr. *underbuying*. 1. To buy at less than the value. *Bean*, and *Fl.* — 2. To buy at a lower price than (another).

**undercast** (un'dér-kāst), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an air-course carried under a mine-road or way by means of an air-tight box, or a passage cut through the rock or coal beneath the floor.

**undercharge** (un'dér-chārg'), *v. t.* 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for, as goods. — 2.

To put an insufficient charge into: as, to *undercharge* a gun. — **Undercharged mine.** See *mine*. 2.

**under-chord** (un'dér-kōrd), *n.* In *music*. See *major*, *a.*, 4 (f).

**under-clay** (un'dér-klā), *n.* Beds of clay frequently found immediately underlying beds of coal. They are generally believed to be the soil in which the vegetation of the coal grew, and they often contain stigmata or roots of trees. Also called *seat-earth*, *pousson*, etc.

**under-clerkship** (un'dér-klérk'ship), *n.* A subordinate clerkship.

**under-cliff** (un'dér-klif), *n.* The name given along parts of the west of England, as near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, to a strip of very broken ground formed by the combined action of rain and sea on a mass of strata of varying lithological character.

**underclothed** (un'dér-klōthəd'), *a.* Not sufficiently clothed; not properly clad. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1056.

**underclothes** (un'dér-klōthəz), *n. pl.* Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next the skin.

**underclothing** (un'dér-klō'θɪŋ), *n.* Same as *underclothes*.

**under-coat** (un'dér-kōt), *n.* 1. A coat for house-wear, or for use in mild weather, as distinguished from an overcoat. — 2. In long-haired animals, the under layer of hair.

**under-color** (un'dér-kul'ər), *n.* Color beneath the exterior or surface color: as, the *under-color* of some white-plumaged fowls is blue, of some brown-plumaged fowls gray; the *under-color* of an animal's fur.

**under-colored** (un'dér-kul'ərd), *a.* 1. Not colored sufficiently; showing a lack of color. — 2.

Of or pertaining to the under-color: having some under-color, as the plumage or the pelage of most birds and beasts.

**under-conduit** (un'dér-kon dukt), *n.* An underground or subterranean conduit. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiæ*, p. 19.

**under-craft** (un'dér-krāft), *n.* A sly trick. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 19.

**undercreep** (un'dér-krēp'), *v. i.* [*ME. undercrepen; < under + creep*.] To creep secretly or imperceptibly. *Wyclif*, *Deut.* xv. 9.

**under-crest** (un'dér-krest'), *v. t.* To support as a crest, or as if a crest. [Rare.]

I mean to stride your steed, and at all times

To *under-crest* your good addition.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 9. 72.

**undercroft** (un'dér-krōft), *n.* Any vault or secret passage under ground. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, III. 299.

**undercry** (un'dér-kri'), *v. t.* [*ME. undercryen; < under + cry*.] To cry out. *Wyclif*, *Luke* xxiii. 21.

**undercurrent** (un'dér-kur'ənt), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Running below or out of sight; hidden. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xviii. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A current in a body of water or other liquid, or in the atmosphere, below the upper or superficial currents. — 2. Figuratively, something at work below the surface or out of sight, as influence or feeling, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

There was a peculiar brightness in her face, due in reality to an *under-current* of excitement.

*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 5.

3. In *hydraul. mining*, an arrangement on the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the gold. The coarser material is separated from the finer by means of a "grizzly" (a set of iron or steel bars placed about an inch apart in the bottom of the main sluice), and this finer material is carried into the "undercurrent" proper, which is a shallow box of varying shape but very large dimensions, much wider than the main sluice, and paved with blocks, iron rails, or cobbles, thus forming a kind of broad sluice by the side of and beneath the main one, and in the newest arrangements having a considerably steeper grade. The material which escapes from the undercurrent is led back into the main sluice lower down. As many as six, or even more, of these undercurrents are occasionally introduced into the sluice-line.

**undercurved** (un'dér-kèrvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, curved so as to pass beneath the body: especially noting parts of the upper surface when they curve downward and inward at the sides.

**undercut** (un'dér-kut'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undercut*, ppr. *undercutting*. In *carving and sculpture*, to cut away the material so that the part affected (of the figure or design) stands free of the background, or overhangs: as, the carving of the frieze is much *undercut*.

**undercut** (un'dér-kut), *n.* Same as *tenderloin*.

**undercutter** (un'dér-kut'ēr), *n.* One who undercuts, or a tool or machine used in undercutting. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 59.

**under-dealing** (un'dér-dē'ling), *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Milton*, *Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

**underdegree** (un'dér-dē-grēd'), *a.* Of inferior degree or rank. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, iv. 48.

**underdelve** (un'dér-delv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. underdelven, < AS. underdelfan, dig under, < under, under, + delfan, delve: see delve*.] To dig down. *Wyclif*, *Rom.* xi. 3.

**underditch** (un'dér-dich'), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of.

**underdo** (un'dér-dō'), *v.* [*< ME. underdon, < AS. underdōn (= OHG. untartuon, MHG. unter-tun, G. unterthun), put under, subject, < under, under, + dōn, put, do: see do*.] 1. To put under; subject. — 2. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; especially, to cook insufficiently: as, the beef is *underdone*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act below one's abilities; do less than one can.

You overact when you should *underdo*.

*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, ii. 3.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that hath none. — *N. Greve*.

**underdoer** (un'dér-dō'ēr), *n.* One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient. *Richardson*.

**underdose** (un'dér-dōs'), *v.* To give or take small or insufficient doses.

**underdrain** (un'dér-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming channels under ground.



*underdrain* (un-dér-drain'), *n.* [*< under*, *drain*, *adv.*] Low; base; abject; trodden down. The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. Milton, *Reformation in England*, ii.

*underfoot* (un-dér-füt'), *v. t.* To underpin. To support the pillars of the N. aisle having given way, the floor being considered insecure, they were underpinned. *Leaves Hist. Lancashire*, II. 27.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*underfurrow* (un-dér-fur-ō'), *adv.* Under a furrow. [*Rare.*] To sow underfurrow, in *agri.*, to plow a field. This phrase is applied to other operations in which the ground is covered by the furrow slice.

*underfurrow* (un-dér-fur-ō'), *v. t.* To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; plow in. [*Rare.*]

*undergarment* (un-dér-gär'ment'), *n.* A garment made for wearing under another garment.

*underestimate* (un-dér-es-tim-ät'), *v. t.* To estimate less than the truth. An estimate of the value of the property at too low a value. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T.

*undergear* (un-dér-gär'), *n.* Underwear; undergarments. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365. [*Colloq.*]

*undergrowth* (un-dér-gröth'), *n.* 1. That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

*underget* (un-dér-gét'), *v. t.* [*ME. undergeten, undergiten, undergiten, < AS. undergitan, under-*

*underexposed* (un-dér-ex-pöz'), *v. t.* In *phot.*, to expose less than the proper amount of light for a given time. [*Rare.*]

*understand*, perceive, *< under*, *under*, *get*: see *get*.] To understand; perceive.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

The lord of the mine *under* at That this child murrings sat. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergird* (un-dér-görd'), *v. t.* To gird round the bottom; gird beneath. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*underglaze* (un-dér-gláz'), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the properties that adapt it for painting on the body before the glaze is applied: said of a vitrifiable pigment; as, an *underglaze* color. *Underglaze painting*, in *ceram.*, painting in vitrifiable color upon the body of the piece before the glaze is applied.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergo* (un-dér-go'), *v.*: pret. *underwent*, pp. *undergone*, ppr. *undergoing*. [*< ME. undergon, < AS. undergan (also undergangan) (= D. ondergaan = G. untergehen = Sw. undergo = Dan. undergaan), undergo, < under, under + gan, go: see go.*]

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*I. trans.* 1. To go or move under or beneath. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 57.—2. To bear up against; endure with firmness; sustain without yielding or giving way; suffer; bear; pass through: as, to *undergo* great toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* a surgical operation.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*II. intrans.* To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

Some kinds of baseness Are nobly *undergone*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 1. 3.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

3. To be subjected to; go through; experience: as, to *undergo* successive changes.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

It [Sida] always *underwent* much the same fate as Tyre. *Pucke*, *Description of the East*, II. 86.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

4. To be the bearer of; partake of; enjoy. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, i. 1. 24.—5. To undertake; perform; hazard. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, i. 3. 123.—6. To be subject to; underlie. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 2. 57.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*II. intrans.* To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

But she Did more, and *underwent*, and overcame. *Tennyson*, *Godiva*.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergoing* (un-dér-gō-ing'), *a.* Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up Against what should ensue. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2. 157.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergore* (un-dér-gör'), *v. t.* To pierce underneath. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xiv. 408. (*Davies.*) [*Rare.*]

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*under-gown* (un-dér-goun'), *n.* A gown worn under another, or meant to be worn under an outer garment, outer skirt, or the like. *Scott.*

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*under-grade* (un-dér-gräd'), *a.* In *engin.*, having the truss beneath the roadway, as a deck-bridge.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergraduate* (un-dér-grad'ü-ät'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or undergraduates collectively: as, *undergraduate* studies.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergraduateship* (un-dér-grad'ü-ät-ship'), *n.* [*< undergraduate + ship.*] The position or condition of an undergraduate. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 705.

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*undergroan* (un-dér-grön'), *v. t.* To groan under. [*Rare.*]

*underfurnish* (un-dér-fér-nish'), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On *Kindness*. [*Rare.*]

*underground* (un-dér-ground'), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth: as, to sink *underground*.

*underground* (un-dér-ground'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Being below the surface of the ground: as, an *underground* story or apartment.—*Underground* forest. See *mesquite*, 1. *Underground* railroad. See *railroad*.

II. *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 2. 79.

*underground* (un-dér-ground'), *v. t.* To place or lay underground, as an electric wire. [*Recent.*]

*undergrove* (un-dér-gröv'), *n.* A grove of low-growing trees under others that are taller. *Wordsworth*, *Poems of the Fancy*.

*undergrow* (un-dér-grö'), *v. i.* To grow below the usual size or height: chiefly in the participial adjective *undergrown*.

*undergrowl* (un-dér-groul'), *n.* A low growl; a subdued grumbling or faultfinding. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 73. [*Rare.*]

*undergrown* (un-dér-grön'), *a.* [*< ME. under-grown, undergröwen; pp. of undergrow.*] Not fully grown; of low stature. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T.

*undergrowth* (un-dér-gröth'), *n.* 1. That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

2. The state or condition of being undergrown. *Lancet*, No. 3524, p. 624.

*undergrub* (un-dér-grub'), *v. i.* To undermine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*underhand* (un-dér-hand'), *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner, and often with an evil design.

It abhorreth from the nature of God to be outwardly a sharp and severe prohibitor, and *underhand* an author of sin. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v., App. 1.

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*. *Dryden*.

*underhand* (un-dér-hand'), *a.* [*< underhand, adv.*] 1. Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

All *underhand* cloaking of bad actions with commonwealth pretences. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 68.

2. Sly; contriving; deceitful. She's an *underhand* little thing: I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, ii.

3. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upward, and the thumb turned under the body: as, *underhand* bowling in cricket.—*Underhand stoping*. See *stoping*.

*underhanded* (un-dér-han'ded'), *a.* 1. Underhanded. [*A loose use.*]

Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications. *Dickens*.

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [*Rare.*]

If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge*, *Table-Talk*.

*underhandedly* (un-dér-han'ded-li'), *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly.

*underhandedness* (un-dér-han'ded-nes'), *n.* The character of being underhanded; also, an underhand act.

*underhang* (un-dér-hang'), *v. t.* To suspend; hang. *Holland*, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 871. [*Rare.*]

*underhead* (un-dér-hed'), *n.* [*Prob. for dunder-head.*] A blockhead; a dunderhead. [*Rare.*]

*Underheads* may stumble without dishonor. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 55.

*underheave* (un-dér-hév'), *v.* To heave or lift from below. *Wyclif*.

*underhew* (un-dér-hū'), *v. t.* To hew less than is proper or usual; hew (a piece of timber which should be square) in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Imp. Diet*.

*underhole* (un-dér-höl'), *v.* To cut away or mine out the lower portion of a coal-seam or a part of the underclay so as to win or get the overlying coal. [*Penn. anthracite region.*] In various parts of England to *jad*, *hole*, *undercut*, *kirre*, and *bench*. See *jad*, *n.* and *v.*

*underhonest* (un-dér-on'est'), *a.* Not honest enough; not entirely honest. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 3. 133. [*Rare.*]

*underhung* (un-dér-hung'), *a.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

His jaw was *underhung*, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. *Thackeray*.

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. *Goldsmith*, *Animated Nature*, II. 90.



**underivedness** (un-dē-rī'vəd-nes), *n.* The character or state of being underived. *Mind*, XI. 39.

**underjawed** (un'dēr-jād), *a.* Having a prominent or heavy underjaw. *Athenaeum*, No. 3300, p. 128. [Rare.]

**underjoin** (un-dēr-join'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *underjoinen*: *<* *under* + *join*.] To subjoin. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Psalms, p. 737.

**underkeep** (un-dēr-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep under; subdue. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 33.

**under-kind** (un'dēr-kind), *n.* A lower or inferior kind or class. *Dryden*, *An Evening's Love*, i. 1.

**under-king** (un'dēr-king), *n.* [*<* ME. *underking*, *<* AS. *underking*, *underking*: as *<* *under* + *king*.] An inferior or subordinate king.

**under-kingdom** (un'dēr-king'dum), *n.* The kingdom of an under-king. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

**underlay** (un'dēr-lā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underlaid*, ppr. *underlaying*. [*<* ME. *underleian*, *<* AS. *underleagan* (= OHG. *untarleagan*, MHG. *G. untarlegen*), lay under; as *under* + *lay*.] *I. trans.* 1. To lay beneath; put under; specifically, in printing, to reinforce with underlays.—2*t.* To support by laying something under.

Our souls have trod away in all men's sight;  
We'll under-lay 'em, till they go upright.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, *Love's Cure*, v. 3.

**II. intrans.** In mining, to incline from the perpendicular; hade: said of a vein. See the noun.

**underlay** (un'dēr-lā'), *n.* [*<* *underlay*, *v.*] 1. In mining, same as hade. The term *underlay* is that most commonly used by miners in speaking of the inclination of the lode: it is the complement of the *dip*, which latter term is in much more familiar use among geologists than either hade or underlay.

2. In printing, a bit or bits of paper put under types or a plate to make them of proper height for receiving a good impression.—**Underlay-shaft**, in mining, a shaft sunk on the underlay of a lode.

**underlayer** (un'dēr-lā'ēr), *n.* One who underlays.

**underleaf** (un'dēr-lēf), *n.* A variety of apple good for cider. [*Eng.*] *Imp. Dict.*

**under-lease** (un'dēr-lēs), *n.* In law, a lease granted by a lessee for a shorter term than he himself holds, leaving thereby a reversion, of however short duration, to himself. *Digby*. An under-lease of only part of the premises embraced in the original lease is commonly called a *sublease*.

**underlet** (un'dēr-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underlet*, ppr. *underletting*. 1. To let below the true or the market value. *Smollett*.—2. To sublet. *Dickens*.

**underletter** (un'dēr-let'ēr), *n.* One who sublets; a lessee who grants a lease to another.

**underlie** (un'dēr-lī'), *v.*; pret. *underlay*, pp. *underlain*, ppr. *underlying*. [*<* ME. *underlīgen*, *<* AS. *underliegan* (= OHG. *untarlīgan*, MHG. *unterlīgen*, G. *unterliegen*), lie under; as *under* + *lie*.] *I. intrans.* To lie in a position directly beneath.

**II. trans.** 1. To lie under or beneath; be situated under; specifically, in *geol.*, to occupy a lower position than, or to pass beneath: said of stratified rocks over which other rocks are spread out. Thus the Triassic is, in some regions, underlain by the coal-measures, etc. A rock which underlies another is, ordinarily, the older of the two.

2. To be at the basis of; form the foundation of.

*Underlying* as it does the right organization of society, the law of equal freedom is of higher authority than all other laws. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 217.

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense; be subject to; be liable to answer, as a charge or a challenge.

I mak plaine,  
All Realmes sall underly gret paine,  
And sall nocht mys the scourge and rod  
Off the hie puissant and mychty god.  
*Lauder*, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), i. 196.

I am not only willing but desirous to underlie the verdict even of Fame herself. *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*, iii.

When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he underlies the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*.

**underlie** (un'dēr-lī'), *n.* [*<* *underlie*, *v.*] In mining, same as underlay, 1.

**under-life** (un'dēr-līf), *n.* Life below the surface; hence, a way of living apart and different from the life open to the common knowledge or view. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753. [Rare.]

**underline** (un'dēr-līn'), *v. t.* 1. To mark underneath or below with a line; underscore: as, to underline words in a letter.—2*t.* To influence secretly.

By mere chance, . . . though underlined with a providence, they had a full sight of the infant.

*Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 215.

**underline** (un'dēr-līn'), *n.* The advance announcement of the production of a play, placed under any theatrical advertisement of a regular performance.

**underlinen** (un'dēr-līn'en), *n.* Undergarments of linen; hence, such garments in general, especially those of cotton, or, more rarely, of silk, as distinguished from knitted or flannel underclothes.

**underling** (un'dēr-līng), *n.* [*<* ME. *underling*, *underling*; *<* *under* + *-ling*.] One who is subordinate to another, especially in some mean or servile capacity; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

Extorcion and despit of youre underlynges is dampnable. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

The fault . . . is  
. . . in ourselves, that we are underlings. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 141.

**underlock** (un'dēr-lok'), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Imp. Dict.*

**underlooker**, *n.* See *underviewer*.

**underly** (un'dēr-lī), *a.* [*<* *under* + *-ly*.] Poor; inferior. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**underlying** (un'dēr-lī'ing), *p. a.* Lying beneath or under; supporting; fundamental: as, underlying principles; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

**underman** (un'dēr-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undermanned*, ppr. *undermanning*. To furnish with an insufficient number of men. *Nature*, XLi. 520.

**undermasted** (un'dēr-mās'ted), *a.* Inadequately or insufficiently masted: noting a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her the speed of which she might be capable.

**undermatch** (un'dēr-mach'), *n.* One unequal or inferior to some one else. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, II. 589.

**undermeal** (un'dēr-mēl'), *n.* [*<* ME. *undermele*, *undermel*, *<* AS. *undermæl*, morning meal, *<* *undern*, morning, + *mæl*, period, meal: see *undern* and *meal*.] 1. The meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day.

I think I am furnished for cather'ne pears, for one undermeal. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

2. The part or division of the day which included undern: originally the morning, later the afternoon.

Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself  
In undermeles and in morwenynges.  
*Chaucer*, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 19.

*Undermele*, Postmeridies. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 611.

3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon.

And, hold you content, this summer an undermeale of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eyes withall. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 57.

**undermentioned** (un'dēr-men'shond'), *a.* Mentioned below or beneath; undernamed: as, undermentioned dates.

**undermine** (un'dēr-mīn'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *underminen*; *<* *under* + *mine*.] 1. To form a mine under; sap; render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up: as, to undermine a wall; a river undermines its banks.

If Troy be not taken till these two undermine it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 9.

2. Figuratively, to subvert by removing clandestinely the foundation of; injure by invisible, secret, or dishonorable means.

Honours now are purchased by stealth  
Of undermining bribes.  
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

They . . .  
Have hired me to undermine the duchess.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 98.

3. To injure, weaken, or destroy insidiously or indirectly; wear away; wear out; sap.

The constitution became so undermined [by otitis] that I deemed amputation of the thigh necessary. *J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 61.

**underminet** (un'dēr-mīn'), *n.* 1. Same as *mine*<sup>2</sup>, 2 (*a*).

They put fire in the underminers, weening to haue cast downe the wall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

2. A cave. *Holland*, *Camden*, p. 650.

**underminer** (un'dēr-mī'nēr), *n.* 1. One who undermines, saps, or excavates. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 1. 131.—2. Figuratively, one who clandestinely subverts or injures; one who secretly

overthrows; a secret enemy: as, an underminer of the church.

What talke I to them of immorallitie, that are the onely underminers of honour, & doo enuie anie man that is not sprung vp by base brokerie like themselves? *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 60.

**underminister** (un'dēr-mīn'is-tēr), *v. t.* To minister to in a subordinate relation.

**underministry** (un'dēr-mīn'is-trī), *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Jer. Taylor*.

**undermirth** (un'dēr-mērth'), *n.* Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning. *Shirley and Fletcher*, *Coronation*, Prol.

**undermonied** (un'dēr-mun'id), *a.* Taken by corrupt means with money. *Fuller*.

**undermost** (un'dēr-mōst'), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. *Boyle*.

**undern** (un'dēr-n), *n.* [In mod. dial. use in numerous corrupt forms, *aandorn*, *oander*, *oandurth*, *ondorns*, *ouder*, *oneder*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, *daundrin*, etc.; *<* ME. *undern*, *undern*, *undarn*, *undren*, *ondern*, *ondre*, *<* AS. *undern*, nine o'clock morning, = OS. *undern*, *undern* = OHG. *untarn*, MHG. *undern*, G. dial. *untarn*, breakfast, supper, dinner, = Icel. *undorn*, mid-forenoon, also mid-afternoon, = Goth. *undaurni*, in *undaurni-mats*, a morning meal: lit. 'intervening period,' *<* AS. *under*, etc., *under*: see *under*, and cf. *undermeal*, *undertide*, *undertime*.] 1. Nine o'clock in the morning; the period from nine o'clock to noon; the canonical hour of terce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The folk lyggen alle naked in Ryveres and Watres, men and women to gedre, fro *underne* of the day till it be passed the noon. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 163.

At *undern* to scole y was sett  
To lerne lore, as othir dooth.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

2. Noon or afternoon; also, a noon meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**undernamed** (un'dēr-nāmd'), *a.* Named below; undermentioned. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 162.

**underneath** (un'dēr-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*<* ME. *underneth*, *underneth*, *undirnethe*, *undirnethe* (= Dan. *underne*); *<* *under* + *nethe* as in *nether*, and in comp. *aneath*, *beneath*: see *nether*.] *I. adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Thus thai laiket o the laund the long day ouer,  
Till the sun in his sercle set *underneth*.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9998.

Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*.  
*Milton*, *Vac. Ex.*, l. 95.

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison*.

**II. prep.** Under; beneath.

And so the stede fell *under* *nethe* hym dede.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2498.

*Underneath* this stone doth lie  
As much beauty as could die.  
*B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*, cxxiv.

**underniceness** (un'dēr-nīs'nes), *n.* Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, v. 8.

**undernim**, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *undernimen*, *undernemen* (pret. *undernam*, *undernom*, pp. *undernomen*, *undernomen*), *<* AS. *underniman* (= OHG. *untarnemen*, MHG. *unternemen*, G. *unternehmen*), undertake, perceive, *<* *under*, *under*, + *niman*, take: see *nim*. Cf. *underfang*, *underget*, *undertake*.] 1. To take; undertake.

We beoth hider come and this fht habbeth *undernome*.  
*Layamon*, l. 26734.

2. To receive; feel; perceive.

He the savour *undernom*  
Which that the roses and the lilies caste.  
*Chaucer*, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 243.

3. To take up; reprove; reproach.

Incipient is he that wol nat ben ytaught ne *undernome* of his vice. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Who-so *undernymeth* me here of I hat hym dedly after.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 115.

**undernote** (un'dēr-nōt'), *n.* A low or subdued note; an undertone.

How every pause is filled with *undernotes*.  
*Shelley*, *Prometheus Unbound*, iv. 1.

**undernoted** (un'dēr-nō'ted), *a.* Noted below or beneath: as, the undernoted quantities.

**undersong**, *n.* An office sung at undern, or nine o'clock in the morning. *Rock*.

**undertimet**, *n.* See *undertime*.

**underpart** (un'dēr-pārt'), *v. t.* To divide (a part) and assign subordinate portions of it. [Rare.]

Then one part  
Is *under-parted* to a couple of clerks.  
*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, i. 2.







**undersleep** (un-dér-slep'), *v. t.* To sleep less than is necessary. [Rare.]

Some men *undersleep*, and some oversleep.

H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

**undersleeve** (un-dér-slēv'), *n.* A sleeve worn under another; specifically, a separate sleeve of thin cambric or lace worn under the sleeve of a woman's gown.

**undersoil** (un-dér-soil'), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

**undersong** (un-dér-sòng'), *n.* 1. The burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

Weepe, Shepheard! weepe, to make my *undersong*.

Spenser, *Daphniaida*.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning. *Lauder*.

**under-sparred** (un-dér-spärd'), *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted: said of a vessel.

**underspend** (un-dér-spend'), *v. t.* To spend less than. Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 23. (*Davies*.)

**undersphere** (un-dér-sfēr'), *n.* A lower or inferior sphere. *Elegy on Dr. Donne* (1635).

**underspore**, *v.* See *underspore*.

Get me a staf that I may *unde spore* [read *underspore*].

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 279.

**underspread** (un-dér-sprəd'), *a.* Spread under or beneath.

Every morn I lift my head,

Gaze o'er New England *underspread*.

Emerson, *Monadnoc*.

**understair** (un-dér-stär'), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower floor; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean; backstairs.

Living in some *under-stair* office, when he [vainglorious man] would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 500.

**understand** (un-dér-stand'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *understood*, ppr. *understanding*. [*< ME. understanden, understooden, onderstanden, onderstonden* (pret. *understod*, pp. *understanden, onderstonden*, also *understande, understonde*, and with weak ending *understanded*), *< AS. understandan, understandan* (= *OFries. understanda* = *OHG. understantan* = *Ice. undirstanda*, *understand* (cf. *D. onderstaen*, *stand under, undertake*), = *MHG. untersten*, *unterstehen* = *Dan. understaa*, *undertake*, *venture*, *intervene*, *hinder*, *resist*), *< under*, *under*, + *standan*, *stand*: see *under* and *stand*.] 1. To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey: with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye,

That we may *understande* what ye seye.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, *Prolog.*, l. 20.

Speak pardon, as 'tis current in our land,

The chopping French we do not *understand*.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 3.

You shew your English Breeding now; an English Rival is so dull and brutish as not to *understand* Rallery.

Wycheley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

2. To interpret the signification of; seize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

I have heard say of thee, that thou canst *understand* a dream to interpret it.

Gen. xli. 15.

Can any *understand* the spreading of the clouds or the noise of his tabernacle?

Job xxxvi. 29.

3. To receive information about; learn by paying heed to what is said and done; consider.

Zee schulle *undirstonde* that, afre the opynyoun of olde wise Philosophres and Astronomeres, oure Contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other Yles costynge to hem ne ben not in the superfcyale cownted aboven the Erthe.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 186.

I have *understande*, And by neighbours knowe,

That largely ye haue children good and fin.

Rom. of *Parley* (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

The heart also of the rash shall *understand* knowledge.

Isa. xxxii. 4.

I hope to hear from you soon, for I long to *understand* how you fare.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 416.

*Understand* the matter, and consider the vision.

Dan. ix. 23.

4. To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

This knowen, that his hestes *understondeth*,

How that the second heste of God is that.

Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*.

What knoweth thou that we know not? what *understandeth* thou which is not in us?

Job xv. 9.

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to *understand* doctrine?

Isa. xxviii. 9.

5. To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

Open or *understood*, must be resolved.

War,

Milton, P. L., i. 662.

6. To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must *understand* the word *men*, *living beings*, or the like.

If you say to your grandmother "Ma'am, it's a fine day," or what not, she would find in the words no other meaning than their outward and visible one; but say so to the girl you love, and she *understands* a thousand mystic meanings in them.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodles's Confessions*, Dorothea.

7. To stand under. [A punning use.]

My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I *understand* what you mean.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 89.

To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand, to tell; inform; let know.

To make you *understand* this in a manifested effect.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 169.

To have to understand, to learn; to be informed. *Shak.*,

3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 10.—To understand trap. See *trap*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

What a fry of fools is here? I see 'tis treason to *understand* in this house.

Shirley and Fletcher, *Coronation*, i. 1.

[The] man that is in honour, and *understandeth* not, is like the beasts that perish.

Ps. xlix. 20.

2. To be informed by another; learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did.

Neh. xiii. 7.

3†. To give attention; listen.

*Undirstonde* to me, kyng *fuallis*, and here the be-tok-enynge of thyn a-vision.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 633.

**understandable** (un-dér-stand'ä-bl'), *a.* [*< understand + -able*.] That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge.

Chillingworth, *A Safe Way to Salvation*.

**understander** (un-dér-stand'är'), *n.* [*< understand + -er*.] One who understands or knows.

He [the critic of Homer] should rather (with his much better *understander* Sponadanus) submit where he oversees him faulty.

Chapman, *Iliad*, l. Com.

**understanding** (un-dér-stand'ing'), *n.* [*< ME. understanding, understandynge, onderstandinge*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *understand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

The children of Issachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times.

1 Chron. xii. 32.

A chaplain came up to him [Captain Whitlock], to whom he delivered an account of his *understanding*, and, I hope, of his belief, and soon after died; and my lord hath buried him with his own ancestors.

Donne, *Letters*, xx.

2. The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit. The old psychologists divided the faculties of the mind into *understanding*, or cognitive power, and *will*.

*Vnderstondynge*, yn wytte. *Intelligencia*, intellectus.

Prompt. *Parv.*, p. 511.

The spirit of wisdom and *understanding*, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.

Isa. xi. 2.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*. Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxi. § 5.

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it perceives ideas, it is called the *understanding*, as it produces or otherwise operates about them, it is called the *will*.

Berkeley, *Human Knowledge*, i. § 27.

3. The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power. Kantian writers restrict *understanding* to the operation of abstractive thought concerning objects of possible experience.

And thus we discover a power we have of heightening the colour of our ideas, of changing or directing their course by the application of our notice: and the exercise of this power I take to be what is commonly meant by an act of the *understanding*.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, xii. § 1.

As all acts of the *understanding* can be reduced to judgments, the *understanding* may be defined as the faculty of judging. For we saw before that the *understanding* is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Müller), II. 61.

4. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an *understanding* between them.

I love to promote among my Clients a good *Understanding*.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, v. 1.

Their once flaming regard is sobered by time in either breast, and, losing in violence what it gains in extent, it becomes a thorough good *understanding*.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 169.

**Men of Understanding**, a sect which flourished in the Low Countries about 1411, professing doctrines similar to those of the Brethren of the Holy Spirit. It maintained that the then present reign of the Holy Spirit afforded a higher illumination and authority than that of the Scripture; that the only resurrection of the body ever to take place had already taken place in Christ; and that the spirit is not defiled by bodily sin.—*Predicables of the pure understanding*. See *predicable*.

**understanding** (un-dér-stand'ing'), *p. a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

Was this taken

By any *understanding* pate but thine?

Shak., W. T., i. 2. 223.

Monsieur d'Azout was very Curious and *Understanding* in Architecture, for which purpose he was 17 years in Italy by times.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 99.

**understandingly** (un-dér-stand'ing-li), *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

Your grace shall find him, in your further conference, grave, wise, courtly, and scholar-like, *understandingly* read in the necessities of the life of man.

Beau. and FL., *Woman-Hater*, ii. 1.

**understandingness**, *n.* [*ME. understandingness*; *< understanding + -ness*.] The faculty of understanding.

**understate** (un-dér-stät'), *v. I. trans.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will admit; state too low: as, to *understate* an evil.

Rather *understated* for so high an honour.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Bedfordshire.

II. *intrans.* To say less than the full truth.

**understatement** (un-dér-stät'ment'), *n.* 1. The act of understating. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 378.—2. That which is understated; a statement of less than the full truth.

**understock** (un-dér-stök'), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock; put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm. *Adam Smith*.

**understood** (un-dér-stüd'), 1. Preterit and past participle of *understand*.—2. As a participial adjective: (a) Comprehended; apprehended. (b) Implied; assumed.

**understrapper** (un-dér-strap'är'), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*.

Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, ii.

**understrapping** (un-dér-strap'ing'), *a.* Subordinate; subservient. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, VI. xviii.

**understratum** (un-dér-strä'tum'), *n.*; pl. *understrata* (-tā'). A substratum; an underlying stratum; the stratum lying immediately beneath, or forming the lower portion of the one designated: not often used except figuratively.

There is a vast and virtuous *understratum* in society, which really loves the right and hates the wrong.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 421.

**understroke** (un-dér-strök'), *v. t.* To underline; underscore.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic.

Swift, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1752.

**understudy** (un-dér-stud'i'), *n.* *Theat.*, one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.

**understudy** (un-dér-stud'i'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understudied*, ppr. *understudying*. [*< understudy, n.*] To memorize (a part) as an understudy.

She's in the chorus now, but she'll get her chance some day; . . . she's *understudied* ever so many parts.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 250.

**under-suit** (un-dér-süt'), *n.* A suit worn under or beneath another suit. [Rare.]

His own *under-suit* was so well lined.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Hants.

**undersward** (un-dér-swärd'), *n.* A sword or turf shaded by trees or other plants of some size.

**undertakable** (un-dér-tä'ka-bl'), *a.* [*< undertake + -able*.] Capable of being undertaken. *Chillingworth*.

**undertake** (un-dér-täk'), *v.*; pret. *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking*. [*< ME. undertaken* (pret. *undertok*, pp. *undertaken, undertake*); *< under + take*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take on one's self; often, to take formally or expressly on one's self; lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; pledge one's self to.



... that if he would grant some ...  
... that the Com-  
... appears. (c) In *Leg.*  
*hist.*, a contractor for the collection of reve-  
... of purveyance for  
the royal household. (f) In *Scots hist.*, one of  
... and adventurers who, in the  
... of James VI. by authority of the crown,  
... to colonize some of the Hebrides,  
and so displace the original Celtic population.  
... One of a body of English and Scot-  
tish adventurers who, in the latter part of the  
... century, undertook to hold lands in  
Ireland which were regarded as the property of  
the crown or of Englishmen.

**undertaking** (un-dér-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of  
*undertake*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who under-  
takes or engages to do any business, office, or  
duty.

That which is required of each one towards the *under-*  
*taking* of this adventure. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 185.

2. That which is undertaken; a business, work,  
or project which a person engages in or at-  
tempts to perform; an enterprise.

This is the very ecstasy of love,  
Whose violent property fordoes itself,  
And leads the will to desperate undertakings.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 104.

I had designed to have gone to that place, Tadhon,  
but I found that it would have been a very  
dangerous *undertaking*.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 139.

3. The business of an undertaker, or manager  
of funerals. *Imp. Dict.*—4. A promise; an  
engagement; an obligation; a guaranty; specifi-  
cally, in *Amer. law*, a formal obligation entered  
into by or on behalf of a party to litigation, and  
usually with sureties, for the payment of money  
or performance of some act if it should be ad-  
judged due or otherwise become required, such  
an obligation being usually required as a con-  
dition of taking some step in the action, as, for  
instance, appealing or issuing an order of ar-  
rest or attachment.

**undertaking** (un-dér-tā'king), *p. a.* Enter-  
prising.

There are never wanting some persons of violent and  
*undertaking* natures, who, so they may have power and  
business, will take it at any cost. *Bacon*, *Envy* (ed. 1887).

**under-tenancy** (un-dér-ten'an-si), *n.* A tenancy  
or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure  
of an under-tenant.

**under-tenant** (un-dér-ten'ant), *n.* The tenant  
of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements  
of a tenant.

**undertide** (un-dér-tīd), *n.* [*< ME. undertid*, *<*  
*AS. under tide*, *< undern*, nine o'clock, morning,  
+ *tid*, time; see *undern* and *tide*.] Undertime.  
*American Ruler*, 1. 400.

**undertime** (un-dér-tīm), *n.* [*< ME. under-*  
*time*, *undertime*; as *undern* + *time*.] The part  
or division of the day which included undern;  
generally applied to the after-part of the day.  
See *undern*.

An dazt att *underrn* time. *Ormulum*, 1. 19458.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found  
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

**under-timed** (un-dér-tīmd), *a.* In *photog.*, same  
as *under-exposed*.

**under-tint** (un-dér-tīnt), *n.* A subdued tint.  
*Athenæum*, No. 3194, p. 56.

**undertone** (un-dér-tōn), *n.* 1. A low or subdued  
tone; a tone less forcible than is usual, as in  
speaking; as, to say something in an *undertone*.  
"What does she mean?" said M. to S. in an *undertone*.

*Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, iii.

And from within me a clear *undertone*  
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.

*Tennyson*, *Dream of Fair Women*.

2. A state or degree of tone, as of the physical  
or mental faculties, below their usual condi-  
tion. *H. W. Beecher*, *Yale Lectures on Preach-*  
*ing*. [Rare.]—3. The color of a pigment when  
seen in very thin layers on a white or light-  
colored surface. Also—(a) A low, subdued color; as,  
gray *undertones*. (b) A tone of color seen through  
and giving character to other colors; as, there was a subtle  
*undertone* of yellow through the picture.

**undertoned** (un-dér-tōnd), *a.* 1. Uttered in a  
low or subdued tone. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXIV.  
178.—2. Being in a physical condition in which  
the animal functions are not performed with  
due vigor.

**undertow** (un-dér-tō), *n.* A current of water  
below the surface moving in a direction differ-  
ent from that of the surface-current; the back-  
ward flow or back-draft of a wave breaking on  
a beach. Sometimes called *under-water*.

The water of the incoming wave bursts with great  
force upon the head and then sweeps back as a powerful  
*undertow* to the sea. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 172.

**under-treated** (un-dér-trē'ted), *a.* Treated  
with too little respect; treated slightly.  
*Cabier*. [Rare.]

**undertrump** (un-dér-trump'), *v. t.* To throw  
a trump to, as a non-trump lead of cards in  
whist, lower than one already thrown by one's  
partner.

**underturn** (un-dér-térn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. under-*  
*turnen*; *< under* + *turn*.] To turn upside down;  
subvert; upset. *Wych*.

**undervaluation** (un-dér-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* The  
act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real  
worth; rate not equal to the worth; underes-  
timation. *South*, *Sermons*.

**undervalue** (un-dér-val'ū), *v. t.* 1. To value,  
rate, or estimate below the real worth. *Bacon*,  
*Honour and Reputation*.—2. To esteem light-  
ly; treat as of little worth; despise; hold in  
mean estimation.

Do not *under-value* an Enemy by whom you have been  
worsted. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 114.

**undervalue** (un-dér-val'ū), *n.* 1. A value be-  
low the proper or true value; a low estimate  
of worth; a price less than the real value.—2.  
Undervaluation.

He did not care for chymistrey, and was wont to speak  
against them with *undervalue*.

*Aubrey*, *Lives* (William Harvey).

**undervaluer** (un-dér-val'ū-ér), *n.* [*< undervalue*  
+ *-er*.] One who undervalues, or esteems too  
lightly. *I. Walton*.

**underverset** (un-dér-vèrs), *n.* The following or  
second verse.

Perigot maketh all hys song in prayse of his love, to  
whom Willy answereth every *underverse*.

*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, August, Gloss.

**undervest** (un-dér-vest), *n.* An undershirt; a  
shirt worn next the skin; generally a trade use.

**underviewer** (un-dér-vū-ér), *n.* In *coal-min-*  
*ing*, the manager or superintendent of the mine  
and of the underground workings; the under-  
looker, in some coal-mining districts of Eng-  
land; nearly the same as the *mining captain* in  
a metal-mine. The usage varies in different districts  
in England with regard to the terms *viewer* and *under-*  
*viewer*. See *viewer*.

**under-water** (un-dér-wā'tér), *n.* Same as *un-*  
*dertow*. *Herschel*.

**underwear** (un-dér-wār), *n.* 1. A wearing *un-*  
*der* the outer clothing; as, clothes suited for  
*underwear*.—2. Undergarments; underclothes  
in general; a trade term.

**underween** (un-dér-wēn'), *v. t.* To undervalue.  
**underweening** (un-dér-wē'ning), *n.* [Verbal  
*n.* of *underween*, *v.*] Undervaluation.

The greatest *underweening* of this life is to undervalue  
that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading  
unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 25.

**underwent** (un-dér-went'). Preterit of *un-*  
*dergo*.

**underwing** (un-dér-wing), *n.* A moth whose  
under wings are conspicuous in color or other-  
wise; specifically, a moth of the genus *Catocala*.  
—*Crimson underwing*, *Catocala sponsa*, a noctuid moth.  
—*Lunar underwing*. See *lunar*.—*Orange under-*  
*wing*. See *orange*.—*Pink underwing*. See *Callimor-*  
*pha*.—*Red underwing*, any one of a number of species  
of *Catocala* whose under wings are red, banded with black.  
See *red-underwing*.—*Straw underwing*. See *straw-*  
*underwing*.—*Yellow underwing*, any British moth of the  
genus *Triphana*.

**underwinged** (un-dér-wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*,  
having the lining of the wings conspicuously  
colored; as, the *underwinged dove*, *Leptoptila*  
(or *Egyptilla*) *rufarilla*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**under-witch** (un-dér-wich), *n.* A subordinate  
or inferior witch. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*. [Rare.]

**underwitted** (un-dér-wit'ed), *a.* Half-witted;  
silly. *Bp. Kennet*, *Erasmus*, *Praise of Folly*,  
p. 19. (*Darics*.)

**underwood** (un-dér-wūd), *n.* Small trees and  
bushes that grow among large trees; coppice;  
underbrush. *Addison*, *The Tall Club*.

**underwork** (un-dér-wérk), *n.* Subordinate  
work; petty affairs. *Addison*.

**underwork** (un-dér-wérk'), *v.*; pret. and pp.  
*underworked* or *underwrought*, pp. *underwork-*  
*ing*. *I. trans.* 1. To work or practise on *un-*  
*derhand*; undermine; destroy by clandestine  
measures.

Thou from loving England art so far  
That thou hast *under-wrought* his lawful King.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 95.

2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

A work may be overwrought as well as *under-wrought*.  
*Dryden*.

... would  
... a true coward be

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 172.

... 51. To as-

64. To engage with; have to do with; attack.

... every can

He shall yield you all the honour of a competent adver-

*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

71. Who undertakes you to your end.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 1. 97.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take up or assume any  
business, responsibility, or venture.

*Heath*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 203.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.*, to C. T., I. 238.

It is the cowlish tenor of his spirit,

That dares not *undertake*.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 2. 13.

No ill should force the subject *undertake*

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 436.

On the 28th of April, in the morning, I sailed with a  
... and three pas-

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 203.

2. To assume, to be bound; warrant; answer  
for something; guarantee.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.*, to C. T., I. 238.

For good Lord Titus' innocence in all.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 436.

Specifically—3. To manage funerals, and ar-  
range all the details for burying the dead.  
[Colloq.]

**undertaker** (un-dér-tā-kér), *n.* [*< undertake* +  
*-er*.] 1. One who undertakes or engages to  
perform any business; one who engages in any

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,

Of such a brave and glorious enterprise

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, I. 1. 436.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil Is an Ass*, ii. 1.

2. One who undertakes or engages to  
perform certain work for another.

... of seven years war.

... to sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their pro-

... to sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their pro-

... to sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their pro-

... to sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their pro-

... to sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their pro-

(b) One who became surety or guarantee for  
another, or undertook to answer for him.

For whose innocence . . . you were once a noble and  
timely *undertaker* to the greatest justice of this kingdom.

*B. Jonson*, *Devil Is an Ass*, ii. 1.

(c) One whose business is to make prepara-

While rival *undertakers* hover round,  
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.

... to induce or assure par-

... to induce or assure par-

... to induce or assure par-



3. To do like work at a less price than: as, one mason may *underwork* another.

**II. intrans.** 1*t*. To work in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson*.—2. To do less work than is required or suitable.

**underworker** (un-dér-wér-kér), *n.* [*< under-work + -er*]. 1. One who underworks.—2. A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. *Swift*, *Nobles and Commons*, iv.

**under-workman** (un-dér-wérk-mán), *n.*; pl. *underworkmen* (-men). An inferior or subordinate workman. *Swift*.

**under-world** (un-dér-wérld), *n.* 1. The world below the skies; this lower world; the subterranean world.

Loud Fame calls ye,  
Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows  
To all the *under-world*, all nations, the seas,  
And unfrequented deserts where the snow dwells.  
*Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, iii. 2.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail  
That brings our friends up from the *under-world*.  
*Tennyson*, *The Princess* (song).

3. The world below this world; the infernal world; the place or state of departed souls; Hades.

Hades. The ghosts of Homer live in the *underworld*, depleted of all that fresh and throbbing life which they had on the earth.

*E. H. Sears*, *The Fourth Gospel*, the Heart of Christ.

4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of mankind. *Attorbury*. [Rare.]

**underwrite** (un-dér-wít'), *v.*; pret. *underwrote*, pp. *underwritten* (*underwrit*, pret. and pp., obsolete), ppr. *underwriting*. [*< ME. underwriten, < AS. underwritan*, write under, subscribe, < *under*, under, + *writan*, write.] **I. trans.** 1. To write below or under; subscribe.

I was markid withoute mercy, and myn name entrid  
In the legende of lif longe er I were;  
Or ellis *under-writen* for wykkyd, as witnesseth the gospel.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 255.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted upon a pole, and *underwrit*  
"Here may you see the tyrant."

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. s. 26.

2. To agree to pay by signing one's name; subscribe.

The subscription money did not come in with the same readiness with which it had been *underwritten*.  
*Beverley*, *Virginia*, I. ¶ 139.

Specifically—3. To agree or undertake by setting one's name to (a policy of insurance) to become answerable for certain losses specified therein: used chiefly in marine insurance. Hence *underwriter*.—4. To submit to; put up with. [Rare.]

*Underwrite* in an observing kind

His humorous predominance.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 3. 137.

**II. intrans.** To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring; carry on the business of an underwriter. *F. Martin*, *Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 365.

**underwriter** (un-dér-wí-ter), *n.* One who insures, or carries on a business of insurance, especially of marine insurance.—**Underwriters' wife**, wife the use of which for electrical purposes is authorized by the underwriters for fire-insurance.

**underwriting** (un-dér-wí-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *underwrite*, *v.*] The practice or business of an underwriter. See *underwriter*.

**underyoke** (un-dér-yók'), *v. t.* [*< ME. under-yoken; < under + yoke*]. To bring under the yoke; make subject.

Al the erthe he shulde *underyoke* to his empire.

*Wyclif*, *Judith* ii. 3.

**undescendible, undescendable** (un-dê-sen-'di-bl, -da-bl), *a.* 1. Not descendible; hence, unfathomable. *Tennyson*, *Harold*, i. 1.—2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

**undescribable** (un-des-kri-'ba-bl), *a.* Indescribable. *Byron*, *Childe Harold*, iv. 53. [Rare.]

**undescribed** (un-des-kribd'), *a.* Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an *undescribed* species.

**undescried** (un-des-krid'), *a.* Not deseriad; not discovered; not seen.

**undeserve** (un-dê-zérv'), *v. t.* [*< un-1 + deserve*]. To fail to deserve. [Rare.]

They have deserved much more of these Nations than they have *undeserved*.

*Milton*, *Raptures of the Commonwealth*.

**undeserved** (un-dê-zérvd'), *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

The *undeserved* love of Christ towards us.

*Calvin*, *Sermon on John* xv. 10.

**undeservedly** (un-dê-zér-'ved-li), *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil; contrary to desert or what is merited.

Athletick brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.

*Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, Ded.

**undeservedness** (un-dê-zér-'ved-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undeserved.

**undeserver** (un-dê-zér-'vër), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy.

To sell and mart your offices for gold  
To *undeservers*.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3. 12.

**undeserving** (un-dê-zér-'ving), *p. a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit.

Your gracious favours  
Done to me, *undeserving* as I am.

*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, iii. 1. 7.

2. Not meriting; with *of*: as, a man *undeserving* of happiness or of punishment.

*Undeserving* of destruction. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**undeservingly** (un-dê-zér-'ving li), *adv.* Without meriting; undeservedly. *Milton*.

**undesigned** (un-dê-zind'), *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional; not proceeding from purpose: as, to do an *undesigned* injury. *Paley*, *Evidences*, iii. 6.

**undesignedly** (un-dê-zí-'ned-li), *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design or intention. *Paley*, *Evidences*, i. 3.

**undesignedness** (un-dê-zí-'ned-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undesigned; freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley*, *Evidences*, iii. 7.

**undesigning** (un-dê-zí-'ning), *a.* Not having any underhand design: sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

Weak, *undesigning* minds. *South*, *Sermons*.

**undesirability** (un-dê-zir-'a-bil-'i-ti), *n.* The condition or character of being undesirable.

**undesirable** (un-dê-zir-'a-bl), *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

A thing not *undesirable*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 823.

**undesirableness** (un-dê-zir-'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undesirable; undesirability.

**undesirably** (un-dê-zir-'a-bli), *adv.* In an undesirable manner; contrary to what is desirable.

**undesired** (un-dê-zírd'), *a.* Not desired; not solicited. *Dryden*.

**undesiring** (un-dê-zí-'ring), *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden*, tr. of *Persius*, satire 5.

**undesirous** (un-dê-zí-'rus), *a.* Not desirous.

**undespairing** (un-des-pár-'ing), *a.* Not yielding to despair. [Rare.]

With steady *undespairing* breast. *Dyer*, *The Fleece*, iv.

**undespiteous** (un-des-pít-'ê-us), *a.* Lacking in despise; piteous; kind.

Save only a looke piteous

Of womanhead *undespiteous*.

*The Isle of Ladies*, l. 676.

**undespondent** (un-des-pon-'dent), *a.* Not marked by or given to despondency.

Sorrowing but *undespondent* years.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 119.

**undestined** (un-des-'tind), *a.* Not destined. *R. Pollok*.

**undestroyable** (un-des-troi-'a-bl), *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 283.

**undeterminable** (un-dê-tér-'mi-na-bl), *a.* Indeterminable. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, ii. 17.

**undeterminate** (un-dê-tér-'mi-nat), *a.* Indeterminate. *South*.

**undeterminateness** (un-dê-tér-'mi-nat-nes), *n.* Indeterminateness. *Dr. H. More*, *Divine Dialogues*.

**undetermination** (un-dê-tér-'mi-ná-'shon), *n.* Indetermination. *Sir M. Hall*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 61.

**undetermined** (un-dê-tér-'mind), *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled; not decided.

*Undetermined* differences of kings.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 355.

2. Indeterminate.

Wit seems to be one of these *undetermined* sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.

*Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 3.

**undetesting** (un-dê-tos-'ting), *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson*, *Liberty*, v. 293.

**undeviating** (un-dê-'vi-à-ting), *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; uniform; regular.

Heaven, we are assured, is much more pleased to view a repentant sinner than ninety-nine persons who have supported a course of *undeviating* rectitude.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxii.

**undeviatingly** (un-dê-'vi-à-ting-li), *adv.* Without deviation; steadily.

**undevil** (un-dex-'li), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + devil*]. To free from possession by the devil; exorcise. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 54.

**undevise** (un-dê-'vîzd'), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone*.

**undevoted** (un-dê-'vô-'ted), *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon*, *Civil War*, I. 117.

**undevotion** (un-dê-'vô-'shon), *n.* [*< ME. undevocoun; < un-1 + devotion*]. Lack of devotion or devoutness. [Rare.]

Thanne comth *undevocioun*, thurgh which a man . . . hath swich langur in soule that he may neither rede ne singe in holy chirche, ne heere ne thynke of no devocioun.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**undevout** (un-dê-'vout'), *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

An *undevout* astronomer is mad.

*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

**undevoutly** (un-dê-'vout'li), *adv.* In an undevout manner; without devotion.

**undiaimed** (un-dí-'a-demd), *a.* Not having or wearing a diadem or crown; uncrowned.

**undiaphanous** (un-dí-'af-a-nus), *a.* Not diaphanous. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 57.

**undifferencing** (un-dif-'e-ry-n-sing), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Chapman*. [Rare.]

**undifferent** (un-dif-'e-rynt), *a.* [*< ME. undifferent; < un-1 + different*]. Not different.

The fourme of tho freikes was, faithfully to se,  
Right suche as the syre, that I said first;  
Undifferent to deme fro there dere fader.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

**undifferentiated** (un-dif-e-ryn-'shi-à-ted), *a.* Not differentiated; without clear distinctive characters: often used by naturalists to note species or groups which do not show well-marked distinctive characters, or, according to the theory of evolution, are not yet completely separated from other species or groups.

**undigenous** (un-dij-'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. unda* (√ *und-*, wave, + *gignere*, genera (√ *gen-*), produce, + *-ous*]. Generated by, or owing origin to, water. *Kirwan*. [Rare.]

**undigested** (un-di-jes-'ted), *a.* Not digested, in any sense.

Filled with fumes of *undigested* wine.

*Selden*, note to *Drayton's Polyolbion*, xvii.

**undigestible** (un-di-jes-'ti-bl), *a.* Indigestible.

**undight** (un-dít'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + dight*]. To put off, as ornaments or apparel.

From her fayre head her fillet she *undight*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. iii. 4.

**undignet**, *a.* [*ME., < un-1 + digne*]. Unworthy.

*Undigne* and unworthy

Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede.

*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 303.

**undignified** (un-dig-'ni-fid), *a.* Not dignified.

(a) Not honored; not rendered dignified. (b) Not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity.

The attempts of Henry III. to influence the chapters were *undignified* and unsuccessful; his candidates were seldom chosen. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 705.

**undignify** (un-dig-'ni-fi), *v. t.* To render undignified; deprive of dignity; debase. [Rare.]

*Howells*, *Venetian Life*, xii.

**undilution** (un-di-lú-'shon), *n.* The character or state of being undiluted. [Rare.]

The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure (of the prismatic spectrum) are red, green, and blue, each in its highest degree of purity and *undilution*.

*Herschel*, *Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects*, p. 258.

**undinal** (un-dé-'nal), *a.* [*< undine + -al*]. Of or pertaining to an undine, or the belief in such creatures.

**undine** (un-dén'), *n.* [= *F. ondine*, f. (*ondin*, m.), = *G. undine*, < *NL. \*undina*, a water-spirit, < *L. unda*, wave, water: see *undulate*, *ound*]. A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding in some measure to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child she received a soul.

**undinted** (un-din-'ted), *a.* Not impressed by blows; unbattered. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 6. 39.

**undioessed** (un-dí-'ô-sést), *a.* Not possessed of or preferred to a diocese. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

**undirect** (un-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + direct*]. To misdirect; mislead. *Fuller*.

**undirectly** (un-di-rekt'li), *adv.* Indirectly. [Rare.]

Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly.

*Sturpe*, *Eccles. Mem.*, Henry VIII. No. 64.

**undiscernable** (un-di-zér-'na-bl), *a.* Same as *undiscernible*.







True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions.  
*Fidler, Worthies, Worcestershire.*

**undivine** (un-di-vin'), *a.* Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. *Rushin.*  
**undivorced** (un-di-vorst'), *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

These died together.  
Happy in ruin, *undivided* by death.  
*Young, Night Thoughts, v.*

**undivulged** (un-di-vuljd'), *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 52.*

**undo**<sup>1</sup> (un-dö'), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [*< un-1 + do-1.*] To leave unperformed or unexecuted: usually in opposition with *do*. [*Rare.*]

What to your wisdom seemeth best,  
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 196.*

**undo**<sup>2</sup> (un-dö'), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [*< ME. undon, ondon* (pret. *undide, undede*, pp. *undon, ondon*), *< AS. undōn* (= *OFries. undia*), put back, open, undo, *< un-*, back, + *don*, put, do: see *un-2* and *do-1*.] 1. To put back into a former condition; reverse, as something which has been done; annul; bring to nought.

Out of the place swithe thei jede  
And the tumber thei *undid*;  
No thing ther I me thei ne founde,  
But a manere flour at the grounde.  
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Let her not still *undo*, with peevish Haste,  
All that her Woman does.  
*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

2. To untie or unfasten; unloose; unfix; open.  
*Undo* this button. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 309.*

A knife, a knife, I say '— O, Master Alhum, if you love  
a woman, draw out your knife, and *undo* me (cut her stay  
lace), *undo* me! *Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, ii. 1.*

But, at the Prioress' command,  
A monk *undid* the sicken hand  
That tied her tresses fair.  
*Scott, Marmion, ii. 20.*

3. To find the answer or explanation of; solve. [*Rare.*]

Pray you, *undo* this riddle,  
And tell me how I have vex'd you?  
*Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.*

4. To bring ruin or distress upon; ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; destroy; annihilate; spoil; ruin.

This love will *undo* us all. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 120.*  
Fool that I am! I have *undone* myself,  
And with my own hand turn'd my fortune round,  
That was a fair one.

*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.*  
'Twas I betray'd your sister, I *undid* her.  
*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.*  
The Wretch by Fortune or by Love *undone*!  
*Congreve, To Sleep.*

5†. To reveal; disclose; unfold; explain.  
Melakketh bothe English and wit  
For to *undo* hit at the fulle.  
*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 899.*

6†. To be too much for the power of; baffle.  
Which lames report to follow it and *undoes* description  
to do it. *Shak., W. T., v. 2. 63.*

**undock** (un-dok'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + dock-3.*] To take out of dock: as, to dock and *undock* a ship.

**undoctor** (un-dok'tor), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + doctor.*] To divest (one's self) of the character of a doctor. [*Rare.*]

My brother-in-law is a paragon of the class [physicians],  
but he is so by in as much as possible — *undoctoring*  
himself. *Carlyle, in Froude, II.*

**undoer** (un-dö'er), *n.* [*< undo-2 + -er-1.*] One who undoes, in any sense; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. *Sandys, Travailes* (1652), p. 12.

And be mine own *undoer*. *Heywood, English Traveller.*

**undoing** (un-dö'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *undo*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The reversal of what has been done: as, there is no *undoing* of the past.—2. Ruin; destruction.

The vttter *undoing* of some honest familie.  
*Balces Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 242.

Of havoe tired and rash *undoing*,  
Man left this Structure to become Time's prey.  
*Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 47.*

**undomesticated** (un-dö-mes'ti-kät'), *v. t.* 1. To estrange from home life or duties. *Richardson, Grandison, ii. 11.*—2. To make wild or roving; untame: as, to *undomesticate* an animal. [*Rare.*]

**undomesticated** (un-dö-mes'ti-kä-ted'), *p. a.* 1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—2. Not tamed, as an animal.

**undomestication** (un-dö-mes'ti-kä'shon'), *n.* The act or process of making wild, as an animal,

or the state of being undomesticated. *Millican, Evolution of Morbid Germs, iv. 60.* [*Rare.*]  
**undone**<sup>1</sup> (un-dun'), *a.* [*< un-1 + done.*] Not done.

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other  
*undone.* *Luke xi. 42.*

**undone**<sup>2</sup> (un-dun'). Past participle of *undo*<sup>1</sup>, *undo*<sup>2</sup>.

**undose** (un'dös'), *a.* [*< L. undosus*, wavy, *< unda*, a wave: see *und*, *undulate*.] In *undose*, wavy; undate; undulated; having undulating parallel lines.

**undouble** (un-dub'l), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + double.*] To unfold; render single.

**undoubtable** (un-dou'ta-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. *Bp. Hall, Specialties.*

**undoubtedly** (un-dou'ta-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly. *The Engineer, LXVI. 266.*

**undoubted** (un-dou'ted'), *a.* [*< ME. undouted; < un-1 + doubted.*] 1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

The *undoubted* splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless; redoubted.

Hardy and *undoubted* champions.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 6.*

3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,  
Though more to know could not be more to trust,  
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest  
Unquestion'd welcome, and *undoubted* blest.  
*Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 211.*

**undoubted†** (un-dou'ted'), *adv.* [*< ME. undouted, undouted; < undoubted, a.*] Undoubtedly.

And *undouted* this lytell Chappell of the byrthe of our  
Lorde is the most glorious and deuoute place that euer I  
come in. *Sir R. Gwyllforde, Pilgrimage, p. 37.*

*Undouted* it were moche better to be occupied in honest  
recreation than to do nothing.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.*

**undoubtedly** (un-dou'ted-li), *adv.* [*Early mod. E. undoughtedly; < undoubted + -ly-2.*] Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

*Undoughtedly* in a prince . . . may be nothing more  
excellent . . . than to aduance men after the estimation  
of their goodnes. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 13.*

**undoubtful** (un-dout'fúl), *a.* 1. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.  
*Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 142.*

2. Harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspectious.

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts  
And made themselves *undoubtful*.  
*Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.*

**undoubting** (un-dou'ting), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty: as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith.

They are captivated into a confident and *undoubting*  
persuasion that they are savingly wrought upon.  
*J. Edwards, Works, III. 27.*

**undoubtedly** (un-dou'ting-li), *adv.* In an undoubting manner; without doubting; certainly.

We know *undoubtedly* what good is, and what evil is.  
*H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 62.*

**undoubtoust**, *a.* [*ME. undoutous, undoutous; < un-1 + doubtful.*] Undoubting; certain.

*Undoutous* feyth. *Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.*

**undrainable** (un-drä'na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Mine *undrainable* of ore. *Tennyson, Ænone.*

**undrape** (un-dräp'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + drape.*] To strip of drapery; uncover.

**undraped** (un-dräpt'), *a.* Not draped; not arranged in folds pleasing to the eye, or so as to hang artistically; also, not covered with drapery; not clothed; nude: as, an *undraped* statue.

**undraw** (un-drä'), *v. t.*; pret. *undrew*, pp. *undrawn*, ppr. *undrawing*. [*< un-2 + draw.*] To draw aside or open.

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne. *Young.*

**undrawn** (un-drän'), *a.* Not drawn. (*a*) Not pulled, dragged, or hauled.

Forth rushed with whirlwind sound  
The chariot of paternal Deity,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel, *undrawn*,  
Itself instinct with spirit. *Milton, P. L., vi. 751.*

(b) Not portrayed or delineated.

The deathbed of the just is yet *undrawn*  
By mortal hand. *Young, Night Thoughts, ii.*

(c) Not drawn, as from a cask.

And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display  
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.  
*Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

**undreaded** (un-dred'ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.

Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.  
*Milton, P. L., x. 506.*

**undreamed, undreamt** (un-drēm'd, un-drem't'), *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor,  
and *undreamt* of contrivance of nature.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.*  
Upnath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.

**undreaming** (un-drē'ming), *a.* Not dreaming; unmindful: with *of*.

The days when, *undreaming* of Theatres and Managements,  
thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under  
the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet.

*Lamb, Elia* (1877), p. 296.

**undress**<sup>1</sup> (un-dres' or un'dress), *n.* and *a.* [*< un-1 + dress, n.*] 1. *n.* Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform, regarded as "dress" in a special sense; a loose negligent dress.

The Queen came to Lady Bathurst's to see the review,  
and held a sort of drawing-room; . . . every body was in  
*undress* except the officers. *Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.*

I am a woman of quality . . . for all I am in an *undress*  
this morning. *Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iv. 3.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to ordinary attire; hence, informal; unostentatious; simple: as, an *undress* uniform.

His *undress* life (if we may use the phrase). *Swift.*

**undress guard-mounting.** See *parade guard-mounting*, under *parade*.—**Undress parade.** See *parade*.

**undress**<sup>2</sup> (un-dres'), *v.* [*< un-2 + dress, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To take off the clothes of; strip: as, to *undress* a child.

Madam, *undress* you and come now to bed.  
*Shak., T. of the S. Ind., l. 119.*

2. To divest of ornaments or elegant attire; disrobe. *Pope.*—3. To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound.

II. *intrans.* To take off one's dress or clothes.  
To make me dress and *undress*.  
*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii.*

**undressed** (un-drest'), *p. a.* Not dressed, in any sense.

**undrossy** (un-dros'i), *a.* Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. *Pope.*

**undry†** (un-dri'), *v. i.* [*< ME. undrien; < un-2 + dry.*] To become moist.

There is warme and drie,  
Ablaqueate hem that thai may *undrie*.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

**undubitable†** (un-dü'bi-tä-bl), *a.* Indubitable. *Locke.*

**undue** (un-dü'), *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable by right; not yet owing: as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—2. Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy: as, an *undue* proceeding.

Having first try'd in vaine all *undue* ways to procure  
Mony, . . . upon meer extremitie he summond this last  
Parliament. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, l.*

3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; disproportioned: as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Pleasure admitted in *undue* degree  
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.  
*Couper, Progress of Error, l. 269.*

**Undue influence**, that control which one obtains over another whereby the latter is made to do in important affairs what of his free will he would not do. It differs wholly from *persuasion*, in which falsehood does not mingle, for that merely leads the will, while *undue influence* coerces it. (*Cooley*.) The *undue influence* which renders void a will procured by it is such as imposes a restraint on the will of the testator, so that the act represents not his will, but the will of another.

**undueness** (un-dü'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *undue*. *Roget.* [*Rare.*]

**unduke** (un-dük'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + duke.*] To deprive of the rank of duke.

He hath letters from France that the King hath *unduked*  
twelve Dukes. *Pepys, Diary, Dec. 12, 1663.*

**undulant** (un'dü-lant), *a.* [= *F. ondulant* = *Sp. ondulante*, *< NL. \*undulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *\*undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] Undulating; undulatory.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried  
Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.  
*Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2. (Davies.)*

Naked arms  
More white and *undulant* than necks of swans.  
*Lowell, Parting of the Ways.*

**undulary†** (un'dü-lä-ri), *a.* [*< L. undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave (see *undulate*), + *-ary*.] Undulating.







We are so now ordered and so straitly watched, that *uneaths* our servants dare do anything for us.  
*Bp. Roden*, in Bradford's Letters (Parke's Soc., 1833), II. 174.

**unebriate** (un-ē'brī-āt), *a.* Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. [Rare.]

There were . . . *unebriate* liquors, pressed from cooling fruits.  
*Bulwer*, *My Novel*, IV. xvii. (Davies.)

**unedge** (un-ēj'), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *edge*]. To deprive of the edge; blunt.

Here our weapons,  
And bodies that were made for shining brass,  
Are both *unedged*.  
*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, i. 3.

**inedible** (un-ed'ī-bl), *a.* Inedible. *Hugh Miller*. [Rare.]

**unedifying** (un-ed'ī-fi-ing), *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Boyle*.

**uneducate**<sup>1</sup> (un-ed'ū-kāt), *a.* [*un-1* + *educate*, *a.*] Not educated. *Solymann and Perseda*.

**uneducate**<sup>2</sup> (un-ed'ū-kāt), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *educate*, *v.*] To deprive of education; reverse or annul what has been done by way of educating or training. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 388.

**uneducated** (un-ed'ū-kā-ted), *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

**ineffectual** (un-e-fek'tū-āl), *a.* Ineffectual. [Rare.]

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,  
And gins to pale his *ineffectual* fire.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 90.

**inelastic** (un-ē-las'tik), *a.* Inelastic. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 72. [Rare.]

**unelected** (un-ē-lek'ted), *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 3. 207.

**unelegant** (un-el'ē-gant), *a.* Inelegant. *Budgell*, *Spectator*, No. 67. [Rare.]

**unelegantly** (un-el'ē-gant-li), *adv.* Inelegantly. *Holland*, *tr.* of *Plutarch*, p. 425. [Rare.]

**unembarrassed** (un-em-bar'ast), *a.* Not embarrassed, in any sense.

**unembodied** (un-em-bod'id), *a.* 1. Disembodied. *Byron*, *When Coldness Wraps*. [Rare.]

—2. Not embodied; not collected into a body: as, *unembodied* militia. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**unemotional** (un-ē-mō'shon-āl), *a.* Not emotional; free from or unaccompanied by an exhibition of emotion or feeling; impassive; not inducing emotion: as, an *unemotional* person; an *unemotional* book.

This little book ["Nature"] met with a very *unemotional* reception.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson* (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91).

**unemotionally** (un-ē-mō'shon-āl-i), *adv.* In an unemotional manner; impassively.

**unemotional** (un-ē-mō'shon-āl), *a.* Free from emotion; impassive. *Godwin*, *Mandeville*, iii. 98. [Rare.]

**unemployed** (un-em-ploid'), *a.* 1. Not employed; having no work or employment.

Men sour with poverty and *unemployed*. *Addison*.

The fact is, Africa is a nation of the *unemployed*.  
*The Speaker*, May 31, 1890.

2. Not in use: as, *unemployed* capital or money.

An overflow of *unemployed* energy and vivacity.  
*M. C. Tyler*, *Life of Patrick Henry*, p. 16.

3. Not accompanied with work or employment.

To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment.  
*Froude*, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

**unemployment** (un-em-ploi'ment), *n.* The condition of being unemployed; the state of being unused. *Science*, XI. 192. [Rare.]

**unemptiable** (un-emp'ti-ā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 1.

**unencapsuled** (un-en-kap'suld), *a.* Not encapsulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 653. [Rare.]

**unenchanting** (un-en-chān'ted), *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 395.

**unenclosed**, *a.* See *uninclosed*.

**unencumber**, **unincumber** (un-en-, un-in-kum'bēr), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; disencumber.

**unencumberedness** (un-en-kum'bērd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unencumbered. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 182. [Rare.]

**unendeared** (un-en-dērd'), *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 766.

**unended** (un-en'ded), *a.* [*ME. unended*, < *AS. ungeended*; as *un-1* + *ended*.] Endless; infinite.

**unending** (un-en'ding), *a.* [*ME. \*unendinge*, *unendande*; < *un-1* + *ending*.] Not ending; having no end.

My body in blys ay abydande  
*Vne[n]dande* withoutyn any endyng.  
*York Plays*, p. 1.

The *unending* circles of laborious science.  
*Feltham*, *On Eccles.* ii. 11.

**unendingly** (un-en'ding-li), *adv.* Without end; eternally.

**unendingness** (un-en'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being unending.

**unendly**<sup>1</sup> (un-end'li), *a.* [*ME. \*unendly* (= *G. unendlich*); < *un-1* + *endly*, *a.*] Having no end; endless. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, p. 224.

**unendurable** (un-en-dūr'ā-bl), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be *unendurable* prose. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 189.

**unendurably** (un-en-dūr'ā-bli), *adv.* In an unendurable manner; intolerably.

**unengaged** (un-en-gāj'd'), *a.* Not engaged, in any sense.

**un-English** (un-ing'glish), *a.* Not English. (a) Not characteristic of Englishmen; opposed in character, feeling, etc., to what is English. (b) Not properly belonging to, or not in accord with the usages of, the English language.

**un-Englished** (un-ing'glish), *a.* Not translated or rendered into English. *Bp. Hall*, *Honour of the Married Clergy*.

**unenlightened** (un-en-lī'tnd), *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated; also, not proceeding from or marked by mental or moral enlightenment: as, *unenlightened* zeal.

Natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation.  
*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II., Pref.

**unentangle** (un-en-tang'gl), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *entangle*.] To disentangle. *Donne*, *Devotions*, p. 129. [Rare.]

**unentangled** (un-en-tang'gld), *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

*Unentangled* through the snares of life.  
*Johnson*, *Lives of the Poets*, Collins.

**unentering** (un-en'tēr-ing), *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Southey*, *Thalaba*, ix.

**unenterprising** (un-en'tēr-pri-zing), *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous. *Burke*, *Thoughts on French Affairs* (1791).

**unentertaining** (un-en-tēr-tā'ning), *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Gray*, *To West*, Letter xxv. (1740).

**unentertainingness** (un-en-tēr-tā'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull. *Gray*, *To West*, Letter xxvii. (1740).

**unenthralled** (un-en-thrāl'd'), *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*.

**unentombed** (un-en-tōmd'), *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi.

**unentranced** (un-en-trānst'), *a.* Not entranced; not under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

His heart was wholly *unentranced*.  
*Taylor*, *Ph. van Art*. (The Lay of Elena). (Davies.)

**unenvious** (un-en'vi-ā-bl), *a.* Not envious. *Milton*, *Animadversions*, Pref.

**unenviably** (un-en'vi-ā-bli), *adv.* So as not to be envious.

**unenvid** (un-en'vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 23.

**unenvious** (un-en'vi-us), *a.* Not envious; free from envy. *Cowley*, *Pindaric Odes*, xxi.

**unequable** (un-ē'kwā-bl), *a.* Unequable.

March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons.  
*Bentley*.

**unequal** (un-ē'kwā), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station, etc.

To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.  
*Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 2. 159.

2. Inadequate; insufficient; inferior: as, his strength was *unequal* to the task.

Atlas becomes *unequal* to his freight,  
And almost faints beneath the glowing weight.  
*Addison*, *tr.* of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, ii.

*Unequal* to the Godhead's Attributes  
Various, and Matter copious of your Songs.  
*Prior*, *Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

3. Not balanced or matched; disproportioned; one-sided; hence, inequitable; unfair; unjust; partial.

To punish me for what you make me do  
Seems much *unequal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 101.

We play *unequal* game,  
Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim!  
*Scott*, *Rokeby*, i. 31.

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular: as, *unequal* pulsations.

I have called him the most original and the most *unequal* of living poets.  
*Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 338.

5. Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical: thus, an *unequal* leaf is one in which the parenchyma is not developed symmetri-

cally on each side of the midrib or stalk. Also called *oblique*.—6. In *entom.*, composed of parts or joints of different forms: as, *unequal* palpi or antennae.—*Unequal* surface, in *entom.*, a surface having very slight and indeterminate elevations and depressions. *Unequal* temperament. See *temperament*.—*Unequal* voices, in *music*, properly, voices of different quality or compass; but the term is often used in the sense of *mixed voices*. *Unequal* wings, in *entom.*, wings of which the anterior pair are longer or shorter than the posterior, generally the former.

II. *n.* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 453. [Rare.]

**unequalable** (un-ē'kwā-l-ā-bl), *a.* [*un-1* + *equal* + *-able*.] Not capable of being equaled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 282.

**unequaled, unequalled** (un-ē'kwāld), *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 983. = *Syn.* Unmatched, matchless, unexampled, peerless.

**unequally** (un-ē'kwā-l-i), *adv.* Not equally.

*Unequally* yoked together. 2 *Cor.* vi. 14.

**Unequally** pinnate leaf. See *pinnate*.

**unequality** (un-ē'kwā-l-nes), *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality. *Sir W. Temple*, *Essay on Poetry*.

**unequitable** (un-ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* Inequitable. *A. Tucker*.

**unequitably** (un-ek'wi-tā-bli), *adv.* Inequitably. *Secker*, *Charge to Clergy of Oxford* (1750).

**unequity**<sup>1</sup> (un-ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*ME. unequitie*; < *un-1* + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*.] Want of equity; inequity; iniquity. *Wyclif*, *Rom.* iii. 5.

**unequivocal** (un-ē'kwiv'ō-kā), *a.* Not equivocal, in any sense. = *Syn.* Plain, unambiguous, unmistakable. See *obscure*.

**unequivocally** (un-ē'kwiv'ō-kā-l-i), *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

**unequivocalness** (un-ē'kwiv'ō-kā-l-nes), *n.* The character of being unequivocal.

**unerrable** (un-ēr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon*, *Mirror of Antichrist* (1616), p. 142.

**unerrableness**<sup>1</sup> (un-ēr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incapacity of error. *Ducay of Christian Piety*.

**unerring** (un-ēr'ing), *a.* 1. Not missing the mark; certain: as, an *unerring* aim.

Diana taught him all her silvan arts,  
To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, v. 68.

2. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible: as, the *unerring* wisdom of God. *Jer. Taylor*, *Dissuasive from Popery*.

**unerringly** (un-ēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, ii. 9.

**unescapable** (un-es-kā'pā-bl), *a.* That cannot be escaped. *Ruskin*.

**uneschewable**<sup>1</sup> (un-es-chō'ā-bl), *a.* [*ME. uneschuable*; < *un-1* + *eschew* + *-able*.] Unavoidable.

An *uneschuable* byndynge togydere.  
*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, v. prose 1.

**uneschewably**<sup>1</sup> (un-es-chō'ā-bli), *adv.* [*ME. uneschuably*; < *uneschewable* + *-ly*.] Unavoidably.

They ben to comyn *uneschewably*.  
*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, v. prose 3.

**unespied** (un-es-pīd'), *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Spenser*, *Present State of Ireland*.

**unessayed** (un-e-sād'), *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*.

**unessence** (un-es'ens), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *essence*.] To deprive of essence or distinctive characteristics. [Rare.]

Not only does truth, in . . . long intervals, *unessence* herself, but (what is harder) one cannot venture a crude fiction, for the fear that it may ripen into a truth upon the voyage.  
*Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, p. 178.

**unessential** (un-e-sen'shāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Not essential; not constituting the essence or essential part; inessential; not of prime importance.

The *unessential* parts of Christianity.  
*Addison*, *Freeholder*.

Sundry *unessential* points of church order.  
*H. B. Smith*, *Christian Theology*, p. 593.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound  
Of *unessential* night. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 438.

II. *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity: as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

**unestablish** (un-es-tab'ish), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *establish*.] To deprive of establishment; disestablish. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xxvii. [Rare.]



**unexecuted** (un-ek'sh'k'ut), *a.* 1. Not executed, in any sense. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2. Unemployed; not brought into use; inactive.

**unexempt** (un-ek'sp'ent), *a.* 1. Not exempt; free from privilege.—2. Not exempting from or depriving of some privilege or the like. *Mass.*, 1. 1855.

**unexpected** (un-eks-pek'tant), *a.* Not expected; not expecting; looking for, or eagerly waiting for something.

**unexpectedly** (un-eks-pek'ted-ly), *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. *Milton*, S. A., 1. 1750.

**unexpectedness** (un-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unexpected. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 29.

**unexpedient** (un-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton*, Education. [Rare.]

**unexpensive** (un-eks-pen'siv), *a.* Inexpensive. *Milton*, Apology for Smeethymnus.

**unexperienced** (un-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* Inexperienced. *B. Jonson*, Magnific Lady, iii. 4.

**unexperienced** (un-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* 1. Inexperienced. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 88.

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**unexperienced** (un-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* 1. Inexperienced. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 88.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering.

**unfading** (un-fā'ding), *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—2. Not liable to wither or decay.

**unfadingly** (un-fā'ding-ly), *adv.* In an unfading manner; so as not to fade; imperishably.

**unfadingness** (un-fā'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfading. *Polchele*, Hist. Devonshire.

**unfailing** (un-fā'ling), *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—2. Not liable to wither or decay.

**unfailingly** (un-fā'ling-ly), *adv.* In an unfailing manner; surely.

**unfailingness** (un-fā'ling-nes), *n.* The character of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaint** (un-fā'n), *a.* [< ME. *unfain*, *unfein*, *unfawe*, < AS. *unfagan*, < *un-*, not, + *fægan*, glad; see *fain*.] Not faint; sorry.

**unfaintly**, *adv.* [< *unfain* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully. *Hallivell*.

**unfainting** (un-fā'n'ting), *a.* Not fainting; not sinking or succumbing or giving way.

**unfair** (un-fār'), *a.* [< ME. *unfair*, < AS. *unfæger* (= Goth. *unfagrs*), < *un-*, not, + *fæger*, beautiful; see *fair*.] Not fair. (a) Not beautiful; not comely. (b) Not glad; sad; sorrowful.

**unfairly** (un-fār'-ly), *adv.* [< *unfair* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully. *Hallivell*.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

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**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

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**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

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**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'fūl-ly), *adv.* [< *unfaithful* + *-ly*.] 1. Not faithfully; not ob-servantly of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfaithful. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unfaithful** (un-fā'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaithful*, < *un-*, not, + *fæithful*, faithful; see *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not ob-servant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.



3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 461.—4. Not trustworthy; inexact; not conforming to the letter and spirit; as, an *unfaithful* account; an *unfaithful* translation.

He was a learned man, of immense reading, but is much blamed for his *unfaithful* quotations.

*Aubrey*, *Lives* (William Prime).

=Syn. 1. *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*); *derelict*.

**unfaithfully** (un-fā'th'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; without faithfulness; perfidiously; negligently; as, work *unfaithfully* done.

**unfaithfulness** (un-fā'th'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfaithful.

A pretext for *unfaithfulness* or negligence.

*J. A. Alexander*, *Sermons*, II. 75.

**unfalcated** (un-fal'kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—2. Not curtailed; having no deductions.

I am of opinion that a real *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.

*Swift*, On Bill for Clerical Residences.

**unfallible** (un-fal'ib-l), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 59.

**unfallowed** (un-fal'ōd), *a.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallowed* glebe. *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, i.

**unfaltering** (un-fal'tēr-ing), *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

Sustained and soothed

By an *unfaltering* trust, approach thy grave.

*Bryant*, *Thanatopsis*.

**unfalteringly** (un-fal'tēr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unfaltering manner; without faltering.

He inspired all, so that "all felt ready to follow him *unfalteringly* into any . . . post of danger."

*Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 112.

**unfamed** (un-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned; inglorious. [Rare.]

Death *unfamed*.

*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 159.

**unfamiliar** (un-fā-mil'yār), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or acquainted; not wonted by frequent use. *Byron*, *Lara*, i.

The *unfamiliar* handwriting.

*W. D. Howells*, *Indian Summer*, p. 192.

**unfamiliarity** (un-fā-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

**unfamiliarly** (un-fā-mil'yār-li), *adv.* In an unfamiliar manner.

**unfamous** (un-fā'mus), *a.* [*< ME. unfamous; < un-1 + famous.*] Not famous; lost to fame; forgotten. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1146.

**unfardle** (un-fār'dl), *v. t.* To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); unpack. *Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies*.)

**unfarrowed** (un-far'ōd), *a.* Deprived of a farrow or litter. *Tennyson*, *Walking to the Mail*. [Rare.]

**unfashionable** (un-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being fashioned or shaped.—2. Not fashionable, in any sense.

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Breeding, An *unfashionable* Name won't make a Man a Clown.

*Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 221.

3. Shapeless; deformed. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., i. 1. 22.

**unfashionableness** (un-fash'on-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

**unfashionably** (un-fash'on-a-bli), *adv.* In an unfashionable manner; not in accordance with fashion.

**unfashioned** (un-fash'ōnd), *a.* Not modified by art; not molded; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, i. 1.

**unfast** (un-fāst'), *a.* Not fast or safe; not secure. *Johnson*.

**unfast** (un-fāst'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unfasten, unvesten, onfasten; < un-2 + fast<sup>1</sup>.*] To loose.

**unfasten** (un-fā'sn), *v.* [*< ME. unfasten; < un-2 + fasten.*] 1. *trans.* To loose; unfix; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 209.

II. *intrans.* To come untied or unloosed.

**unfastener** (un-fās'nēr), *n.* One who or that which unfastens.

**unfastness** (un-fāst'nes), *n.* Lack of closeness, as of fiber; porousness. [Rare.]

The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 478.

**unfathered** (un-fā'fthērd), *a.* 1. Having no father; fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv.

4. 122.—2. Not acknowledged by its father; having no acknowledged father, as an illegitimate child; used figuratively; as, an *unfathered* proposition.

**unfatherly** (un-fā'fthēr-li), *a.* Not befitting a father. *Cooper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 866.

**unfathomable** (un-fāth'um-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; hence, not capable of being sounded by thought or comprehended.

**unfathomableness** (un-fāth'um-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris*, On the Beatitudes, p. 133.

**unfathomably** (un-fāth'um-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded. *Thomson*, *Winter*.

**unfathomed** (un-fāth'umd), *a.* Not fathomed or sounded; not to be sounded. *Gray*, *Elegy*.

**unfatiguable** (un-fā-tē'gā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unweariable; indefatigable. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 58.

**unfaulty** (un-fāl'ti), *a.* Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. *Sponsor*, *Heavenly Love*, l. 233.

**unfavorable**, **unfavourable** (un-fā'vor-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; discouraging; adverse. *Mowbray*, *Mill on Government*.—2. Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial; as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest; *unfavorable* conditions.—3. Ill-favored; ugly; unattractive; repulsive.

**unfavorableness**, **unfavourableness** (un-fā'vor-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfavorable. *Adam Smith*.

**unfavorably**, **unfavourably** (un-fā'vor-a-bli), *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. *Secker*, *Sermons*, III. xv.

**unfeared** (un-fērd'), *a.* 1. Not affrighted; not afraid; not daunted; intrepid. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iv. 1.—2. Not feared; not dreaded.

**unfearful** (un-fēr'fūl), *a.* Not fearful; not influenced by fear; courageous.

*Unfearful* preachers of my name.

*Udall*.

**unfearfully** (un-fēr'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unfearful manner; bravely. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 270.

**unfeasible** (un-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South*, *Sermons*, III. ii.

**unfeastly**, *a.* [*ME. unfeestlich; < un-1 + feastly.*] Not festive; not cheerful.

Hir liste nat appalled for to be,

Nor on the morwe *unfeestlich* for to se.

*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 358.

**unfeather** (un-fēth'ēr), *v. t.* To strip or denude of feathers. *Colman*, *The Oxonian in Town*, i.

**unfeathered** (un-fēth'ērd), *a.* Not provided with feathers; featherless. *Dryden*.

**unfeatly** (un-fet'li), *adv.* Unadroitly; without skill; not dexterously. *Udall*, *Luke*, Pref.

**unfeatured** (un-fē'tjurd), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. *Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. [Rare.]

**unfeaty** (un-fē'ti), *a.* [*< un-1 + feat, a., + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Not featy; unskillful; clumsy.

They might talk of book-learning what they would, but, for his part, he never saw more *unfeaty* fellows than great clerks were.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, ii.

**unfed** (un-fed'), *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4. 30.

**unfeed** (un-fēd'), *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee; unpaid. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 142.

**unfeeling** (un-fē'ling), *a.* 1. Devoid of feeling; insensible; void of sensibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 145.—2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted; unsympathetic; cruel. *Gray*, *Distant Prospect of Eton College*.

**unfeelingly** (un-fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. In an unfeeling or cruel manner.—2. Without perception or comprehension. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 19.

**unfeelingness** (un-fē'ling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfeeling; insensibility; hardness; cruelty.

**unfeigned** (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety; *unfeigned* thanks. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 32.

**unfeignedly** (un-fā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

Because it smellis, *unfeignettlie*,

To verray perciatlytie.

*Lauder*, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

He pardoned and absolveth all them that truly repent and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.

*Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

**unfeignedness** (un-fā'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. *Leighton*, *Com.* on 1 Pet. ii. 24.

**unfeigning** (un-fā'ning), *a.* Not feigning; true. *Cooper*, *Odyssey*, xxi.

**unfellow** (un-fel'o), *v. t.* To separate from being fellows or from one's fellows; sunder; disassociate. *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

**unfellowed** (un-fel'ōd), *a.* Not matched; having no equal. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 150.

**unfelt** (un-felt'), *a.* Not felt; not making its presence or action known; not perceived.

An *unfelt* sorrow.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 3. 142.

**unfeltly**, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

Into his (Pharaoh's) breast she (Envy) blows

A baneful ayre, whose strength *unfeltly* flows

Through all his veins.

*Sylvestor*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii. The Lawe.

**unfence** (un-fens'), *v. t.* 1. To strip of fence or guard. *South*, *Sermons*, IV. iv.—2. To remove a fence or wall from.

**unfenced** (un-fens't), *a.* Having no fence; not fenced in; also, without protection, guard, or security; defenseless.

A town . . . unwall'd and unfenced.

*Holinshead*, *Hist. Scotland*, an. 1572.

Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain.

*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, i. 1.

**unfermented** (un-fēr-men'ted), *a.* 1. Not having undergone fermentation.—2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

**unfertile** (un-fēr'til), *a.* Infertile. *Dr. H. More*.

**unfertility** (un-fēr'til-nes), *n.* Infertility.

**infertility** (un-fēr'til'i-ti), *n.* Infertility. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 834.

**unfestlich**, *a.* See *unfeastly*.

**unfetter** (un-fet'ēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. unfeteren; < un-2 + fetter.*] 1. To loose from fetters; unchain; unshackle; remove the fetters from.

She went allone and gan her herte *unfettere*

Out of desdaynous prison but a lite.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1216.

2. To free from restraint; set at liberty: as, to *unfetter* the mind.

**unfettered** (un-fet'ērd), *p. a.* Unchained; unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

*Unfetter'd* by the sense of crime.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xxvii.

**unfeudalize** (un-fū'dal-iz), *v. t.* To free from feudalism; divest of feudal rights or character. Also spelled *unfeudalise*. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. v. 5. (*Davies*.)

**unfigured** (un-fig'urd), *a.* 1. Not figured. Specifically—(a) Representing no animal or vegetable figures or forms; (b) Devoid of figures of any kind; not spotted or dotted: as, an *unfigured* muslin; an *unfigured* vane.

2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech. *Blair*.

—3. In logic, not determined in figure.

**unfile** (un-fil'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + file<sup>1</sup>.*] To remove from a file or record. *Ford*.

**unfiled** (un-fild'), *a.* [*< un-1 + filed*, pp. of *file<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.

He was all armd in rugged steele *unfiled*,

As in the smoky forge it was compilde.

*Sponsor*, F. Q., III. vii. 30.

**unfiled** (un-fild'), *a.* [*< ME. unfiled; < un-1 + filed*, pp. of *file<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] Not soiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. *Surrey*, *Eneid*, ii.

**unfilial** (un-fil'yāl), *a.* Not filial. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 417.

**unfilially** (un-fil'yāl-i), *adv.* In an unfilial manner.

**unfilleted** (un-fil'et-ed), *a.* Not bound up with or as with a fillet. *Coleridge*, *The Picture*.

**unfine** (un-fin'), *a.* Not fine; shabby. [Rare.]

The birthday was far from being such a show; empty

and *unfine* as possible.

*Walpole*, *Letters* (1762), II. 362. (*Davies*.)

**unfinish** (un-fin'ish), *n.* Lack of finish; incompleteness. [Rare.]

It is such a comfort to a tired American—tired of our

fret and hurry and *unfinish*—to see something done and

completed and polished. *S. Boreles*, in *Merriam*, I. 366.

**unfinishable** (un-fin'ish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1.

**unfinished** (un-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect.

A garment shapeless and *unfinished*.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 415.

**unfinishing** (un-fin'ish-ing), *n.* The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining unfinished. [Rare.]

Noble deeds, the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses

what others before them have left enacted.

*Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnus*, § 8.







happy: as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man.

Men ever were most blessed, till cross fate  
Brought love and women forth, *unfortunate*  
To all that ever tasted of their smiles.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 4.  
=Syn. Unsuccessful, ill-fated, ill-starred, disastrous, calamitous. See *fortunate*.

**II. n.** One who or that which is unfortunate; one who has fallen into misfortune or misery.

One more *unfortunate*,  
Weary of breath.

*Hood, Bridge of Sighs.*

**unfortunately** (un-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 1029.

**unfortunateness** (un-fôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The condition or state of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune.

His greatest *unfortunateness* was in his greatest Blessing.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 102.

**unfossiliferous** (un-fos-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* Destitute of fossils. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

**unfossilized** (un-fos'il-izd), *a.* Not fossilized. *Quarterly Rev.*

**unfostered** (un-fos'têrd), *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced or favored; not patronized: as, a scheme *unfostered*.  
**unfought** (un-fât'), *a.* Not fought.

If they march along  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 5. 12.  
*Unfought withal.*

**unfounded** (un-foun'ded), *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton, P. L.*, ii. 829.—2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless: as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley, Natural Theology.*

**unfoundedly** (un-foun'ded-li), *adv.* In a baseless or unfounded manner.

**unframable** (un-frā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being framed or molded. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, i. § 16.

**unframableness** (un-frā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unframable. *Bp. Sanderson.*  
**unframer** (un-frām'), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *frame*.] To destroy the frame of; take apart; hence, to make useless; destroy.

You write unto me that you are much offended by many slanders that deprave your doings and *unframe* your attempts. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109.

**unframed** (un-frāmd'), *a.* 1. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden*.—2. Not provided with a frame; not put into a frame: as, an *unframed* picture.

**unfranchised** (un-fran'chizd), *a.* Not franchised.

**unfrangible** (un-fran'ji-bl), *a.* Not frangible; incapable of being broken; infrangible. *Jer. Taylor.*

**unfrankable** (un-frang'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. *Southey, Letters* (1819), iii. 106. (*Davies*.)

**unfraught** (un-frāt'), *a.* Not fraught; not filled with a load or burden; unloaded.

But would God that without longer delays  
These galees were *unfraught* in fortie days.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 195.

**unfree** (un-frē'), *a.* [*< ME. unfre; < un-1* + *free*.] Not free, in any sense of the word *free*.

Below the freeman there were *unfree* men, serfs bound to the soil and slaves, the conquered foes of past generations and the captives of his own.

*F. Pollock, Land Laws*, i. 16.

In no previous arrangement between Christian states had the rule "free ships, free goods" been separated from the opposite, "*unfree* or hostile ships, hostile goods."

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 174.

**unfreeze** (un-frēz'), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *freeze*.] To thaw.

Unfreeze the frost of her chaste heart.

*T. Hudson, Judith*, iv. 196. (*Davies*.)

**unfrequency** (un-frē'kwēn-si), *n.* The state of being infrequent; infrequency.

The *unfrequency* of apparitions. *Glanville, Essays*, vi.

**unfrequent** (un-frē'kwēnt), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Spectator*, No. 472.

In the German universities feuds were not *unfrequent*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 843.

**unfrequent** (un-frē'kwēnt'), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *frequent*.] To cease to frequent. *J. Philips, Cider*, i. [Rare.]

**unfrequented** (un-frē'kwēnt'ed), *a.* Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary: as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 2.

**unfrequently** (un-frē'kwēnt-li), *adv.* Infrequently. *Cogan, On the Passions*, i. 2. [Rare.]

**unfret** (un-fret'), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *fret*<sup>1</sup>.] To smooth out; relax.

Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows.

*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

**unfretted** (un-fret'ed), *a.* Not fretted; not worn or rubbed. *Holinshead, Chronicles of Ireland*, an. 1532.

**unfriend** (un-frend'), *n.* [*< ME. unfreond, on-freond* (= MHG. *unfriunt*), hostile person; *< un-1* + *friend*.] One not a friend; an enemy. *Carlyle*.

**unfriended** (un-fren'ded), *a.* Lacking friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak., T. N.*, iii. 3. 10.

He was *unfriended* and unknown.

*Ticknor, Hist. Span. Literature*, II. 97.

**unfriendedness** (un-fren'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unfriended. *Athenæum*, No. 3148, p. 236.

**unfriendlyness** (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavor. *Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet.* ii. 11.

**unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; inimical: as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

I would not breed dissention;

'Tis an *unfriendly* office.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, ii. 3.

They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies.

*Cowper, Expostulation*, i. 524.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

The *unfriendly* elements. *Shak., Pericles*, iii. 1. 58.

=Syn. Hostile, inimical, antagonistic. See *amicable*.

**unfriendly** (un-frend'li), *adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend. *Wollaston, Religion of Nature*, vi.

**unfriendship** (un-frend'ship), *n.* [*< ME. unfriendship; < unfriend* + *-ship*.] Unfriendliness; enmity.

**unfrighted** (un-frī'ted), *a.* Not frightened; not scared or terrified. *B. Jonson, Epigrams*, iv.

**unfrightful** (un-frīt'fūl), *a.* Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, I. vii. 4.

**unfrock** (un-frok'), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *frock*.] To deprive of a frock; divest of a frock; hence, referring to a monk's frock, to deprive of ecclesiastical rank or authority.

"Proud prelate," she (Elizabeth) wrote, . . . "If you do not immediately comply with my request, . . . I will *unfrock* you!"

*J. R. Green, Short Hist. of Eng. People*, vii. 3.

**unfructed** (un-fruk'ted), *a.* In *her*., having no fruit: said of a branch or sprig of some plant which is usually represented fructed. More leaves or sprigs are usually shown as forming part of the branch than when there is fruit.

**unfructuous**, *a.* [*< un-1* + *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif*.

**unfruitful** (un-frōt'fūl), *a.* Not fruitful, in any sense.

In the midst of his *unfruitful* prayer.

*Shak., Lucrece*, l. 344.

**unfruitfully** (un-frōt'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly. *B. Jonson, The Silent Woman*, v. 1.

**unfruitfulness** (un-frōt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

**unfruitous**, *a.* [ME., also *unfrutous*; *< un-1* + *fruitous*, fruitful: see *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif*.

**unfueled, unfuelled** (un-fū'eld), *a.* Not supplied with fuel; not fed with fuel. *Southey, Thalaba*, ii. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**unfulfilled** (un-fūl-fīld'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished: as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 511.

**unfull** (un-fūl'), *a.* Not full or complete; imperfect. *Sylvester*.

**unfumed** (un-fūmd'), *a.* 1. Not fumigated.—2. Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: noting odor or scent.

She . . . strows the ground

With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 349.

**unfunded** (un-fun'ded), *a.* Not funded; floating: as, an *unfunded* debt. See *fund*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, and *funded*. The *unfunded* debt of the United Kingdom exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, treasury bills, etc., issued by the government when it desires to raise money for temporary purposes, all bearing interest at fixed rates, and due at specified times; while the *funded* debt of that country is properly no debt at all, the government being under no obligation to repay the principal sum represented by the stock, but only to pay the interest

thereon, for the due performance of which a fund consisting of the product of certain taxes or sources of revenue is set aside.

**unfurl** (un-fêrl'), *v.* [*< un-2* + *furl*.] **I. trans.** 1. To spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag.

Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's joined,  
*Unfurl* their gilded lilies in the wind.

*Addison, The Campaign.*

2. Figuratively, to disclose; display.

I am resolved to display my *unfurled* soul in your very face.

*N. Ward, Simple Cobler*, p. 56.

The red right arm of Jove,

With all his terrors there *unfurled*.

*Byron, tr. of Horace.*

**II. intrans.** To be spread out or expanded; open to the wind.

As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast,  
The anchors rise, the sails *unfurling* fast.

*Byron, Corsair*, i. 16.

**unfurnish** (un-fêr'nish), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *furnish*.] To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessities of any kind. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 170.

**unfurnished** (un-fêr'nisht), *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind; unsupplied; unequipped: as, an *unfurnished* house.

We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.

*Shak., R. and J.*, iv. 2. 10.

**unfurrowed** (un-fur'od), *a.* Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges; hence, smooth: as, an *unfurrowed* field; the *unfurrowed* sea.

The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil. *Cowper, Odyssey*, ix.

**unfused**<sup>1</sup> (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

**unfused**<sup>2</sup> (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not provided or fitted with a fuse, as a mine or a bomb. *Science*, V. 74.

**unfusable** (un-fū'zi-bl), *a.* Infusible. [Rare.]

**unga, ungka** (ung'gā, ung'kā), *n.* The siamang.

**ungain** (un-gān'), *a.* [*< ME. ungain, ungayn; < un-1* + *gain*, a.] 1. Perilous; dreadful.

[He] gird gomes vnto grounde with *ungayn* strokes.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1332.

2. Ungainly; awkward; clumsy.

A brown boy with a thin face, a huge nose, and as *ungain* as possible.

*Gray, Letters*, I. 86.

**ungained** (un-gānd'), *a.* Not yet gained; unpossessed. *Shak., T. and C.*, i. 1. 315.

**ungainful** (un-gān'fūl), *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Daniel, Musophilus*.

**ungainliness** (un-gān'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; ungainly appearance; clumsiness; awkwardness.

**ungainly** (un-gān'li), *a.* [*< ME. \*ungaynly* (cf. *ungainly*, *adv.*); *< un-1* + *gainly*, a.] 1. Unfit; vain.

Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.

*Hammond, Sermons*, IV. 13.

2. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth: as, an *ungainly* carriage. *Everett, Orations*, II. 213. =Syn. 2. *Uncouth, Bungling*, etc. See *awkward* and *clumsy*.

**ungainly** (un-gān'li), *adv.* [*< ME. \*ungaynly, ungeinliche; < un-1* + *gainly*, *adv.*] In an awkward manner; clumsily; uncouthly.

Why dost thou stare and look so *ungainly*?

*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, i. 2.

**ungallant** (un-gal'ant, -ga-lant'), *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies. *Gay, Letter to Swift*, April 27, 1731.

**ungalled** (un-gald'), *a.* Unhurt; not galled; uninjured.

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,

The hart *ungalled* play.

*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 2. 283.

**ungarment** (un-gär'ment), *v. t.* [*< un-2* + *garment*.] To unclothe; strip.

**ungarmented** (un-gär'mēnted), *a.* Not having garments; not covered with garments; unclothed.

And round her limbs *ungarmented* the fire  
Curl'd its fierce flakes.

*Southey, Joan of Arc*, iv. (*Davies*.)

**ungarnished** (un-gär'nisht), *a.* [*< ME. ungarnyst; < un-1* + *garnished*.] Not garnished or furnished; unadorned; not properly provided or equipped.

The game watz *ungarnyst* with god men to dele.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 137.

A plain *ungarnish'd* present as a thanke-offering to thee.

*Milton, Animadversions.*

**ungartered** (un-gär'têrd), *a.* Not held by garters, as the hose or stockings; not having or wearing garters.

You chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*.

*Shak., T. G. of V.*, ii. 1. 79.



**ungovernably** (un-guv'ér-na-bli), *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*



**ungoverned** (un-guv'ənd), *a.* 1. Not governed; having no government; anarchical.

The estate is green and yet *ungoverned*.  
*Shak.*, *Rich.* III., II. 2. 127.

2. Not controlled; not subjected to government or law; not restrained or regulated; unmaned; unbridled; licentious: as, *ungoverned* passions.

To serve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 517.

**ungown** (un-goun'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + gown.*] To remove from the clerical function; degrade from the position of priest or clergyman. Compare *unswear*, *untrack*.

**ungraced** (un-grāst'), *a.* Not graced; not favored; not honored.

*Ungraced*, without authority or mark.  
*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, i. 1.

**ungraceful** (un-grās'fūl), *a.* Not graceful; lacking grace or elegance; inelegant; clumsy: as, *ungraceful* manners.

Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 218.  
The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk. *Scott*.

**ungracefully** (un-grās'fūl-i), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. *Spectator*.

**ungracefulness** (un-grās'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungraceful; want of gracefulness; awkwardness: as, *ungracefulness* of manners. *Locke*.

**ungracious** (un-grā'shus), *a.* 1. Rude; unmannerly; odious; hateful; brutal.

How *ungracious* a thing this ambition is.  
*Latimer*, *Misc. Sel.*

*Ungracious* wretch!  
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,  
Where manners ne'er were preached.  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 1. 51.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; displeasing; unacceptable.

Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.  
*Dryden*, *tr.* of *Juvenal*, x. 543.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London.

*Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

3. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

Swearst thou, *ungracious* boy?  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 490.

**ungraciously** (un-grā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ungracious manner; with disfavor: as, the proposal was received *ungraciously*.

This that with gyle was gotten *ungraciously* is spent.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 129.

**ungraciousness** (un-grā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being ungracious. *Jer. Taylor*.

**ungraining** (un-grā'ning), *n.* The act or process of removing the grain of something. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 23.

**ungrammatical** (un-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Not according to the established rules of grammar.

**ungrammatically** (un-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

**ungrate** (un-grāt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< un-1 + grate*.] Cf. *ingrate* and *ungrateful*. I. *a.* 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful.

But, Carthage, fie!  
It cannot be *ungrate*, faithless through feare.  
*Marston*, *Sophonisba*, ii. 2.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; an ingrate. *Swift*.

**ungrateful** (un-grāt'fūl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.

I cared not to oblige an *ungrateful* age; and perhaps the world is delivered by it from a fardle of importunities.  
*Evelyn*, *To Samuel Pepys*, Esq.

2. Exhibiting ingratitude; characterized by ingratitude: as, *ungrateful* conduct; *ungrateful* words.—3. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement: as, "th' *ungrateful* plain," *Dryden*.

To abate his zeal  
For his *ungrateful* cause.  
*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vi.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

It will not be altogether an *ungrateful* study.  
*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. See *grateful*.

**ungratefully** (un-grāt'fūl-i), *adv.* In an ungrateful manner. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iii. 7.

**ungratefulness** (un-grāt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful, in any sense.

**ungratified** (un-grāt'i-fid), *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

Should turn thee away *ungratified*.  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, I.

**ungravel** (un-grāv'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + grave*.] To take out of the grave; disinter. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 53. (*Davies*.)

**ungrave** (un-grāv'), *a.* [*< un-1 + grave*.] Not grave or serious. *Davies*.

**ungraved** (un-grāv'), *a.* [*< un-1 + grave*.] 1. Not engraved; not carved.

**ungraved** (un-grāv'), *a.* [*< un-2 + grave*.] 2. Unburied; not placed in a grave; not interred. *Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv.

**ungravelly** (un-grāv'li), *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness; without dignity; indecently. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 3. 233. [*Rare*.]

**ungrateful**, *a.* An erroneous form of Middle English *unagreeable*, occurring in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer.

**ungreediness** (un-grē'di-nes), *n.* The character of being not greedy, in any sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 610.

**ungreen** (un-grēn'), *a.* [*< ME. ungrene*, *< AS. ungrēne*: as *un-1 + green*.] Not green; decaying.

With sear branches, blossoms *ungrene*.  
*Rom.* of the *Rose*, l. 4749.

**ungrounded** (un-groun'ded), *a.* Having no foundation or support; not grounded; unfounded: as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

[She] confessed that what she had spoken against the magistrates at the court (by way of revelation) was rash and *ungrounded*. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 310.

**ungroundedly** (un-groun'ded-li), *adv.* In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support; without reason. *Bale*.

**ungroundedness** (un-groun'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. *Steele*.

**ungrown** (un-grōn'), *a.* Not grown; immature.

My *ungrown* muse. *P. Fletcher*, *Purple Island*, vi.

**ungrubbed** (un-grubd'), *a.* [*< ME. ungrubbed*; *< un-2 + grubbed*, pp. of *grub*.] Not dug about.

Unkorven and *ungrubbed* lay the vine.  
*Chaucer*, *Former Age*, l. 14.

**ungrudging** (un-gruj'ing), *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

No *ungrudging* hand. *Lamb*.

**ungrudgingly** (un-gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without grudge; heartily; cheerfully: as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly*.

Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*. *Donne*.

**ungual** (ung'gwāl), *a.* [Sometimes *ungueal*; *< L. unguis*, nail, claw (see *unguis*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; ungular; ungular.—**Ungual matrix**, the root of the nail.—**Ungual phalanx**. See *phalanx*.

**unguard** (un-gärd'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + guard*.] To deprive of a guard; render defenseless.

Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart that a favorable opportunity became irresistible. *Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, v. 5.

**unguarded** (un-gär'ded), *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard.

Her *unguarded* nest. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 170.  
Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xv.

2. Careless; negligent; not cautious; not done or spoken with caution: as, an *unguarded* expression or action; to be *unguarded* in conversation.

Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

I feel that I have betrayed myself perpetually;—so *unguarded* in speaking of my partiality for the church!  
*Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 94.

**unguardedly** (un-gär'ded-li), *adv.* In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise *unguardedly*.

**unguardedness** (un-gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unguarded. *Quarterly Rev.*

**ungueal** (ung'gwē-āl), *a.* Same as *ungual*. *Imp. Dict.* [*Rare*.]

**unguent** (ung'gwent), *n.* [*< ME. unguent* = *F. onguent* = *Fr. onguen*, *enguen*, *enguent* = *Sp. Pg. It. unguento*, *< L. unguentum*, ointment, *< ungere*, *ungere*, smear, anoint, = *Skt. añj*, smear, anoint. From the *L.* verb are also ult. *E. unction*, *unctuous*, *oint*, *anoint*, *ointment*, *unction*, etc.] Any soft composition used as an ointment or for lubrication.

Have odour like her *unguent*.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

And tho' your *Unguents* bear th' Athenian Name,  
The Wool's unsav'ry Scent is still the same.  
*Congreve*, *tr.* of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

**unguentary** (ung'gwēn-tā-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. unguentario*, *< L. unguentarius*, of or pertaining to ointment, *< unguentum*, ointment: see *unguent*.] Of or pertaining to unguents.—**Unguentary vase**, a small vase for unguents.

**unguentot** (ung-gwen'tō), *n.* [*It. unguento*: see *unguent*.] An unguent.

'Tis this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction, that hath only power to disperse all malignant humours.  
*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, ii. 1.

**unguentous** (ung-gwen'tus), *a.* [*< unguent* + *-ous*.] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities. *Wright*. [*Rare*.]

**ungues**, *n.* Plural of *unguis*.

**ungessed** (ung-est'), *a.* Not arrived at or attained by guess or conjecture; unsuspected. *Spenser*.

And there by night and there by day  
The worm *ungessed* and greeding lay.  
*Bulwer*, *tr.* of *Schiller's Fight with the Dragon*, p. 73.

**unguical** (ung'gwi-kal), *a.* [*< L. unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ic-al*.] Like a nail or claw; ungual; ungular. [*Rare*.]

**unguicorn** (ung'gwi-kōrn), *n.* [*< L. unguis*, nail, claw, hook, + *cornu*, horn.] In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the tip of the upper mandible, when distinct from the rest of the pieces composing the sheath of the bill, as it is in ducks, geese, petrels, etc.; the derotheca. The inferior *unguicorn* is the corresponding sheath of the tip of the under mandible. Also called *myxotheca*.

The *unguicorn* or derotheca is large and strong (in the albatross). *Coues*, *Proc. Phila. Acad.*, 1866, p. 276.

**unguicular** (ung-gwik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; bearing claws; ungual.—2. Of the length of an unguis or human finger-nail; about half an inch long.—**Unguicular joint of the tarsus**, in *entom.*, the last tarsal joint, to which the unguis are attached.

**Unguiculata** (ung-gwik'ū-lā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguiculatus*: see *unguiculate*.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of the *Mammalia*, including the four orders *Bruta*, *Glires*, *Feræ*, and *Primates*, or the edentates, rodents, carnivores, and quadrumanes (including man): correlated with *Ungulata*, or hoofed quadrupeds, and the cetaceans. [Not now used in any exact classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]

**unguiculate** (ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. onguiculé* = *Sp. unguiculado*, *< NL. unguiculatus*, *< L. unguiculus*, nail, claw: see *unguiculus*.] I. *a.* 1. Having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs; not ungulate nor muticous, as a mammal; belonging to the *Unguiculata*.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a claw or claw-like base; clawed: said of petals; also, ending in a point like a claw.—3. In *entom.*, hooked, as if clawed.—**Unguiculate antennæ or palpi**, antennæ or palpi in which the last joint is slender and curved, resembling a claw.—**Unguiculate maxillæ**, subchelate maxillæ, whose lacinia or external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself, as in the *Cicindela*.—**Unguiculate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process: distinguished from the *mucronate tibia*, in which there is a similar prolongation on the inner side.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unguiculata*.

**unguiculated** (ung-gwik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< unguiculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *unguiculate*.

**unguiculus** (ung-gwik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *unguiculi* (-li). [NL., *< L. unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis*.] In *entom.*, an unguis; a small claw or hook-like appendage. Sometimes used to distinguish either tarsal claw, when both claws and the last tarsal joint are collectively called *unguis*. See *unguis*, 4.

**unguidable** (un-gi'dā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being guided.

**unguidably** (un-gi'dā-bli), *adv.* In an unguidable manner. *Carlyle*.

**unguided** (un-gi'ded), *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

A stranger  
*Unguided* and unfriended.  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 3. 10.

2. Not regulated; ungoverned.

The accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke*.

**unguiferous** (ung-gwif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. unguis*, nail, claw, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing an unguis of any kind: as, the terminal or *unguiferous* phalanx of a digit.—2. Having unguiferous phalanges or digits; ungulate or ungulate, as a quadruped.—**Unguiferous prolegs**, in *entom.*, those false or deciduous legs of a caterpillar which are armed beneath with many minute hooks.







**unhang** (un-hang'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unhung* or *unhanged*, ppr. *unhanging*. [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + hang.*] 1. To take or remove from a hanging position, as a picture or a bell, or a rapier from its hangers; also, to remove from its hinges or similar supports, as a door, a gate, or a shutter.

Lend me thy boy to *unhang* my rapier.

*B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.*

2. To deprive of hangings, as a room.

**unhanged** (un-hang'd'), *a.* [*< ME. unhanged, unhanged; < un-<sup>1</sup> + hanged.*] Not hanged; not punished by hanging. Also *unhung*.

Thou *unhanged* harlott, hark what I saie.

*York Plays, p. 313.*

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 144.*

**unhap** (un-hap'), *n.* [*< ME. unhappie, unhap, onhap, unhep (= Icel. úhapp); < un-<sup>1</sup> + hap<sup>1</sup>.*] Ill luck; misfortune.

Sadly the segge hym in his sadel sette,

As non *unhap* had hym ayld.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 438.*

Now certes, friend, I drede of thyn *unhappe*.

*Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l. 29.*

**unhappily** (un-hap'i-li), *adv.* 1. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; evilly; as, to live *unhappily*.

Lucrece the chaste.

Haply that name of "chaste" *unhappily* set

This bateless edge on his keen appetite.

*Shak., Lucrece, l. 8.*

*Unhappily* deceived.

*Milton.*

2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to some one's misfortune; as, *unhappily* I missed seeing him.

The commonplace is *unhappily* within reach of us all.

*Lovell, New Princeton Rev., l. 177.*

3. Not suitably or appropriately; not aptly.—4. Trickishly; mischievously. *Nares.*

**unhappiness** (un-hap'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unhappy, in any sense.—2. Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Abp. Wake.*

3†. A mischievous prank; wildness.

I am Don Sanchio's steward's son, a wild boy,

That for the fruits of his *unhappiness*

Is fain to seek the wars.

*Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.*

**unhappy** (un-hap'i), *a.* [*< ME. unhappie, unhappi, onhappi; < un-<sup>1</sup> + happy.*] 1. Not happy. (a) Not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; cast down; sad.

Ay me, *unhappy*!

To be a queen! *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 70.*

*Unhappy* consort of a king distrest!

Partake the troubles of thy husband's breast.

*Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 234.*

(b) Marked by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; inauspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil; lamentable.

"I must," quod he, "telle yow myn avise and entent;

The quene is cause of this *unhappy* case."

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 982.*

*Unhappy* was the clock

That struck the hour. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 153.*

My dreams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent; Yours are *unhappy*.

*Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.*

Nothing indeed can be more *unhappy* than the condition of bankruptcy.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 456.*

(c) Not felicitous; not well suited or appropriate; not apt. 2. Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

I am a little *unhappy* in the mould of my face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. *Steele, Spectator, No. 17.*

3†. Full of tricks; mischievous; tricky.

Laf. A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.

Count. So he is. My lord that's gone made himself much sport out of him. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 66.*

Ay, and beat him well; he's an *unhappy* boy.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.*

= **Syn. 1.** Downcast, cheerless.

**unhappy†** (un-hap'i), *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 10.*

**unharbor, unharbour** (un-här'bor), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + harbor<sup>1</sup>.*] To drive from harbor or shelter; dislodge; a hunters' word. *Forste, Devil upon Two Sticks, i.*

**unharbored, unharboured** (un-här'bord), *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. [Rare.]

Trace huge forests and *unharbour'd* heaths.

*Milton, Comus, l. 423.*

**unhardened** (un-här'dnd), *a.* Not hardened; not indurated: literally or figuratively.

Messengers

Of strong prevailment in *unhardened* youth.

*Shak., M. N. D., l. 1. 35.*

**unhardy** (un-här'di), *a.* [*< ME. unhardy, unhardi; < un-<sup>1</sup> + hardy<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Not hardy; not able

to endure fatigue or adverse conditions; tender.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.

Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.

*Milton, P. R., iii. 243.*

**unharmed** (un-härmd'), *a.* Not harmed or injured. *Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 217.*

**unharmful** (un-här'mf'ül), *a.* Not harmful or doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

**unharmfully** (un-här'mf'ül-i), *adv.* Harmlessly; innoxious. *Contemporary Rev., LIV. 676.*

**unharmonious** (un-här-mó'ni-us), *a.* Inharmonious.

Those pure immortal elements that know

No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture.

*Milton, P. L., xi. 51.*

**unharness** (un-här'nes), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + harness.*] 1. To strip of harness; loose from harness or gear; hence, to set free from work; release.

An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* them.

*Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.*

The sweating steers *unharnessed* from the yoke.

*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 96.*

2. To remove armor or military dress from.

**unhasp** (un-häsp'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unhaspen; < un-<sup>2</sup> + hasp.*] To loose from a hasp; let go.

While bolt and chain he backward roll'd,

And made the bar *unhasp* its hold.

*Scott, L. of the L., vi. 12.*

**unhasty** (un-häs'ti), *a.* Not hasty; not precipitate; not rash; deliberate; slow.

From her *unhastie* beast she did alight.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.*

He is a perfect man . . . who hath . . . so *unhasty* and wary a spirit as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 843.*

**unhat** (un-hat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unhatted*, ppr. *unhating*. [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + hat.*] 1. *trans.* To remove the hat from.

II. *intrans.* To take off the hat; uncover the head, as from politeness, or in worship.

*Unhating* on the knees when the host is carried by.

*H. Spencer.*

**unhatched**<sup>1</sup> (un-hacht'), *a.* [*< un-<sup>1</sup> + hatch<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

Some *unhatched* practice. *Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 141.*

**unhatched**<sup>2</sup> (un-hacht'), *a.* [*< un-<sup>1</sup> + hatch<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>; or perhaps for unhacked, not hacked.*] Not hatched or marked with cuts or lines; not scratched or injured; applied in the quotations to a rapier not yet used in fight, both literally and figuratively.

He is knight, dubb'd with *unhatched* rapier and on carpet consideration.

*Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 257.*

Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,

Unharden'd with relentless thoughts, *unhatch'd*

With blood and bloody practice.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.*

**unhatting** (un-hat'ing), *n.* A taking off of the hat, especially as an act of politeness, as in making a bow. [Rare.]

Bows, and curseys, and *unhattings*.

*H. Spencer.*

**unhaunted** (un-hän'ted), *a.* Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited.

A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne, Prog. of the Soul, i.*

**unhazarded** (un-haz'är-ded), *a.* Not exposed or submitted to hazard, chance, or danger; not ventured. *Milton, S. A., l. 809.*

**unhazardous** (un-haz'är-dus), *a.* Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. *Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epis.*

**unhead** (un-hed'), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + head.*] To take the head from; remove the head of; deprive of the head or of a head.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to *unhead* a monarch.

*T. Brown, Works, ii. 216. (Davies.)*

**unheal**<sup>1</sup> (un-hel'), *n.* [*< ME. unheele, unhele, < AS. unhealu, infirmity; as un-<sup>1</sup> + heal<sup>1</sup>, n.*] Miserable condition; misfortune; wretchedness.

Envy allone

That sory is of oother mennes wele,

And glad is of his sorwe and his *unhele*.

*Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 115.*

**unheal**<sup>2</sup> (un-hel'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhele, unheel; < ME. unheelen, unhele, < AS. unhelan, uncover; as un-<sup>2</sup> + heal<sup>2</sup>.*] To uncover.

Yit wol this werk the roote, as sum men telle,

*Unhele*, or kirve, and colde it after quelle.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.*

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*, And th' amorous sweet spoiles to greedy eyes revele.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 64.*

**unhealable** (un-hé'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being healed; incurable.

An *unhealable* sprain.

*Futler.*

**unhealth** (un-helth'), *n.* [*< ME. unhelthe; < un-<sup>2</sup> + health.*] Want of health; unhealthiness.

Tens of thousands . . . lead sedentary and unwholesome lives . . . in dwellings, workshops, what not? the influences, the very atmosphere of which tend not to health, but to *unhealth*, and to drunkenness as a solace under the feeling of *unhealth* and depression.

*Kingsley, Health and Education, p. 6.*

**unhealthful** (un-helth'f'ül), *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious, physically or morally; as, an *unhealthful* climate or air. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.*

**unhealthfully** (un-helth'f'ül-i), *adv.* In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

**unhealthfulness** (un-helth'f'ül-nes), *n.* The state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness. *Bacon.*

**unhealthily** (un-hel'thi-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton, Divorce, Pref.*

**unhealthiness** (un-hel'thi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhealthy, in any sense.

**unhealthy** (un-hel'thi), *a.* 1. Not healthy; lacking health; without vigor of growth; unsound; as, an *unhealthy* child; an *unhealthy* plant.—2. Not promoting health; unhealthful; unwholesome; as, *unhealthy* habits or food.—3. Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid; as, an *unhealthy* sign or craving; an *unhealthy* appearance.—4. Morally unhealthful; as, *unhealthy* literature.

**unheard** (un-hérd'), *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those *unheard*

Are sweeter.

*Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.*

2. Not admitted to audience or given a hearing; not permitted to speak for one's self.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard*. *Dryden.*

Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him [Russell] *unheard*.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix.*

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton, P. L., l. 738.*

**Unheard-of**, unprecedented; such as was never known or heard of before.

We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so enormous and *unheard-of* piece of Villany.

*Milton, Letters of State, March 28, 1650.*

**unhearse†** (un-hérs'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhearse; < un-<sup>1</sup> + hearse<sup>1</sup>.*] To remove from a hearse or monument.

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*.

*Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.*

**unheart†** (un-härt'), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + heart.*] To discourage; depress; dishearten.

Yet, to bite his lip

And hum at good Cominius much *unhearts* me.

*Shak., Cor., v. 1. 49.*

**unheaven** (un-hev'n), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + heaven.*] To remove from or deprive of heaven. [Rare.]

*Unheav'n* yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.

*Darwin, Holy Roode, p. 28.*

**unheavenly** (un-hev'n-li), *a.* Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for heaven. *Byron, Manfred, iii. 1. [Rare.]*

**unhedged** (un-hejd'), *a.* Not hedged.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,

*Unhedged*, lies open in life's common field.

*Young, Night Thoughts, v.*

**unheeded** (un-hé'ded), *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

**unheededly** (un-hé'ded-li), *adv.* Without being noticed. [Rare.]

Beneath the fray

An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away.

*Byron, Child Harold, iv.*

**unheedful** (un-héd'f'ül), *a.* 1. Not heedful; heedless; not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.—2.* Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

*Unheedful* vows may heedfully be broken.

*Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 11.*

**unheedfully** (un-héd'f'ül-i), *adv.* Carelessly; incautiously. *Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 3.*

**unheedily†** (un-hé'di-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly; unheedingly. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 13.*

**unheeding** (un-hé'ding), *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent; heedless.

He passed unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*



ing their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, or other of their distinctive usages to a greater or less extent, but with some important modifications; specifically, one of the United Greeks. See *united*



**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Uniat. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 56.

**uniariculate** (ū-ni-ā-rik'ū-lūt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *aricula*, ear: see *auriculate*.] Having one ear-like process or auricular formation, as a bivalve; as, the *uniariculate* and *bisauriculate* hammer-shells of the genus *Malleus*.

*Uniariculate* animals, the gastropods. *Rossett*.

**uniauxal** (ū-ni-ak'sal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *uniaxial*.  
**uniauxally** (ū-ni-ak'sal-i), *adv.* Same as *uniaxially*.

**uniaxial** (ū-ni-ak'si-al), *a.* and *n.* [*L. unus*, one, + *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] **I. a.** 1. Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Iceland spar is a *uniaxial* crystal. See *refraction*, and cut under *interference*.—2. In *biol.*, having one main axis to which the other axes are subordinate: growing lengthwise.—3. In *bot.*, having a single axis, as when the primary stem of a plant does not branch and terminates in a flower.—4. Monaxon, as a sponge-spicule.

**II. n.** A uniaxial crystal.

Also *uniatial*.

**uniauxially** (ū-ni-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* So as to be or become uniaxial; in a uniaxial manner: as, to grow uniauxially.

**unibasal** (ū-ni-bā'sal), *a.* Having but a single basal.

Pectoral fins, *unibasal* type. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890

**unible** (ū-ni-bl), *n.* [= *Sp. unible* = *It. univile*, < *L. univire*, unite: see *unite*.] Capable of being unified; that may be made one. [Rare.]

As I said before, either souls are partible substances or not; if not partible, how are they *unible*?

*Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

**unibranchiate** (ū-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having but one gill.

**unic** (ū'nik), *n.* [*L. unicus*, one only, < *unus*, one, = *E. one*. see *one*. Cf. *unique*.] A thing which is the only one of its kind; a unique thing.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæol.*, III. 374 (1774). (*Davies*.)

**unicameral** (ū-ni-kam'ē-ral), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-al*.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

No one attempt at introducing the *unicameral* system in larger countries [than the Italian Republics of the middle ages] has succeeded.

*Creasy*, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

**unicamerate** (ū-ni-kam'ē-rāt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-ate*.] Having one chamber or loculus; unilocular.

**unicapsular** (ū-ni-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*.] Having a single capsule; specifically, monocyttarian, as a radiolarian.

**unicarinate** (ū-ni-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *carina*, keel, + *-ate*.] Same as *uncarinate*.

**unicarinated** (ū-ni-kar'i-nāt-ed), *a.* [*Unicarinate* + *-ed*.] Having but one ridge or keel.

**unicellate** (ū-ni-sel'āt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *cella*, a cell, + *-ate*.] One-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

**unicelled** (ū-ni-seld), *a.* [As *unicell(ate)* + *-ed*.] Unicellular.

**unicellular** (ū-ni-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *cellula*, a cell, + *-ar*.] Consisting of a single cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogams; pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell, as most of the protozoan animals and protophytic plants, and the undeveloped ova of all metazoan animals. Most unicellular structures or organisms are microscopic, but many attain considerable size, preserving their unicellular state notwithstanding the addition of adventitious protoplasmic material, as the eggs of birds or reptiles. See cut under *Protozoa*. Also *monocellular*.—**Unicellular animals**, the *Protozoa*.

**unicentral** (ū-ni-sen'tral), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Having a single center (of growth), as an animal; proceeding from a center in all directions, as growth or development. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, I. 134.

**unchord** (ū-ni-kōrd), *n.* Same as *monochord*.  
**uniciliate** (ū-ni-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *NL. cilium* + *-ate*.] 1. Having one cilium; uniflagellate. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 348.—2. In *bot.*, having one cilium or hair-like process: as, a *uniciliate* bacterium.

**uniciliated** (ū-ni-sil'i-āt-ed), *a.* Same as *uniciliate*.

**unicism** (ū-ni-sizm), *n.* In *med.*, the doctrine that there is but one venereal virus producing chancre, as opposed to *dualism*, which teaches

that there are two forms of venereal ulcer, due to the action of distinct specific poisons, one being followed by syphilis and the other not.

**unicist** (ū-ni-sist), *n.* In *med.*, a believer in unicism.

**unicity** (ū-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*L. unicus*, one only (see *unic*, *unique*) (< *unus*, one), + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being unique; uniqueness. [Rare.]—2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. *De Quincy*. [Rare.]

**uniclinal** (ū-ni-klī-nal), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *Gr. κλίω*, slope, bend (see *cline*), + *-al*.] Same as *monoclinal*.

**unicolor, unicolour** (ū-ni-kul'or), *a.* [*L. unicolor*, having one color, < *unus*, one, + *color*, color: see *color*.] Of but one color; whole-colored. Also *unicolorous*.

**unicolorate** (ū-ni-kul'or-āt), *a.* [*Unicolor* + *-ate*.] Same as *unicolor*.

**unicolored, unicoloured** (ū-ni-kul'ord), *a.* [*Unicolor* + *-ed*.] Same as *unicolor*. *Ure*, *Diet.*, III. 849.

**unicolorous** (ū-ni-kul'or-us), *a.* [*Unicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *unicolor*.

**Uniconchæ** (ū-ni-kong'kē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Latreille)*, < *L. unus*, one, + *concha*, a shell.] The univalve shells collectively.

**uniconstant** (ū-ni-kon'stant), *a.* Characterized or defined by one constant only.

Lamé adopted the molecular theory which leads to *uniconstant* isotropy, but expresses his results by biconstant formulas. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 337.

**unicorn** (ū-ni-kōrn), *n.* [*ME. unicorn*, *unycorne*, < *OF. (and F.) unycorne*, < *LL. unicornus* (also called *monoceros*, < *Gr. μονόκερως*, a fabulous one-horned animal, the unicorn, < *L. unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn, = *E. horn*.] 1. A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the *monoceros* of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal. It is supposed that one of the several large antelopes may have furnished the basis of fact of accounts, since the long straight or recurved horns viewed in profile would appear single. See *def. 3*.

In that Contre ben many white Olifantes with outen noubre, and of *Unycornes*, and of *Lyouns* of many maneres, and many of suche Bestes, that I have told before, and of many other hydouse Bestes with outen noubre. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 298.

The roots of *Mandioca* had almost killed them all, but by a peecce of *Unicornes* horne they were preserved.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 841.

2. A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (*Deut. xxxiii. 17*, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word *re'em*. This named a two-horned animal, which has been supposed to be the *urus*. In the revised version the word is translated *wild-ox*.

3. In *her.*, the representation of the fabulous animal used as a bearing. It is delineated as a horse, but with the tail of a lion and a long straight horn growing out of the forehead between the ears; often the hoofs are represented as cloven. The actual animal most like this bearing is the *gnu*.

4. The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See *Monodon*, *monoceros*, 3.—5. The kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*, the unicorn-bird.

*N. Grew*. See cut under *Palamedea*.—6. A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicorn-beetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicorns, with a large single prothoracic horn. See *Dynastes*, *elephant-beetle*, *Hercules-beetle*.

7. In *conch.*, a unicorn-shell. See cut under *Monoceros*.—8. A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

Let me drive you out some day in my unicorn.

*Miss Edgeworth*, *Belinda*, xvii.

9. A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of



Obverse. Reverse.  
Unicorn, James III.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

a unicorn on the obverse. Its standard weight was 58.89 grains Troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.—10. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation *Monoceros*.

**unicorn-beetle** (ū-ni-kōrn-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 6.

**unicorn-bird** (ū-ni-kōrn-bērd), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 5.

**unicorneal** (ū-ni-kōr'nē-al), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *NL. cornea*, cornea, + *-al*.] Having but one cornea, as an ocellus or simple eye of an insect.

The *unicorneal* ocelli are principally present in larval life. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 538.

**unicorn-fish** (ū-ni-kōrn-fish), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

**unicorn-moth** (ū-ni-kōrn-môth), *n.* A North American bombycid moth, of the family *Notodontidae*, *Calodasys unicornis*: so called from the horn on the dorsum of the first abdominal segment of its larva. Also called *unicorn prominent*.



Unicorn moth (*Calodasys unicornis*).

**unicornous** (ū-ni-kōr'nus), *a.* [*L. unicornis*, one-horned: see *unicorn*.] 1. Having only one horn: as, *unicornous* beetles. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 19.—2. Extended into but one oviducal process, as a womb. See *uterus unicornis*.



Larva of Unicorn-moth.

**unicorn-plant** (ū-ni-kōrn-plant), *n.* See *Martynia*.

**unicorn-root** (ū-ni-kōrn-rōt), *n.* The blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. The false unicorn-root is *Chamaelirium Carolinianum* (*Helonias dioica*), also called *devil's-bit* and *drooping starwort*. Its root is difficult to distinguish from that of the former, and some medical virtues are also ascribed to it. Also *unicorn's-horn*.

**unicorn-shell** (ū-ni-kōrn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Muricidae*, the lip of whose shell has one large spine like a horn, as of the genus *Monoceros*. See cut under *Monoceros*.

**unicorn's-horn** (ū-ni-kōrn-z-hōrn), *n.* Same as *unicorn-root*.

**unicornuted** (ū-ni-kōr-nū'ted), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute*.] Decorated with one horn: said of a helmet or other object which usually has two horns.

**unicorn-whale** (ū-ni-kōrn-hwāl), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

**unicostate** (ū-ni-kos'tāt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. Having but one rib; in *bot.*, noting those leaves which have one large vein running down the center, called the *midrib*. Those having more than one great division are called *multicostate*.—2. In *zool.*, having a single costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing.

**unicotyledonous** (ū-ni-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* In *bot.*, having one cotyledon; monocotyledonous.

**unicursal** (ū-ni-kēr'sal), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *cursus*, course: see *course*.] On one path of a moving element.—**Unicursal curve**, a curve which can be expressed as the locus of a point defined by rational functions of a single parameter. Not every unipartite curve is unicursal, because, though such a curve may be expressed in terms of a single parameter, it may be only by means of an irrational function having but one real value; but such curves are only of odd orders. A unicursal curve may have several branches, owing to its passing through infinity.

**unicuspid** (ū-ni-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth; unicuspidate: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid* or *pluricuspid*.

**II. n.** A unicuspid tooth.

**unicuspidate** (ū-ni-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *cuspis* (cuspid-), point: see *cusp*.] Unicuspid. *W. H. Flower*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 403.

**unicycle** (ū-ni-si-kl), *n.* [*L. unus*, one, + *Gr. κύκλος*, wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with only one wheel: a form of velocipede.

**unidactyl, unidactyle** (ū-ni-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [*L. unus*, one, + *Gr. δακτύλος*, digit: see *dactyl*.] **I. a.** Having a single (functional) digit, as the horse; monodactyl; unidigitate.

**II. n.** A unidigitate or monodactyl animal.

**unidactylous** (ū-ni-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*Unidactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *unidactyl*.

**unidead** (un-i-dē'ad), *a.* Having no ideas or thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous.

Pretty *unidead* girls . . . seem to form the beau ideal of our whole sex in the works of some modern poets.

*Mrs. Hemans* (Memorials by Chorley, i. 99). (*Davies*.)

**unideal** (un-i-dē'al), *a.* 1. Not ideal; unimaginative; realistic; material; coarse.

This *unideal* character marks his style of writing, which is commonly formal, stiff, and rather prim.

*Theo. Parker*, *Historic Americans*, Washington.



*unifolius*, *unifolius*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A former genus of plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, including *Smilacina* and *Maianthemum*.

**uniforate** (û-ni-fô-rât), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *foratus*, pierced, perforated.] Having one opening, pore, or foramen.

**uniform** (û-ni-fôr-m), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a. F. uniforme*, *Sp. It. uniforme*, *L. uniformis*, having only one shape or form, *unus*, one, + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *biform*, *triform*, *multiform*. II. *n.* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *uniform*, *F. uniforme* = *Sp. Pg. It. uniforme*, uniform dress; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

A dress, for example, though each of them contains an infinite number of parts, are perfectly uniform in their structure and functions.

*Battie, Moral Science*, II. 1.

The experience has been uniform that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all.

*Emerson, Harvard Commemoration*.

(a) Not varied in degree or rate; equable; invariable; as, a uniform heat, a uniform motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times).

They [temperature observations] appear to go far to establish a nearly uniform temperature for abyssal depths, not far from the freezing point of fresh water.

*C. Wyllie, Thompson, Depths of the Sea*, p. 359.

(b) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is uniform, and hath in it but one duty.

*Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience*, III. 6.

(c) Consistent at all times; not different.

If the Creator is perfect, his action must be uniform; anything else would be unworthy of him.

*Dawson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 31.

(d) Not different at different times or places; applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country; as, a uniform tax, a uniform bankruptcy law. (e) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

The practice of clothing soldiers by regiments in one uniform dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 333.

2. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies.

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**Uniform acceleration.** See *acceleration* (b).—**Uniform current**, a continuous current of constant strength.—**Uniform extension, field, function, sandpiper, symmetry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Uniform strain**, same as *homogeneous strain* (which see, under *strain*).—**Syn.** Unvarying, unchanging, alike, regular, constant, unvarying, consistent.

II. *n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body; opposed to *plain clothes*, or ordinary civil dress; as, the uniform of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

The uniforms in the army were plain and serviceable; the most picturesque being that of the Grenadiers, who, Evelyn says, were first introduced in 1678.

*Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 202.

The proposed uniform, sir, of the Pickwick Club.

*Dickens*.

**uniform** (û-ni-fôr-m), *v. t.* [*uniform, a.*] 1. To make uniform; reduce to uniformity. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The more than Protean travesties which words underwent before they were uniformed by Johnson and Walker.

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2. To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

This was the first flag bearing the state arms, and was carried by the first uniformed company of militia in the State [Michigan].

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**uniformal** (û-ni-fôr-mal), *a.* [*uniform + -al*.] Uniform; symmetrical.

Her comely nose with uniformal grace,

Like purest white, stands in the middle place.

*Herick, Appendix*, p. 433.

**uniformitarian** (û-ni-fôr-mi-târ-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*uniformity + -arian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. See the noun.

The catastrophist and the uniformitarian opinions.

*Whewell, Hist. of Scientific Ideas*, II. 289.

The uniformitarian theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.

*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 544.

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in other words, that there has been no essential change in the character of geological events during the lapse of the geological ages: the opposite of *catastrophist*.

The Catastrophist constructs Theories, the Uniformitarian demolishes them. The former adduces evidence of an Origin, the latter explains the evidence away.

*Whewell, Philoa. of Inductive Science*, I, p. xxxvi.

**uniformitarianism** (û-ni-fôr-mi-târ-i-an-izm), *n.* [*uniformitarian + -ism*.] The theory advocated by uniformitarians: the opposite of *catastrophism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *catastrophism*.

The changes of the past must be investigated in the light of similar changes now in operation. This was the guiding principle of the Scottish School, . . . though under the name of *Uniformitarianism* it has unquestionably been pushed to an unwarrantable length by some of the later followers of Hutton. *Gosse, Geol. Sketches*, p. 293.

**uniformity** (û-ni-fôr-mi-ti), *n.* [= *F. uniformité* = *Sp. uniformidad* = *Pg. uniformidade* = *It. uniformità*, *L. uniformitas* (t-), uniformity, *L. uniformis*, uniform; see *uniform*.] The state or character of being uniform, in any sense; absence of variation or difference. (a) Maintenance of the same character, course, plan, laws, etc.; sameness; consistency.

There is no uniformity in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden*.

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and uniformity which ran through all her actions.

*Addison*.

How far away is the doctrine of uniformity [in nature] from fatalism! It begins directly to remind us that men suffer from preventable evils, that the people perisheth for lack of knowledge.

*W. K. Clifford, Lect.*, II. 263.

We see that only as fast as the practice of the arts develops the idea of measure can the consciousness of uniformity become clear.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.* (2d ed.), § 488.

(b) Conformity among several or many to one pattern, plan, rule, etc.; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as, the uniformity of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.

*Bacon, Building*.

Such is the uniformity of almost all the houses of the same street . . . that they are made alike both in proportion of workmanship and matter.

*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 30.

The skilful campaign by which the triumph of the Reformation and of uniformity was secured.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

(c) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

Uniformity must tire at last, though it is a uniformity of excellence.

*Johnson*.

**Acts of Uniformity.** See *act*.

**uniformize** (û-ni-fôr-mi-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uniformized*, ppr. *uniformizing*. [*uniform + -ize*.] To make uniform; unify. [Rare.]

The other Congress expressed a similar wish for the formation of . . . an International Commission to fix units and uniformize methods.

*Nature*, XL. 563.

**uniformly** (û-ni-fôr-mi), *adv.* In a uniform manner; with uniformity; evenly; invariably.

In a light drab he uniformly dressed.

*Crabbe, Tales* (Works, IV. 135).

No assigned nor any conceivable attribute of the supposed archetypal vertebra is uniformly maintained.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.* (Am. ed. 1872), § 210.

When the simultaneous values of a quantity for different bodies or places are equal, the quantity is said to be uniformly distributed in space.

*Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion*, xxiii., foot-note.

**Uniformly accelerated motion.** See *acceleration* (b).

—**Uniformly retarded motion.** See *retard*.

**uniformness** (û-ni-fôr-mi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uniform; uniformity. *Berkeley*.

**unifoveate** (û-ni-fô-vê-ât), *a.* [*L. unus*, one, + *fovea*, a small pit; see *foveate*.] In *entom.*, having a single fovea.

**unify** (û-ni-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unified*, ppr. *unifying*. [*F. unifier* = *Sp. unificar* = *It. unificare*, *L. unificare*, make one, *L. unus*, one, + *ficere*, make; see *-fy*. Cf. *unific*.] I. *trans.* To form into one; make a unit of; reduce to unity or uniformity.

Perception is thus a unifying act. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Unless we succeed in finding a rationale of this universal metamorphosis, we obviously fall short of that completely unified knowledge constituting philosophy.

*H. Spencer, First Principles*, p. 397.

II. *intrans.* To produce unity or uniformity.

These Homerides were not the only authors of epic poems, but they had the great advantage over other epic bards that they were a genos, and that they worked continuously from generation to generation on the same poems, adding and unifying, and so they produced the epics which have outlived all others.

*Classical Rev.*, II. 256.

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**unigenital** (ū-ni-jen'ī-tal), *a.* [*< L. unigenitus*, only-begotten, *< L. unus*, one, + *genitus*, begotten; see *genital*.] Only-begotten.

**unigeniture** (ū-ni-jen'ī-tur), *n.* [*< L. unigenitus*, only-begotten (see *unigenital*), + *-ure*.] The state of being the only-begotten. *Bp. Pearson.*

**Unigenitus** (ū-ni-jen'ī-tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the first word ("Unigenitus Dei Filius," etc.); see *unigenital*.] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, and directed against Jansenism. It commenced with the words "Unigenitus Dei Filius," and condemned 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's "Reflexions Morales sur le Nouveau Testament."

**unigenous** (ū-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. unigena*, only-begotten, born of one parent or of one family or kind, *< unus*, one, + *gignere*, beget. Cf. *unigenital*.] Of one and the same kind; homogeneous.

**uniglobular** (ū-ni-glob'ū-lār), *a.* Having or consisting of a single globular part or formation. *Geol. Jour.*, XLVII. 6.

**unijugate** (ū-ni-jō'gāt), *a.* [*< L. unijugus*, having one yoke (*< unus*, one, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*.] In bot., having but a single pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf.

**unijugous** (ū-ni-jō'gus), *a.* In bot., same as *unijugate*.

**unilabiate** (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *labium*, lip, + *-ate*.] Having a single lip or lip-like part: said in entomology of orifices with a single fleshy lip on one side, by which they can be closed.

**unilamellate** (ū-ni-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + NL. *lamella* + *-ate*.] Having one lamella or layer; unilaminar.

**unilaminar** (ū-ni-lam'ī-nār), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *lamina*, lamina, + *-ar*.] Having one lamina; one-layered; single-layered.

**unilaminate** (ū-ni-lam'ī-nāt), *a.* Same as *unilaminar*.

**unilateral** (ū-ni-lat'e-rāl), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *latus* (later-), side, + *-ate*.] 1. One-sided; or of pertaining to one side only.

We note that, although *unilateral* movements (the more voluntary) are lost, the more automatic (the bilateral) are retained. *Pop. Sci. M.*, XXV. 175.

Certain hallucinations, as is well known, are *unilateral*, i. e. are perceived when (say) the right eye or ear is acting, but cease when that action is obstructed, though the left eye or ear is free. *Mind*, X. 179.

*Unilateral* lesions. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, p. 106.

2. In bot., one-sided; either originating on one side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the flowers of a *unilateral* raceme.—3. Placed on one side only of a surface; unifacial, as a set of polytipes.—*Unilateral* bond or contract, one which binds one party only.—*Unilateral* leaves, leaves which lean toward one side of the stem, as in *Convolvulus multiflorus*.—*Unilateral* raceme, a raceme whose flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle.

**unilaterality** (ū-ni-lat'e-rāl'ī-ti), *n.* [*< unilateral* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being unilateral.

This *unilaterality* is insisted on by Salesbury. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 387.

**unilaterally** (ū-ni-lat'e-rāl'ī), *adv.* In a unilateral manner; one-sidedly.

The destruction of the occipito-angular region is incomplete, *unilaterally* or bilaterally. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1291.

He recognized thankfully that the government had abandoned the pretension to settle ecclesiastical affairs *unilaterally*. *Contemporary Rec.*, XLX. 282.

**unilateral** (ū-ni-lit'e-rāl), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *littera*, littera, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of a single letter: as, Y is the *unilateral* name of some moths.

**unillumed** (un-i-lūmd'), *a.* Not illumined; not lighted up.

And her full eye, now bright, now *unillumed*, Spake more than Woman's thought. *Coleridge*, *Destiny of Nations*. (Davies.)

**unilluminated** (un-i-lū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* 1. Not illumined; not lighted; dark.

The outer or "sporting" door was of course wide open; passing through an interior one of green baize, I blundered up a narrow and totally *unilluminated* passage. *C. A. Bristed*, *English University*, p. 73.

2. Ignorant.

**unillusory** (un-i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive. *Bulwer*, *My Novel*, iii. 22.

**unilobar** (ū-ni-lō'bār), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ar*.] Same as *unilobed*.

**unilobed** (ū-ni-lōbd), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*.] In entom., having a single lobe: especially noting the maxilla of certain insects.

**unilocular** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ar*.] In bot., zool., and *pathol.*, having but one loculus, cavity, or compartment; single-chambered; monothalamous, as a foraminifer; uniloculate: as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther; a *unilocular* heart or shell: correlated with *bilocular*, *trilocular*, *quadrilocular*, and *multilocular* or *plurilocular*. Also *monolocular*.

**uniloculate** (ū-ni-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ate*.] Same as *unilocular*.

**unimaginable** (un-i-maj'ī-nā-bl), *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

Things to their thought  
So *unimaginable* as hate in heaven.  
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 54.

On every side now rose  
Rocks which in *unimaginable* forms  
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles.  
*Shelley*, *Alastor*.

**unimaginableness** (un-i-maj'ī-nā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginable; inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More*.

**unimaginably** (un-i-maj'ī-nā-bli), *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. *Boyle*.

**unimaginative** (un-i-maj'ī-nā-tiv), *a.* Not imaginative; lacking or not characterized by imagination; prosaic.

**unimaginativeness** (un-i-maj'ī-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginative.

Tom was in a state of as blank *unimaginativeness* concerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings as if he had been an innocent shrewmouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, ii. 1.

**unimagined** (un-i-maj'ind), *a.* Not imagined or conceived.

*Unimagined* bliss. *Thomson*, *Liberty*, iii.  
To a long low coast with beaches and heads  
That run through *unimagined* mazes.  
*Lowell*, *Appledore*.

**unimitable** (un-im'ī-tā-bl), *a.* Inimitable.

Thou art all *unimitable*.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, i. 2.

**unimmortal** (un-i-mōr'tal), *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 611.

**unimodular** (ū-ni-mōd'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + NL. *modulus*, modulus, + *-ar*.] Having only one modulus. **Unimodular transformation**, in *alg.*, a transformation whose modulus is equal to unity. **unimpaired** (un-im-pārd'), *a.* Not impaired, in any sense.

My strength is *unimpaired*. *Cowper*, *Odyssey*, xvi.

**unimpassioned** (un-im-pash'ond), *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; uninfluenced by passion; calm; tranquil.

He [Anselm] was exiled; he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man. *Milton*.

Such small *unimpassioned* revenges have an enormous effect in life. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, iii. 7.

**unimpeachability** (un-im-pē-cha-bil'ī-ti), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable, or not open to objection or criticism; blamelessness. *Contemporary Rec.*, LIV. 343.

**unimpeachable** (un-im-pē-cha-bl), *a.* Not impeachable; not capable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irrefragable.

The *unimpeachable* integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust.

*Burke*, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

**unimpeachableness** (un-im-pē-cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable. *Godwin*, *Mandeville*, iii. 188.

**unimpeachably** (un-im-pē-cha-bli), *adv.* In an unimpeachable manner; blamelessly.

**unimpeached** (un-im-pēcht'), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.—2. Not called in question; not objected to or criticized: as, testimony *unimpeached*.

His general character is *unimpeached*, and there is nothing against his credit.

*D. Webster*, Speech, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

**unimplored** (un-im-plōrd'), *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 22.

**unimportance** (un-im-pōr'tans), *n.* The character of being unimportant; want of importance, consequence, weight, value, or the like.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 146.

**unimportant** (un-im-pōr'tant), *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment; of little account.

Why did he not tell his counsel, and authorize them to tell a story which could not be *unimportant* as it was connected with a rebellion which shook the British power in India to its foundation? *Burke*, Works, XII. 66.

2. Not assuming or marked by airs of importance or dignity. [Rare.]

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner. *Pope*, Letter to Swift.

**unimporting** (un-im-pōr'ting), *a.* Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

**unimposed** (un-im-pōzd'), *a.* Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, etc.; not enjoined.

The very act of prayer and thanksgiving with those free and *unimposed* expressions which from a sincere heart unbidden come into the outward gesture is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd.

*Milton*, Apology for Smeectymnus.

**unimposing** (un-im-pō'zing), *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. [Rare.]

Beauteous order reigns,  
Manly submission, *unimposing* toll.  
*Thomson*, *Liberty*, v.

**unimpressibility** (un-im-pres-i-bil'ī-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unimpressible.

*Unimpressibility*, which impedes memory, is a consequence of resistance on the part of tissue to the usual stimuli. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 381.

**unimpressible** (un-im-pres'ī-bl), *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xviii.

**unimprison** (un-im-priz'n), *v. t.* To release from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

The green lizard and the golden snake,  
Like *unimprisoned* flames, out of their trance awake.  
*Shelley*, *Adonais*, xviii.

**unimproved** (un-im-prōvd'), *a.* 1. Not improved, in any sense; specifically, of land, not tilled; not cultivated; not brought into a condition for use by expenditure of labor.—2. Not tested; not proved. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 1. 96.

**unimpugnable** (un-im-pū'nā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

Mrs. Bolton could not combat a position of such *unimpugnable* piety in words, but she permitted herself a contemptuous snarl. *Hounds*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

**unimucronate** (ū-ni-mū'krō-nāt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *mucro* (n-), point, + *-ate*.] Having only one tip or point.

**unimuscular** (ū-ni-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*.] Having only one adductor muscle, as a bivalve; monomyarian.

**Unimusclosa** (ū-ni-mus-kū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. unus*, one, + *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculus*.] In *conch.*, unimuscular bivalves; the *Monomyaria*. *Reeve*.

**unincensed** (un-in-senst'), *a.* Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

Love! see'st thou *unincensed* these deeds of Mars?  
*Cowper*, *Iliad*, v.

**unincidental** (un-in-si-den'tal), *a.* Unmarked by any incidents. [Rare.]

Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease.  
*Wülfen*, *Life*, ii. 194.

**uninclosed, unenclosed** (un-in-, un-en-klōzd'), *a.* Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, etc.

Waste and *uninclosed* lands.  
*Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, i. 11.

**unincumber** (un-in-kum'bēr), *v. t.* See *unen-cumber*.

**unindifferent** (un-in-dif'er-ent), *a.* Not indifferent. *Hooker*.

**unindividualized** (un-in-di-vid'ū-gl-īzd), *a.* Not separated into individuals or component parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts of rocks, eruptive in origin, which have an undefined base not resolvable into distinct crystalline forms by the microscope.

**uninervate** (ū-ni-nér'vāt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*.] 1. In *zool.*, having but one nerve, as an insect's wing; unicosate.—2. In bot., one-nerved, as certain leaves.

**uninerved** (ū-ni-nérvd), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] Same as *uninervate*. *Nature*, XLIII. 454.

**uninflammability** (un-in-flam-a-bil'ī-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being uninflammable. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 42.

**uninflammable** (un-in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense. *Boyle*.



... and the meeting association prevented them from anticipating and following out ... *See W. Hamilton.*

**unintelligent** (un-in-tel'i-jent), *a.* Not intelligent; not possessing or not proceeding from intelligence.

... of water does in the afflu is neither ... by the application of an *unintelligent* ... previously arranged ... by ... of it is pointed out, viz. the corn is ground. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ii.

... not having acute mental faculties; not showing intelligence; dull.

... persons that want wit or breeding. *Sir M. Hale.*

**unintelligently** (un-in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an unintelligent manner; without reason; dully.

**unintelligibility** (un-in-tel'i-jil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unintelligent.

I omitted, . . . in the Introduction to the Abbot, any attempt to explain the previous story, or to apologize for . . . *Scott, Abbot, I. 8.*

**unintelligible** (un-in-tel'i-jil-bl), *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 21.*

**unintelligibleness** (un-in-tel'i-jil-bl-nes), *n.* Unintelligibility. *By. Craft.*

**unintelligibly** (un-in-tel'i-jil-bli), *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood. *Locke.*

**unintentional** (un-in-ten'shon-al), *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

It is to be observed that an act may be *unintentional* in any stage or stages of it, though intentional in the preceding; and on the other hand, it may be intentional in any stage or stages of it, and yet *unintentional* in the stage itself. *Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, viii. 12.*

**unintentionality** (un-in-ten'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< unintentional + -ity.*] The character of being unintentional; absence of design or purpose.

*Unintentionality* with respect to the event of the action, means consciousness with regard to the circumstances. *Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 11.*

**unintentionally** (un-in-ten'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without design or purpose.

**uninterested** (un-in'tér-es-t), *a.* Uninterested.

That true honour and *uninterested* respect which I have always paid you. *Dryden, Troil. and Cres., Ep. Ded.*

**uninterested** (un-in'tér-es-ted), *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in something specified; not personally concerned; as, to be *uninterested* in business.—2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, thoughtless, and knowing. *Dryden.*

*Syn.* See *disinterested*.

**uninteresting** (un-in'tér-es-ting), *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

Mrs. Henfrey . . . was, to all strangers, an absolutely *uninteresting* woman; but her family knew her merits. *Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xviii.*

*Syn.* Dull, tiresome, tedious, wearisome.

**uninterestingly** (un-in'tér-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an uninteresting manner.

**uninterestingness** (un-in'tér-es-ting-nes), *n.* The character of being uninteresting.

Intense monotony and *uninterestingness* are the chief characteristics of the river. *Nature, XLII. 544.*

**unintermitted** (un-in-tér-mit'ed), *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous: as, *unintermitted* misery. *Micawley.*

**unintermittedly** (un-in-tér-mit'ed-li), *adv.* Without being intermitted; unintermittedly.

**unintermitting** (un-in-tér-mit'ing), *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

**unintermittingly** (un-in-tér-mit'ing-li), *adv.* Unceasingly; continuously.

**unintermixed** (un-in-tér-mikst'), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. *Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.*

**uninterpretable** (un-in-tér'pre-ta-bl), *a.* In-capable of being interpreted; as, *uninterpretable* enigmas.

**uninterrupted** (un-in-tér-rup'ted), *a.* Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceasing; incessant; specifically, in *bot.*, consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

**uninterruptedly** (un-in-tér-rup'ted-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly; unceasingly. *Paley.*

**unintricated** (un-in'tri-kā-ted), *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. *Hammond.*

**unintroduced** (un-in-trō-dūst'), *a.* Not introduced; obtrusive. *Young.*

**uninuclear** (ū-ni-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + nucleus, nucleus, + -ar<sup>2</sup>.*] Having a single nucleus; uninucleate.

**uninucleate** (ū-ni-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + nucleus, nucleus, + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] Uninuclear.

**uninvented** (un-in-ven'ted), *a.* Not invented; not found out.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright  
Believest so main to our success. *Milton, P. L., vi. 470.*

**uninventive** (un-in-ven'tiv), *a.* Not inventive; not having the power of inventing, finding, discovering, or contriving.

In every company there is not only the active and passive sex, but, in both men and women, a deeper and more important sex of mind—namely, the inventive or creative class of both men and women, and the *uninventive* or accepting class. *Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 345.*

**uninventively** (un-in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In an uninventive manner; without invention.

**uninvestigable** (un-in-ves'ti-ga-bl), *a.* Incapable of being investigated or searched out. *Barrow, Sermons, III. iv.*

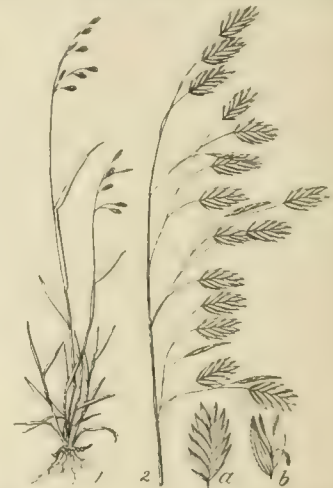
**uninvite** (un-in-vit'), *v. t.* To countermand the invitation of; put off. [*Rare.*]

One of the houses behind them is infected, . . . so I made them *uninvite* their guests. *Pepys, Diary, Nov. 26, 1665.*

**Unio** (ū'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., *< LL. unio*, the number one, oneness: see *union*.] 1. The leading genus of bivalves of the family *Unionidae*: formerly used with great latitude for many species, some of which are now placed in other families as well as in other genera.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; any river-mussel.

**unioocular** (ū-ni-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + oculus, eye, + -ar<sup>3</sup>.*] Monocular: opposed to *binocular*. *Lancet, No. 3487, p. 1416.*

**Uniola** (ū-ni-ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< LL. uniola*, an unknown plant. *< unio*, unity: see *union*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ*. It is characterized by an elongated or ample panicle of broad and flat



1. *Uniola latifolia* (Spike-grass); 2. panicle; 3. spikelet; 4. pistil, showing the flowering glume, the palea, the single stamen, and the pistil.

two-edged spikelets, each with the three to six lower glumes empty. There are 5 species, all North American, one (*U. paniculata*) extending into Central and South America. *U. racemiflora* of the West Indies differs in its minute spikelets. The others are tall erect grasses growing in tufts from strong creeping rootstocks. The leaves are broad and flat, or convolute; the panicle loose or dense, or, in *U. gracilis*, contracted and wand-like, and in *U. racemiflora* forming one-sided spikes. In *U. paniculata*, a tall species reaching 8 feet, and *U. latifolia*, a shorter plant with drooping long-pedicelled flowers, the spikelets reach an unusually large size, sometimes 2 inches long and with 30 flowers. *U. latifolia* and *U. gracilis* are pasture-grasses; *U. paniculata* is valuable from its binding sea-sands. See *sikegrass*.

**union** (ū'nyon), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. union = Sp. union = Pg. união = It. unione, < LL. unio(n)-, f., oneness, unity, the number one, a uniting, union, L. unio(n)-, m., a single large pearl, a single onion (> ult. E. onion), < unus, one: see one. Cf. unite, etc.*] 1. *n.* 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction; coalition; combination: as, the *union* of soul and body.

So we grew together.  
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,  
But yet an union in partition. *Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.*

**uninhabitability** (un-in-hab-i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Uninhabitableness. *P. F. Colver, Peak in Dakota, 1890.*

**uninhabitable** (un-in-hab-i-ta-bl), *a.* Not inhabitable; not capable of affording habitation; as, a *uninhabitable* tract of men. *Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 37.*

**uninhabitableness** (un-in-hab-i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Uninhabitability.

**uninhabited** (un-in-hab-i-ted), *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants; as, an *uninhabited* island.

**uninjured** (un-in-jur'ed), *a.* Not injured; not hurt; having suffered no harm.

... helpless underpass. *Milton, Comus, l. 403.*

**uninomial** (ū-ni-nō'mi-nal), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + nomen, name, + -al.* Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *uninominal*.

**uninominal** (ū-ni-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + nomen, name, + -al.*] Consisting of a single word or term, as a zoological or botanical name; also, specifying that system of nomenclature in which subjects are designated by single names. See *the extract*.

... some have ... *See the extract.*

**uninquisitive** (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Not inquisitive; not inclined to search or inquire; indisposed to seek information.

... *Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.*

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

... *Weeks, I. 30.*

**uninscribed** (un-in-skrīb'ed), *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 320.*

**uninspired** (un-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired; as, *uninspired* writing.

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

**uninstructed** (un-in-struk'ted), *a.* 1. Not instructed; not having been instructed.

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*

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... *Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.*



In the temper of Bacon . . . there was a singular union of audacity and sobriety. *Maceday, Lord Bacon.*

2. In *zool., anat., and bot.*: (a) The state of close and immediate connection of parts, organs, or tissues, especially of like parts, or the process of becoming so united; a growing together or its result, as in the different cases of symphysis, synostosis, synchondrosis, ankylosis, confluence, conrescence, coalescence, conjugation, anastomosis, syzygy, zygos, and the like. See the distinctive words. (b) The connection of two or several individuals in a compound organism, as of several zooids in a zoanthodeme.—3. Matrimony; the matrimonial relation, married state, or conjugal bond.—4. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony.

Lay a foundation for a blessed Union among our selves, which would frustrate the great design of our enemies upon us. *Stillinglee, Sermons, II. vi.*

Now, when a mutual Flame you have receiv'd,  
And the dear Union of our Souls is seal'd.

*Conjurers, To Cynthia.*

Self-love and social at her birth began;  
Union the bond of all things, and of man.

*Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 149.*

5. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; an aggregate of united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; a league.

An amalgamation of the Christian religious unions was effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans.

*English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.*

(a) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America is sometimes called by way of preeminence "The Union." (b) In England and Ireland, two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and ratepayers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (c) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (d) An association of independent churches, generally either Congregational or Baptist, for the purpose of promoting mutual fellowship and cooperation in Christian work. It differs from most ecclesiastical bodies in possessing no authority over the churches which unite in it. (e) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. See *trade-union*.

[In old days] if here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the Unions, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse.

*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.*

6. A union workhouse; a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a *combination poor-house*.

The poor old people that they brick up in the Unions.  
*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 264.*

7. That part of a flag which occupies the upper corner next the staff when it is distinguished from the rest in color or pattern, as in the flag of the United States, where it is blue with white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain; the jack. When the flag is hoisted on the staff with the union below, it is considered a signal of distress. See *union down*, below.

8. A flag showing the union only. See *union flag* and *union jack*, below.—9. A joint, screw, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—10. A textile fabric of several materials, or of different kinds of thread.

Then we had an Irish linen, an imitation, you know, a kind of Union, which we call double twist. It is made, I believe, in Manchester, and is a mixture of linen and cotton. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.*

11. A shallow vat or tray in which partly fermented beer is kept to complete its fermentation or to cleanse itself.—12. A large fine pearl.

In the cup an union shall he throw,  
Richer than that which four successive kings  
In Denmark's crown have worn.

*Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 283.*

Sighehus bishop of Schirburne . . . traileth thorough India, and returning home brought with him many strange and precious unions and costly spyes.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 5.*

Pliny says that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched. *Nares.*

Act of Union, the name by which several statutes organizing the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are known. (a) A statute of 1535-6, enacting the political union of Wales to England. (b) A statute of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1st, 1707. (c) A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after January 1st, 1801.—*Apperceptive union*. See *apperceptive*.—*Bony*

*union*, in *surg.*, the knitting of a fracture by callus: opposed to *ligamentous union*.—*Customs union*. See *customs union* and *Zollverein*.—*Evangelical, hypostatic, Latin, liberal union*. See the adjectives.—*Liberties' Union Act*. See *liberty*.—*Union Assessment Acts*. See *assessment*.—*Union by first intention*, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound without suppuration.—*Union by second intention*, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.—*Union churches*, a body of Protestant evangelical Christians organized in its present form about 1863. It recognizes no creed except allegiance to the Bible, no test of membership except character, and no ecclesiastical authority superior to that of membership in the local church. Its membership is mainly confined to the Western States in the United States.—*Union down*, said of a flag displaying the union at the bottom instead of in its normal position at the top. A flag hoisted in this position forms a signal of distress.—*Union flag*, the union jack, or national flag of the United Kingdom. The national flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross gules), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag, or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry, azure, a saltier argent), thus forming the first union flag. On the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national or union flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltier argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbriated or edged of the second. On the union with Ireland the red cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—*Union jack*, the national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).—*Universal Postal Union*. See *postal*.—*Syn. 1-3. Union, Unity, Junction, Connection*. *Union* is the act of bringing two or more together so as to make but one: as, the union of the Mississippi and the Missouri; *union* in marriage; or it is the state resulting, or the product of the act: as, the American Union. *Unity* is only the state of oneness, whether there has or has not been previous distinctness: as, the unity of God, the unity of faith, unity of feeling, interest, labor. *Junction* expresses not simply collocation, but a real and physical bringing into one. *Union* and *junction* differ from *connection* in that the last does not necessarily imply contact: there may be *connection* between houses by a portico or walk. It is literal to speak of the *connection*, and figurative to speak of the *union*, of England and America by a telegraphic cable.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a union or to the Union (see I., 5 (a)); in favor of the Union: as, the *Union party*; *Union principles*; *Union sympathies*.—*Union Labor party*, in *U. S. politics*, a political party formed in 1887, which drew support from the Greenbackers, farmers' organizations, Knights of Labor, etc. It nominated a candidate for President of the United States in 1888.—*Union man*. (a) In the United States, in the period of the civil war, an opponent of secession and upholder of the federal cause. (b) A member of a trade-union.—*Union party*, a party which favors the formation or preservation of a union; specifically, the Constitutional Union party. See *constitutional*.

*Unionacea* (ū-ni-ō-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio* (n-) + -acea.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Unionidae*.

*unionacean* (ū-ni-ō-nā'sē-an), *a. and n.* I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Unionacea*.

II. n. A member of the *Unionacea*.—*union-bow* ū-nyon-bō, *n.* A bow made of two or three pieces glued together, as distinguished from the *single-piece bow* or *self-bow*. Also called *back-bow*.

*union-cord* (ū-nyon-kōrd), *n.* A round white cord made of linen and cotton combined, used for stay-laces, etc. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Union-cord braid*, a braid composed of two or more cords, usually a worsted or mohair braid like that called *Russia braid*.

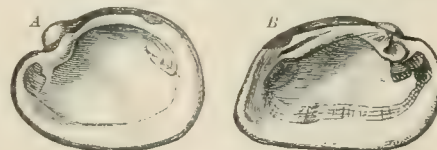
*unioned* (ū-nyond), *a.* [*< union* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Exhibiting symbols and proofs of union. [Rare.]

Great Washington arose in view,  
And unioned flags his stately steps pursue;  
Blest Gallia's bands and young Columbia's pride.  
*Joel Barlow, Visions of Columbus.*

*union-grass* (ū-nyon-grās), *n.* A name for grasses of the genus *Uniola*.

*unionid* (ū-ni-ō-nid), *n.* A unio; any member of the *Unionidae*.

*Unionidae* (ū-ni-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio* (n-) + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Unio*, and variously limited. (a) Formerly applied to all fresh-water bivalves nacreous inside the shell. (b) Restricted to those with two large and persistent adductor muscles, and the shell regular, with thick epidermis, thin nacreous layer, prominent external



A, Right Valve of River-mussel, *Monodonta flammula paragonata*.  
B, River-mussel, *Unio littoralis*, left valve.

ligament, and variable hinge (thus including the *Mutellidae* and *Mycetopodidae*). (c) Further restricted to the *Unioninæ* (b). In the narrowest sense the *Unionidae* are nearly one thousand species, of most parts of the world, but espe-

cially numerous and diversified in the United States, where they are mostly called *fresh-water mussels* or *clam-unio*.—*unioniform* (ū-ni-on'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Unio* (n-) + *L. forma*, form.] Like a unio in shape or aspect; resembling or related to the *Unionidae*. Also *unioform*.

*Unioninæ* (ū-ni-ō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Unio* (n-) + -inæ.] The leading subfamily of *Unionidae*, variously limited. (a) Including all those unios whose branchial orifice is confluent with the pedal, and whose anal siphon is little prolonged. (b) Restricted to such as have the foot compressed and securiform (thus contrasting with *Mycetopodidae*): same as *Unioninæ* (c).

*unionine* (ū-ni-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unioninæ*; unioniform in a narrow sense.

*unionism* (ū-nyon-izm), *n.* [*< union* + -ism.] 1. The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, trade-unionism.

I apprehend that the notion which lies at the bottom of *Unionism* is this: that a man is bound to think not only of himself, but of his fellow-workmen.

*Jevons, Social Reform, p. 115.*

2. Attachment or loyalty to the principle of union, or to some particular union; specifically, attachment or loyalty to the federal union known as the United States of America, and opposition to its rupture, as by the secession of the Southern States in 1861-5.

Mr. Seward had an abiding faith in the *Unionism* and latent loyalty of Virginia and the border States.

*The Century, XXXV. 603.*

3. In *British politics*, the principles or sentiments of the Unionists.

*unionist* (ū-nyon-ist), *n. and a.* [*< union* + -ist.] I. n. 1. One who promotes or advocates union.—2. A member of a trade-union; a trade-unionist. *Jevons, Social Reform, p. 109*.—3. One who during the American civil war took the side of the national government.

At the same station, we met General Shriver of Frederick, a most loyal *Unionist*.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.*

4. [*cap.*] In *British politics*, one who is opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a union or to unionism; promoting or advocating union: as, a *unionist* movement; a *unionist* party.

Their [the workmen's] low standard of work, determined by the *unionist* principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 211.*

2. Specifically, during the civil war in the United States, of or pertaining to the Union party or cause.

*unionistic* (ū-nyo-nis'tik), *a.* [*< unionist* + -ic.] Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

The various phases of a *unionistic* movement.

*P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.*

*unionite* (ū-ni-ō-nīt), *n.* [*< NL. Unionites*, < *Unio* (n-), q. v.] A fossil unio, or some similar shell.

*union-joint* (ū-nyon-joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling; a union. *E. H. Knight*.

*unionoid* (ū-ni-ō-nōid), *a. and n.* [*< Unio* (n-) + -oid.] I. a. Same as *unioniform*.

II. n. Same as *unionid*.

*union-pump* (ū-nyon-pump), *n.* A pump combined in the same frame with an engine. *E. H. Knight*.

*union-room* (ū-nyon-rōm), *n.* The room in a brewery in which the unions for partly fermented beer stand together, and from which the beer is racked off.

The *union-room* [Allsop's] contains 1,424 unions, which can cleanse 230,000 gallons at one time. *Bickerdyke*.

*uniovulate* (ū-ni-ō-vū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *NL. ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] Having but one ovule.

*unipara* (ū-nip'ā-rā), *n.* A woman who has borne one child.

*uniparous* (ū-nip'ā-rus), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *parere*, bring forth, bear, + -ous.] 1. Producing one at a birth: as, *uniparous* animals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*—2. In *bot.*, having but one axis or branch: as, a *uniparous* cyme. *unipartite* (ū-ni-pār'tit), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite*.] Not separated into parts.

In the theory of the single system the conceptions and symbolism are to a large extent arithmetical, and are based upon the properties of single integral numbers and their partitions into single integral parts. In this sense the former theory may be regarded as being *unipartite*. *Nature, XLII. 380.*



**II. n.** A unique thing; a thing unparalleled or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordan's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Arch. & Mus. Jour.* 1874. III. 374.

Who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is his own teacher. *Emerson, Self-reliance.*

**uniquely** (ū-nī-kwī-ti), *adv.* In a unique manner; in a unique way.

**uniqueness** (ū-nī-kwī-tē), *n.* The state or character of being unique.

**uniquity** (ū-nī-kwī-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *unique* + *-ity*.] Uniqueness. [Rare.]

*Uniquity will make them valued more.*

*H. W. Beech, Letters iv, 477 (1789). (Davies.)*

**uniradiate** (ū-nī-rā-dī-āt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + radius, ray; see radiate.*] Having only one ray, or process, marginal.

**uniradiated** (ū-nī-rā-dī-āt-ed), *a.* Same as *uniradiate*.

**uniramose** (ū-nī-rā-mōs), *a.* Same as *uniramous*. *Micros. Soc.* XXX. 109.

**uniramous** (ū-nī-rā-mōs), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + ramus, branch; see ramus.*] Having but one ramus or branch. *See baramous. Encyc. Brit.* VI. 652.

**unisepalous** (ū-nī-sep-ā-lus), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + NL sepalum, sepal; see sepal.*] Having but one sepal.

**uniseptate** (ū-nī-sep-tāt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + septum, partition; see sepalate.*] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having only one septum or partition.

**uniserial** (ū-nī-sē-ri-al), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + series, series; see serial.*] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. *Encyc. Brit.* XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of things.

**uniserially** (ū-nī-sē-ri-āl-i), *adv.* So as to be uniserial; in one series.

**uniseriate** (ū-nī-sē-ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + series, series; see seriate.*] Same as *uniserial*.

**uniseriately** (ū-nī-sē-ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *uniserially*.

**uniseriate** (ū-nī-sē-ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + serrula, saw; see serrate.*] Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniseriately serrate.

**uniserulate** (ū-nī-ser-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + serrula, dim. of serrula, saw; see serrulate.*] Having one row of small serrations; uniseriately serrulate.

**unisexual** (ū-nī-sek-sū-āl), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + sexus, sex; see sexual.*] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a uniserial college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . . . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. *The Century*, XXXII. 326.

3. Specifically, in *entom.*, having only female individuals; noting the agamic broods of *Aphididae* and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. *See parthenogenesis*.—4. In *bot.*, said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or pistil, but not both; diclinous: opposed to *bisexual* or *hermaphrodite*; monœcious or dioecious. It is also applicable to an inflorescence or a plant with such flowers only.

**unisexuality** (ū-nī-sek-sū-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*< unisexual + -ity.*] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of *hermaphroditism*.

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphroditism is the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that *unisexuality* is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 67.

**unisexually** (ū-nī-sek-sū-āl-i), *adv.* So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals *unisexually* developed.

**unisilicate** (ū-nī-sil-i-kāt), *n.* [*< L. unus, one, + E. silicate.*] A salt of orthosilicic acid ( $H_2SiO_4$ ): so called because the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zinc unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula  $Zn_2SiO_4$  or  $2ZnO.SiO_2$ .

**unisolated** (ū-nī-sō-lā-ted), *a.* Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguishable.

The unisolated hyoid muscles of the frog.

*Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 47.

**unison** (ū-nī-sōn or -zōn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *unissonans*, *q. v.*: = Sp. *unisono* = Pg. *unisono*, < ML. *unisonus*, having one sound; < L. *unus*, one, + *sonus*, sound; see *sound*.] II. *n.* Early mod. E. *unissonne*, < F. *unisson* = Sp. *unison* = It. *unisono*, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.]

I. *a.* 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire, Tempered soft tunings, intermix'd with voice, Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 500.

2. In *music*, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus produced.—**Unison string**, in musical instruments with strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and intended to be sounded with it. In the pianoforte most of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called *unisons*.

II. *n.* 1. In *music*: (a) The interval, melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of *prime* (as, an augmented *unison*), though this is objectionable. (b) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadiah. "Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note back again, like a string in unison. *Steuart, Tristram Shandy*, V. ii.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. *Pope*.—4. Same as *unison string*.—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact unison with their designs. *Burke, Rev. in France*, xvi.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect unison with my colleague. *D. Webster, Speech, Boston*, June 5, 1828.

**unisonal** (ū-nī-sō-nāl), *a.* [*< unison + -al.*] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad unisonal passages in the finale.

*Attenborough, No. 3082*, p. 678.

**unisonally** (ū-nī-sō-nāl-i), *adv.* In a unisonal manner; in unison.

Tenors and basses burst in unisonally. *Church Times*, March 4, 1887. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**unisonance** (ū-nī-sō-nans), *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. unisonancia*; as *unisonant* (t) + *-ee*.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

**unisonant** (ū-nī-sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *unissonnant*, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonant* (t)s, ppr. of *sonare*, sound; cf. *unison*.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, descending, or unisonant.

*Lambillotte, tr. in N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 161.

**unisonous** (ū-nī-sō-nus), *a.* [*< ML. unisonus*, having one sound; see *unison*.] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. *Grove, Diet. Music*, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one unisonous key.

*T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 171.

**unispiral** (ū-nī-spī-rāl), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts.

**unisulcate** (ū-nī-sul-kāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved.

**unit** (ū-nīt), *n.* [Formerly *unite*, a later form of *unity*; see *unity*.] 1. A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; any one of the individuals or similar groups into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary unit of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent. *Maine, Village Communities*, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative unit of the nation. *E. Mulford, The Nation*, xii.

The elementary tissues, particularly tracheary, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the *units*, and the term *Fibro-vascular Bundle* as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these *units*. *Bessey, Botany*, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting *units* at all, but supply-*units*, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 805.

2. Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called *unity*, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the *C. G. S. system* (abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-*

unipolar (ū-nī-pō-lar), *a.* [*< L. unus, one, + polar, pole; see pole.*] 1. Exhibiting one kind

of polarity; as, unipolar magnetism.

2. In *bot.*, having a single pole, as a nerve-cell.

Unipolar dynamo, a dynamo having a single pole.

Unipolar magnetism, magnetism in which the magnetic force is directed along a single line.

Unipolar motor, a motor in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar ray, a ray of light which is polarized in a single direction.

Unipolar system, a system in which the poles are arranged in a single line.

Unipolar telegraph, a telegraph in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph system, a telegraph system in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph wire, a telegraph wire in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph battery, a telegraph battery in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph apparatus, a telegraph apparatus in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph instrument, a telegraph instrument in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph station, a telegraph station in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph line, a telegraph line in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph circuit, a telegraph circuit in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph connection, a telegraph connection in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph communication, a telegraph communication in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph message, a telegraph message in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph signal, a telegraph signal in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph code, a telegraph code in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph alphabet, a telegraph alphabet in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph language, a telegraph language in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph dialect, a telegraph dialect in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph idiom, a telegraph idiom in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph phrase, a telegraph phrase in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph sentence, a telegraph sentence in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph paragraph, a telegraph paragraph in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph chapter, a telegraph chapter in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph volume, a telegraph volume in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph work, a telegraph work in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph business, a telegraph business in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph transaction, a telegraph transaction in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph deal, a telegraph deal in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph bargain, a telegraph bargain in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph agreement, a telegraph agreement in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph understanding, a telegraph understanding in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph arrangement, a telegraph arrangement in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph plan, a telegraph plan in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph scheme, a telegraph scheme in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph project, a telegraph project in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph proposal, a telegraph proposal in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph suggestion, a telegraph suggestion in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph idea, a telegraph idea in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph notion, a telegraph notion in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph thought, a telegraph thought in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph feeling, a telegraph feeling in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph emotion, a telegraph emotion in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph passion, a telegraph passion in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph desire, a telegraph desire in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph wish, a telegraph wish in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph hope, a telegraph hope in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph fear, a telegraph fear in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph anger, a telegraph anger in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph joy, a telegraph joy in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph sorrow, a telegraph sorrow in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph pain, a telegraph pain in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph pleasure, a telegraph pleasure in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph comfort, a telegraph comfort in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph ease, a telegraph ease in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph convenience, a telegraph convenience in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph utility, a telegraph utility in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph benefit, a telegraph benefit in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph advantage, a telegraph advantage in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph profit, a telegraph profit in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph gain, a telegraph gain in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph increase, a telegraph increase in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph growth, a telegraph growth in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph development, a telegraph development in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph progress, a telegraph progress in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph improvement, a telegraph improvement in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph perfection, a telegraph perfection in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph completion, a telegraph completion in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph fulfillment, a telegraph fulfillment in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph realization, a telegraph realization in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph attainment, a telegraph attainment in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph achievement, a telegraph achievement in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph success, a telegraph success in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph triumph, a telegraph triumph in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph victory, a telegraph victory in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph conquest, a telegraph conquest in which the current flows in a single direction.

Unipolar telegraph domination, a telegraph domination in which the current flows in a single direction.



*second system*), adopts the *centimeter* as the unit of length, the *gram* as the unit of mass, and the *second* as the unit of time. In this system the *unit of area* is the square centimeter, the *unit of volume* is the cubic centimeter, and the *unit of velocity* is a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit of momentum* is the momentum of a gram moving with a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit-force* is that force which acting on a gram for one second generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. This force is called a *dyne*. The *unit of work* is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. This is called an *erg*. Sometimes used attributively.

The ordinary smallest measure we have of either [extension or duration] is looked on as an *unit* in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xv. 9.

For purposes of accuracy it must always be remembered that the pound, the gramme, &c., are, strictly speaking, *units of mass*. *J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 23.

The *unit of magnetic moment* is the moment of a magnet of unit length the strength of whose poles is equal to unity, or generally of any magnet the product of whose strength into its length is equal to unity.

*J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag.*, I. 154.

**Absolute unit**, a unit of an absolute system of measurement based entirely on arbitrary units of mass, length, and time; sometimes, but quite incorrectly, used as the synonym of a unit of the C. G. S. system, which is only a special system of absolute units.—**Abstract unit**, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—**Alternate units**. Same as *Hankel's numbers* (which see, under *number*).—**B. A. unit of resistance**. See *ohm*.—**Concrete or denominate unit**, a unit of some definite kind, as a yard, a second, a dollar, a Fahrenheit degree, etc.

—**Decimal units, duodecimal units**, units in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve.—**Electrical units**. See *electrostatic*.—**Electromagnetic units**. See *electromagnetic*.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**. See *electrostatic*.—**Fundamental units**. See *fundamental*.—**Magnetic unit**, a unit of electrical or magnetic quantity, founded on the forces which act on conductors conveying currents, or on magnets, in a magnetic field. See *electromagnetic units*, under *electromagnetic*.

—**Monetary unit**. See *monetary*.—**Neural units**. See *neural*.—**Siemens's unit** [named after the electrician *Siemens*], a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a conductor: it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1 meter long; it is a little less than an ohm.—**Thermal unit**, a unit adopted for measuring and comparing quantities of heat. In the English system of measures the generally accepted thermal unit is the pound-degree, or the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water from the temperature 50° F. to 51° F. (Tait). In the metric system the unit of heat is the calorie—that is, the amount necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade; or the small calorie, the heat needed to raise the temperature of a gram of water the same amount.—**Unit angle**, in circular measure, same as *radian*.—**Unit field**. See *field*.—**Unit jar**, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—**Unit magnetic pole**, a pole which repels a like pole at a unit distance with unit force—that is, one dyne.—**Unit of capacity** of a conductor, the farad.—**Unit of electrical resistance**, the resistance of a conductor through which a current of unit strength is maintained by unit electromotive force.—**Unit of electric potential**, the difference of potential between the ends of a straight conductor, of unit length, when it is moved with unit velocity in a direction at right angles to lines of force and its own length in a magnetic field of unit intensity.—**Unit of force**, the dyne or the poundal. See *def.* 2.—**Unit of heat**. See *thermal unit*.—**Unit of illumination**. See *candle power*.

—**Unit of length**, a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—**Unit of measure**, a certain conventional dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an ounce, a pound, an hour, and the like. See *measure, weight*.—**Unit of measurement**, a quantity used as the consequent of a ratio for defining other quantities.—**Unit of output**, a unit by which the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit is measured. The British Board of Trade unit of output is 1,000 watts.—**Unit of photometry**. See *photometric standard*, under *photometric*.—**Unit of resistance**. See *resistance*, 3, and *ohm*.—**Unit of self-induction**, in *elect.*, in any system of units, the same as the unit of length employed in the basis of the system. For the practical unit of induction in the centimeter-gram-second system, an earth quadrant, or a length equal to 109 centimeters, has been proposed. This unit has been called *secchi*, which has been replaced by *henry*.—**Unit of tale**, a number of things, generally of a particular kind, recognized as a unit, as a dozen, a score, a sum of nails, a lac of rupees, etc.—**Unit pole**. See *pole* 2.—**Unit prism**, in *crystal*. See *prism*, 3.—**Unit pyramid**, in *crystal*. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Unit rule**, in *U. S. politics*, a rule sometimes adopted providing that in a national nominating convention the votes of the entire delegation from each State shall be cast in a body for the candidate preferred by the majority of the delegation, the wishes of the minority being disregarded.

**unitable** (ū-ni'ta-bl), *a.* [*< unite + -able*.] Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise. Also spelled *uniteable*.

**unital** (ū-ni'tal), *a.* [*< unit + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a unit; unitary. [Rare.]

In nature there is a great, *unital*, continuous . . . development. *Littell's Living Age*, No. 2071, March 1, 1884, p. 515.

**unitarian** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *unitary + -an*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or relating to a unit or unity, or to one thing or plan or party; unitary. It [division of powers] forms the essential distinction between a federal system such as that of America or Switzerland, and a *unitarian* system of government such as that which exists in England or Russia.

*A. V. Dicey, Law of the Constitution*, p. 142.

These two theories, the one dualistic, the other *unitarian*, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 460.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines.—**Unitarian Church**. See *II*, 1.

*II. n.* 1. [*cap.*] One who maintains the unipersonality of the Deity; one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; specifically, a member of a Christian body founded upon the doctrine of unipersonality. The churches of the Unitarian body are congregational in government, and independent of one another. They possess no common symbol of doctrine, and differ widely among themselves. They may be divided into two schools of thought, though there is no sharply defined line between them. The conservative Unitarians hold doctrinal views in many respects resembling those of the orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tripersonality of the Deity. They accept Christ as the manifestation of God in a human life, though they do not regard him as equal in character or power with the Father. They believe in the work of the Holy Spirit, though they do not generally regard him as a distinct personality. They believe in the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation, and in the miracles as an attestation of that revelation. They hold a doctrine of inherited depravity, but not in guilt, except as the result of a personal choice; to a doctrine of future retribution, though not generally to its endlessness; to an atonement by Christ for the sins of mankind, but not to the expiatory theory of that atonement (see *atonement*); and to the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the co-operation of man; in what is called "irresistible grace" they do not believe. The doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, and decrees, as those doctrines are interpreted in the Calvinistic symbols, they repudiate as unscriptural and irrational. The radical school of Unitarians hold views not materially varying from deism. They reverence Christ as a peculiarly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense other than that in which he abides with every truly holy man. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but in no other sense inspired. They do not believe in the miracles, and either explain them as the product of natural causes or regard the accounts of them as mythical and traditional. They do not accept the doctrines of atonement and regeneration, and do not employ the terms; and they both attribute sin to defective education, intellectual and moral, and depend upon a right education to redeem the world from its effects. The Unitarian movement in the United States was developed chiefly in New England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, under the lead of Dr. Channing. Many of the oldest Congregational churches in New England passed under Unitarian control, and the "American Unitarian Association" was formed in 1825. Outside of the denomination proper, Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, some Universalists, and by individuals in other denominations. See *Arian*, *Socinianism*.

2. A monotheist; a believer in one God, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as deists. *Fleming*. [Rare.]

3. A monist. The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into Unitarians or Monists, according as they are or are not contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics*, xvi.

4. One who advocates any unitary system; an advocate of unity; in politics, an advocate of centralization.

The old men studied magic in the flowers,  
And human fortunes in astronomy,  
And an omnipotence in chemistry,  
Preferring things to names, for these were men,  
Were unitarians of the united world,  
And, whosoever their clear eye-beams fell,  
They caught the footsteps of the Same. *Emerson, Blight*.

**Unitarianism** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Unitarian + -ism*.] 1. The affirmation of the unipersonality of the Deity; the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, or (rarely) of polytheism; the doctrines of the Unitarians.—2. [*I. c.*] Any unitary system.

The principle, in short, which gives its form to our government is (to use a foreign but convenient expression) *unitarianism*, or the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central power.

*A. V. Dicey, Law of the Constitution*, p. 127.

3. [*I. c.*] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter are one, or that there is but one general kind of substance.

**Unitarianize** (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Unitarianized*, ppr. *Unitarianizing*. [*< Unitarian + -ize*.] To cause to conform, or to conform to Unitarianism. *Imp. Dict.*

**unitary** (ū-ni-tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. unitaire* = *Sp. It. unitario*, unitarian (chiefly as a noun, a Unitarian); as *unit, unit-y, + -ary*.] 1. Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not divided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double decomposition. *Watts, Dict. of Chem.*—2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or uniformity; also, directed at or striving for unity:

as, a *unitary* system of thought; in politics, centralized.

Man loves the Universal, the Unchangeable, the *Unitary*. *Channing, Perfect Life*, p. 110.

Had any one doubted before that the rights of human nature are *unitary*, . . . the efforts of the advocates of slavery . . . could not fail to sharpen his eyes. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 173.

We know that the separation and isolation of the different parts of a once *unitary* community must necessarily bring about a separation of its language into different dialects. *W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang.*, ix.

It of course by no means follows that, because we have become in the fullest organic sense a nation, ours has become a *unitary* government, its federal features merged in a new national organization. *W. Wilson, State*, § 881.

3. In *biol.*, monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

The tendency called *unitary* or monistic . . . must ultimately prevail throughout philosophy.

*Haeckel, Evolution of Man* (trans.), I. 17.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of measurement).

A wind pressure of 1,200 pounds for the same *unitary* distance is allowed for. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 304.

5. In *math.*, involving a root to unit power.

**Unitas Fratrum** (ū-ni-tas frā'trum). [NL., unity of brethren: *L. unitas*, unity; *fratrum*, gen. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *brother*.] The proper official name of the Moravian Church. See *Moravian*, *n.*, 2.

**unitate** (ū-ni-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitated*, ppr. *unitating*. [A back-formation from *unitation*.] To perform the operation of unitation upon.

**unitate** (ū-ni-tāt), *n.* [As *unit + -ate*.] The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

**unitation** (ū-ni-tā'shon), *n.* [*< unit + -ation*.] 1. Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.—2. The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10—N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), (10—N)<sup>2</sup> times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.

**unite**<sup>1</sup> (ū-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *united*, ppr. *uniting*. [*< LL. unītas*, pp. of *unire* (> *It. unire* = *Sp. Pg. unir* = *F. unir*), make one or as one, join together, < *L. unus*, one: see *one*, *a*. Cf. *one*, *v.*, and *adunation*.] *I. trans.* 1. To combine or conjoin so as to form one; make to be one and to be no longer separate; incorporate in one: as, to *unite* two kingdoms or two armies.

*Unite*  
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.

As thou hast *united* our nature to thy eternal being, thou mightest also *unite* my person to thine by the interior adunations of love, and obedience, and conformity.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; ally; link together; associate; conjoin; couple; combine: as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty; to *unite* fresh adherents to a cause.

Hymen did our hands  
*Unite* commutual in most sacred bands.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 170.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; harmonize.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

4. To cause to adhere; attach; connect together: as, to *unite* bricks or stones by means of cement.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muscularous flesh. *Wieman, Surgery*.

=*Syn.* 1. To consolidate, amalgamate, blend, merge.

*II. intrans.* 1. To become one; become combined or incorporated; be consolidated; coalesce; combine; commingle.

Virgin Mother, hail,  
High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son  
Of God Most High; so God with man *unites*.  
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 382.

2. To join in action; concur; act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot stand under them.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 1.

**unite**<sup>2</sup> (ū-nit'), *a.* [*< LL. unītas*, pp. of *unire*, unite: see *unite*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] United; joint. *Webster*.

**unite**<sup>3</sup> (ū-nit'), *n.* [*< unīti*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, with ref. to the union of the kingdoms of England and Scot-



unity (ū-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *unities* (-tiz). [Formerly *unitas* (Latin), *unity* (English). See *unity*.] *Sp. unididad* = [e.g. *unidad* = unity, *unidades* = oneness, singleness, sameness, uniformity, agreement, < *unus*, one: *unus* = 1. The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality.]

Now *unity*, which is defined, is in its own nature more apt to be understood than multiplicity, which in some measure participates of infinity. *Dryden*, *Life of Plutarch*.  
 It is the unity of any idea that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of many different parts.  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xxiv. 1.

2. Organic totality: that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the *unity* of consciousness; the *unity* of an artistic creation. See def. 9.

The simplest human consciousness contains more than sensation. It contains a reference of sensation to objects; the simplest human consciousness also contains some conception of the *unity* of all objects in one world (were it not that it represents them all as existing in one space and one time).  
*Caird*, *Philos.* of Kant, p. 263.

An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production the *unity* of an organic system.  
*Max Muller*.

3. Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.  
 If the *unity* of the Ego is really illusory, if the permanent identical "I" is not a fact but a fiction, as Hume and his followers maintain, why should one part of the series of feelings into which the Ego is resolved be concerned with another part of the same series, any more than with any other series?  
*H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 389.

We are able to say that the *Unity* or Continuity of nature is a principle or law of experience.  
*W. R. Sorley*, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 267.

4. The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national *unity* of the separate states.  
 England had hardly as yet [829] realized the need of national *unity*, and outside the king's council chamber there can have been few who understood the need of union between the nations of Christendom.  
*J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, ii.

5. Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.  
 How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*!  
 Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

*Unity*, secrecy, decision, are the qualities which military arrangements require.  
*Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

6. Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.  
 There is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 2. 35.

7. In *math.*, a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product. Thus, in the theory of matrices, the matrix of any order having all the constituents zero except those of the principal diagonal, which are all ones, is the *unity* of that order. In ordinary algebra one, or the unit of abstract number, is the only *unity*. *Unit* and *unity* are words frequently confused; but with accurate writers unit is the standard of measurement, that which is counted, and has no reference to multiplication; while *unity* has reference to multiplication alone. In a multiple associative algebra there are as many units as the ordinal number of the algebra, but there can be but one *unity*, and there need not be any at all.

8. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle: a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of *unity* of time, place, and of action (called 'the unities') in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

The author has not observed a single *unity* in his whole play.  
*Addison*, *Sir Timothy Tittle*.

The writers of plays have what they call *unity* of time and place, to give a justness to their representation.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 358.

The so-called *unities* of time and place are purely fictitious principles, to either of which it may be convenient to adhere in order to make the *unity* of an action more distinctly perceptible, and either of which may

with equal propriety be disregarded in order to give the action probability.

*A. W. Ward*, *Intro. to Eng. Dram. Lit.*, p. xi.

9. In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.  
 Among the susceptibilities touched by artistic arrangements may be noticed the sense of *Unity* in multitude, arising when a great number of things are brought under a comprehensive design, as when a row of pillars is crowned by a pediment.  
*A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 235, note.

10. In law: (a) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy. (b) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—11. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See *united*. — Architectonic *unity*. See *architectonic*. — At *unity*, at one; in accord or harmony.

A character at *unity* with itself . . . is strong by its very negations.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 2.

Formal *unity*. See *formal*. — Manchester *Unity*. See *Old Fellow*. — Material, mathematical, numerical *unity*. See the adjectives. — Primitive *unity* root of *unity*. See *primitive*. — *Unity* of apperception. See *apperception*. — *Unity* of estate, of possession, of time, of title. See *estate in joint tenancy*, under *estate*. — *Unity* of type, in *ind.*. See *type*. = *Syn.* 1-4. *Junctum*, *Connection*, etc. See *union*.

univalence (ū-niv'a-lens), *n.* [*< univalen(t) + -ce.*] In chem., the property of being univalent.

univalency (ū-niv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *univalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *univalence*. Also called *monovalency*.

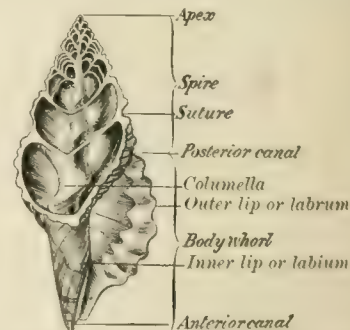
univalent (ū-niv'a-lent), *a.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in combination.

univald (ū-niv'a-lid), *a.* Same as *univalent*.

univalvate (ū-ni-val'vāt), *a.* [As *univalve + -ate*.] Same as *univalve*.

univalve (ū-ni-valv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. unus*, one, + *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] I. *a.* 1. Having one valve only, as a mollusk; not bivalve or multivalve; univalved or univalvular. See II. — 2. Having the carapace single, or not hinged in the middle line; specifying the cladoceros or daphniaceans. [Now rare.] — 3. In bot., consisting of one valve or piece.

II. *n.* In conch., a univalve mollusk or its shell; a shell consisting of a single piece; formerly, a member of one of three Linnean divisions of *Testacea*, as distinguished from *bivalves* and *multivalves*. The great group of gastropods are univalves. The single valve is sometimes very small, slight, rudimentary, or hidden beneath the mantle; but in most cases it is large and stout, nearly or completely inclosing the soft parts; and in such cases it usually acquires a twist or spiral coil, either in one plane, or, oftener, rising in a conical spire endlessly varied in de-



A Univalve Shell, in longitudinal section, showing spiral whorls and other formations.

tails of size, shape, etc. Such coiled univalve shells are familiar objects, as those of the snail, whelk, periwinkle, etc. Sometimes the coils are quite flat, as in the planorbis; or the spire is so slight, and the first whorl so large, that the resulting figure is ear-like or saucer-shaped, as in the nerit. Some univalves are simple caps or cones, as the limpets. Some are tubular, as the tooth-shells; or tubular and variously contorted, as the worm-shells or vermetids. Some have an egg-shaped or fusiform figure. Many univalves have actually a second shell or valve, the operculum or lid of the aperture; this, however, does not count against their being univalvular. Many forms of ordinary univalves have special names, as *helicoid*, *convol*, *discoïd*, *ovoid*, *trochoid*, *turbinat*, *turreted*. The direction of the coiling, whether right or left, is *dextrorse* or *sinistrorse*; a coiling in the opposite from the usual direction is *reversed*. The first whorl of a spiral univalve is the *body-whorl*; its opening is the *aperture*; the lips of the aperture are the *outer* or *labrum*, and the *inner* or *columella*, the *labium*; the lips may be variously produced, winged or *alate*, *canaliculate*, etc. (See *holostomatous*, *siphonostomatous*.) The central pillar around which the whorls are coiled is the *columella*; the whorls above the

unitedly (ū-ni-tid-lī), *adv.* In united manner;

unitedness (ū-ni-tid-nis), *n.* Unity; amenity.

unitentacular (ū-ni-tent'ak-yū-lar), *a.* Having

unitary (ū-ni-tar-i), *a.* [From *unit*.] Having

uniter (ū-ni-tēr), *a.* [From *unit*.] One

uniterable (ū-ni-tēr-ə-bəl), *a.* That cannot be

uniterably (ū-ni-tēr-ə-bəl-lī), *adv.* That cannot be

uniterably (ū-ni-tēr-ə-bəl-lī), *adv.* That cannot be

uniterably (ū-ni-tēr-ə-bəl-lī), *adv.* That cannot be

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uniterably (ū-ni-tēr-ə-bəl-lī), *adv.* That cannot be



body-whorl or aperture are collectively the *spire*, ending at the tip, point, or apex. The opposite end of the shell is the *base*, which often presents a depression, the *umbilicus*; the circumference, a completely lipped aperture, is the *peristome*. The spiral line between the successive whorls or volutions is the *suture*. See words italicized above with various cuts there, or there cited.

**univalved** (ū-ni-valvd), *a.* [As *univalve* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *univalve*.

**univalvular** (ū-ni-val'vū-lār), *a.* [As *univalve* + -al-ar.] Same as *univalve*.

**universal** (ū-ni-vēr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *universel* = Sp. Pg. *universal* = It. *universale*, < L. *universalis*, of or belonging to all or to the whole, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general; see *universe*. Hence colloq. abbr. *versal*, *varsal*.] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively.

Sole monarch of the universal earth.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 94.

All partial evil, universal good.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 292.

**2.** Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

Those men which have no written law of God to show what is good or evil carry written in their hearts the *universal* law of mankind, the Law of Reason, whereby they judge, as by a rule which God hath given unto all men for that purpose. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

Nothing can be to us Catholic or universal in Religion but what the Scripture teaches.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Which had the *universal* sanction of their own and all former ages.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

**3.** Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a *universal* rule. This meaning arose in logic, where it is called the complex sense of *universal*, and has been common in Latin since the second century.

Hearing applause and universal shout.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 144.

We say that every argument which tells in favour of the *universal* suffrage of the males tells equally in favour of female suffrage. Macaulay, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

**4.** In logic, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general. This, called the simple sense of *universal*, in which the word is precisely equivalent to *general*, is quite opposed to its etymology, and perpetuates a confusion of thought due to Aristotle, whose *καθολικόν* it translates. (See II. 1 (b).) In Latin it is nearly as old, perhaps older, than def. 3.—**Universal agent**, in law, an agent with unqualified power to act, in place of his principal, in all things which the latter can delegate, as distinguished from a *general agent*, who has unrestricted power in respect to a particular kind of business or at a particular place.—**Universal arithmetic**, algebra.—**Universal chuck**, a form of chuck having a face-plate with dogs which can move radially and simultaneously, to hold objects of different sizes.—**Universal church**, in *theol.*, the church of God throughout the world.—**Universal cognition**. See *cognition*.—**Universal compass**, a compass with extension legs adapted for striking circles of either large or small size.—**Universal conception**, a general concept.—**Universal conversion**. See *conversion*, 2.—**Universal coupling**, a coupling so made that the parts united may meet at various angles, as a gimbal joint.—**Universal deluge**. See *deluge*, 1.—**Universal dial**. See *dial*.—**Universal ferment**. See *ferment*.—**Universal Friends**, an American sect of the eighteenth century, followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who professed to have prophetic and miraculous powers.—**Universal galvanometer**, a galvanometer capable of measuring either currents or electromotive forces or resistances. It usually consists of an ordinary galvanometer, which may have any suitable form, combined with a set of resistance-coils and a slide-bridge all mounted on one base.—**Universal gravitation**. See *gravitation*.—**Universal instrument**, in *astron.*, a species of altitude and azimuth instrument constructed so as to combine portability with great power. The telescope of the instrument, instead of being a straight tube, is usually broken into two arms at right angles to each other in the middle of its length, and at the break a totally reflecting prism turns the rays entering the object-glass along the eye-end of the telescope which forms part of the horizontal axis of the circle, so that the telescope becomes free to move through all altitudes.—**Universal joint**. See *joint*.—**Universal legatee**, in *Scots law*, a legatee to whom a testator gives his whole estate, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.—**Universal lever**, logic, method, partnership. See the nouns.—**Universal mood**, a mood of syllogism concluding a universal proposition.—**Universal part**, a part of a universal whole. Sir W. Hamilton.—**Universal Postal Union**. See *postal*.—**Universal proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Universal successor**, in *Scots law*, an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.—**Universal suffrage**. See *suffrage*.—**Universal switch**, an apparatus used in telegraph- and telephone-offices for facilitating the connecting of one line to another. It usually consists of a large board or slab of insulating material, on the face of which are mounted two sets of parallel conducting-rods placed across one another. Each rod forms the terminal of one line, and hence any two lines can be connected together by a plug where their terminal rods cross each other.—**Universal syllogism**, theorem, time, etc. See the nouns.—**Universal umbel**. See *umbel*.—**Universal unity**, the capability of existing in many subjects while retaining its identity. This is the unity of a general character belonging to many objects.—**Universal validity**, cogency

for all men. This is a phrase used by certain writers who misapprehend the doctrine of Kant.—**Universal whole**, a class with respect to the subjects included under it. = Syn. 3. General, etc. See *common*.

**II. n. 1.** In logic: (a) One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (b) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies. In order to understand the great dispute concerning universals it is necessary to remark that the word in this sense entirely departs from its etymology. The universe is incapable of general description, and consists of objects connected by dynamical relations and recognized by associations of contiguity; while a universal is an idea connected with experience by associations of resemblance merely. But though a universal is, in its universality, thus not contracted to actual existence, it does not necessarily follow that things real have in their real existence no universal predicates. The common belief is that the mutual actions of things are subjected to laws that are really general—that the laws of mechanics, for instance, are not mere accidental uniformities, but have a real virtue. These laws may be subject to exceptions and interference; such has always been the vulgar belief, and in most ages that of philosophers; it may be they are never precisely followed. But any tendency in the things themselves toward generalizations of their characters constitutes what is termed a *universal in re*. Before the laws of physics were established it was particularly the uniformities of heredity, and consequent commonness of organic forms, which specially attracted attention; so that *man* and *horse* are the traditional examples of universals *in re*. The dispute concerning universals chiefly concerns the universals *in re*, and arises from the different degrees of importance attributed by different minds to the dynamical and to the intelligible relations of things. Those who follow the common opinion are called *realists*. The other party, looking at the blind dynamical character of the connections of things, denies that there is any real operation of law or intelligible guidance. These are the *nominalists*, who may take one of three main positions. First, there are those who hold that the uniformities of nature are due to the interference on every single occasion of general creative ideas, called *universals ante rem*. Second, there are those who, admitting that intelligible relations do govern one great department of creation—namely, the world of thought, so that there are general conceptions, called *universals post rem*—insist that the notion of a law of nature, properly speaking, is purely illusory. Things as they are are therefore entirely incomprehensible, and all that is intelligible is mere seeming. Yet this seeming has so consistent a character that it is for all intents and purposes the real world; and this seemingly real world is seemingly governed by law, which, indeed, is the only feature in it which makes it seem like real. This is substantially Kantianism. Third, there are those who deny universals *in re*, *ante rem*, and *post rem*, holding that association by resemblance is reducible to association by contiguity, that generalization takes place only upon paper or in talk, and that every fact is at bottom unintelligible. In the middle ages, if not at all times, the realistic opinion has often been carried too far, the mere resemblances of things, which are nothing but the native tendency of the mind to associate them, being supposed to indicate more intimate dynamical relations than can justly be inferred on such a ground alone.

**2f.** The whole; the system of the universe.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion if the *universal* had been paradise? Raleigh, Hist. World.

**Posterioristic and prioristic universals.** See *posterioristic*.

**Universalian** (ū-ni-vēr-sā-li-an), *a.* [< *universal* + -ian.] Same as *Universalist*. [Rare.] **Universalisation, universalise, etc.** See *universalization*, etc.

**Universalism** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-izm), *n.* [< *universal* + -ism.] The doctrine or belief of Universalists.

**Universalist** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *universal* + -ist.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Universalism: as, *Universalist* views.

**II. n. 1.** One who, professing the Christian faith, believes that all mankind will eventually be redeemed from sin and suffering, and brought back to holiness and God. The name is properly applicable to all those who hold to the final salvation of all men; but it is specifically applied to a body of Christians with a distinct church organization, who, like the Unitarians, have no authoritative symbol of doctrine, and on other points than the salvation of the race differ among themselves.

**2.** [*l. c.*] One who affects to understand everything. [Rare.]

A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he is ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities.

Bentley, Philoleutherus Lipsiensis, § 3.

**universalistic** (ū-ni-vēr-sa-lis'tik), *a.* [< *universalist* + -ic.] **1.** Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

Distinguishing hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and *universalistic*, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 151.

**2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist.

**universality** (ū-ni-vēr-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *universalité* = Sp. *universalidad* = Pg. *universalidade* = It. *universalità*, < ML. *universalitū*(-t)s, < L.

*universalis*, universal: see *universal*.] **1.** The state or character of being universal; unlimited application or extent.

Set before your faith the freeness and the *universality* of the promise. Consider of God's offer, and urging it upon all; and that he hath excepted from the conditional covenant no man in the world. Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 4.

Another objection to all this remedy is, its want of *universality*. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

**2.** Unlimited adaptability; boundless versatility.

It was soon manifested that Garrick's *universality*, by reason of his natural endowments and acquired accomplishments, would no longer admit of any competitor for theatrical fame. Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

**3f.** The universe. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. **universalization** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *universalize* + -ation.] The act or process of making universal or general; generalization. Also spelled *universalisation*.

Reflexion, by separating the essence or species from the subsistence, obtains the full specific idea (*universalization*). Encyc. Brit., XX. 853.

**universalize** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-iz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *universalized*, ppr. *universalizing*. [= F. *universaliser*; as *universal* + -ize.] To make universal; generalize. Berkeley. Also spelled *universalise*.

To find out what is morally right, we have only to ask what actions may be *universalized*. Caird, Hegel, p. 121.

The former Realism and Nominalism were lifted into a higher phase by the principle of the *universalising* action of intellect. Encyc. Brit., II. 269.

**universally** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-i), *adv.* In a universal manner; as a universal; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

**universalsness** (ū-ni-vēr'sal-nes), *n.* Universality.

**universanimous** (ū-ni-vēr-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *universus*, general, + *animus*, mind.] Of one mind or opinion; unanimous. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 36. [Rare.]

**universe** (ū-ni-vēr's), *n.* [< F. *univers* = Sp. Pg. It. *universo*, < L. *universum*, all things, as a whole, the universe, neut. of *universus*, OL. *univorsus*, also contr. *unvorsus*, later *unvorsus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general, lit. turned or combined into one, < *unus*, one, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn.] **1.** The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing (a) the Creator and creation; or (b) psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or (c) material objects only.

For nothing in this wide universe I call,  
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.

Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For this beauty of the *universe* is an emblem and revelation of the Divinity. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 13.

**2.** The whole world; all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.—**3.** In logic, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the *universe* of things. The things belonging to a universe cannot be defined or discriminated by any general characters; for every universal proposition excludes some general description of objects from the universe which had been supposed to be found in it. It is only in their dynamical connections that the objects of the universe can be distinguished from all others; and therefore no general term in a proposition can show what universe is meant; but an index is necessary. See *index*, n. 2.

Everything in the *universe* (whatever that *universe* may embrace) is either A or not A.

De Morgan, Formal Logic (1847), ii.

We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of the *universe* of discourse with which we are concerned, whether we state it or not. If we are talking of ordinary phenomena we must know whether we refer to them without limit of time and space; and if not, within what limits, broadly speaking. If we include the realms of fiction and imagination we must know what boundaries we mean to put upon them. Venn, Symbolic Logic, vi.

**Egg of the universe.** See *egg*, 1.—**The hub of the universe.** See *hub*.—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil*.—**Universe of discourse**, a universe in sense 3, above.

**university** (ū-ni-vēr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *universities* (-tiz). [< ME. *universite*, < OF. *universite*, F. *université* = Sp. *universidad* = Pg. *universidade* = It. *università* = D. *universiteit* = G. *universität* = Dan. Sw. *universitet* = Russ. *universitetū*, < L. *universita*(-t)s, the whole, the universe, LL. a society, company, corporation, guild, ML. a university, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general; see *universe*.] **1f.** The whole; the universe.

The eye of intelligence is heere, for it surmounteth the envyronunge of the *university*.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 4.

Speaking with respect to the *university* of things. Barrow, Sermons, II. 12.



**II** — A word having only one signification; as, a general word, or a word predicated of different species, as *fish*, *tree*.

**univocally** (un-i-vok'a-lē), *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one sense or tenor; not equivocally; unmistakably.

Words may be employed either *univocally*, or *equivocally*. *Whateley*.

**univocation** (un-i-vok'a-shun), *n.* [= F. *univocation*, Sp. *univocación* = Pg. *univocação* = It. *univocazione*; & L.L. *univocatus*, having but one name; cf. *univocal*.] Agreement of name with thing; as, *Whiston*. **Limited univocation**, univocal as applied to transcendent *univocatio*, such as is possessed by ens, good, true, relation.

**unjaundiced** (un-jan'dis-t), *a.* Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, etc.

As a jaundiced eye. *Cooper*, To Dr. Darwin.

**unjealous** (un-jel'us), *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious or mistrustful. *Clarendon*.

**unjoin** (un-join'), *v. t.* [ME. *unjoinen*; < *un-* + *join*.] To separate; disjoin.

Tears and laurels *unjoin* and departen hir watres. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. meter 1.

**unjoint** (un-joint'), *v. t.* [< *un-* + *joint*.] To disjoint; take apart the joints of; as, to *unjoint* a fishing-rod.

I *unjoint* that bytture. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

**unjointed** (un-join'ted), *a.* 1. Having no joints, nodes, or articulations; inarticulate.—2. Unjoined; disjointed; disconnected.

This bald *unjointed* chat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 65.

**3.** Unhinged; out of joint; disarticulated; luxated or dislocated, as a joint.

**unjoyful** (un-joy'ful), *a.* [< ME. *unjoyful*; < *un-* + *joyful*.] Joyless; unpleasant.

Thilke thinges . . . shollen ben *unjoyful* to thee. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 5.

This *unjoyful* set of people. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 16.

**unjoyous** (un-joy'us), *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unjoyously** (un-joy'us-li), *adv.* In an unjoyous manner; joylessly.

**unjust** (un-just'), *a.* [< ME. *unjust*; < *un-* + *just*.] 1. Not just. (a) Not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not upright.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Mat.* v. 45.

(b) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable.

This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour, And the conjunction *unjust* is Joynt vs betwene, Is care for to come, with a cold ende.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13831.

And my more-having would be as a sauce To make me hunger more; that I should forge Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 83.

**2†.** Dishonest; faithless; perfidious.

Gentlemen of companies, . . . and such as indeed were never soldiers, but discarded *unjust* serving-men.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

**Syn.** 1. Inequitable, unfair, unrighteous. See *righteous*, *unjustice* (un-jus'tis), *n.* Injustice. *Hales*, Sermon, Rom. xiv. 1.

**unjustifiable** (un-jus'ti-fi-a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; not defensible or right.

The foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences. *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, ii. 1.

**unjustifiableness** (un-jus'ti-fi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unjustifiable. *Clarendon*.

**unjustifiably** (un-jus'ti-fi-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. *Baker*, Rev. in France.

**unjustly** (un-just'li), *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 40.

**unjustness** (un-just'nes), *n.* The character of being unjust; injustice.

**unked** (un-ke'd), *a.* [Also *unkid*, *unketh*, *unked*, *unked*; dial. vars. of *uncouth*: see *uncouth*, and cf. *unco*.] Unusual; odd; strange; ugly; hence, solitary; dangerous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It seemed an *unked* place for an unarmed man to venture through. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**unkembed†, unkemmed†** (un-kem'd'), *a.* Same as *unkempt*.

Her head With long *unkem'd* haire laden. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long *unkemmed* hairs. *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

**unkempt** (un-ke'mt'), *a.* [A later form of *unkembed*, also *unkemmed*; < ME. *unkempt*; < *un-* + *kembd*, *kempt*, pp. of *kemb*.] 1. Uncombed; disheveled; as, *unkempt* hair; hence, disorderly.—2. Figuratively, rough; unpolished.

But ah! too well I wrote my humble name, And howe my rimes bene rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

The aspect of some lawless, *unkempt* genius. *M. C. Tyler*, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

**unkenned** (un-ken'd'), *a.* [Also *unkend*, *unkent*; < *un-* + *kenned*, pp. of *ken*.] Unknown. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

To travel through *unkenned* lands. *Greene*, Alphonsus, iv.

**unkennel** (un-ken'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unkennelled*, *unkennelled*, pp. *unkennelling*, *unkennelling*. [< *un-* + *kennel*.] 1. To drive or force from a kennel; take out of a kennel. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 174.—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Observe mine uncle, if his occulted guilt Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 86.

**unkensomet** (un-ken'sum), *a.* [< *un-* + *ken* + *-some*.] Not recognizable.

It's *unkensome* we wad be. *Archib. of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

**unkept** (un-kept'), *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

He . . . stays me here at home *unkept*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 9.

**3.** Not observed; not obeyed, as a command. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 14.

**unkind** (un-kind'), *a.* [< ME. *unkinde*, *unkynde*, *uncunde*, *unkynde*, *unkynde*, *unkunde*, < AS. *uncynde*, *ungecynde*, not natural, < *un-*, not, + *gecynde*, natural, kind; see *kind*.] 1†. Not natural; unnatural.

Therfor he, of full avysement, Nolde never wryte in none of his sermons Of swiche *unkynde* abhominacions.

*Chaucer*, Prolog. To Man of Law's Tale, l. 83.

**2.** Not sympathetic; lacking in or not springing from or exhibiting kindness, benevolence, or affection; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove *unkind*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 101.

**unkindliness** (un-kind'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavourableness. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**unkindly** (un-kind'li), *a.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkundeliche*, < AS. *ungecyndelic*, *ungecyndlic*, unnatural, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelic*, natural, kindly; see *kindly*, *a.*] 1†. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 9.

**2.** Unfavorable; malignant.

Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog. *Milton*, Comus, l. 269.

**3.** Not kindly; unkind; ungracious; as, an *unkindly* manner.

**unkindly** (un-kind'li), *adv.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkyndeliche*, *unkyndelike*, < AS. *ungecyndelic*, *ungecyndlic*, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelic*, naturally; see *kindly*, *adv.*] 1†. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

Dronken Loth *unkindly* Lay by his doughtres two unwitnyngly. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 23.

**2.** In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; ungraciously.

Something *unkindly* she does take it, sir, To have her husband chosen to her hands.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

**unkindness** (un-kind'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unkyndnes*; < *unkind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will; ill will.

Take hede, I praie thee, that our loue be not inmenimed with *unkyndnes*. *Golden Book*, ix.

Ingratitude, commonly called *unkindness*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 13.

**2.** An unkind act; harsh treatment; an ill turn.

In all those *unkindnesses*, rudenesses, &c., whereof you accuse yourself, I am enforced to acknowledge myself most justly condemned.

*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 4.

**unkindred†** (un-kin'dred), *a.* Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related.

One . . . of blood *unkindred* to your royal house. *Rowe*, Lady Jane Grey, III.

**unkindredly†** (un-kin'dred-li), *a.* Unlike kindred. [Rare.]

Her *unkindredly* kin. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 391. (*Daries*.)

**universityless** (un-i-ver-si-ti-less), *a.* [< *un-* + *university* + *-less*.] Having no university. *Fuller*.

**universological** (ü-ni-vér-sô-loj'i-kul), *a.* [< *un-* + *universus* + *-logical*.] Of or pertaining to the universe.

**universologist** (un-i-ver-sô-loj'i-st), *n.* [< *un-* + *universus* + *-ologist*.] One versed in universology.

**universology** (un-i-ver-sô-loj'i), *n.* [L. *universum*, the universe (see *universe*), + Gr. *-logia*, a discourse.] The science of the universe.

**university** (un-i-ver-si-ti), *n.* [L. *universitas*, the universe (see *universe*), + Gr. *-itas*, a condition.] A system of educated persons, or a body of persons, in the whole ground of knowledge, or in their general interests.

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**unkindship** (un-kind'ship), *n.* [ME. *unkyndship*; < *unkind* + *-ship*.] An unnatural act.

The child his owne father slough;

That was *unkindship* enough.

*Goicer, Conf. Amant, vi.*

**unking** (un-king'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + king*.] To deprive of royalty.

They would *unking* my father now

To make you way.

*Southern.*

**unkingly** (un-king'li), *a.* Not kingly; unbecoming a king; not noble.

What shameful words (*unkingly* as thou art)

Fall from that trembling tongue and tim'rous heart?

*Pope, Iliad, xiv. 90.*

**unkingship** (un-king'ship), *n.* [*< un-1 + kingship*.] The state or condition of being unkinged.

*Un-kingship* was proclaim'd, and his Majesty's statues  
thrown down at St. Paul's Portico and the Exchange.

*Evening, Diary, May 30, 1649.*

**unkiss** (un-kis'), *v. t.* To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the book. *Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 74.* [Rare.]

**unkith**, *a.* Same as *unkind*.

**unknelled** (un-neld'), *a.* Untolled; not having the bell tolled for one at death or funeral. *Byron, "Childe Harold, iv."*

**unknightliness** (un-nit'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unknightly.

**unknightly** (un-nit'li), *a.* Contrary to the rules of chivalry; unworthy of a knight. *Scott, The Talisman.*

**unknit** (un-nit'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *unknitted* or *unknit*, ppr. *unknitting*. [*< ME. unknitten*; < *un-2 + knit*.] **I. trans.** To untie, as a knot; unwrinkle or smooth out; undo, as knitted work.

The whiche *unknitted* alle care and comysing is of reste.

*Pieces Ploumen (C), xxi. 225.*

*Unknit* that threatening, unkind brow.

*Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 136.*

Where they trick her (the Bride) in her richest ornaments, tying on her silken buskins with knots not easily *unknit*.

*Sandys, Trauailes, p. 52.*

**II. intrans.** To become separated; relax. [Rare.]

Loue is so natural to man or woman, and the desire to be beloued, that where loue amongst them doeth once cleaue it is a . . . bond that neuer *unknitteth*.

*Guevara, Letters (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 187.*

**unknot** (un-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknotted*, ppr. *unknotting*. [*< un-2 + knot*.] To free from knots; untie.

**unknotty** (un-not'i), *a.* Not knotty; having no knots. *Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.* [Rare.]

**unknow** (un-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *unknew*, pp. *unknowen*, ppr. *unknowing*. [*< ME. unknowen*; < *un-2 + know*.] **1.** To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; lose the knowledge of.

Can I *unknow* it?—No, but keep it secret.

*Dryden, Duke of Guise, v. 1.*

**2.** Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with. *Wyclif, Rom. i. 13.* [Rare in both uses.]

**unknowability** (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< unknowable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being unknowable. *J. S. Mill.*

**unknowable** (un-nō'a-bl), *a.* [*< ME. unknowable*; < *un-1 + knowable*.] **1.** Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categories, in other words are positively *unknowable*.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as *The Unknowable*.

*H. Spencer, First Principles, § 31.*

**2t.** Unknown.

Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely *unknowable*.

*Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 7.*

**unknowableness** (un-nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unknowable.

Herbert Spencer insists on the certainty of the existence of things in themselves, but also on their absolute and eternal *unknowableness*.

*J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 25.*

**unknowably** (un-nō'a-bli), *adv.* Not so as to be known.

**unknowet**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unknown*.

**unknowing** (un-nō'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. unknowing*; < *un-1 + knowing*.] Not knowing; ignorant: with *of* before an object.

Butte vppe they rose, to say yow furthermore,  
And chaungyd horses onto them bothe *unknowing*.

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.*

The second victor claims a mare unbroke,

Big with a mule, *unknowing* of the yoke.

*Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 334.*

**unknowingly** (un-nō'ing-li), *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

*Unknowingly* she strikes, and kills by chance.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 277.*

**unknowingness** (un-nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unknowing; ignorance. [Rare.]

A confession of simple *unknowingness*.

*The American, VIII. 379.*

**unknowledged** (un-nol'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *B. Jonson, The Satyr.*

**unknown** (un-nōn'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unknown*; < ME. *unknownen*, *unknowen*, *unknawen*; < *un-1 + knowen*.] **I. a.** 1. Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

Then shall come a knyght *un-known* that longe hath be  
lost, and helpe this kynge, that the prince may not hym  
chace oute of the felde ne discountfe.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.*

For Frensh of Paris was to hire *unknowne*.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 126.*

Get thee into some *unknown* part of the world,

That I may never see thee.

*Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.*

*Unknown* in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by *to*: as, a man *unknown* to fame; a fact *unknown* to the public. In this use it is also often used absolutely: as, *unknown* to me (elliptically for *it being unknown to me*), he made a new contract.

That he, *unknown* to me, should be in debt.

*Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 48.*

**2.** Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom.

*Bacon.*

**3t.** Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,

Grant me this boon. *Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 218.*

**4t.** Not having had sexual commerce.

I am yet *unknown* to woman.

*Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.*

**II. n.** One who or that which is unknown. (a) An obscure individual; one without prestige. (b) In math., an unknown quantity.

**unknownness** (un-nōn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unknown. *Camden.*

**unlabored, unlaboured** (un-lā'bōrd), *a.* **1.** Not produced by labor or toil.

*Unlaboured* harvests shall the fields adorn. *Dryden.*

**2.** Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie *unlaboured*. *J. Philips, Cider, i.*

**3.** Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff: as, an *unlabored* style.

And from the theme *unlaboured* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

**unlaboring, unlabouring** (un-lā'bōr-ing), *a.* Not laboring or moving with marked exertion.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet.

*Coleridge, To Cottle.*

**unlaborious** (un-lā-bō'ri-us), *a.* Not laborious; not toilsome; not difficult; easy. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

**unlaboriously** (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an unlaborious manner; easily.

**unlace** (un-lās'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unlacen, unlacen*; < *un-2 + lace*.] **1.** To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like passed through loops, holes, etc.; open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of: as, to *unlace* a garment or a helmet.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard.

*Cook, Second Voyage, III. ii.*

**2.** To loosen or ease the dress or armor of.

My lord, *un-lace* you to lye,

Here schall none come for to crye.

*York Plays, p. 293.*

**3.** To divest of due covering; expose to injury or damage. [Rare.]

What's the matter,

That you *unlace* your reputation thus?

*Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 194.*

**4.** To disentangle.

So entrelaced that it is unable to be *unlaced*.

*Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 12.*

**5t.** To carve.

*Unlace* that cony.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.*

**unlade** (un-lād'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + lade*.] **1.** To unload; take out the cargo of.

St. Ogg's—that venerable town with the red fluted roofs and the broad warehouse gables, where the black ships *unlade* themselves of their burdens from the far north.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 12.*

Lading and *unlading* the tall barks.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**2.** To unburden; remove, as a load or burden; discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts xxi. 3.*

Forth and *unlade* the poison of thy tongue.

*Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.*

As much as filled three cars,

*Unladed* now. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.*

**unlaid** (un-lād'), *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed.

The first foundations of the world being yet *unlaid*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

**2.** Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed.

Blue meagre hag or stubborn *unlaid* ghost

That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.

*Milton, Comus, l. 434.*

**3.** Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.—4. Naut.,* untwisted, as the strands of a rope.

**unlamented** (un-lā-men'ted), *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored; not mourned; unwept.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away.

*Pope, Unfortunate Lady, l. 43.*

**unland** (un-land'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + land*.] To deprive of lands. *Fuller, Worthies, Monmouth, ii. 117. (Davies.)*

**unlap** (un-lap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlapped*, ppr. *unlapping*. [*< un-2 + lap*.] To unfold. Tapestry . . . *unlapt* and laid open. *Hooker.*

**unlarded** (un-lār'ded), *a.* Not larded; not dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and *unlarded* with any other.

*Chesterfield, Letter to his Son.*

**unlash** (un-lash'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + lash*.] *Naut.,* to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

**unlatch** (un-lach'), *v.* [*< un-2 + latch*.] **I. trans.** To open or loose, as a door, by lifting the latch; also, to loose the latchet of: as, to *unlatch* a shoe.

Another *unlatched* Ben-Hur's Roman shoes.

*L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 253.*

**II. intrans.** To become open or loose through the lifting of a latch.

**unlaw** (un-lā'), *n.* [*< ME. unlawe, unlage*, < AS. *unlagu, unlage*, violation of law, < *un-*, not, + *lagu*, law: see *un-1* and *law*.] **1t.** Violation of law or justice; lawlessness; anarchy; injustice.

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,

He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe*.

*MS. Cantab. ff. v. 48, f. 18. (Halliwell.)*

This state of things was what our fathers called *unlaw*, a state of things where law was in the mouths of men in power, but where law itself became the instrument of wrong.

*E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 421.*

**2.** In *Scots law*: (a) Any transgression of the law; an injury, or act of injustice. (b) A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

**unlaw** (un-lā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unlawen*; < *un-2 + law*.] **1t.** To outlaw.

Nyf me dude him *unlawe*. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.*

**2.** To deprive of the authority or character of law. [Rare.]

That also which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manners, no law can possibly permit that intends not to *unlaw* it itself. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.*

**3.** In *Scots law*, to fine.

**unlawed** (un-lād'), *a.* [*< un-1 + lawed*, pp. of *law*, *v.*, 4.] See the quotation.

The disabling dogs, which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called *lawing*, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed* shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.

*Scott, Ivanhoe, note to l. (Davies.)*

**unlawful** (un-lā'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. \*unlaweful, unlazeful*; < *un-1 + lawful*.] **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; not legalized: as, an *unlawful* act; an *unlawful* oath; an *unlawful* society.







**Unlimited function.** See *function*. — **Unlimited problem.** In *math.*, a problem which may have an infinite number of solutions. — **Unlimited quantity.** See *quantity*.

**unlimitedly** (un-lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In an unlimited manner or degree.

**unlimitedness** (un-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

**unline** (un-lin'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + line<sup>3</sup>.*] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty. [Rare.]

It *unlines* their purses.

*Davies, Bienvenu, p. 6. (Davies.)*

**unlineal** (un-lin'ē-al), *a.* Not lineal; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 63.*

**unlining** (un-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *unline*, *v.*] In *bot.*, Lindley's name for the process of chlorization or choris, the *dédoulement* (de-duplication) of Dunal. See *choris*.

**unlink** (un-link'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + link<sup>1</sup>.*] To separate the links of; loose, as something fastened by a link; unfasten; untwist; uncoil.

Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlinked* itself.

*Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 112.*

I cannot mount till thou *unlink* my chains;

I cannot come till thou release my bands.

*Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.*

**unlinked** (un-link't'), *a.* Not connected by or as by links. *J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 127.*

**unliquefied** (un-lik'wē-fid), *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

**unliquidated** (un-lik'wi-dā-ted), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; unadjusted; as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. See *liquidate*. — **Unliquidated damages.** See *damages*.

**unliquored** (un-lik'ord), *a.* 1. Not moistened or smeared with liquor; not lubricated; dry. [Rare.]

Churches and states, like an *unliquored* coach, . . . on fire with their own motion.

*Bp. Hall, Sermons.*

2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober. [Rare.]

I doubt me whether the very soberness of such a one, like an *unliquored* Silenus, were not stark drunk.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**unlistening** (un-lis'ning), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. *Thomson, Liberty.*

**unliturgize** (un-lit'ēr-jiz), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + liturgy + -ize.*] To deprive of a liturgy. *Bp. Gardén, Tears of the Church, p. 609. (Davies.)* [Rare.]

**unlive<sup>1</sup>** (un-liv'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + live<sup>1</sup>.*] To live in a manner contrary to; annul or undo by living.

We must *unlive* our former lives.

*Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.*

**unlive<sup>2</sup>** (un-liv'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + live* (cf. *alive, live<sup>2</sup>*).] To bereave or deprive of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,

Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived*?

*Shak., Lucrece, I. 1754.*

**unliveliness** (un-liv'li-nes), *n.* Want of liveliness; dullness; heaviness. *Milton, Divorce, i. 3.*

**unload** (un-lōd'), *v.* [*< un-2 + load<sup>2</sup>.*] *I. trans.* 1. To take the load from; discharge of a load or cargo; disburden: as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—2. To remove, as a cargo or burden, from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; discharge: as, to *unload* freight.—3. Figuratively, to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; remove and cause to cease to be burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 81.*

From this high theme how can I part,

Ere half *unloaded* is my heart!

*Scott, Marmion, Int. to i.*

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and shot or ball, from: as, to *unload* a gun.—5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; get rid of: as, to *unload* shares of the A and B railway. [Colloq.]

*II. intrans.* To go through the process of unloading; discharge a cargo.

No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary which he [the king] had not declared to be a port.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.*

**unloader** (un-lō'dér), *n.* One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading, as hay. *The Engineer, LXVIII. 199.*

**unloading-block** (un-lō'ding-blok), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a bench on which the mold containing a sugar-loaf is inverted, and on which the sugar is left standing until removed to the drying-room.

**unloading-machine** (un-lō'ding-ma-shēn), *n.* An apparatus for unloading freight from boats, cars, and wagons. The most usual form is a sort of elevator consisting of a series of cups or buckets carried by an endless band. *E. H. Knight.*

**unlocated** (un-lō'kā-ted), *a.* Not located or placed; specifically, in the United States, not surveyed and marked off: said of land. See *locate*, 2.

The disposal of the *unlocated* lands will hereafter be a valuable source of revenue, and an immediate one of credit.

*A. Hamilton, The Continentalist, No. 6.*

**unlock** (un-lok'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unloken, unloken* (pret. *unleik*, pp. *unloken, unloke*). *< AS. unlūcan, unlock, < un-, back, + lūcan, lock; see un-2 and lock<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To unfasten, as something which has been locked; open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock: as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

I have seen her . . . *unlock* her closet.

*Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 6.*

Go in; there are the keys, *unlock* his fetters;

And arm ye nobly both.

*Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.*

2. To open, in general; lay open.

Thou'st *unlocked*

A tongue was vowed to silence.

*Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.*

Saturday Morning, as soon as my Senses are *unlocked*, I get up.

*Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.*

3†. To spread out.

*Unlooke* has legges abroad, other lygge at hus ese, Roste hym, and roste hym and his ryg turne, Drynke drue and deepe and drawe hym thame to bedde.

*Piers Plowman (C), x. 143.*

4. To disclose; reveal; make known.

That sweven hath Daniel *unloke*.

*Gower, Conf. Amant, Prol.*

**unlocked** (un-lokt'), *a.* [*< un-1 + locked*, pp. of *lock<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] Not locked.

**unlodge** (un-loj'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + lodge.*] To deprive of a lodging; dislodge. *Carew.*

**unlogical** (un-loj'i-kal), *a.* Illogical. *Fuller, Worthies, Kent, i. 487. (Davies.)*

**unlook** (un-lūk'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + look<sup>1</sup>.*] To recall or retract, as a look. [Rare.]

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks.

*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215.*

**unlooked** (un-lūk'), *a.* Not expected or anticipated: rare except in the phrase *unlooked for*.

By some *unlook'd* accident cut off!

*Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 214.*

**Unlooked for**, not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen; not anticipated.

An accident *unlook'd for* put new counsels into their minds.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

**unloose** (un-lōs'), *v.* [*< un-2* (here intensive) + *loose*.] *I. trans.* 1. To loose; unfasten; untie; undo; unravel.

The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*.

*Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 46.*

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening; unbind from bonds, fetters, cords, or the like; set at liberty; release.

Where I am robb'd and bound,

There must I be *unloosed*.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 147.*

*II. intrans.* To become unfastened; fall in pieces; lose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint.

*Jeremy Collier.*

**unloosen** (un-lō'sn), *v. t.* [*< un-2* (here intensive) + *loosen*.] To unloose; loosen. *V. Knox, Essays, ii.*

**unlord** (un-lōrd'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + lord.*] To deprive of the title, rank, and dignity of a lord; reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. [Rare.]

The worst and strangest of that Any thing which the people demanded was but the *unlording* of Bishops, and expelling them the House.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.*

So, after that,

We had to dis-archbishop and *unlord*,

And make you simple Cranmer once again.

*Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.*

**unlorded** (un-lōr'ded), *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.*

**unlordly** (un-lōrd'li), *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. [Rare.]

The Pastorlike and Apostolik imitation of meeke and *unlordly* Discipline.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.*

**unlosable** (un-lō'za-bl), *a.* Not capable of being lost. Also *unloseable*. [Rare.]

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unlosable* mobility.

*Boyle, Works, I. 445.*

**unlost** (un-lōst'), *a.* Not lost. [Rare.]

A paradise *unlost*. *Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1071.*

**unlove** (un-luv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unloven; < un-1* (in second quot. *un-2*) + *love<sup>1</sup>*.] Not to love; to cease to love. [Rare.]

I ne kan nor may

For al this world withinne myn herte fynde

To *unloven* you a quarter of a day.

*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1698.*

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not *unlove* him now.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.*

**unlove** (un'luv'), *n.* The absence of love; hate. [Rare.]

*Unlove* began its work even in the Apostles' times.

*Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 62.*

**unloved** (un-luv'd'), *a.* Not loved. *Chaucer.*

**unloveliness** (un-luv'li-nes), *n.* Lack of loveliness. (a) Unamiableness; lack of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

(b) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

**unlovely** (un-luv'li), *a.* [*< ME. unlovelich; < un-1 + lovely.*] Not lovely. (a) Not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.

I love thee, all *unlovely* as thou seem'st

And dreeded as thou art! *Cowper, Task, iv. 128.*

(b) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye; displeasing to the sight.

Dark house, by which once more I stand

Here in the long *unlovely* street.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.*

**unloving** (un-luv'ing), *a.* Not loving; not fond; unkind. *J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol.*

**unlovingness** (un-luv'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unloving.

Time and its austere experience of the outer world's *unlovingness* have made her thankfully take affection's clasp.

*R. Broughton, Joan, II. xi.*

**unluckful** (un-luk'fūl), *a.* Bringing ill luck; mischievous.

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *unluckful* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people?

*Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 375. (Davies.)*

**unluckily** (un-luk'i-li), *adv.* In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily; by ill luck.

Was there ever so prosperous an invention thus *unluckily* perverted and spoiled by a . . . book-worm, a candle-waster?

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.*

I was once in a mixt assembly that was full of noise and mirth, when on a sudden an old woman *unluckily* observed there were thirteen of us in company.

*Addison, Omens.*

**unluckiness** (un-luk'i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unlucky, in any sense.

**unlucky** (un-luk'i), *a.* 1. Not lucky or fortunate; not favored by fortune; unsuccessful; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; ill-fated; unfortunate; unhappy.

In short, they were *unlucky* to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more *unlucky* to live to a refined one.

*Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. Granada.*

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune.

*Unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry.

*Boyle.*

3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; ill-omened; inauspicious.

A most *unlucky* hour.

*Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 251.*

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.*

4. Mischievous; mischievously waggish. [Archaic.]

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served.

*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew, Was still contriving something bad but new.

*Dr. W. King.*

**unlust<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [*< ME. unlust, < AS. unlust*, displeasure, dislike (= OHG. *unlust*, MHG. *G. unlust*, displeasure, = Icel. *úlst*, bad appetite, = Sw. *olust* = Dan. *úlst* = Goth. *unlustus*), *< un-*, not, + *lust*, pleasure; see *lust<sup>1</sup>*.] Displeasure; dislike.

He dooth alle thyng . . . with *unlust* and *unlust*.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**unlustrous** (un-lus'trus), *a.* Not lustrous; not shining.

In an eye

Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light

That's fed with stinking tallow.

*Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 109.*

[The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have *illustrious*.]



1995. *Threats to the Survival of the American Alligator*. Ibis America.

**unmanured** (un-ma-nurd'), *a.* 1†. Untilled; uncultivated. *Spenser.*



**unmaze** (un-māz'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *maze*.] To relieve from terror or bewilderment. [Rare.]

This poor Arimate . . .  
Unmazed us, and took pains for all the town.  
*Stagglin*, tr. of Juvenal, viii. 312.

**unmeaning** (un-mē'ning), *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.  
—2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; mindless; senseless; expressionless.  
*Byron*, To Thyrsa.

**unmeaningly** (un-mē'ning-li), *adv.* In an unmeaning manner; without meaning or sense.

**unmeaningness** (un-mē'ning-ness), *n.* The character of being unmeaning. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 1.

**unmeant** (un-meunt'), *a.* Not meant; not intended; undesigned.

But Rhætus happened on a death *unmeant*.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, x. 561.

**unmeasurable** (un-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmesurable*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *measurable*.] Immeasurable.

Glutony is *unmeasurable* appetit to ete or to drynke.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.  
Their *unmeasurable* vanity.

**unmeasurableness** (un-mezh'ūr-ā-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being unmeasurable. [Rare.]

Showing the *unmeasurableness* of his Godhead.  
*Erith*, *Book made by Him* (an. 1533). (*Æneid*, Diet.)

**unmeasurably** (un-mezh'ūr-ā-bl-i), *adv.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmesurably*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *measurably*.] Immeasurably.

The night folowynge there rose a wondre grete tempeste of exceeding moche wynde, and therewithall it rayned and hayled so *unmeasurably* that no man myght loken to the aboute the hatches. *Sir R. Gylgylde*, *Pylarymage*, p. 72.

**unmeasured** (un-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; hence, immense; infinite; boundless.

The *unmeasured* cycles of a limitless future.  
*J. R. Macduff*, *Memories of Patmos*, p. 16.

Peopling, they also, the *unmeasured* solitudes of time.  
*Carlyle*.

2. Not subject to or obeying any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular; capricious.

The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre. *Shelley*.

**unmechanize** (un-mek'ā-nīz), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *mechanize*.] To undo or destroy the mechanism of; unmake; destroy; throw out of gear. [Rare.]

Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame.  
*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

**unmeddle** (un-med'l), *v. i.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *meddle*.] To undo or repair the effects of meddling. [Rare.]

Lord Granville *unmeddles* and *unmeddles*.  
*Higginson*, *English Statesmen* (1875), p. 167.

**unmeddling** (un-med'ling), *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Cheslerfield*.

**unmeddlingness** (un-med'ling-ness), *n.* Forbearance of interposition, or of busying one's self with something. [Rare.]

If then we be but sojourners, . . . here must be an . . . *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concerns.  
*Bp. Hall*.

**unmedicinal** (un-mē-dis'in-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Powerless to cure.

Away with his *unmedicinal* balme  
Of worded breath: forban, friends, let me rest.  
*Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

2. That cannot be cured.  
But these, much-med'cine-knowing men, physicians, may recure,  
Thou yet *unmedicinal* still.

*Chapman*, *Iliad*, xvi. 24. (*Davies*.)

**unmeditated** (un-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated. [Rare.]

Fit strains pronounced, or sung  
*Unmeditated*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 149.

**unmeek** (un-mēk'), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmeke*, *unmek*, *unmeoc*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *meek*.] 1. Not meek or gentle; fierce; cruel; harsh; severe.

An *unmeek* lord. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. meter 7.

2. Not kind; disdainful.  
She to me was nought *unmeek*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 590.

**unmeet** (un-mēt'), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmet*,  $\langle$  AS. *un-gemet*, immoderate, imense, mixed with *un-me*, *unmeite*,  $\langle$  AS. *unmæte* (= OHG. *unmāzi*, MHG. *unmāze*, *unmāze*, immoderate),  $\langle$  un-, not, + *mēte*, moderate: see *meet*.] 1. Not meet or fit; improper; not suitable; unbecoming.

The Ladie, hearkning to his sensefull speach,  
Found nothing that he said *unmeet* nor geason.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

White Angel of the Lord! *unmeet*  
That soul accursed for thy pure feet.  
*Whittier*, The Peace of Europe.

2†. Unseemly; coarse; rustic.

Hir voice ful clere was ful and swete,  
She was nought rude ne *unmete*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 752.

3. Not suited or fitted; not adapted.

Ah Maud, you milk-white fawn, you are all *unmeet* for a wife.  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*.

**unmeetly** (un-mēt'li), *adv.* Not fitly; improperly; unsuitably; unworthily.

A faire mayden . . . upon a maney jade *unmeetly* set.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 16.

**unmeetness** (un-mēt'ness), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; unbecomingness.

Vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton*, *Divorce*, l. 13.

**unmellowed** (un-mel'ōd), *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness or length of years.

His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgement ripe.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 70.

**unmelodious** (un-mel'ō-di-us), *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules.

*Sir T. Herbert*.

**unmelodiousness** (un-mel'ō-di-us-ness), *n.* The character of being unmelodious.

**unmentionable** (un-men'shon-ā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unworthy of or unfit for being mentioned, named, or noticed.

Whenever he did anything which appeared to her to savour of an *unmentionable* place.

*W. S. Gilbert*, *Lost Mr. Blake*.

**unmentionableness** (un-men'shon-ā-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being unmentionable.

**unmentionables** (un-men'shon-ā-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches, as an article of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles; inexpressibles. [*Colloq.* and humorous.]

**unmercenary** (un-mēr'se-nā-ri), *a.* Not mercenary; not sordid.

A generous and *unmercenary* principle.  
*Ep. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. i.

**unmerchantable** (un-mēr'chan-tā-bl), *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market; unsalable. *R. Carew*.

No lot of Meats shall be considered suitable for delivery on contract if twenty (20) per cent. of it is *unmerchantable*.  
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 167.

**unmercied** (un-mēr'sid), *a.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *mercy* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Unmerciful; merciless. *Drayton*, *Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

**unmerciful** (un-mēr'si-fūl), *a.* 1. Not merciful; not influenced by mercy; unkind; cruel; inhuman; merciless: of persons or things.

God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Sermons*, I. iv.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

*Unmerciful* demands. *Pope*.

**unmerciful Parliament**. Same as *merciless Parliament* (which see, under *Parliament*).

**unmercifully** (un-mēr'si-fūl-i), *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly; often, especially in colloquial use, extremely; very: as, *unmercifully* cold weather.

Full fiercely layde the Amazon about,  
And dealt her blowes *unmercifully* sore.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 31.

**unmercifulness** (un-mēr'si-fūl-ness), *n.* The character of being unmerciful; cruelty; inhumanity.

**unmeritable** (un-mer'i-tā-bl), *a.* Having no merit or desert; worthless.

This is a slight *unmeritable* man,  
Meet to be sent on errands.

*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1. 12.

**unmerited** (un-mer'i-ted), *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent: as, *unmerited* promotion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 278.—2. Not deserved because of wrong-doing; cruel; unjust: as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries: as, *unmerited* disgrace.

**unmeritedness** (un-mer'i-ted-ness), *n.* The character or state of being unmerited.

The freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace.  
*Boyle*, *Works*, I. 278.

**unmeriting** (un-mer'i-ting), *a.* Not meriting; not meritorious or deserving.

A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates.  
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 47.

**unmerry** (un-mer'i), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmerie*, *unmurie*;  $\langle$  un-<sup>1</sup> + *merry*.] Not merry; not disposed to mirth.

Ther slepeth ay this god *unmerie*.  
*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 74.

**unmeted** (un-mō'ted), *a.* Not meted or measured. [Rare.]

Some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*.  
*Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, xxxix. (*Davies*.)

**unmethodical** (un-me-thod'i-kal), *a.* Not methodical.

**unmethodized** (un-meth'ōd-izd), *a.* Not methodized or regulated by method, system, or plan; not systematized. *J. Harrington*, *Oceana*, p. 12.

**unmetrical** (un-met'ri-kal), *a.* Not metrical; irregular in meter.

**unmevable**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unmovable*.

**unmew** (un-mū'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  un-<sup>2</sup> + *mew*.] To set free as from a mew; emancipate; release. [Rare.]

But let a portion of ethereal dew  
Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*  
My soul; that I may dare, in wayfaring,  
To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing.  
*Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

**unmighty** (un-mi'ti), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmyghty*, *unmyghty*, *unmygtz*,  $\langle$  AS. *unmihhtig*, *unmehhtig* (= OHG. *unmahtig*),  $\langle$  un-, not, + *mihhtig*, mighty.] Powerless; incapable of success.

He . . . is *unmyghty* for his shrewednesse.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 588.

**unmild** (un-mild'), *a.* [ $\langle$  ME. *unmilde*,  $\langle$  AS. *unmilde* (= OHG. *unmilt*),  $\langle$  un-, not, + *milde*, mild.] Not mild; harsh; severe. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, i.

**unmildness** (un-mild'ness), *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton*, *Divorce*, ii. 7.

**unmilitary** (un-mil'i-tā-ri), *a.* Not according to military rules or customs; not of a military character.

**unminded** (un-min'ded), *a.* Not minded; not heeded; not kept in mind. [Rare.]

A poor, *unminded* outlaw sneaking home.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

Where was your gratitude, who in your coffers  
Hoarded the rusty treasure which was due  
To my *unminded* father?

*Beau and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, v. 1.

**unmindful** (un-mīnd'fūl), *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; heedless; careless: as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty.

*Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 9.

For not *unmindful* of thee are the Gods; . . .  
Even here they seek thee out, in Hela's realm.  
*M. Arnold*, *Balder Dead*.

=*Syn.* Careless, inattentive (to), heedless, unobservant, negligent, forgetful, unminded.

**unmindfully** (un-mīnd'fūl-i), *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

**unmindfulness** (un-mīnd'fūl-ness), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

**unmingle** (un-mīng'gl), *v. t.* To separate, as things mixed. [Rare.]

It will *unmingle* wine from the water, the wine ascending and the water descending. *Bacon*.

**unmingleable** (un-mīng'gl-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be mingled or mixed. [Rare.]

The property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.  
*Boyle*, *Works*, I. 536.

**unmingled** (un-mīng'gl-d), *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; unmixed; unalloyed; pure: as, to view some event with *unmingled* dread.

Springs on the tops of high hills are . . . pure and *unmingled*.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 396.

**unmiraculous** (un-mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* Not miraculous. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

**unmiraculously** (un-mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unmiraculous manner; without a miracle.

**unmiry** (un-mir'i), *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. [Rare.]

With safe *unmiry* feet. *Gay*, *Trivia*, iii.

**unmistakable** (un-mis-tā'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident. Also *unmistakeable*.

Not the Scripture, but *unmistakable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith. *Tillotson*.

=*Syn.* Palpable, manifest, obvious, patent, unequivocal, unambiguous, decided.

**unmistakably** (un-mis-tā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an unmistakable manner; so as not to be mistaken. Also *unmistakeably*.

She went first to the best adviser, God—  
Whose finger *unmistakably* was felt  
In all this retribution of the past.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, i. 116.

**unmiter**, **unmitre** (un-mi'ter), *v. t.* To deprive of a miter; degrade or depose from the rank and dignity of a bishop. *Milton*. [Rare.]



**nonmonopolizing** (un-mō-nop'ə-lī-zing), *a.* Not monopolizing; not including in a monopoly; not tending to monopolize. *Nonmonopolizing* firms. Also *nonmonopolizingly*. [*non* + *monopolizing*.]

It is clept the dede See, for it renueth nought, but is  
euer unmevable. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.*

[Randall's] voice was sweet, and he could not speak *un-  
musically*, though in a rage. *Steelman, Viet. Poets*, p. 65.



**unmutable** (un-mū'tā-bl), *a.* Immutable.

**unmutilated** (un-mū'ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

**unmuzzle** (un-muz'l), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *muzzle*.] To loose from a muzzle; remove a muzzle from; hence, figuratively, to free from restraint.

Ay, marry, now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 74.

**unmystery** (un-mis'te-ri), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *mystery*.] To divest of mystery; make clear or plain. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Hereford, i. 453. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**unnail** (un-nāl'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *nail*.] To remove or take out the nails from; unfasten or loosen by removing nails.

Whiles Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord.

*Evelyn*, *Perfection of Painting*.

**unnamable** (un-nā'mā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable. Also *unnameable*. A cloud of *unnameable* feeling.

*Poe*, *Imp of the Perverse*.

**unnamed** (un-nāmd'), *a.* 1. Not named; not having received a name; hence, not known by name; anonymous.

*Unnamed* accusers in the dark.

*Buron*, *Siege of Corinth*, iv.

2. Not named; not mentioned.

Be glad thou art *unnamed*.

*Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, ii. 1.

**unnapkin** (un-nap'kind), *a.* Having no napkin or handkerchief. [Rare.]

No pandar's wither'd paw,

Nor an *unnapkin'd* lawyer's greasy fist,

Hath once slubber'd thee.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, i. 3.

**unnapped** (un-napt'), *a.* Not having a nap; made without a nap, as cloth; deprived of nap.

**unnative** (un-nā'tiv), *a.* Not native; foreign; not natural; not naturalized, as a word.

Whence . . . this *unnative* fear,

To generous Britons never known before?

*Thomson*, *Britannia*.

**unnatural** (un-nat'ū-ral), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature; monstrous; especially, contrary to the natural feelings: as, *unnatural* offenses.

*Unnatural* deeds

Do breed *unnatural* troubles.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 1. 80.

It is well known that the mystery which overhangs what is distant, either in space or time, frequently prevents us from censuring as *unnatural* what we perceive to be impossible.

*Macaulay*, *History*.

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity; being without natural instincts: as, an *unnatural* parent.

Rome, whose gratitude

Tow'rd's her deserved children is enroll'd

In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,

Should now eat up her own. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 1. 293.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial: as, *unnatural* images or descriptions.

All violences and extravagances of a religious fancy are . . . *unnatural*; . . . I am not sure that they ever consist with humility.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, i. 72.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is *unnatural* in a benefited clergyman.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, i. 6.

=*Syn.* 1-3. *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.—3. *Artificial*, etc. See *fartitious*.

**unnaturalism** (un-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* The character or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness. [Rare.]

The expression of French life will change when French life changes: and French naturalism is better at its worst than French *unnaturalism* at its best.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 963.

**unnaturality** (un-nat'ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness; unconformity to nature or to reality. [Rare.]

What unkindness and *unnaturalities* may we impute to you.

*Fozz*, *Actes and Monuments* (ed. 1583), II. 1086.

**unnaturalize** (un-nat'ū-ral-iz), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *naturalize*.] To make unnatural; divest of natural character.

Such usurpations by Rulers are the *unnaturalizings* of nature, disfranchisements of Freedom.

*N. Ward*, *Simple Cobler*, p. 51.

**unnaturalized** (un-nat'ū-ral-izd), *a.* 1. Not naturalized; not made natural; unnatural.

Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments.

*Brathwayt*, *Natures Embassy*, Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; alien.

**unnaturally** (un-nat'ū-ral-i), *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, i. 1. 193.

**unnaturalness** (un-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to nature.

**unnature**<sup>1</sup> (un-nā'tūr), *n.* [ $\langle$  *un-1* + *nature*.] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature.

*H. Bushnell*.

**unnature**<sup>2</sup> (un-nā'tūr), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *nature*.] To change or take away the nature of; endow with a different nature. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

**unnavigability** (un-nav'i-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnavigable. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 88.

**unnavigable** (un-nav'i-gā-bl), *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated; that may not be sailed on.

That *unnavigable* stream. *Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal*, x. 12.

**unnavigated** (un-nav'i-gā-ted), *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels; not sailed on or over. *Cook*, *Third Voyage*.

**unnear** (un-nēr'), *prep.* Not near; not close to; at a distance from.

Now Cities stand *unnear* the Ocean's brim.

*Davies*, *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 51. (*Davies*.)

**unnecessarily** (un-nes'e-sā-ri-li), *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii. 1. 264.

**unnecessariness** (un-nes'e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. *Dr. H. More*.

**unnecessary** (un-nes'e-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ $\langle$  *ME. unnecessary*;  $\langle$  *un-1* + *necessary*.] *I. a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless: as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor.

*Unnecessary*

Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysome.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

**II. n.; pl. unnecessary(-riz).** That which is unnecessary or dispensable.

It contains nothing

But rubbish from the other rooms, and *unnecessaries*.

*Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, ii. 6.

**unnecessity** (un-nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. *Sir T. Brown*.

**unnedful** (un-nēd'fūl), *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless; unnecessary.

Speake not everye truth, for that is *unnedfull*.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

**unnecessarily** (un-nēd'fūl-i), *adv.* Needlessly; unnecessarily. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

**unneighbor, unneighboured** (un-nā'bor-d), *a.* Having no neighbors.

Scheria, . . . an *unneighbour'd* isle,

And far from all resort of busy man.

*Couper*, *Odyssey*, vi.

**unneighborliness, unneighbourliness** (un-nā'bor-li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unneighborly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 380.

**unneighborly, unneighbourly** (un-nā'bor-li), *a.* Not neighborly; not in accordance with the duties or obligations of a neighbor; distant; reserved; hence, unkind: as, an *unneighborly* act.

On the West it is separated and secure from *unneighbourly* neighbours by a sandie wilderness.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 435.

**unneighborly, unneighbourly** (un-nā'bor-li), *adv.* In an unneighborly manner; distantly; with reserve; hence, unkindly.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* to us.

*Strype*, *Eccles. Mem.*, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

**unnervate** (un-nēr'vāt), *a.* [ $\langle$  *un-1* + *\*nervate*,  $\langle$  *nerve* + *-ate* (cf. *enervate*).] Not strong; feeble; enervated. *W. Broome*.

**unnerve** (un-nēr'v), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *nerve*.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; enfeeble; hence, to deprive of power or authority, as a government.

With the whiff and wind of his fell sword

The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 496.

Such situations bewilder and *unnerve* the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

But that beloved name *unnerved* my arm.

*M. Arnold*, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

**unnest** (un-nest'), *v.* [ $\langle$  *ME. unnesten*;  $\langle$  *un-2* + *nest*.] *I. trans.* To turn out of a nest; dislodge.

The eye *unnest*ed from the head cannot see.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 258.

The earth on its softly-spinning axle never jars enough to *unnest* a bird or wake a child.

*H. W. Warren*, *Recreations in Astronomy*, p. 58.

**II. intrans.** To leave or depart from a nest or abiding-place (?).

O soul! lurking in this wo *unnest*.

Fle forth out of myn herte and let it breste.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 305.

**unnestle** (un-nes'l), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *nestle*. Cf. *unnest*.] To deprive of or eject from a nest; dislodge; eject.

Lucifer . . . will go about to *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.

*Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 2. (*Davies*.)

**unneth**, *adv.* Same as *uneth*.

**unnetted** (un-net'ed), *a.* Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets. *Tennyson*, *The Blackbird*.

**unniggard** (un-nig'ārd), *a.* Not niggard or miserly; liberal. *Sylvester*.

**unniggardly** (un-nig'ārd-li), *a.* Not niggardly or miserly; un-niggard; generous. *Tucker*.

**unnimbed** (un-nimb'd), *a.* [ $\langle$  *un-1* + *nimb* + *-ed*.] Not having a nimbus; represented as without a nimbus. *Smith*, *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, II. 1400.

**unnoable**<sup>1</sup> (un-nō'bl), *a.* [ $\langle$  *un-1* + *noble*.] Not noble; ignoble; mean.

Can there be any nature so *unnoable*,

Or anger so inhuman, to pursue this?

*Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, ii. 1.

**unnoable**<sup>2</sup> (un-nō'bl), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *noble*.] To deprive of nobility. *Heywood*, *If you Know not me* (*Works*, 1874, i. 236).

**unnobleness** (un-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnoable; meanness.

Whose *unnobleness*,

Indeed forgetfulness of good—

*Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, i. 3.

**unnobly** (un-nō'bli), *adv.* Not nobly; ignobly.

Why do you deal thus with him? 'tis *unnobly*.

*Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, iv. 1.

**unnooked** (un-nūkt'), *a.* [ $\langle$  *un-1* + *nook* + *-ed*.] Without nooks or crannies; hence, figuratively, without guile; open; simple.

With innocent upreared armes to Heaven,

With my *unnook*ed simplicitie.

*Marston*, *Antonio and Mellida*, II., iv. 3.

**unnoted** (un-nō'ted), *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded; unmarked. *Byron*, *Corsair*, i.—2. Not marked or shown outwardly. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iii. 5. 21. [Rare.]

**unnoticed** (un-nō'tisd), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded; not noted; unmarked.

How superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the *unnoticed*, unhonored saints and heroes of domestic and humble life.

*Channing*, in *Kidd's Rhetorical Reader*, p. 217.

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not entertained with due attentions; neglected.

**unnotify** (un-nō'ti-fi), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *notify*.] To negative, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. *H. Walpole*, *To Mann*, iii. 231. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**unnumbirable** (un-num'bēr-a-bl), *a.* [ $\langle$  *ME. unnumbirable*;  $\langle$  *un-1* + *numerable*.] Innumerable.

**unnumbered** (un-num'bērd), *a.* Not numbered; hence, innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Thierry* and *Theodore*, iv.

**unnumerable** (un-nū'mē-ra-bl), *a.* Innumerable. [Rare.]

**unnun** (un-nun'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  *un-2* + *nun*.] To release or depose from the condition of a nun; cause to cease to be a nun. [Rare.]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves.

*Fuller*.

**unnurtured** (un-nēr'tūrd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated; untrained; rough.

"Unnurtured Blount!—thy brawling cease;

He opens his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"

*Scott*, *Marmion*, vi. 28.

**unobedience** (un-ō-bē'di-ēns), *n.* [ $\langle$  *ME. unobedience*;  $\langle$  *un-1* + *obedience*.] Disobedience.

*Wyclif*, 2 *Cor. x.*

**unobedient** (un-ō-bē'di-ēnt), *a.* Disobedient.

Pepin, not *unobedient* to the Popes call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger.

*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.



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**unpalatable** (un-pal'ā-ta-bl), *a.* Not palatable, in any sense; disagreeable.

**unpalatably** (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unpalatable manner; disagreeably.

**unpalped** (un-palpt'), *a.* Having no palpi. *Cham. Zoology* (trans.), p. 470. [Rare.]

**unpanel** (un-pan'el), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *unpaneled*, *unpaneled*, *pp.* *unpaneling*, *unpaneling*. [*< un-2 + panel.*] To take off a panel from; unsaddle. Also spelled *unpannel*.

God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of unpaneling Dapple.

*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 11. (Davies.)

**unpanged** (un-pang'd'), *a.* Not afflicted with pangs; not pained. [Rare.]

We come unseasonably; but when could Grief Cull forth, as unpang'd Judgment can, at st time For best solicitation?

*Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**unparadise** (un-par'ā-dis), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + paradise.*] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; render unhappy. [Rare.]

Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy, And quite unparadise the realms of light.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, i.

**unparagoned** (un-par'ā-gond), *a.* Unequaled; unmatched; matchless; peerless.

Your unparagoned mistress. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 87.

**unparallelable** (un-par'ā-lel-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paralleled.

My unparallelable love to mankind.

*Ep. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, vi.

**unparalleled** (un-par'ā-leld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The elder Cretans flourish'd many years, In war, in peace unparalleled.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 1.

**unparasitized** (un-par'ā-si-tizd), *a.* Not infested, or unaffected, by a parasite.

**unpardonable** (un-pār'don-a-bl), *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted: as, an unpardonable insult.

'Tis a fault too too unpardonable.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 106.

**Unpardonable sin**, the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost (Mat. xii. 31). See *blasphemy*.

**unpardonableness** (un-pār'don-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpardonable.

**unpardonably** (un-pār'don-a-bli), *adv.* Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

**unparegal**, *a.* [Also *unpergal*; *< ME. unparegal*, *unparrygal*; *< un-1 + paregal.*] Unequal.

I trowe nat now that I be unpargal to the strokes of fortune.

*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 1.

My knaverie growes unperegal.

*Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 5.

**unparfit**, *a.* A Middle English form of *unperfect*.

**unparliamentarily** (un-pār-li-men'tā-ri-li), *adv.* In an unparliamentary manner.

**unparliamentariness** (un-pār-li-men'tā-rin-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unparliamentary.

**unparliamentary** (un-pār-li-men'tā-ri), *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in any legislative (or by extension deliberative) body; not such as can be used or uttered in Parliament or any legislative body: as, *unparliamentary* language.

Having failed, too, in getting supplies by unparliamentary methods. Charles "consulted with Sir Robert Cotton what was to be done."

*Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv.

**unparroted** (un-par'ot-ed), *a.* Not repeated by rote as if by a parrot. [Rare.]

Her sentiments were unparroted and unstudied.

*Manderell*, Travels, i. 207. (Davies.)

**unpartial** (un-pār'shal), *a.* Not partial; impartial.

I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands with my most unpartial and farthest reach of reason.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

**unpartially** (un-pār'shal-i), *adv.* Impartially.

Deal unpartially with thine own heart.

*Ep. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 12.

**unpassable** (un-pās'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not admitting passage; impassable.

But seeing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and impassable.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent: as, *unpassable* notes or coins.

Making a new standard for money must make all money which is lighter than that standard unpassable.

*Locke*.

**unpassableness** (un-pās'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpassable.

Grave authors, who speak of the *unpassableness* of the ocean, mention the words that lay beyond it.

*Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce.

**unpassionate** (un-pash'on-āt), *a.* 1. Free from bias; impartial; dispassionate.

This cool *unpassionate* mildness of positive wisdom is not enough to damp and astonish the proud resistance of carnal and false Doctors.

*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; especially, not angry.

sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words.

*Locke*, Thoughts on Education.

**unpassionated** (un-pash'on-ā-ted), *a.* Dispassionate. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

**unpassionately** (un-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* Dispassionately; impartially; calmly. *Eikon Basilike*.

**unpassioned** (un-pash'on-d), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 48.

**unpastor** (un-pās'tor), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + pastor.*] To deprive of the office of a pastor; cause to be no longer a pastor. *Fuller*.

**unpathed** (un-pāth't), *a.* [*< un-1 + path + -ed.*] Having no paths; pathless; trackless. [Rare.]

A wild dedication of yourselves

To unpath'd waters. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 578.

**unpathwayed** (un-pāth'wād), *a.* [*< un-1 + pathway + -ed.*] Having no pathway; pathless; unpathed. [Rare.]

She roves through St. John's Vale

Along the smooth unpathwayed plain.

*Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, iv. 24.

**unpatience** (un-pā'shens), *n.* [*< ME. unpatience*; *< un-1 + patience.*] Impatience.

*Unpatience*

Caused me to don offence.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4575.

**unpatient** (un-pā'shent), *a.* [*< ME. unpatient*; *< un-1 + patient.*] Impatient.

Unpatient in alle penances and pleyed, as hit were, On god, whenne me greued ouht and gruched of hus sonde.

*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 110.

**unpatriotic** (un-pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* Not patriotic.

*Quarterly Rev.*

**unpatronized** (un-pā'tron-izd), *a.* 1. Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.—2. Not traded with customarily; not frequented by customers: as, an *unpatronized* dealer or shop. [Commercial cant.]

**unpatterned** (un-pat'ern-d), *a.* Having no pattern; unequaled; peerless.

Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* Sir.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

**unpaved** (un-pāv'd), *a.* 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.

Streets, which were for the most part unpaved.

*The American*, VI. 281.

2†. Castrated; gelded. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 34. [Ludicrous.]

**unpay** (un-pā'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + pay.*] To undo; annul by payment. [Humorous.]

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 130.

**unpayable** (un-pā'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paid. *South*, Sermons, X. ix.

**unpeace** (un-pēs'), *n.* [*< ME. unpeace*; *< un-1 + peace.*] Absence of peace; dispeace.

**unpeaceable** (un-pē'sā-bl), *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

Away, *unpeaceable* dog, or I'll spurn thee hence!

*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 280.

**unpeaceableness** (un-pēs'sā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Mountagu*.

**unpeaceful** (un-pēs'fūl), *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; disturbed. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, xviii.

**unpedigreed** (un-ped'i-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *R. Pollok*.

**unpeerable** (un-pēr'a-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + peer* + -able.] Such that no peer can be found; incomparable.

**unpeered** (un-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequaled.

Such an *unpeer'd* excellence.

*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I. v. 1.

**unpeg** (un-peg'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + peg.*] To pull out the peg or pegs from; open by removing a peg or pegs.

*Unpeg* the basket on the house's top,

Let the birds fly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 193.

**unpen**<sup>1</sup> (un-pen'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + pen.*] To let out or release from being penned or dammed up; set free from a pen or confinement.

If a man *unpens* another's water.

*Blackstone*.

**unpen**<sup>2</sup> (un-pen'), *v. t.* To deprive of feathers.

A new convert is like a bird newly entered into a net; . . . when, by busy and disturbed flutterings, she discovers the order of it, she is entangled and *unpenned*, and made a prey to her treacherous enemy.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

**unpenetrable** (un-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* Impenetrable. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25. [Rare.]

**unpenitent** (un-pen'i-tent), *a.* Impenitent. *Standys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52. [Rare.]

**unpensioned** (un-pen'shond), *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension: as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

**unpeople** (un-pē'pl), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + people.*] To deprive of people; deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; dispeople.

I'll *unpeople* Egypt.

*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 73.

*Unpeopled* offices, untrodden stones.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 2. 69.

They have *unpeopl'd* the Kingdom by expulsion of so many thousands.

*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unpeppered** (un-pep'erd), *a.* Unseasoned, not piquant. [Rare.]

Ye Novel-Readers, such as relish most

Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost.

*Cotman*, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203. (Davies.)

**unperceivable** (un-pēr-sē'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. *South*, Sermons, IV. ix.

**unperceivably** (un-pēr-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In an unperceivable manner; imperceptibly.

**unperceived** (un-pēr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.

An invigorating and purifying emanation, which, unseen and *unperceived*, elevates the debased affections.

*Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 68.

**unperceivedly** (un-pēr-sē'ved-li), *adv.* So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly. *Boyle*, Works, V. 260.

**unperceptible** (un-pēr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Imperceptible. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888.

**unperch** (un-pēr'ch'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + perch.*] To drive from a perch. [Rare.]

Either rowse the Deere, or *unperch* the Pheasant.

*Lilly*, Ephraim, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

**unperegal**, *a.* Same as *unparegal*.

**unperfect** (un-pēr'fekt), *a.* [*< ME. unperfyt*, *unparfyt*, *unperfyht*; *< un-1 + perfect.*] Not perfect. (a) Not consummated, finished, or completed; undeveloped.

Recharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of *un-perfytte* contrecyone that a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample.

*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Thine eyes did see mine *unperfect* substance.

*Pa. exxxix. 16* [R. V.].

Then is there monarchy

*Unperfect* yet. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

'Tis finished what *unperfect* was before.

*Ford*, Ben Jonson.

(b) Deficient; imperfect; faulty; lacking in something.

The Pope assailed hym ther benyngly,

When declared hadde hys dedes *unperfyht*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5225.

An *unperfect* actor.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiii.

**unperfect†** (un-pēr'fekt), *v. t.* To leave unfinished. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**unperfection†** (un-pēr-fek'shon), *n.* [ME. *unperfeccion*; *< un-1 + perfection.*] Imperfection. *Wyclif*, Ecclesi. xxxviii. 31.

**unperfectly†** (un-pēr'fekt-li), *adv.* Imperfectly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 207.

**unperfectness** (un-pēr'fekt-nes), *n.* Imperfection.

Being of my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**unperformed** (un-pēr-fōrd'), *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; hence, not represented on the stage; unacted: as, the business remains *unperformed*; an *unperformed* promise; the play remained *unperformed*.

This voyage, *unperformed* by living man.

*Couper*, Odyssey, x.

**unperishable†** (un-pēr'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not perishable; imperishable. *Spectator*, No. 537.

**unperishably†** (un-pēr'ish-a-bli), *adv.* Imperishably.

**unperishing** (un-pēr'ish-ing), *a.* Not perishing; lasting; durable.

Her great sire's *unperishing* abode. *Couper*, Iliad, xix.



**unpicked** (un-pik't), *a.* [*ME. unpicken*; < *un-* + *pick*, *v.*]. 1. To pick; open with a pick or other instrument. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

2. To pick out; undo by picking; as, to **unpick** stitches. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**II. intrans.** To pick out stitches. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpickable** (un-pik'a-bl), *a.* [*un-* + *pickable*]. Incapable of being picked, in any sense. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonable** (un-pers'n-ə-bəl), *a.* Not personable. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonal** (un-pers'n-əl), *a.* Not personal. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonality** (un-pers'n-ə-l-ə-ti), *n.* The quality of being unpersonal. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuadable** (un-pers'w-ə-d-ə-bəl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuadableness** (un-pers'w-ə-d-ə-b-ə-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unpersuadable. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasibleness** (un-pers'w-ə-s-ə-b-ə-l-ə-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unpersuasible. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasion** (un-pers'w-ə-z-ən), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasive** (un-pers'w-ə-s-ə-v), *a.* Not persuasive. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperturbed** (un-pert'urb-əd), *a.* Not perturbed. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperturbedness** (un-pert'urb-əd-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unperturbed. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpervert** (un-pert'vert), *v. t.* [*un-* + *pervert*]. To deprive of its proper use; to pervert. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperverted** (un-pert'ver't-əd), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpetrified** (un-pet'ri-fid), *a.* Not petrified; not turned to stone. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophic** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik), *a.* Same as *unphilosophical*. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophical** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl), *a.* Not philosophical; not based on the principles of sound reasoning; not expert in general reasoning; as, an **unphilosophical** mind. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophically** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl-ē), *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophicalness** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unphilosophical. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophize** (un-fil-ə-sə-fiz), *v. t.* [*un-* + *philosophize*]. To deprive of its proper use; to pervert. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpick** (un-pik't), *a.* [*ME. unpicken*; < *un-* + *pick*, *v.*]. 1. To pick; open with a pick or other instrument. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

2. To pick out; undo by picking; as, to **unpick** stitches. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

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**unpickable** (un-pik'a-bl), *a.* [*un-* + *pickable*]. Incapable of being picked, in any sense. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonable** (un-pers'n-ə-bəl), *a.* Not personable. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonal** (un-pers'n-əl), *a.* Not personal. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersonality** (un-pers'n-ə-l-ə-ti), *n.* The quality of being unpersonal. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuadable** (un-pers'w-ə-d-ə-bəl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuadableness** (un-pers'w-ə-d-ə-b-ə-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unpersuadable. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasibleness** (un-pers'w-ə-s-ə-b-ə-l-ə-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unpersuasible. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasion** (un-pers'w-ə-z-ən), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpersuasive** (un-pers'w-ə-s-ə-v), *a.* Not persuasive. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperturbed** (un-pert'urb-əd), *a.* Not perturbed. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperturbedness** (un-pert'urb-əd-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unperturbed. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpervert** (un-pert'vert), *v. t.* [*un-* + *pervert*]. To deprive of its proper use; to pervert. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unperverted** (un-pert'ver't-əd), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unpetrified** (un-pet'ri-fid), *a.* Not petrified; not turned to stone. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophic** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik), *a.* Same as *unphilosophical*. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophical** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl), *a.* Not philosophical; not based on the principles of sound reasoning; not expert in general reasoning; as, an **unphilosophical** mind. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophically** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl-ē), *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophicalness** (un-fil-ə-sə-fik-əl-n-əs), *n.* The quality of being unphilosophical. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

**unphilosophize** (un-fil-ə-sə-fiz), *v. t.* [*un-* + *philosophize*]. To deprive of its proper use; to pervert. *W. H. Auden, Conf. Amant, v.*

2†. Unmerciful; pitiless. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an **unpitied** whipping. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unpitiful** (un-pit'i-fūl), *a.* 1. Having no pity; not merciful.—2. Not exciting pity. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Future times, in love, may pity her; With graces such **unpitiful** should prove. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unpitifully** (un-pit'i-fūl-ē), *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Beat him most **unpitifully**. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unpitifulness** (un-pit'i-fūl-n-əs), *n.* The state or character of being unpitiful. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

**unpitoust**, etc. See *unpiteous*, etc.

**unpity**, *n.* [*ME. < un-* + *pity*]. Impiety. *Wyclif, Rom. i. 18.*

**unpitying** (un-pit'i-ing), *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Hurrying from his castle, with a cry He raised his hands to the **unpitying** sky. *Longfellow, Torquemada*

**unpityingly** (un-pit'i-ing-ē), *adv.* In an unpitying manner; without compassion. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unplace** (un-plas'), *v. t.* [*un-* + *place*]. To displace. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

The papists do place in pre-eminence over the whole church the pope, thereby **unplacing** Christ, which is the Head of the church. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.*

**unplaced** (un-plāst'), *a.* 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

It is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence, duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds **unplaced**, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal. *Bacon, Atheism (ed. 1887).*

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unplagued** (un-plāgd'), *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unplain** (un-plān'), *a.* [*ME. unplain*; < *un-* + *plain*]. Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unplained** (un-plānd'), *a.* Not deplored; not bewailed or lamented. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

To die alone, **unplained**. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

**unplait** (un-plāt'), *v. t.* [*ME. unpleiten*; < *un-* + *plait*]. To unfold; explain. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Unnate may I **unpleyten** my sentence with wordes. *Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 8.*

2. To undo the plaits of; unbraided; as, to **unplait** hair. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

One day she even went the length of **unplaiting** with swift warm fingers all the wavy coils of that rippling hair. *R. Broughton, Not Wisely but Too Well, xxiii.*

**unplant** (un-plan't'), *v. t.* [*un-* + *plant*]. To remove, as that which is planted; uproot; deprive of plants; hence, to depopulate. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Being inquired by our Commission not to **unplant** nor wrong the Salvages, because the channel was so near the shore where now is James Towne, then a thicke grove of trees, wee cut them downe. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 99.*

**unplanted** (un-plan't-əd), *a.* 1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller, Battle of the Islands, i.—2.* Not cultivated; unimproved. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Ireland is a country wholly **unplanted**. The farms have neither dwelling-houses nor good offices, nor are the lands anywhere provided with fences and communications. *Burke, On Popery Laws, iv.*

**unplastic** (un-plas'tik), *a.* 1. Not plastic; not readily molded. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 637.—2.* Not suitable for plastic representation; unsupplable. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Thoroughly **unplastic** in action and conception. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 244.*

**unplausible** (un-plā'zi-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Such **unplausible** propositions. *Barrow, Sermons, III. xlv.*

**unplausibly** (un-plā'zi-bl-ē), *adv.* In an unplausible manner; not plausibly. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.*

Public suspicions which unjustly (but not altogether **unplausibly**) taxed them with Popish leanings. *De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

**unplausible** (un-plā'siv), *a.* Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 43.*

Tis like he'll question me Why such **unplausible** eyes are bent on him. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 43.*



**unpleadable** (un-plé'da-bl), *a.* Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. *South, Sermons, IX, vi.*

**unpleaded** (un-plé'ded), *a.* 1. Not pleaded; not urged.—2. Undeferred by an advocate. *Olway.*

**unpleasable** (un-plé'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pleased. [*Rare.*]

My *unpleasable* daughter. *Burgoyne, The Heiress, ii, 2.*

**unpleasance** (un-plé'zans), *n.* Lack of pleasure; displeasure.

**unpleasant** (un-plé'zant), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.

The *unpleasant* words  
That ever blotted paper.

We have also here and there remarked a little of that *unpleasant* trick . . . of telling a story by implication and allusion. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Men of worldly minds, finding the true way of life *unpleasant* to walk in, have attempted to find out other and easier roads. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i, 99.*

**unpleasantly** (un-plé'zant-li), *adv.* In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing; disagreeably.

**unpleasantness** (un-plé'zant-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.—2.* A slight disagreement or falling out; a petty quarrel; an unimportant misunderstanding. [*Colloq.*]  
—The late *unpleasantness*, the civil war. [*Humorous, U. S.*]

The weather-boarding in many places is riddled with bullets—cards left by passing visitors during the late *unpleasantness*. *The Century, XLII, 326.*

**unpleasantry** (un-plé'z'an-tri), *n.* 1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, humor, or gaiety; disagreeableness. [*Rare.*]

It would have been well for a man of so many peculiarities as Dr. Gower if this were all the *unpleasantry* to which he subjected himself.

*Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xli.*

2. An unpleasant occurrence; especially, a slight quarrel or falling out. [*Rare.*]

Now, on the other hand, the goddess and her establishment of hoaxers, at Eleusis, did a vast "stroke of business" for more than six centuries, without any *unpleasantries* occurring. *De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

If . . . there are two such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise from their contentions. *Thackeray, Newcomes, I, xxxiii.*

3. A discomfort. [*Rare.*]

The minor *unpleasantries* attending a hasty toilet. *Chambers's Journal, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**unpleased** (un-plézd'), *a.* Not pleased; displeased.

My *unpleased* eye. *Shak., Rich. II., iii, 3, 193.*

**unpleasing** (un-plé'zing), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; disagreeable; distasteful.

Despiteful tidings! O *unpleasing* news!

*Shak., Rich. III., iv, 1, 37.*

A patch of sand is *unpleasing*; a desert has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.*

**unpleasingly** (un-plé'zing-li), *adv.* In an unpleasing manner. *Bp. Hall, Death of Absalom.*

**unpleasingness** (un-plé'zing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpleasing. *Milton, Divorce, ii, 21.*

**unpleasive** (un-plé'ziv), *a.* [*un-1 + "pleasure, < please + -ive." Not pleasing; unpleasant.*

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion.

*Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 108.*

**unpleasurable** (un-plézh'úr-a-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*

**unpleasurably** (un-plézh'úr-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to give pleasure; without pleasure.

So, as Lady Jackson rewrites the old story once more, one reads it, if but for its subject, not altogether unprofitably or *unpleasurably*. *The Academy, May, 1890.*

**unpliable** (un-pli'a-bl), *a.* Not pliable. *Hol-laud.*

**unpliable** (un-pli'a-bli), *adv.* In an unpliable manner; without yielding.

**unpliant** (un-pli'ant), *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.

The *unpliant* bow.

*Cowper, Odyssey, xxi.*

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

A stubborn, *unpliant* morality.

*Tatler, No. 114.*

**unpliantly** (un-pli'ant-li), *adv.* In an unpliant manner; uncompliantly.

**unplight**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*ME. unpligt; < un-1 (intensive) + plight<sup>1</sup>.* Peril.

**unplight**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*ME. unplighen, prop. unpliten, var. of unpleiten, mod. E. unplait, as plight<sup>3</sup> is of plait: see plait, plight<sup>3</sup>.* To open; unfold.

And rose to rede, and there was deluyerd to hym ye booke of Isaie ye prophete, and as he *unplight* the booke he founde the place in the whiche was wryten, etc.

*Sir R. Glynfiorde, Pilgrimage, p. 50.*

**unplittable**, *a.* [*ME., < unplite + -able.*] Intricate; complicated.

Ther was established or cryed grevous and *unplittable* compenion. *Chaucer, Boethius, i, prose 4.*

**unplucked** (un-plukt'), *a.* Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v, 1.*

**unplug** (un-plug'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + plug.*] To remove a plug from. See *unplugged*.

First, the resistance is measured in the usual manner with the other end of the cable earthed and with no plug in A, and balance is obtained by *unplugging* a resistance, R. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV, 550.*

**unplugged** (un-plugd'), *a.* Having the plug removed; also, not plugged; in electrical testing, said of a resistance when the plug which short-circuits the coils of wire forming the resistance in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

**unplumb**<sup>1</sup> (un-plum'), *a.* [*< un-1 + plumb<sup>2</sup>, a.* Not plumb; not vertical. *Clarke.*

**unplumb**<sup>2</sup> (un-plum'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + plumb<sup>2</sup>.* To deprive of lead; remove the lead from. [*Rare.*]

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living.

*Burke, To a Noble Lord.*

**unplumbed** (un-plumd'), *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

The *unplumb'd*, salt, estranging sea.

*M. Arnold, Switzerland, To Marguerite.*

**unplume** (un-plöm'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; degrade. *Glanville.*

**un poco** (ön pō'kō). In music, a little; slightly; somewhat: as, *un poco staccato*, somewhat staccato; *un poco ritardando*, retarding a little.

**unpoetic** (un-pō-et'ik), *a.* Not poetic; unpoetical.

**unpoetical** (un-pō-et'ik-al), *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having or possessing poetical character; prosaic. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III, 441.*  
—2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. *Bp. Corbet, On the Death of Queen Anne.*

**unpoetically** (un-pō-et'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an unpoetical manner; prosaically.

**unpoeticalness** (un-pō-et'ik-al-nes), *n.* The character of being unpoetical.

**unpointed** (un-poin'ted), *a.* 1. Not having a point; not sharp.—2. Having the points unfastened, as a doublet.

His doublet loose and *unpointed*.

*Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.*

3. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*. *B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv, 3.*

4. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses; unpunctuated: as, *unpointed* writing.—5. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

The reader of *unpointed* Hebrew . . . supplies for himself the vowels, by means of which alone the consonants can be raised into expressive sound.

*E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.*

**unpoised** (un-poi'zd'), *a.* 1. Not poised; not balanced.

Off on the brink

Of ruin . . .

Totter'd the rash democracy; *unpois'd*,  
And by the rage devour'd. *Thomson, Liberty.*

2. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

Seize on revenge, grasp the stern-bended front

Of frowning vengeance with *unpois'd* clutch.

*Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II, iii, 1.*

**unpoison** (un-poi'zn), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + poison.*] To remove or expel poison from; free from poison. [*Rare.*]

Such a course could not but in a short time have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South, Sermons, V, i.*

**unpolicied** (un-pol'i-sid), *a.* 1. Destitute of civil polity or a regular form of government. *Warburton, Divine Legation, i, § 5.—2.* Void of policy; impolitic; imprudent; stupid.

That I might hear thee call great Caesar ass

*Unpolicied!*

*Shak., A. and C., v, 2, 311.*

**unpolish** (un-pol'ish), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + polish.*]

1. To remove polish or gloss from, as varnished wood or blackened boots. *Howell, Letters, I, v, 9.—2.* To deprive of politeness or elegance; render rough or inelegant.

How anger *unpolishes* the most polite!

*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V, 286. (Davies.)*

**unpolished** (un-pol'isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not brought to a polish: noting surfaces of marble, wood, metal, etc.

*Unpolish'd* gems no ray on pride bestow.

*Pope, On his Grotto.*

2. Deprived of polish.—3. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold.

*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi, 12.*

**unpolite** (un-pō-lit'), *a.* Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. *Tatler, No. 140.*

**unpolitely** (un-pō-lit'li), *adv.* Impolitely.

Rather conscious and confused, Arthur asked his pardon if he had stared at him *unpolitely*.

*Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxiii.*

**unpoliteness** (un-pō-lit'nes), *n.* 1. Lack of polish; want of refinement; coarseness, as of a style of writing.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style. *Blackwall, Sacred Classics Defended.*

2. Impoliteness.

**impolitic** (un-pol'i-tik), *a.* Impolitic.

**unpolled** (un-pōld'), *a.* 1. Not polled; not registered or counted: as, a large *unpolled* vote.

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen *unpolled* electors. *Dickens.*

2. Unplundered; not stripped.

Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth and Indian gold.

*Fanshawe, Poems (1673), p. 314.*

**unpolluted** (un-pō-lū'ted), *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure; unspotted.

Her fair and *unpolluted* flesh. *Shak., Hamlet, v, 1, 262.*

**unpope** (un-pōp'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + pope<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of pope. [*Rare.*]

So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt!

He is *unpopped*, and all he did I damn.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II, 170.*

2. To deprive of a pope. [*Rare.*]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

**unpopular** (un-pop'ū-lär), *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor: as, an *unpopular* magistrate; an *unpopular* law.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so *unpopular* in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

**unpopularity** (un-pop'ū-lär'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unpopular. *Burke, Speech on Econ. Reform.*

**unpopularly** (un-pop'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an unpopular manner; not popularly.

**unportable** (un-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [*ME. unportable; < un-1 + portable.*] 1. Not portable or capable of being carried. *Raleigh.—2.* Not bearable, as a trouble; insupportable.

Wherefore the seyd William, nothyr hese frendes . . . durst not, ne yet ne dar not rydyn ne goo abowte swyche occupacion as he ann used and disposed, to here [their] grete and *unportable* drede and vexacion.

*Paston Letters, I, 17.*

**unportioned** (un-pōr'shond), *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,

But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed.

*Young, Night Thoughts, vii.*

**unportuous** (un-pōr'tū-us), *a.* [*< un-1 + "portuous, < L. portuosus, full of ports, < portus, port: see port<sup>1</sup>.* Having no ports. [*Rare.*]

An *unportuous* coast. *Burke, A Regicid Peace, iii.*

**unpositive** (un-poz'i-tiv), *a.* Not positive; not assertive.

A dumb, *unpositive* life, under the power of the world.

*H. Bushnell, Sermons for the New Life, xvii.*

**unpossessed** (un-pō-zest'), *a.* 1. Not possessed; not owned; not held; not occupied.

Such vast room in nature *unpossessed*

By living soul. *Milton, P. L., viii, 153.*

2. Not in possession: used with *of*.

The mind, *unpossessed* of virtue.

*V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 23.*

The head is entirely *unpossessed* of ciliated lobes.

*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., p. 453.*

**unpossessing** (un-pō-zes'ing), *a.* Having no possessions.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard!

*Shak., Lear, ii, 1, 69.*

**impossibility** (un-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Impossibility. [*Rare.*]

It would be a matter of utter *impossibility*.

*Poe, King Pest.*



**unprecedented** (un-prē-s'ed-en-ted-li), *adv.*  
Without precedent; exceptionally.  
**unpredicted** (un-prē-dik't'), *c. t.* [*un-2* + *pre-*  
*dict*.] Foreseen or retract prediction.  
My heart was then say'st prediction else  
Was a good one, and told me of the future.  
Milton, P. R., iii. 395.  
**unpregnant** (un-prē-g'nant), *a.* 1. Not preg-  
nant; not quickened; with *of*.  
Like John-dreams, unpregnant of my cause,  
And can be nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 395.  
2. Not quick of wit; dull.  
This dead . . . makes me unpregnant  
And dull to all proceedings.  
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. 23.  
**unprejudicate** (un-prē-jō'di-kat), *a.* Not pre-  
judiced; not prejudicial.  
A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom  
and deliberation. . . . she are principles and unprejudi-  
cated understanding. *Jos. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.  
**unprejudicateness** (un-prē-jō'di-kat-nes), *n.*  
The character or state of being unprejudicate.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.  
**unprejudice** (un-prē-jō'dis), *n.* Freedom from  
prejudice.  
Mr. Carlyle is an author who has now been so long be-  
hind the world that we may feel towards him something  
of the unprejudice of posterity.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 121.  
**unprejudiced** (un-prē-jō'dist), *a.* [Early mod.  
E. also *unprejudizd*; < *un-1* + *prejudicd*.] 1.  
Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or pre-  
possession; not preoccupied by opinion; im-  
partial; as, an unprejudiced mind.  
The meaning of them may be so plain that any unpre-  
judiced and reasonable man may certainly understand them.  
Pittsford.  
2. Not warped by or proceeding from pre-  
judice; as, an unprejudiced judgment.—3. Not  
hurt; unimpaired; undamaged.  
A pair of most dissembling hypocrites  
Is he and this base Earle, on whom I vowe,  
Leaving King Lewis unprejudizd in peace,  
To spend the whole measure of my kindled rage.  
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, i. 102).  
**unprejudicially** (un-prē-jō'dist-li), *adv.* In an  
unprejudiced manner; impartially. [Rare.]  
Let us consider this evidence as unprejudicially and  
carefully as we can. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 897.  
**unprejudicedness** (un-prē-jō'dist-nes), *n.* The  
state of being unprejudiced. *Clarke*.  
**unprelate** (un-prē-lāt), *c. t.* To depose from  
the dignity of prelate; depose from the epis-  
copate. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 120.  
(*Darwin*.)  
**unprelatical** (un-prē-lāt'i-kal), *a.* Unlike or  
unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon*, Civil War,  
i. 257.  
**unpremeditable** (un-prē-med'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*un-*  
*1* + *premeditable*, < *premeditate* + *-able*.] 1.  
Not capable of being premeditated or pre-  
viously thought of. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Unforeseen;  
unlooked for; unexpected.  
A capful of wind . . . comes against you . . . with  
such unpremeditable puffs.  
Steele, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment.  
**unpremeditated** (un-prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* Unpre-  
meditated.  
In sudden and unpremeditated prayer I am not always I;  
and, when I am not myself, my prayer is not my prayer.  
Donne, Sermons, xi.  
**unpremeditated** (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* 1.  
Not previously meditated or thought over.  
My celestial patroness who deigns  
Her nightly visitation unimplored,  
And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires  
Easy my unpremeditated verse.  
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.  
Profuse strains of unpremeditated art.  
Shelley, The Skylark.  
2. Not previously purposed or intended; not  
done by design; as, an unpremeditated offense.  
Syn. 1. Unstudied, impromptu, offhand, spontaneous.  
*See* *extemporaneous*.  
**unpremeditatedly** (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted-li),  
*adv.* In an unpremeditated manner; without  
premeditation; undesignedly.  
**unpremeditation** (un-prē-med'i-tā-shon), *n.*  
Absence of premeditation; undesignedness.  
The Anecdotes of Sierra seem to us to fail in that lack-  
like unpremeditation which belongs to the lyric.  
The Atlantic, LXV. 563.  
**unpreparation** (un-prē-pā-rā-shon), *n.* The  
state of being unprepared; want of prepara-  
tion; unpreparedness. *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.  
**unprepared** (un-prē-pār'), *a.* 1. Not prepared.  
Syn. 1. Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for future  
use. *See* *unprepared*. (b) Not brought into a  
right state or suitable condition in view of a future event,  
contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; not put

in order; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or  
eternity.  
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit.  
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 31.  
(c) Not planned; not worked out in advance; extemporane-  
ous; as, an unprepared speech; unprepared speaking. (d)  
Not brought into a particular mental state; not trained,  
as, an unprepared student.  
2. In music, specifically of a dissonant tone,  
not held over from a preceding chord or other-  
wise prepared; reached by a skip.  
**unpreparedly** (un-prē-pār'-ed-li), *adv.* In an  
unprepared manner or condition; without due  
preparation.  
**unpreparedness** (un-prē-pār'-ed-nes), *n.* The  
state of being unprepared, unready, or unfit-  
ted; want of preparation.  
**unprepossessed** (un-prē-pō-zest'), *a.* Not pre-  
possessed; not biased by previous opinions;  
not prejudiced.  
**unprepossessing** (un-prē-pō-zes'ing), *a.* Not  
prepossessing; not attractive or engaging; un-  
pleasing; as, a person of unprepossessing ap-  
pearance.  
**unprescribed** (un-prē-skrīb'), *a.* Not pre-  
scribed; not authoritatively laid down; not ap-  
pointed; as, unprescribed ceremony. *Bp. Hall*,  
Letter from the Tower.  
**unpresentable** (un-prē-zen'tā-bl), *a.* Not pre-  
sentable; not fit for being presented or intro-  
duced to company or society; not in proper  
trim; unfit to be seen.  
I could better eat with one who did not respect the  
truth or the laws than with a sloven and unpresentable  
person.  
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 184.  
**unpressed** (un-prēst'), *a.* 1. Not pressed.  
My pillow left unpressed. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 106.  
2. Not enforced. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.  
**unpresuming** (un-prē-zū'ming), *a.* Not pre-  
suming; modest; humble; unpretentious.  
Modest, unpresuming men.  
F. Knox, To a Young Nobleman.  
**unpresumptuous** (un-prē-zūmp'tū-us), *a.* Not  
presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submis-  
sive; modest.  
Lift to Heav'n an unpresumptuous eye.  
Cowper, Task, v. 746.  
**unpretending** (un-prē-tēn'ding), *a.* Not pre-  
tending to or claiming any distinction or su-  
periority; unassuming; modest.  
To undecieve and vindicate the honest and unpretend-  
ing part of mankind.  
Pope.  
**unpretentious** (un-prē-tēn'shus), *a.* Not pre-  
tentious; making no claim to distinction; mod-  
est.  
**unpretentiousness** (un-prē-tēn'shus-nes), *n.*  
The character or state of being unpretentious;  
unassumingness; modesty.  
The journal is . . . none the less pleasant for its sim-  
plicity and unpretentiousness.  
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 322.  
**unprettiness** (un-prit'i-nes), *n.* The state of  
being unpretty; want of prettiness.  
She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but  
where is the unprettiness of it?  
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 51.  
**unpretty** (un-prit'i), *a.* Not pretty; lacking  
prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.  
His English is blundering but not unpretty.  
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 155. (*Darwin*.)  
**unprevailing** (un-prē-vā'ling), *a.* Of no force;  
unavailing; vain.  
Throw to earth  
This unprevailing woe.  
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 107.  
**unpreventable** (un-prē-ven'tā-bl), *a.* That  
cannot be prevented.  
**unpreventableness** (un-prē-ven'tā-bl-nes), *n.*  
The character or state of being unpreventable;  
inevitableness. *Mind*, No. 35, 1884.  
**unprevented** (un-prē-ven'ted), *a.* 1. Not pre-  
vented; not hindered.—2. Not preceded by  
anything.  
Grace . . .  
Comes unprevented, unimplored, unsought.  
Milton, P. L., iii. 231.  
**unpriced** (un-prist'), *a.* 1. Having no price set  
or indicated.  
The books offered for sale are unpriced, and customers  
are invited to make their offers.  
Athenæum, No. 3177, p. 355.  
2. Priceless; above or beyond price.  
Thine ageless walls are bonded  
With anachyst unpriced.  
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.  
**unpride** (un-prid'), *c. t.* To strip or divest of  
pride or self-esteem.  
Be content to be unprided. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 33.

**unpride** (un-prid'), *c. t.* To strip or divest of  
pride or self-esteem.  
Be content to be unprided. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 33.



**unpriest** (un-prĕst'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + priest.*] To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest; unrock.

Lee, bishop of Rome, only unpriests him.

Milton, Judgment of M. Bucer, xxiv.

**unpriestly** (un-prĕst'li), *a.* Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

**unprince** (un-prins'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + prince.*] To strip of the character or authority of a prince; deprive of principality or sovereignty. [Rare.]

Queen Mary . . . would not unprince herself to obey his Holiness.

Fuller, Worthies, Warwick.

**unprincely** (un-prins'li), *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

**unprinciple** (un-prin'si-pl), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of; corrupt. [Rare.]

They have been principled, or rather unprincipled, by such tutors.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 111.

**unprincipled** (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* [*< un-1 + principled.*] 1. Not having settled principles; not grounded in principle. [Rare.]

So unprincipled in Virtue's book.

Milton, Comus, I. 367.

2. Having no sound moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral.

My poor simple, guileless Baynes was trustee to Mrs. Dr. Firmin before she married that most unprincipled man.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked.

I disclaim all such unprincipled liberties—let me but have truth and the law on my side.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

**unprincipledness** (un-prin'si-pld-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprincipled; immorality; wickedness.

**unprison** (un-priz'n), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + prison.*] To release or deliver from prison; set free. Donne, Letter to the Countess of Huntingdon. [Rare.]

**unprivileged** (un-priv'i-lejd), *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

Where even the children of the peer were unprivileged, no lower class could assert any exclusive claim.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

**unprizable** (un-prī'zā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated, as being either below valuation or above or beyond valuation.

A bantling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 58.

Your ring may be stolen too; so of your brace of unprizable estimations; the one is but frail and the other casual.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 99.

**unprized** (un-prīzd'), *a.* Not valued, as being either below or beyond valuation.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy  
Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.

Shak., Lear, I. 1. 262.

But seemingly a thing despised;  
Even by the sun and air unprized.

Wordsworth, Italian Itinerary.

**unprobably** (un-prob'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

To diminish by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and unprobably crept in.

Strype, Eccles. Mem.

2. Improbably. *Imp. Dict.*

**unproclaimed** (un-prō-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

Assassin-like, had levied war,

War unproclaimed. Milton, P. L., xi. 220.

**unproductive** (un-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor: as, *unproductive land*; in *polit. econ.*, not increasing the quantity or exchangeable value of articles of consumption: as, *unproductive labor*.

This nobleman . . . desiring that no part of his property or capital should lie *unproductive* during his absence, made the best arrangement.

Arnott, The Parables of Our Lord, p. 524.

I call the man in trade an *unproductive* laborer who seeks to grow rich suddenly by speculation, instead of by faithful, legitimate business.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, xii.

2. Not producing some specified effect or result: with *of*; as, acts *unproductive of* good.

**unproductively** (un-prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

**unproductiveness** (un-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, etc.

**unproductivity** (un-prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unproductive; unproductiveness. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

**unprofaned** (un-prō-fānd'), *a.* Not profaned or desecrated; not polluted or violated. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, xi.

**unprofessional** (un-prō-fesh'gn-əl), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession: as, an *unprofessional man*.—3. Not befitting a certain profession or a member of a profession; not in keeping with the rules of a certain profession: as, *unprofessional conduct*.

**unprofessionally** (un-prō-fesh'gn-əl-i), *adv.* In an unprofessional manner.

**unproficiency** (un-prō-fish'gn-si), *n.* Want of proficiency. *Bp. Hall*.

**unprofit** (un-prof'it), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness; uselessness.

**unprofitable** (un-prof'it-a-bl), *a.* [ME. *unprofitable*; *< un-1 + profitable.*] 1. Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired end; useless; profitless: as, an *unprofitable business*; an *unprofitable servant*.

Not with grief, for that is *unprofitable*. Heb. xiii. 17.

Any beast *unprofitable* for service they kill.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 35.

2. Unimproved; unlearned.

Any uncomynge and *unprofitable* man, as men ben wont to fynde comunly amonges the people.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

= *Syn.* Bootless, unremunerative, fruitless, futile.

**unprofitableness** (un-prof'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison*.

**unprofitably** (un-prof'it-a-bl-i), *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, gain, benefit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose or effect.

Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns.

Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.

Cowper, Conversation, I. 357.

**unprofited** (un-prof'it-ed), *a.* Not having profit or gain; profitless. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 22.

**unprofiting** (un-prof'it-ing), *a.* Unprofitable. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xc.

**unprogressive** (un-prō-gres'iv), *a.* Not progressive; conservative.

**unprogressiveness** (un-prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprogressive; stagnation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 772.

**unprohibited** (un-prō-hib'it-ed), *a.* Not prohibited; not forbidden; lawful. *Milton*.

**unprojected** (un-prō-jek'ted), *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South*.

**unprolific** (un-prō-lif'ik), *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. *Sir M. Hale*.

**unpromise** (un-prom'is), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + promise.*] To revoke, retract, or recall, as a promise.

Promises are no fetters; with that tongue

Thy promise past, *unpromise* it againe.

Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

**unpromised** (un-prom'ist), *a.* Not promised or engaged; uncovenanted.

Leave nought *unpromised*. Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 49.

**unpromising** (un-prom'is-ing), *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, of interest, etc.; not looking as if likely to turn out well: as, an *unpromising youth*; an *unpromising season*.

Even the most heavy, lumpish, and *unpromising* infants appear to be much improved by it.

Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

= *Syn.* Inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavorable, untoward.

**unprompted** (un-prompt'ed), *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

My Tongue talks, *unprompted* by my Heart.

Congreve, To Cynthia.

**unpronounceable** (un-prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pronounced; difficult to pronounce: as, a harsh, *unpronounceable* word.

But two, a youth and maiden,

Were left to brave the storm,

With *unpronounceable* Dutch names,

And hearts with true love warm.

Halleck, Epistles.

2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to chaste ears.

**unpronounced** (un-prō-nounst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton*, Vacation Exercises, iii.

**unprop** (un-prop'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; deprive of support.

**unproper** (un-prop'ér), *a.* 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

There's millions now alive  
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds  
Which they dare swear peculiar.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 69.

2. Not fit or proper; not suited; improper. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, x.

**unproperly** (un-prop'ér-li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

*Unproperly* ascribed to Caucasus.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

**unprophetic, unprophetical** (un-prō-fet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

Wretch . . . of *unprophetic* soul. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xxii.

**unpropitiable** (un-prō-pish'i-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be propitiated.

A noble race is perishing at the hand of that *unpropitiable* avenger who waits on secular misconduct.

*The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 296.

**unpropitious** (un-prō-pish'us), *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray,  
Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay.

*Pope*, *Dunciad*, iv. 9.

**unpropitiously** (un-prō-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unpropitious manner; inauspiciously.

**unpropitiousness** (un-prō-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unpropitious; unfavorableness; inauspiciousness.

**unproportionable** (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable.

Besides, the roofe is not to be thought *unproportionable*.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

**unproportionableness** (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 586. (*Davies*.)

**unproportionate** (un-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Not proportionate; disproportionate; unfit. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, vi.

**unproportioned** (un-prō-pōr'shon-d), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.

To melt this *unproportion'd* frame of nature.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

**unproposed** (un-prō-pōzd'), *a.* Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like: as, the motion or candidate is as yet *unproposed*. *Dryden*.

**unpropped** (un-prop't'), *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, viii.

**unpropriety** (un-prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* Lack of propriety; error; incorrectness; unsuitableness; impropriety. [Rare.]

The interest of a respectable Englishman may be said, without any *unpropriety*, to be identical with that of his wife.

*Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

**unproselyte** (un-pros'ē-lit), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + proselyte.*] To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; win back from proselytism. [Rare.]

This text . . . happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions.

*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 8. (*Davies*.)

**unprosperous** (un-pros'pér-us), *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

A soldier must not think himself *unprosperous* if he be not successful as the son of Philip.

*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

**unprosperously** (un-pros'pér-us-li), *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

Careticus, flying, secured himself among the Mountains of Wales, where he died after he had *unprosperously* reigned three years.

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 4.

**unprosperousness** (un-pros'pér-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 493.

**unprotected** (un-prō-tek'ted), *a.* Not protected; not defended; not supported. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

**unprotectedness** (un-prō-tek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unprotected; defenselessness. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 353.

**unprotestantize** (un-prot'es-tan-tīz), *v. t.* To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some other; render other than Protestant; divest of Protestant characteristics or features. [Rare.]

To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To *unprotestantize* is not to reform it. *Kingsley*, *Life* (1851), ix.

**unprovable** (un-prō'va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or es-



punished: applied to persons or things. *Milton, Answer to Salmasius*, v. 157.

W. G. L. and the time is passed.

May, tr. of Lucan, v.

**unpunishably** (un-pun'ish-a-bli), *adv.* Without being liable to punishment.

*Milton, Answer to Ligon Bashke*, v. 28.

**unpunished** (un-pun'isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

Shall innocence  
In her be branded, and my guilt escape

*Love's Progress*, v. 1.

**unpure** (un-pür'), *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne*.

**unpurely** (un-pür'li), *adv.* Impurely. *Bp. Bale*,  
[Rare.]

**unpurenness** (un-pür'nes), *n.* Impurity. *J. Udall*,  
[Rare.]

**unpurged** (un-pür'jd), *a.* Not purged. (a) Un-

The clean and unpurged air. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.  
(b) Not freed from moral defilement or guilt.

I fear it would but harm the truth for me to reason  
in her behalf, so long as I should suffer my honest esti-  
mation to be unpurged from these insidious suspicions.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

**unpurposed** (un-pür'pöst), *a.* Not intended; not designed.

Accidents unpurposed. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 84.

**unpurse** (un-pürs'), *v. t.* [*ME. unpursen*; < *un-* + *purse*.] 1. To take out of a purse; expend. [Rare.]

Ever was the gold unpursed. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, v.

2. To rob of a purse or money. *Pollok*. [Rare.]  
**unpurveyed** (un-pür'vid'), *a.* [*ME. < un-* + *purveyed*.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Hem that she (Fortune) hath left in dyspeyre, unpur-  
veyed. *Chaucer, Boethius*, ii. prose 1.

**unqualified** (un-kwöl'i-fid), *a.* 1. Not qual-  
ified; not fit; not having the requisite talents,  
abilities, or accomplishments.

The learned are held unpurged to serve their country  
as counsellors merely from a defect of opinion.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xix.

2. Not qualified legally; not having the legal  
qualifications; specifically, not having taken  
the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed  
the necessary examinations and received a di-  
ploma or license; as, an *unqualified* practitioner  
of medicine.

By the statutes for preserving the game, a penalty is  
denounced against every *unqualified* person that kills a  
hare.

*Blackstone, Com. L.*, Int., § ii.

In the course of time, through relaxation of hard dis-  
cipline, the profession was assumed by *unqualified* per-  
sons, to the great detriment of the regular bars.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 791.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or  
exceptions; absolute; as, *unqualified* praise.

That women and children taken in war, and such men  
as have not been slain, naturally fall into *unqualified*  
servitude is manifest. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 456.

**unqualifiedly** (un-kwöl'i-fid-li), *adv.* In an  
unqualified manner; without qualification; ab-  
solutely.

Him of Cyprus, to whom the Syrian versions *unquali-*  
*fiedly* attribute them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 91.

**unqualifiedness** (un-kwöl'i-fid-nes), *n.* The  
character or state of being unqualified.

The adverbency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers.

*Bibliotheca Biblica*, I. 65. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unqualify** (un-kwöl'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *qualify*.] To divest of qualifications; disqualify. [Rare.]

Headiness *unqualifies* me for all company.

*Swift*.

**unqualifiedt** (un-kwöl'i-tid), *a.* Deprived of  
the usual qualities or faculties.

He is *unqualifiedt* with very shame.

*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 44.

**unquantified** (un-kwon'ti-fid), *a.* Not quanti-  
fied. *Unquantified proposition.* See *proposition*.

**unquarrelablet** (un-kwor'el-a-bl), *a.* [*< un-* + *quarrel* + *-able*.] Incapable of being quarreled  
with, objected to, or impugned.

Such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 10.

**unqueen** (un-kwen'), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *queen*.] To  
divest of the dignity of queen. [Rare.]

Although *unqueen'd*, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

*Shak. Hen. VIII.*, v. 2. 171.

**unquenchable** (un-kwen'cha-bl), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.*  
Not quenchable; incapable of being quenched,  
extinguished, allayed, or the like; as, *unquench-*  
*able* fire, thirst, etc.

Such an extinction of originality in what would be con-  
tinual closure will always be prevented by the feverish  
activity of the *unquenchable* passions of human nature.

*Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 168.

II. *n.* That which cannot be quenched; fig-  
uratively, one whose zeal cannot be quenched.

**unquenchableness** (un-kwen'cha-bl-nes), *n.*  
The state of being unquenchable. *Hakewell*,  
*Apology*, iv. 4.

**unquenchably** (un-kwen'cha-bli), *adv.* In an  
unquenchable manner; so as to be unquench-

able.

That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*.

*Scott, L. of L. M.*, ii.

**unquestionability** (un-kwes'chon-a-bil'i-ti), *n.*  
The character or state of being unques-  
tionable; also, that which cannot be questioned or  
doubted; a certainty.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *unquestion-*  
*ability*.

*Carlyle, Past and Present*, ii. 6.

**unquestionable** (un-kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* 1. That  
cannot be questioned or doubted; indubitable;  
certain; as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth;  
*unquestionable* courage.

King Henry the Seventh being deceased, his only Son  
Prince Henry . . . by *unquestionable* Right succeeded in  
the Crown, at the Age of eighteen Years.

*Laker, Chronicles*, p. 254.

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to con-  
versation.

An *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

**unquestionableness** (un-kwes'chon-a-bl-nes),  
*n.* The character or state of being unques-  
tionable; unquestionability.

**unquestionably** (un-kwes'chon-a-bl), *adv.*  
Without doubt; indubitably.

At fit howr [Anactus] sett on alone toward the Camp;  
is mett, examin'd, and at last *unquestionably* known.

*Milton, Hist. Eng.*, i.

**unquestioned** (un-kwes'chon'd), *a.* 1. Not called  
in question; not doubted.

It is the sober truth of history, *unquestioned*, because  
unquestionable. *Story, Speech, Salem*, Sept. 18, 1823.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions  
asked; not examined; not examined into.

It prefers itself and leaves *unquestion'd*  
Matters of needful value. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 55.

3. Not to be opposed or disputed.

Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served.

*B. Jonson*.

**unquestioningness** (un-kwes'chon-ing-nes), *n.*  
The character of being unquestioning; unques-  
tioning action. [Rare.]

The new men . . . have come to be accepted . . . with  
cordial *unquestioningness*. *The Century*, XX. 3.

**unquick** (un-kwik'), *a.* 1. Not quick; slow.  
*Imp. Dict.*—2t. Not alive or lively. *Daniel*,  
*Civil Wars*, iii.

**unquiescence** (un-kwi'es-ens), *n.* Disquiet;  
inquietude.

**unquiet** (un-kwi'et), *a.* [*< un-* + *quiet*.] Not  
quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated;  
disturbed; also, causing disturbance.

For almost all the world their service bend  
To Phœbus, and in vain my light I lend,  
Gaz'd on unto my setting from my rise  
Almost of none but of *unquiet* eyes.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, I.

A tumbrell or cucking-stool, set up . . . for the correc-  
tion of *unquiet* women.

*J. Collins, Hist. of Somersetshire* (ed. 1791), III. 460.

**unquiett** (un-kwi'et), *v. t.* [*< un-* + *quiet*.] To disquiet.

Here has fallen a business  
Between your cousin and Master Manly has  
*Unquieted* us all. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*, iv. 1.

**unquietly** (un-kwi'et-li), *adv.* In an unquiet  
manner or state; without rest; in an agitated  
state; uneasily.

One minded like the weather, most *unquietly*.

*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 2.

**unquietness** (un-kwi'et-nes), *n.* The state of  
being unquiet; agitation; excitement; uneasi-  
ness; restlessness.

Iago, Is my lord angry?  
*Emilia*, He went hence but now,  
And certainly in strange *unquietness*.

*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 133.

**unquietudet** (un-kwi'e-tüd), *n.* Inquietude.

A kind of *unquietude* and discontent.

*Sir H. Walton, Education of Children*.

**unquit** (un-kwit'), *a.* [*ME. unquit*; < *un-* + *quit*.] 1. Not discharged; not freed from  
obligation.

Gracius, we must pray you, hold your guards  
*Unquit* when morning comes.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus*, v. 5.

**unprovedness** (un-prövd'nes), *n.* [*ME. un-*  
*providen*.] E. T. S., I. 1019.

**unprovide**

**unprovided** (un-prö-vi'ded), *a.* 1. Not pro-

**unprovidedly** (un-prö-vi'ded-li), *adv.* In an

**unprovident** (un-prö-vi'dent), *a.* Improvident.

**unprovoked** (un-prö-vök't), *a.* 1. Not pro-

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just

3. Not proceeding from provocation or just

4. Not proceeding from provocation or just

5. Not proceeding from provocation or just

6. Not proceeding from provocation or just

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30. Not proceeding from provocation or just



## 2. Unpaid.

The dai is past, the dette *unquit*.  
*Holy Road* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

**unquizzable** (un-kwiz'ə-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + quizz + -able*.] Not capable of being quizzed; not open to ridicule.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and *unquizzable* uniform.  
*Maceray*, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Darvies*.)

**unracked**, *a.* [ME., *< un-1 + ræced*, pp. of *race*.] Unbroken; undestroyed.

Tho things . . . ben kept hoole and *unracked*.  
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

**unracked** (un-rakt'), *a.* Not racked; not having the contents freed from the lees: as, an *unracked* vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 306.

**unraised** (un-ræz'd'), *a.* Not raised. (a) Not elevated.

The flat *unraised* spirits. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol., l. 9.  
(b) Not abandoned, as a siege.

The siege shulde nat be *unraised*.  
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. cccxxxviii.

**unraked** (un-rakt'), *a.* 1. Not raked: as, land *unraked*.—2. Not raked together; not raked up.

Where fires thou find'st *unraked*.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.

3†. Not sought or acquired by effort, as by raking.

He doubtless will command the People to make good his Promises of Maintenance more honourably *unask'd*, *unask'd* for.  
*Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**unransacked** (un-ran'sakt'), *a.* 1. Not ransacked; not searched.—2. Not pillaged.

*Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks.

**unraptured** (un-rap'turd'), *a.* Not enraptured, enchanted, charmed, or transported.

Man *unraptured*, uninfamed.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

**unravel** (un-rav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unraveled*, *unravelled*, ppr. *unraveling*, *unraveling*. [*< un-2 + ravel*. The prefix is either reversive or intensive, according as *ravel* is taken to mean 'tangle' or 'untangle.'] **I. trans.** 1. To disentangle or separate, as threads; especially, to take out the threads of (textile material). See *ravel*.

I have talked with my own heart.

And have *unravelled* my entangled will.

*Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

By means of a prism Sir Isaac Newton *unravelled* the texture of solar light.

*Tyndall*, Radiation, § 1.

2. To clear from complication or difficulty; unriddle; unfold.

These, with fifty other points left *unravelled*, you may endeavor to solve, if you have time.

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

At the first glimpse we see that here there is a mystery to be *unravelled*.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 74.

3†. To separate the connected or united parts of; throw into disorder.

*Unraveling* all the received principles of reason and religion.

*Tillotson*, Sermons, l. i.

4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope*.

**II. intrans.** To be unfolded; be disentangled.

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!

*Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

**unraveler, unraveller** (un-rav'el-er), *n.* One who or that which unravels.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty *unravelers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.

*T. Brown*, Works, III. 279. (*Darvies*.)

**unravelment** (un-rav'el-ment), *n.* The act or process of unraveling; disentanglement; unfolding.

In the course of the *unravelment* of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle we come across many clever touches of character.

*The Academy*, Nov. 15, 1890, p. 447.

**unrazored** (un-rā'zord), *a.* Unshaved.

Their *unrazored* lips.

*Milton*, Comus, l. 220.

**unreached** (un-récht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to.

That lofty hill *unreached*.

*Dryden*.

**unread<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME. *unred*, *unræd*, *< AS. unrað* (= Icel. *uráðh* = Dan. *uraad*, bad counsel, *< un-*, not (here 'bad'), + *ræð*, counsel: see *read*, *n.*] Bad advice or counsel.

**unread<sup>2</sup>** (un-red'), *a.* [*< un-1 + read*, pp. of *read*, *v.*] 1. Not read; not perused.

These books are safer and better to be left publicly *unread*.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

The clown *unread*, and half-read gentleman.

*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

**unreadable** (un-rē'da-bl), *a.* Not readable.

(a) Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible: as, *unreadable* manuscript or writing. (b) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading: as, a dull, *unreadable* book or poem.

Goethe . . . wasted his time and thwarted his creative energy on the mechanical mock-antique of an *unreadable* "Achilleis."

*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

Books almost *unreadable* to delicate minds.

*Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 75.

**unreadableness** (un-rē'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreadable; illegibility.

*Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 113.

**unreadily** (un-rēd'i-lī), *adv.* In an unready manner. (a) Unpreparedly. (b) Not promptly; not quickly. (c†) Awkwardly.

Men being first inforced to write their actes and monuments in beasts skinned dried, in barks of trees, or otherwise perelance as *unreadily*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

**unreadiness** (un-red'i-nes), *n.* The character of being unready, in any sense.

**unready** (un-rēd'i), *a.* [*< ME. unredy*; *< un-1 + ready*.] 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit.

A dismal picture of the general doom;  
Where souls distracted, when the trumpet blows,  
And half *unready* with their bodies come.

*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 254.

2. Not prompt; not quick.—3†. Awkward; ungainly.

An *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.

*Bacon*, Youth and Age.

4†. Not dressed; undressed.

How now, my lords! what, all *unready* so?

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.

*Stage Direction in Two Maids of Morecluck*. (*Nares*.)

To make *unready*†, to undress or unharness.

Come, where have you been, wench? Make me *unready*.  
I slept but ill last night.

*Fletcher*, Island Princess, iii.

Make *unready* the horses; thou knowest how.

*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**unready†** (un-rēd'i), *v. t.* [*< unready*, *a.*] To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 379. (*Nares*.)

**unreal** (un-rē'al), *a.* 1. Not real; not substantial; having appearance only; illusive; ideal.

Hence, horrible shadow!

*Unreal* mockery, hence!

*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

2. Unpractical; visionary.

Those who have most loudly advertised their passion for seclusion and their intimacy with nature, from Petrarch down, have been mostly sentimentalists, *unreal* men.

*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 205.

**Fallacy of unreal middle.** See *fallacy*.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.

**unrealism** (un-rē'al-izm), *n.* The opposite of realism.

**unreality** (un-rē'al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Lack of reality or real existence.—2. That which has no reality or real existence.

He (Julius Caesar) was too sincere to stoop to *unreality*.  
He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions.

*Froude*, Caesar, p. 549.

3. Unpractical character; visionariness.

The *unreality* of the optimistic religions of the day was what he attacked unceasingly from youth to age, with an energy as honest in its way as Carlyle's.

*The Critic*, XIV. 243.

**unrealize** (un-rē'al-iz), *v. t.* [*< unreal + -ize*.]

To take away the reality of; make or consider unreal; divest of reality; present or treat in an ideal form. [Rare.]

The men, the women, . . . the lounge, the beggar, the boys, the dogs, are *unrealized* at once.

*Emerson*, Miscellanies, p. 47.

**unreason** (un-rē'zn), *n.* Lack of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—**Abbot of unreason.** See *abbot*.

**unreason†** (un-rē'zn), *v. t.* [*< unreason*, *n.*] To prove to be unreasonable; disprove by argument. [Rare.]

To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings.

*South*.

**unreasonable** (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; irrational.

For it is an *unreasonable* religion that hath right nougts of certeyne.

*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 153.

If he (Henry VIII.) seems to act upon pure self-will, he is able to give a reason for his acts, and that such a reason as we cannot on mere prejudice determine to be *unreasonable*.

*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate: as, an *unreasonable* price.

The pretence was infinitely *unreasonable*, and therefore had the fate of senseless allegations, it disbanded presently.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), l. 77.

An alarmist by nature, an aristocrat by party, he (Xenophon) carried to an *unreasonable* excess his horror of popular turbulence.

*Macaulay*, History.

3†. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

The nature of creatures *unreasonable*.

*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 3.

*Unreasonable* creatures feed their young.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 26.

4. Not listening to or acting according to reason; not guided by reason; not influenced by reason.

I must be most *unreasonable* to be dissatisfied at any thing that he chooses to put in a book which I never shall read.

*Trevelyan*, in Life of Macaulay, I. 204.

5†. Inconvenient.

We departed to our lodging, desiring to know whether our coming the next day might not be uneasy or *unreasonable* to her.

*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

=**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*), obstinate, wrong-headed, extravagant, unfair, unjust, extortionate.

**unreasonableness** (un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unreasonable, in any sense.

**unreasonably** (un-rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; contrary to reason; foolishly; excessively; immoderately.

**unreasoned** (un-rē'znd), *a.* Not reasoned or argued; not due to reason or reasoning; not founded on reason; not thought out.

Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits.

*Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *unreasoned* denial of a fact is quite as illogical as its blind acceptance.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 586.

**unreasoning** (un-rē'zn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as *unreasoning* as the previous over-confidence.

*J. S. Mill*.

**unreasoningly** (un-rē'zn-ing-li), *adv.* In an unreasoning manner; without reasoning or reflection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 194.

**unreave†** (un-rēv'), *v. t.* To take to pieces; disentangle; loose.

The work that she all day did make,

The same at night she did againe *unreave*.

*Spenser*, Sonnets, xxiii.

**unreaved†** (un-rēvd'), *a.* Not taken or pulled to pieces.

Could'st thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold tight and *unreaved*?

*Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

**unrebated** (un-rē-bā'ted), *a.* Same as *unbated*.

A number of fencers tried it, with *unrebated* swords.

*Hakewill*, Apology.

**unrebukable** (un-rē-bū'ka-bl), *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Tim. vi. 14. Also spelled *unrebukeable*.

**unrecallable** (un-rē-kāl'a-bl), *a.* Not recallable; incapable of being called back, revoked, annulled, or recalled.

That which is done is *unrecallable*.

*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

**unrecalling†** (un-rē-kāl'ing), *a.* Not to be recalled. [Rare.]

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime

Have time to wait th' abusing of his time.

*Shak.*, Lucerne, l. 993.

**unreceived** (un-rē-sēvd'), *a.* Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 54.

**unreckonable** (un-rēk'n-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

**unreckoned** (un-rēk'nd), *a.* Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

**unreclaimable** (un-rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* Irreclaimable. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, 2 Pet. i. 10.

**unreclaimably** (un-rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* Irreclaimably. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, § 8.

**unreclaimed** (un-rē-klāmd'), *a.* Not reclaimed. (a) Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed.

A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 34.

Bullocks *unreclaimed* to bear the yoke.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

(b) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue: as, a sinner *unreclaimed*. (c) Not brought into a state of cultivation, as desert or wild land.

**unrecognizable** (un-rēk'og-nī-za-bl), *a.* Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. *Coleridge*.

**unrecognizably** (un-rēk'og-nī-za-bli), *adv.* In an unrecognizable manner; without or beyond recognition.



= *syn.* *Relentless, Implacable*, etc. (see *inexorable*), merciless, hard-hearted, unsparring, un pitying, rigorous, cruel.

**unrelentingly** (un-rē-len' ting-ly), *adv.* In an unrelenting manner; harshly; inexorably. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII, 688.

**unrelentingness** (un-rē-len' ting-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unrelenting; severity; inexorableness.

**unreliability** (un-rē-li-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unreliableness; untrustworthiness.

**unreliable** (un-rē-li'a-bl), *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied on or depended on. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Alcibiades, who might (chronologically speaking) have been the son of Pericles, was too un-reliably, and according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage *unreliab*, or, perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrely up nable."

*De Quincey*, *Style*, li.

**unreliableness** (un-rē-li'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreliable. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**unrelievable** (un-rē-lē' va-bl), *a.* Admitting of no relief or succor.

No degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power.  
*Boyle*, *Works*, I, 238.

**unrelieved** (un-rē-lēv'd), *a.* Not relieved, in any sense. *Boyle*.

**unrelievedly** (un-rē-lē' ved-li), *adv.* Without relief or mitigation.

The interest, intense as it is, is from first to last *unrelievedly* painful. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 347.

**unremediable** (un-rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* Irremediable. *Sir P. Selwyn*.

**unremembered** (un-rē-mem'bērd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten.

Nor must their [Nobles and People of Scotland] sincere and moderate proceedings hitherto be *unremembered*.  
*Milton*, *Reformation*, in *Eng.* ii.

**unremembering** (un-rē-mem' bē-ring), *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

*Unremembering* of its former pain. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi.

**unremembrance** (un-rē-mem' brans), *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown: as, amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.

*Watts*, *Logic*, I, 4.

**unremitted** (un-rē-mit' ed), *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven: as, punishment *unremitted*.—2. Not having a temporary relaxation: as, pain *unremitted*.

It is the strongest motive that we can suggest for *unremitted* diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge.  
*Everett*, *Orations*, I, 268.

**unremittedly** (un-rē-mit' ed-li), *adv.* In an unremitted manner; incessantly; continuously.

Newport has an advantage which Swansea has been striving for *unremittedly*. *The Engineer*, LXVII, 408.

**unremitting** (un-rē-mit' ing), *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued: as, *unremitting* exertions.

How many a rustic Milton has passed by,  
Stiffing the speechless longings of his heart  
In *unremitting* drudgery and care!  
*Shelley*, *Queen Mab*, v.

**unremittingly** (un-rē-mit' ing-li), *adv.* In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, ix.

**unremittingness** (un-rē-mit' ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unremitting; continuableness.

**unremorseful** (un-rē-mōrs' fūl), *a.* Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

*Unremorseful* fate  
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.  
*Niccols*, *Sir T. Overbury's Vision*, 1616 (*Darvies*).

**unremorsefully** (un-rē-mōrs' fūl-i), *adv.* Without remorse; unpityingly. *Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*, p. 314.

**unremorseless** (un-rē-mōrs' les), *a.* [*<* un-1 (here intensive) + *remorseless*.] Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless. [Rare.]

His mellifluous breath  
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.  
*Cowley*, *Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke*.

**unremovable** (un-rē-mō' va-bl), *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable. *Sir P. Selwyn*, *Arædia*, i.

**unremovableness** (un-rē-mō' va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unremovable, irremovable, or immovable. *Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, iv.

**unremovably** (un-rē-mō' va-bli), *adv.* In an unremovable manner; irremovably. *Shaks*, *T. of A.*, v, 2, 227.

**unremoved** (un-rē-mōv'd), *a.* Not removed; not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken.



Like Teneriff or Atlas, *unremoved*.

Milton, P. L., iv. 987.

**unrenewed** (un-rē-nūd'), *a.* 1. Not made anew: as, an *unrenewed* lease.—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an *unrenewed* heart. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.—3. Not renovated; not restored to freshness.

**unrent** (un-rent'), *a.* Not rent: not torn asunder. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 40.

**unrepaid** (un-rē-pād'), *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; not requited: as, a kindness *unrepaid*. *Byron*, Corsair, iii.

**unrepair** (un-rē-pār'), *n.* An unsound state, as of a building; dilapidation.

Allowed to fall into neglect and *unrepair*.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 15.

**unrepairable** (un-rē-pār'a-bl), *a.* Irreparable. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 48. [Rare.]

**unrepealable** (un-rē-pē'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

Ancient and *unrepealable* Statute.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**unrepealed** (un-rē-pēld'), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. *Dryden*.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand *unrepealed*, than to violate any of them. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 114.

**unrepentance** (un-rē-pen'tans), *n.* The state of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

**unrepentant** (un-rē-pen'tant), *a.* Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, *unreform'd*.

Milton, P. R., iii. 429.

**unrepented** (un-rē-pen'ted), *a.* Not repented of: as, "*unrepented* sin," *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, i. 168.

**unrepining** (un-rē-pī'ning), *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

**unrepiningly** (un-rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* Without peevish complaints. *Sir H. Watton*, Reliquiae, p. 322.

**unreplenished** (un-rē-plen'isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle*.

**unrepliable** (un-rē-pli'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being replied to; unanswerable. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 329. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

**unreposing** (un-rē-pō'sing), *a.* Unquiet; never resting. [Rare.]

The murmur of the *unreposing* brooks.

*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ii. 1.

**unrepresented** (un-rē-pē-zen'ted), *a.* Not represented, in any sense.

**unretrievable** (un-rē-prō'vā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being retrieved or respited from death.

O, thou *unretrievable*, beyond all

Measure of grace dambd immediatlie!

*Marston*, Dutch Courtizan, v. 1.

**unretrieved** (un-rē-prōvd'), *a.* Not retrieved; not respited. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

**unreproachable** (un-rē-prō'chā-bl), *a.* Irreproachable.

Innocency *unreproachable*.

*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 210.

**unreproachableness** (un-rē-prō'chā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreproachable; irreproachableness.

**unreproachably** (un-rē-prō'chā-bli), *adv.* Irreproachably.

**unreprovable** (un-rē-prō'vā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. un-reprovable; < un-1 + reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; without reproach; not liable to be justly censured. Also spelled *unreproveable*.

*Unreprovable* unto my wyfhood ay.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, i. 691.

My presumption of coming in print in this kind hath hitherto been *unreprovable*.

*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, Ded.

**unreproved** (un-rē-prōvd'), *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys*, Travails.

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

The gentlewoman has been ever held

Of *unreproved* name.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew,

To live with her and live with thee

In *unreproved* pleasures free.

*Milton*, L'Allegro, i. 40.

3†. Not disproved.

The *unreproved* witness of those men's actions.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 681. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unrepulsable** (un-rē-pul'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being repulsed. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

**unreputable** (un-rē-pū'ta-bl), *a.* Not reputable; disreputable.

Piety is no *unreputable* qualification.

*J. Rogers*.

**unrequested** (un-rē-kwes'ted), *a.* Not requested; not asked.

An *unrequested* star did gently slide

Before the wise men to a greater light.

*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

**unrequisite†** (un-rē-kwi'zit), *a.* Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

**unrequitable** (un-rē-kwi'ta-bl), *a.* Not requitable; not capable of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. *Boyle*, Works, I. 274.

**unrequited** (un-rē-kwi'ted), *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

It is thought a disgrace to love *unrequited*. But the great will see that true love cannot be *unrequited*.

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

**unrequitedly** (un-rē-kwi'ted-li), *adv.* Without reciprocation.

She was fast falling in love violently, and as it now appeared *unrequitedly*, with a man her superior in station.

*R. Broughton*, Not Wisely, but Too Well, vi.

**unreserve** (un-rē-zerv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Watson*, Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

**unreserved** (un-rē-zervd'), *a.* 1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; without reservation; full; entire: as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.

A complete and *unreserved* oblation.

*J. A. Alexander*, On Ps. li. 21.

2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free: as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

Mr. Bright was more *unreserved* in his language.

*The American*, VIII. 277.

When they met, they were as *unreserved* as boys.

*A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xl.

**unreservedly** (un-rē-zervd-li), *adv.* In an unreserved manner. (a) Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle*. (b) With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope*.

**unreservedness** (un-rē-zervd-nes), *n.* The character of being unreserved; frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope*.

**unresistance** (un-rē-zis'tans), *n.* Non-resistance.

A trembling *unresistance*. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, § 66.

**unresisted** (un-rē-zis'ted), *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley*.—2†. Resistless; irresistible; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 283.

**unresistedly†** (un-rē-zis'ted-li), *adv.* Without resistance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 685.

**unresistible** (un-rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* Irresistible.

He will win you,

By *unresistible* luck, within this fortnight,

Enough to buy a barony.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

**unresisting** (un-rē-zis'ting), *a.* Not making resistance; not opposing; submissive; humble. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Pythagorean Philosophy.

**unresistingly** (un-rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* In an unresisting manner; without resistance; submissively.

**unresolvable** (un-rē-zol'vā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being resolved, in any sense. *South*, Sermons, V. ix.

**unresolve** (un-rē-zolv'), *v.* [*< un-2 + resolve.*] To give up or change a resolution. [Rare.]

Tost by contrary thoughts, the man

Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again.

*Ward*, England's Reformation, iv. 387. (*Davies*.)

**unresolved** (un-rē-zolvd'), *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 436.—2. Not solved; not cleared: as, doubt *unresolved*. *Locke*.—3. Not separated, to the eye or other sense, into its constituent parts: as, an *unresolved* nebula; also, not reduced to a state of solution.

**unresolvedness** (un-rē-zolvd-nes), *n.* The state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution; indecision.

Many grow old in an *unresolvedness* whether to embrace Christianity or not; and many continue unresolved as long as they live.

*J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 339.

**unresolving** (un-rē-zolv'ing), *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden*.

**unrespect†** (un-rē-spekt'), *n.* Disrespect; want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Bp. Hall*.

**unrespectable** (un-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonorable.

He makes no distinction of respectable and *unrespectable*. *H. Bushnell*, Sermons for the New Life, p. 341.

**unrespectivet†** (un-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect or consideration; regardless; unthinking.

I will converse with iron-witted fools

And *unrespective* boys; none are for me

That look unto me with considerate eyes.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 29.

O too, too rude hand

Of *unrespective* death!

*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common.

Nor the remainder vinds

We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,

Because we now are full.

*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 71.

**unrespited** (un-res'pi-ted), *a.* 1. Not respited.—2†. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

**unresponsal†** (un-rē-spon'sal), *a.* Irresponsible.

A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by *unresponsal* men.

*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 106. (*Davies*.)

**unresponsible** (un-rē-spon'si-bl), *a.* Irresponsible.

His *unresponsible* memory can make us no satisfaction.

*Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, i. 370. (*Davies*.)

**unresponsibleness** (un-rē-spon'si-bl-nes), *n.* Irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 349.

**unresponsive** (un-rē-spon'siv), *a.* Not responsive.

**unresponsiveness** (un-rē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unresponsive.

**unrest** (un-rest'), *n.* [*< ME. unreste* (= *MLG. unreste, unraste* = *G. dial. unrast*); *< un- + rest*.] Lack of rest or quietude, physical or mental.

"Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre *unreste*?"

*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 248.

That *unrest* which men miscall delight

Can touch him not and torture not again.

*Shelley*, Adonais, xl.

**unrest†** (un-rest'), *v. t.* [*ME. unresten; < un-rest, n.*] To disturb; deprive of rest.

Goode is hem to slee,

For thai the swarme *unresteth*, so thai crie.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

**unrestful** (un-rest'fūl), *a.* 1. Not restless or at rest; restless. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 961.—2. Not affording rest or promotive of rest.

**unrestfulness** (un-rest'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestful; restlessness; disquietude.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulness*.

*Fabyan*, Chronicle, lxxxi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**unresting** (un-rest'ing), *a.* Not resting; continually in motion or action; restless. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

**unrestingly** (un-rest'ing-li), *adv.* In an unresting manner; continuously; without rest.

**unrestingness** (un-rest'ing-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

**unrestored** (un-rē-stōrd'), *a.* 1. Not restored; not given back.

Then does he say he lent me

Some shipping *unrestored*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2. Not restored to a former, and especially a better, state: as, *unrestored* health; *unrestored* to favor.

If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 637.

3. In the *fine arts*, remaining, as a work of art, in the condition in which its author left it, save for damage of time, from the elements, etc. Compare *restoration*, 2.

The Bucenaur lies rotting *unrestored*,

Neglected garment of her widowhood!

*Byron*, Child Harold, iv. 11.

**unrestrained** (un-rē-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited.

The banquet that followed was generous; . . . mirth

*unrestrained*, except by propriety.

*Lord Cockburn*, Life of Jeffrey.

2. Licentious; loose.

They say he daily doth frequent

With *unrestrained* loose companions.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 7.

**unrestrainedly** (un-rē-strā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unrestrained manner; without restraint or limitation.

She . . . wept *unrestrainedly*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 541.







**unrude** (un-rōd'), *a.* [*< ME. unrude, unrude, unrude, unrude; < un-1 (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + rude.*] 1. Not rude; polished; cultivated. *Herick, Hesperides*, p. 156.—2*t.* Excessively rude. [Rare.]

See how the unrude rascal backbites him!

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 1.

3*t.* Cruel; monstrous.

**unruffle** (un-ruf'l), *v. i.* [*< un-2 + ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled or agitated; subside to smoothness. *Dryden, Æneid*, i. 210.

**unruffled** (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed; as, an *unruffled* temper.

The *unruffled* bosom of the stream.

*Hawthorne.*

**unruinable** (un-rō'in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. *Watts, Remnants of Time*, ix. [Rare.]

**unruinated** (un-rō'i-nāt), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall, Apol. against Brownists*, § 30. [Rare.]

**unruined** (un-rō'ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead*, § 10. [Rare.]

**unruled** (un-rōld'), *a.* Not ruled. (*a*) Not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser, State of Ireland*. (*b*) Unruly. *Fabian*. (*c*) Not marked, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lines; as, *unruled* paper.

**unruly** (un-rō'li-li), *adv.* In an unruly manner; lawlessly. *Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition*.

**unruliment** (un-rō'li-ment), *n.* [*< unruly + -ment.*] Unruliness. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ix. 23.

**unruliness** (un-rō'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South, Sermons*.

**unruly** (un-rō'li), *a.* [*< un-1 + ruly*. Cf. *disruly*.] Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous; as, an *unruly* child.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.

*Jas.*, iii. 8.

An out-law was this Robin Hood,

His life free and unruly.

In *Sherwood* lived stout Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, (V. 434).

**unruly** (un-rō'li), *adv.* [*< unruly, a.*] Not according to rule; irregularly.

**unrump** (un-rum'pl), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + rump.*] To free from rumps; spread or lay even. *Ad-dison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

**unsacrament** (un-sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* To deprive of sacramental character. [Rare.]

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself.

*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, v. 11.

**unsad** (un-sad'), *a.* [*< ME. unsad; < un-1 + sad.*] Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unsteady.

O stormy people! *unsad* and ever untrew.

*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, l. 939.

**unsadden** (un-sad'n), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + sadden.*] To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People*, p. 483.

**unsaddle** (un-sad'l), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + saddle.*] 1. To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.—2. To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

If I believe a fair speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he deceive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser *unsaddles* me at first.

*Donne, Sermons*, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To take the saddle from a horse; as, we *unsaddled* for an hour's rest.

**unsadness** (un-sad'nes), *n.* [*< ME. unsadnesse; < unsad + -ness.*] Infirmity; lack of steadiness; weakness. *Wychif*.

**unsafe** (un-sāf'), *a.* Not safe, in any sense.

No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.

*Shak., T. N.*, iii. 4. 88.

**unsafely** (un-sāf'li), *adv.* Not safely. *Dryden, Eleonora*.

**unsafeness** (un-sāf'nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsafe.

**unsafety** (un-sāf'ti), *n.* The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, iv. 7.

**unsage** (un-sāj'), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*, v. 305. (*Davies*.)

**unsaid** (un-sed'), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered; as, *unsaid* words. *Dryden, Cock and Fox*, l. 467.

**unsailable** (un-sā'la-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May*, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, v.

**unsaint** (un-sānt'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + saint*.] To deprive of sainthood; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. *South, Sermons*.

**unsaintly** (un-sānt'li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*.

**unsalability** (un-sa-la-bl'i-ti), *n.* Unsalable-ness. *Athenæum*, No. 3281, p. 352. Also spelled *unsaleability*.

**unsalable** (un-sal'la-bl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsalable* goods.

II. *n.* That which is unsalable or cannot be sold.

Also spelled *unsaleable*.

**unsalableness** (un-sā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsalable. Also spelled *unsaleableness*.

**unsalaried** (un-sal'a-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid a fixed salary; as, an *unsalaried* office or official; hence, depending solely on fees.

**unsalted** (un-sāl'ted), *a.* 1. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned; as, *unsalted* meat.

O, your *unsalted* fresh foole is your onely man.

*Marston, Antonio and Melinda*, II. iv. 2.

2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, *unsalted* stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment.

*O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, p. 70.

**unsaluted** (un-sā-lū'ted), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak., Cor.*, v. 3. 50.

**unsalvageable** (un-sal'va-bl), *a.* Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an *unsalvageable* condition. *Fuller, Appeal of Injured Innocence*, ii. 102. (*Hall*.)

**unsanctification** (un-sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The state or character of being unsanctified. *Coleridge*.

**unsanctified** (un-sangk'ti-fid), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy; profane. *F. Knox, Winter Evenings*, xxviii.—2. Not consecrated. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 1. 252.

**unsanguine** (un-sang'gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young, The Ocean*.

**unsanitary** (un-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxiii.

**unsaponifiable** (un-sā-pon'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of saponification.

**unsapped** (un-sapt'), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne*.

**unsatiability** (un-sa shā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unsatiableness.

**unsatiable** (un-sā'shā-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

**unsatiableness** (un-sā'shā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being insatiable; insatiability; unsatiableness.

**unsatiably** (un-sā'shā-bli), *adv.* Insatiably. [Rare.]

**unsatiated** (un-sā'shiāt), *a.* Unsatiated. *Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul*, iii. 11.

**unsatisfaction** (un-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*.

**unsatisfactorily** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 516.

**unsatisfactoriness** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle, Works*, III. Pref.

**unsatisfactory** (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend*.

**unsatisfiable** (un-sat'is-fi-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied; as, *unsatisfiable* passions. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 74.

**unsatisfied** (un-sat'is-fid), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full; as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 55.—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied. [Now rare.]

Divers of the magistrates being *unsatisfied* with this verdict, . . . the defendants at the next court brought a review. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 293.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

Whatever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were *unsatisfied* in matters of Religion.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, i.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged; as, an *unsatisfied* bill or account. *Shak., L. L. L.*, ii. 1. 139.

**unsatisfiedness** (un-sat'is-fid-nes), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 31.

**unsatisfying** (un-sat'is-fi-ing), *a.* Not satisfying or affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison*.

**unsatisfyingness** (un-sat'is-fi-ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 859.

**unsaturated** (un-sat'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not saturated.

The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing *unsaturated* carbon. *Nature*, XXXIX. 119.

**unsaturation** (un-sat'ū-rā'shon), *n.* The state of being unsaturated.

**unsavory**, **unsavourily** (un-sā'vor-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavory manner. *Milton, Animal Derivations*.

**unsavoriness**, **unsavouriness** (un-sā'vor-i-nes), *n.* The character of being unsavory.

**unsavory**, **unsavoury** (un-sā'vor-i), *a.* 1. Not savory; tasteless; insipid. *Job* vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 3. 31.—3. Unpleasant; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Thou hast the most *unsavoury* smiles.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, i. 2. 89.

=Syn. 2. Unpalatable, ill-flavored, stale. 3. Disgusting, nauseous.

**unsay** (un-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid*, ppr. *unsaying*. [*< un-2 + say*.] To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back; as, to *unsay* one's words.

Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.

*Shak., Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 9.

Retire a while,

Whilst I *unsay* myself unto the Duke, And cast out that ill spirit I have possess'd him with.

*Ben. and Fl., Woman-Hater*, iii. 1.

**unscaleable** (un-ska'la-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iii. 1. 20. Also *unscaleable*.

Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; *unscaleable* the cliff rose above. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 376.

**unscale** (un-skāl'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + scale*.] To remove scales from; divest of scales.

*Unscaling* her long-abused sight. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

**unscaley** (un-skā'li), *a.* Not scaley; having no scales. *Gay, Trivia*, ii. 416.

**unscaled** (un-skand'), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 1. 313.

**unscapable** (un-skā'pa-bl), *a.* Not to be escaped.

**unscarred** (un-skārd'), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unscathed; unhurt; as, an *unscarred* veteran. *Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 209.

**unscathed** (un-skārd'), *a.* Uninjured. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

**unscattered**, **unseptred** (un-sep'terd), *a.* 1. Having no scepter or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a scepter; unkinged; as, the *unscattered* Lear. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 138. (*Davies*.)

**unscholar** (un-skol'ār), *n.* One who is not a scholar; an illiterate person. *Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

**unschooled** (un-skōld'), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 2. 97.

**unscience** (un-si'ens), *n.* [*< ME. unscience; < un-1 + science.*] Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is nat only *unscience* but it is deceyvable opnyon.

*Chaucer, Boethius*, v. prose 3.

**unscissored** (un-siz'ord), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak., Pericles*, iii. 3. 29.

**unscottify** (un-skot'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unscottified*, ppr. *unscottifying*. [*< un-2 + scottify*.] To deprive of Scotch characteristics. [Rare.]

Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when *unscottified*.

*E. B. Ramsey, Scottish Life and Character*, p. 91.

**unscoured** (un-skourd'), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as, *unscoured* armor; *unscoured* wool. *Shak., M. for M.*, i. 2. 171.

**unscratched** (un-skratch'), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak., K. John*, ii. 1. 225.

**unscreened** (un-skrēnd'), *a.* 1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected.

*Boyle*.—2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted; as, *unscreened* coal.

**unscrew** (un-skrō'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + screw*.] To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

I should curse my fortune,

Even at the highest, to be made the gin To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.



**unscriptural** (un-skrip'tŭr-ŭl), *a.* Not warranted by the Scriptures; not scriptural.

**unscripturally** (un-skrip'tŭr-ŭl-ŭ), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner.

**unscripturously** (un-skrip'tŭr-ŭs-ŭ), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner.

**unscrupulous** (un-skrŭ-pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; without scruples.

**unscrupulously** (un-skrŭ-pŭ-lŭs-ŭ), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

**unscrupulousness** (un-skrŭ-pŭ-lŭs-ŭ-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unscrupulous; want of scruples.

**unsculptured** (un-skulptŭr-d), *a.* Not sculptured; without sculpture.

**unscutcheoned** (un-skuch'ond), *a.* 1. Not having a scutcheon; not adorned with a scutcheon. 2. Not adorned with a scutcheon; as, a tomb.

**unseal** (un-sel'), *v. t.* [*ME. unselen*; < *un-2* + *seal*.] To open, in a general sense. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 275.—2.*

**unsealed** (un-sel'), *a.* 1. Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 2. 30.*

**unseam** (un-sēm'), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *seam*.] To divide by sewing; hence, to split or cleave. *Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 22.*

**unsearchable** (un-sēr'cha-bl'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Impenetrable; not to be discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. *Rom. xi. 33; Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.*

II. *n.* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable. *Watts, Logic, i. 6, § 1.*

**unsearchableness** (un-sēr'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.

**unsearchably** (un-sēr'cha-bl-ŭ), *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

**unsearched** (un-sēr'ch'), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak., Tit. Andronicus, v. 2.*

**unseason** (un-sē'zu), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *season*.] 1. To deprive of seasoning. — 2*t.* To strike or affect unfavorably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

**unseasonable** (un-sē'zu-a-bl'), *a.* 1. Not seasonable; as, an unseasonable hour. *Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2. 16.—2.* Not suited to the time or occasion; acting at an unsuitable time; unfit; untimely.

**unseasonableness** (un-sē'zu-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unseasonable.

**unseasonably** (un-sē'zu-a-bl-ŭ), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner.

**unseasonably** (un-sē'zu-a-bl-ŭ), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time.

**unseasoned** (un-sē'znd), *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not fit for use; as, unseasoned wood. — 2. Not used; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit; as, men unseasoned to tropical climates. — 3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

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Like a thick coat of unseason'd frieze

Paradise Lost, Book II, line 11.

6*t.* Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

**unseat** (un-sēt'), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *seat*.] To remove from a seat or base: as, to unseat a boiler; to unseat a valve. Specifically—(a) To throw from a seat on a horseback. (b) To displace from a seat in a representation; as, to be unseated for bribery.

**unseaworthiness** (un-sē'wēr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

**unseaworthy** (un-sē'wēr'thi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage; applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

**unseconded** (un-sek'un-ded), *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was unseconded; the attempt was unseconded. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 34.—2*t.**

**unseemly** (un-sēm'li), *a.* [*ME. unseemly* (= *un-2* + *seemly*); < *un-1* + *seemly*.] Not seemly; indecent; improper.

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We have endeavored to be as far from unseemly speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.

**unseen** (un-sēn'), *a.* [*ME. unsene, unseien, unsehen, unseie, etc.*; < *un-1* + *seen*.] 1. Not seen; not discovered. — 2. Invisible; not discoverable: as, the unseen God. *Milton, P. L., xii. 49.—3*t.**

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**unserviceableness** (un-sér'vi-sá-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.*

**unserviceably** (un-sér'vi-sá-bli), *adv.* Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. *Woodward, Natural History.*

**unset** (un-set'), *a.* [*< ME. unset; < un-1 + set.*] 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.*—2. Unplanted.

Item, *j. unsettle poke. Paston Letters, Inventory, I. 477.*

3. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.—4. Not fixed; unappointed. *See steren.*

Al day meteth men at unset stevene.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 666.*

5. Not placed in a setting; unmounted: as, *unset gems.*—6. Not set, as a broken limb. *Fulder, Worthies.*

**unsettle** (un-set'l), *v.* [*< un-2 + settle* mixed with *settle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, or established; unhinge; make uncertain or fluctuating: as, to *unsettle* doctrines or opinions.

His (John Brown's) ultimate expectation seems to have been to so *unsettle* and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collapse. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 249.*

2. To move from a place; remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. To disorder; derange; make mad: as, to *unsettle* a person's intellect. *Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 165.*

*II. intrans.* To become unfixed; give way; be disordered.

Let not my sense *unsettle*.  
*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.*

**unsettled** (un-set'ld), *a.* [*< un-1 + settled* mixed with *settled*.] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

An *unsettled* fancy. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 59.*

Accounts perplex'd, my interest yet unpaid,  
My mind *unsettled*, and my will unmade  
*Crabbe, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).*

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty: as, an *unsettled* question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; Dryden.*—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable: as, *unsettled* weather. *Bentley, Sermons.*—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily: as, an *unsettled* liquid. *Shak., W. T. i. 2. 325.*—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an *unsettled* dispute; an *unsettled* bill. *Chalmers, On Romans viii. 1.*—7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: as, *unsettled* lands.—8. Disturbed; lawless.

In early *unsettled* times the carrying of weapons by each freeman was needful for personal safety. especially when a place of meeting far from his home had to be reached. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.*

**unsettledly** (un-set'ld-li), *adv.* In an unsettled manner; uncertainly; irresolutely. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 72.*

**unsettledness** (un-set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled, in any sense. *Milton.*

**unsettlement** (un-set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling. *Imp. Dict.*—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. *Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.*

**unseven** (un-sev'n), *v. t.* To make to be no longer seven. [*Rare.*]

To *unseven* the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.  
*Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 9. (Davies.)*

**unsevered** (un-sev'erd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. *Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 42.*

**unsew** (un-sō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unsewen, unsowen; < un-2 + sew.*] To rip. [*Rare.*]

Chilnyge and reproche . . . *unsewen* the semes of frendshipe in mannes herte.  
*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**unsex** (un-seks'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + sex.*] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make otherwise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

Come, you spirits  
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here.  
*Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 42.*

**unshackle** (un-shak'l), *v. t.* To unfetter; loose from bonds; set free from restraint. *Addison.*

**unshaded** (un-shā'ded), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir W. Davenant, To the Queen.*—2. Not having

shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

**unshadowed** (un-shad'öd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an *unshadowed* path; *unshadowed* enjoyment.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,  
Sails the *unshadowed* main.  
*O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.*

**unshakable** (un-shā'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled *unshakeable*.

*Unshakeable* beliefs. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 317.*

**unshaked** (un-shākt'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 70.*

**unshaken** (un-shā'ku), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.*—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.*

**unshakenly** (un-shā'ku-li), *adv.* In an unshaken manner; steadily; firmly.

**unshale** (un-shāl'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + shale*. Cf. *unshell.*] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [*Rare.*]

I will not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe.  
*Marston, The Fawne, iv.*

**unshamed** (un-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.*

**unshamefaced** (un-shām'fast), *a.* Same as *unshamefast*. *Bp. Bale.*

**unshamefast** (un-shām'fast), *a.* [*< ME. unshamefast, onshamefest, < AS. unscamfæst, not modest, < un-, not, + scamfast, modest; see shamefast.*] Not shamefast or modest; immodest.

**unshamefastly** (un-shām'fast-li), *adv.* [*< ME. unshamefastly; < unshamefast + -ly*.] Without shame; boldly. *Wyclif, Prov. xxi. 29.*

**unshamefastness** (un-shām'fast-nes), *n.* The state of being unshamefast; impudence.

We have not wanted this Lent fish to cate, and also sinnes ynow to confesse: for the case is come to such a dissolution and *unshamefastness* that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and advancement of honour to cate flesh in Lent. *Gurara, Letters (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 85.*

**unshape** (un-shāp'), *v. t.* To deprive of shape; throw out of form or into disorder; confound; derange. [*Rare.*]

This deed *unshap*es me quite. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. 23.*

**unshapen** (un-shā'pn), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

Thou wild *unshapen* antic.  
*Mobdalen and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.*

**unshapely** (un-shāp'li), *a.* Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

Metaphysics reared many an apparently solid edifice, which fell into *unshapely* ruin at the first rude blast of criticism. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.*

**unshared** (un-shārd'), *a.* Not shared; not parted or enjoyed in common: as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton, P. L., ix. 880.*

**unshaven** (un-shāv'), *a.* Unshaven. *Surrey, Æneid, iv.*

**unshaven** (un-shā'vn), *a.* Not shaven; untrimmed.

**unsheathe** (un-shēth'), *v. I. trans.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 123.*—To *unsheathe the sword*, figuratively, to make war.

*II. intrans.* To come out from a sheath.

**unshed** (un-shed'), *a.* 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.*—2. Not shed; not spilled: as, blood *unshed*. *Milton, P. L., xii. 176.*

**unshell** (un-shel'), *v. t.* To divest of the shell; take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth to; also, to release.

Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred.  
*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (Davies.)*

There [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me.

*Dickens, Sketches, Watkins Tuttle.*

**unshelve** (un-shelv'), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

**unshent** (un-shent'), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Keats, Lamia, i.*

**unsheriff** (un-sher'if), *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. *Fuller, Worthies, Kent.*

**unshiftable** (un-shif'ta-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. *Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 67. [Rare.]*

**unshiftiness** (un-shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. *W. Mathews, Getting on in the World.*

**unship** (un-ship'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water-craft: as, to *unship* goods or pas-

sengers. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.*—2. To remove from its place; specifically (*naut.*), to remove from a place where it is fixed or fitted: as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan-bars; to *unship* the tiller.

**unshipment** (un-ship'ment), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

**unshod** (un-shod'), *a.* [*< ME. unshod; < un-1 + shod.*] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot: noting a human being. *Jer. ii. 25.*—2. Not having shoes, as a horse: noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have been taken or dropped.

**unshoe** (un-shō'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unshooe; < un-2 + shoe.*] To deprive of a shoe or shoes, as a horse. *Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).*

**unshook** (un-shūk'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken. *Pope, Profr. to Satires, l. 88.*

**unshorn** (un-shörn'), *a.* 1. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped: as, *unshorn* locks; *unshorn* velvet. *Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 94.*—2. Not shaven: as, *unshorn* lips. *Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.*

**unshot** (un-shot'), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller.*—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

The Scots fled from their ordnance leaving them *unshot*.  
*Expedition into Scotland, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 125).*

**unshot** (un-shot'), *v. t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of: as, to *unshot* a gun.

**unshout** (un-shout'), *v. t.* To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). *Shak., Cor., v. 5. 4. [Rare.]*

**unshowered** (un-shou'erd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers: as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton, Nativity, l. 215.*

**unshown** (un-shōn'), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 52.*

**unshrined** (un-shrind'), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

**unshrinking** (un-shring'king), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear: as, *unshrinking* firmness. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 42.*

**unshrinkingly** (un-shring'king-li), *adv.* In an unshrinking manner; firmly.

**unshriven** (un-shriv'n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke.*

**unshroud** (un-shroud'), *v. t.* To remove the shroud from; discover; uncover; unveil; disclose. *P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.*

**unshrubb** (un-shrubd'), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 81.*

**unshunnable** (un-shun'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 275.*

**unshunned** (un-shund'), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 63.*

**unshut** (un-shut'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unschutten, unschetten; < un-2 + shut.*] To open. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 803.*

**unshutter** (un-shut'er), *v. t.* To take down or open the shutters of. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xvii.*

**unshy** (un-shi'), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (Davies.)*

**unsick** (un-sik'), *a.* Not sick; well. *The Isle of Ladies, l. 1205.*

**unsicker** (un-sik'er), *a.* [*< ME. unsiker (= G. unsicher); < un-1 + sicker.*] Not safe; not secure.

**unsickerness** (un-sik'er-nes), *n.* [*< ME. unsikernes; < unsicker + -ness.*] The state of being insecure.

**unsifted** (un-sif'ted), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May, tr. of Virgil.*—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 102.*

**unsight** (un-sit'), *a.* [*Contr. of unsighted.*] Not seen.—*Unsight, unseen*, without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything *unsight, unseen* is to buy it without seeing it: now often abbreviated to *sight unseen*. [*Colloq.*]

For to subscribe *unsight, unseen*  
T' an unknown church's discipline.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 637.*

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen*. *Addison, Spectator, No. 511.*

**unsightable** (un-si'ta-bl), *a.* [*ME., < un-1 + sight + -able.*] Invisible. *Wyclif.*

**unsighted** (un-si'ted), *a.* 1. Not seen; invisible: as, an *unsighted* vessel. *Suckling.*—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights: as, an *unsighted* gun.



[None]

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 16



**unsoul** (un-söl'), *v. t.* To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus behold you,  
Would half unsoul your army.

Chapman, *Revenge for Honour*, i. 2.

Thus bodies walk unsoul'd! Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

**unsound** (un-sound'), *a.* [*< ME. unsound.*] Not sound. (a) Not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed; as, an *unsound* body or mind; *unsound* teeth; *unsound* timber; *unsound* fruit. (b) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire; as, *unsound* ice. (c) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox; as, *unsound* reasoning or arguments; *unsound* doctrine or opinions. (d) Not sincere; not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. *Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 38.* (e) Not safe; injured.

Than assemblies full of seven score knights,  
In sight to thaire sovereyne, that was *unsound* levede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 4295.

Of *unsound* mind, insane. = *Syn.* Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

**unsoundable** (un-soun'da-bl), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. *Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.*

**unsoundly** (un-sound'li), *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Discipline *unsoundly* taught.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., § 8.

**unsoundness** (un-sound'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsound, in any sense.

The *unsoundness* of his own judgment.

Milton, *Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 7.

**unspar** (un-spär'), *v. t.* [*< ME. unsperren, unsperen; < un-2 + spar.*] To withdraw or remove the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be *unsparred*. Rom. of the Rose, l. 2656.

Forty yeomen tall . . .

The lofty piasade *unsparred*,

And let the drawbridge fall.

Scott, *Marmion*, i. 4.

**unspared** (un-spärd'), *a.* 1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton, P. L., x. 606.*—2. Indispensable; not to be spared.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth. The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be *unspared* instruments to their several purposes.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 381.

**unsparely** (un-spär'li), *adv.* [*< ME. unsparely, unsparliche (= Icel. ásparlíga); < un-1 + spare-ly.*] Not sparingly; unsparingly.

Cherly they asken

Spyez, that *un-sparely* men speded hom to bryng,

And the wyne-lych wyne ther-with vche tyme.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 970.

**unsparing** (un-spär'ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the *unsparing* use of money.

Heaps with *unsparing* hand. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 344.

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as, *unsparing* publicity.

The *unsparing* sword of justice.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, Pref.

**unsparingly** (un-spär'ing-li), *adv.* In an unsparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly.

The birch rod had to be *unsparingly* applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 481.

**unsparingness** (un-spär'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsparing.

**unspatial** (un-spā'shāl), *a.* Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also *unspacial*.

**unspatiality** (un-spā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unspatial. Also *unspaciality*.

**unspeak** (un-spēk'), *v. t.* To recant; retract, as what has been spoken; unsay. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3. 123.

**unspeakable** (un-spē'ka-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 Pet. i. 8.

The day *unspeakable* draws nigh,

When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 217.

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an *unspeakable* fool; an *unspeakable* play. [*Colloq.*]

**unspeakably** (un-spē'ka-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 54.

**unspeaking** (un-spē'king), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 5. 178.

**unspecified** (un-spes'i-fid), *a.* Not specified; not specifically mentioned. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

**unsped** (un-spēd'), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiv.

**unsped**, *n.* [*ME. unsped, < AS. unspēd, unsuccess, misfortune, poverty, < un-, not, + spēd, success, prosperity; see un-1 and speed.*] Ill success; lack of prosperity.

**unspedful** (un-spēd'ful), *a.* [*< ME. unspedful; < un-1 + speedful.*] Unsuccessful; ineffective.

Preyeres that ne mowen ne ben *unspedful* ne withoute effect.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, v. prose 6.

**unspeddy** (un-spē'di), *a.* Not speedy; slow.

*Sandys, Travails* (1652), p. 92.

**unspell** (un-spel'), *v. t.* To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disenchant.

*Dryden.*

**unspent** (un-spent'), *a.* 1. Not spent; as, money *unspent*; not used or wasted: as, water in a cistern *unspent*.—2. Not exhausted: as, strength or force *unspent*.—3. Not having lost its force of motion: as, an *unspent* ball.

**unspere** (un-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove from a sphere.

To *unspere* the stars.

Shak., *W. T.*, i. 2. 48.

**unspied** (un-spīd'), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 529.

—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

**unspike** (un-spīk'), *v. t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

**unspilled**, **unspilt** (un-spīld', -spīlt'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser, September's Husbandry*.—2. Not spilled; not shed: as, blood *unspilt*. *Denham, Cooper's Hill*.

**unspin** (un-spin'), *v. t.* To undo, as something that has been spun.

Oh, cruell fates! the which so soone

His vitall thred *unspounne*.

Quoted in *Holmes's Chron.* (Hist. Scot.).

**unspirited** (un-spir'it), *v. t.* To depress in spirits; dispirit; dishearten. *Norris.*

**unspiritual** (un-spir'it-ū-āl), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons*, II. 1.

= *Syn.* See *worldly*.

**unspiritualize** (un-spir'it-ū-āl-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South, Sermons*, VI. 262.

**unspiritually** (un-spir'it-ū-āl-i), *adv.* In an unspiritual manner; without spirituality.

**unspleened** (un-splēnd'), *a.* Devoid of spleen.

Vouchsafe one *unspleen'd* chiding to my riot.

Ford, *Lady's Trial*, ii. 4.

**unspoil** (un-spoil'), *v. t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [*Rare.*]

"I am quite spoiled, I believe," said Helen; "you must *unspoil* me, Esther."

Miss Edgeworth, *Helen*, xliii.

**unspoiled** (un-spoild'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an *unspoiled* character.

Bathurst! yet *unspoild* by wealth.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged.

*Dryden, Æneid*, x.

**unspoken** (un-spō'kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.

What to speak, . . . what to leave *unspoken*. Bacon.

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an *unspoken* crime.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 160.

**unspontaneous** (un-spon-tā'nē-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, *unspontaneous* laughter. *Cowper, Odyssey*, xx.

**unsportful** (un-spōrt'ful), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. iv. 4.

**unspotted** (un-spot'ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 41.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. *Jas. i. 27.*—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lamb.

J. Udall, *On Mark ix.*

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect.

Cæsar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is scene the *unspotted* propriety of the Latin tongue.

Ascham, *Scholemaster*, p. 263. (*Latham.*)

**unspottedness** (un-spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unspotted. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 3.

**unsquare** (un-skward'), *a.* 1. Not made square: as, *unsquare* timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks,

'Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms *unsquare*.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3. 159.

I should feare my form,

Lest ought I offer'd were *unsquare* or warp'd.

Marston, *What you Will*, Ind.

**unskire** (un-skīr'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + skire.*] To divest of the title or privileges of an esquire; degrade from the rank of squire. *Swift, Letters to the King-at-arms.* [*Rare.*]

**unstable** (un-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Instability. [*Rare.*]

The *unstable* of such an association is, however, beginning to be understood.

Science, VIII. 401.

**unstable** (un-stā'bl), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + stable.*] To make no longer a stable or filthy abode. [*Rare.*]

Our hearts be *unstable* of these bestial lusts.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 326.

**unstable** (un-stā'bl), *a.* [*ME. unstable; < un-1 + stable.*] 1. Not stable; not fixed.

It is true of a social aggregate, as of every other aggregate, that the state of homogeneity is an *unstable* state; and that, where there is already some heterogeneity, the tendency is towards greater heterogeneity.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 454.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

*Unstable* as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.].

Gen. xlix. 4.

**Unstable equilibrium.** See *equilibrium*, 1.

**unstable** (un-stā'bld), *a.* Not put up in a stable.

Behold the branchless tree, the *unstable* Rosinante!

Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xxxix.

**unstableness** (un-stā'bl-nes), *n.* Instability.

*Sir M. Hale, On Eccles.* xii. 1.

**unstack** (un-stak'), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to *unstack* hay; to *unstack* guns.

**unstead** (un-stād'), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle: as, *unstead* youth. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 57.

**unsteadiness** (un-stād'nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstead.—2. Uncertain or motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking *unsteadiness* over all his body.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

**unstained** (un-stānd'), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an *unstained* character; *unstained* religion. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 1.

**unstamped** (un-stāmp't), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an *unstamped* deed, receipt, or letter.

**unstanched**, **unstaunched** (un-stānch', -stānch'), *a.* Not stanch; not strong and tight. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

**unstanchable**, **unstaunched** (un-stān'cha-bl, -stān'cha-bl), *a.* [*ME. unstaunched; < un-1 + stanch + -able.*] 1. Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is *unstaunched* and infynyt.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanch, as a bleeding wound.

**unstanced**, **unstaunched** (un-stānch't, -stānch't'), *a.* [*< ME. unstaunched; < un-1 + stanced, stanch.*] 1. Not stanch; not stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated.

Rychesse may nat restreynen avarice *unstaunched*.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 6.

Stifle the villain whose *unstaunched* thirst

York and young Rutland can not satisfy.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 83.

3. Not made stanch or tight.

The elements . . . came pouring from *unstaunched* roofs.

H. Brooke, *Fool of Quality*, I. 378. (*Davies.*)

**unstarch** (un-stārch'), *v. t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; relax.

One that weighs

His breath between his teeth, and dares not smile

Beyond a point, for fear t' *unstarch* his look.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

**unstate** (un-stāt'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak., Lear*, i. 2. 108.—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state.

*N. Ward, Simple Cober*, p. 23.

**unstatutable** (un-stat'ū-ta-bli), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift, On the Power of the Bishops.*

**unstatutably** (un-stat'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. *Encyc. Brit.*, v. 228.

**unsteadfast**, **unstedfast** (un-sted'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. unstedfast, unstedfast; < un-1 + steadfast.*] 1. Not steadfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A fool's displeasure to a wyse man is found profyttable;

For his good will is *unstedfast*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.



III. *Treated* (control) or *Nontreated*; all

**unsucceedable** (un-suk-se'da-bly, *n.* [*< uns-*  
+ *succeed* + *-able*]) Not capable of succeeding.

**unsupportably** (un-su-pôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Insup-

ing or of bringing about the desired effect or portably. *South, Sermons, II. 5.*



**unsupported** (un-su-pör'ted), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

**unsupportedly** (un-su-pör'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsupported manner; without support.

**unsuppressed** (un-su-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down; as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

**unsure** (un-shör'), *a.* [*ME. unsure, unsewer*; < *un-1* + *sure*.] Not sure; not fixed; not certain. *Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 50.*

**unsured** (un-shörd'), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

By this knot thou shalt so surely tie  
Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown.  
*Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 471.*

**unsurely** (un-shör'li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. *Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.*

**unsurety** (un-shör'ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 319.*

**unsurmountable** (un-sér-moun'ta-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.*

**unsurpassable** (un-sér-pás'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. *Thackeray.*

**unsurpassably** (un-sér-pás'a-bli), *adv.* In an unsurpassable manner or degree; so as not to be surpassed. *Athenæum, No. 3263, p. 599.*

**unsurpassed** (un-sér-pást'), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. *Byron, Childe Harold, iv.*

**unsurrendered** (un-su-ren'dèrd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered: as, an *unsurrendered* prize. *Cowper, Iliad, vii.*

**unsusceptibility** (un-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsceptible.

**unsusceptible** (un-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible: as, *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

**unsuspect** (un-sus-pekt'), *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton, P. L., ix. 771.*

**unsuspected** (un-sus-pek'ted), *a.* Not suspected. (a) Not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil: as, a person *unsuspected* of evil. *Pope, Moral Essays, iii. note.* (b) Not imagined to exist; not surmised; not mistrusted: as, an *unsuspected* evil.

**unsuspectedly** (un-sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsuspected manner; without suspicion. *Milton, Touching Hirelings.*

**unsuspectedness** (un-sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspected. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 27. (Davies.)*

**unsuspecting** (un-sus-pek'ting), *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspecting; not imagining that any ill is designed.

To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.  
*Daniel, Civil Wars, v.*

**unsuspectingly** (un-sus-pek'ting-li), *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

**unsuspectingness** (un-sus-pek'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspicion.

Her quiet-eyed *unsuspectingness* only makes her the more a part of his delicate entertainment.  
*H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 253.*

**unsuspicion** (un-sus-pish'ön), *n.* Lack of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion*.  
*Dickens.*

**unsuspicious** (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious. (a) Not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting. (b) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (c) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

When a wagon-load of valuable merchandise had been smuggled ashore, at noonday, perhaps, and directly beneath their *unsuspicious* noses.  
*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 31.*

(b) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (c) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights.  
*Cowper, Task, iv. 565.*

**unsuspiciously** (un-sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without suspicion.

**unsuspiciousness** (un-sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsuspicious.

**unsustainable** (un-sus-tä'na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow, Sermons, I. xviii.*

**unsustained** (un-sus-tänd'), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, upheld, or supported. *Dryden, Æneid, xi.*

**unswaddle** (un-swod'l), *v. t.* To remove swaddling-bands from, as a young child; by exten-

sion, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

Clay. Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet.  
*Turfe. What, wisps on your wedding-day?*  
*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.*

**unswathe** (un-swäth'), *v. t.* [*< un-2 + swathe*.] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.  
*Addison, Spectator, No. 90.*

**unswayable** (un-swä'a-bl), *a.* [*< un-1 + sway + -able*.] Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. *Shak., Cor., v. 6. 26.*

**unswayed** (un-swäd'), *a.* Not swayed. (a) Not wielded. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 470.* (b) Not biased, controlled, or influenced: as, *unswayed* by passion or ambition. *Sandys, Travails (1652), p. 120.*

**unswaydness** (un-swäd'nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. *Hales, Remains, p. 246.*

**unswear** (un-swär'), *v. I. trans.* To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

No more than he'll *unswear*. *Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 31.*

**II. intrans.** To recant or recall on oath.  
For who would not oft swear,  
And oft *unswear*, a Diademe to bear?  
*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.*

**unswet** (un-swét'), *v. t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; ease or cool after exercise or toil.

The interim of *unswetting* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.  
*Milton, On Education.*

**unswetting** (un-swét'ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring: as, an *unswetting* brow. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, iii. 117.*

**unsweet** (un-swét'), *a.* [Formerly also in var. *unswoot*, *q. v.*; < *ME. unsweete*, < *AS. unsweete*, not sweet, < *un-*, not, + *swete*, sweet: see *un-1* and *sweet*.] Not sweet, in any sense.

That is a flood of helle *unsweete*.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 72.*

With voice *unsweet*.  
*J. Baillie.*

**unsweeten** (un-swé'tn), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness; make unsweet.

Were all my joys essential, and so mighty  
As the affected world believes I taste,  
This object were enough to *unsweeten* all.  
*Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, v.*

**unswell** (un-swél'), *v. i.* [*< ME. unswellen*; < *un-2* + *swell*.] To cease from swelling.

Ebben gan the welle  
Of hire teres and the herte *unswelle*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1146.*

**unswept** (un-swept'), *a.* Not swept. (a) Not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. *Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.* (b) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping, as dust. *Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 126.* (c) Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts. *Cowper, Iliad, xi.*

**unswerving** (un-swér'ing), *a.* Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

**unswervingly** (un-swér'ing-li), *adv.* Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

**unsworn** (un-swörn'), *a.* Not sworn. (a) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath: as, an *unsworn* witness. (b) Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

Her solemn oath remained *unsworn*.  
*Cowper, Odyssey, x.*

**unsyllabled** (un-sil'a-bl), *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

**unsymmetric** (un-si-met'rik), *a.* Same as *unsymmetrical*.

**unsymmetrical** (un-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Lacking symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry—that is, have the parts in the different cycles of unequal number. See *symmetrical*, 5.

**unsymmetrically** (un-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry.

**unsymmetry** (un-sim'e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

Each member of a plant will display . . . *unsymmetry* or asymmetry where there is partial or entire departure from a balance of surrounding actions.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed. 1872), § 220.*

**unsympathizability** (un-sim'pa-thi-zä-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsympathizable.

**unsympathizable** (un-sim'pa-thi-zä-bl), *a.* Incapable of awakening sympathy.

**unsympathy** (un-sim'pa-thi), *n.* Lack of sympathy.

How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature. *Wilderforce, in Life by R. G. Wilderforce, II. 365. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**unsystematic** (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.  
*Burke, On the Present Discontents (1771).*

**unsystematical** (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unsystematic*.

**unsystematically** (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsystematic manner; irregularly.

**untachet**, *v. t.* [*ME., < un-2 + tache*.] To carve. *Vntache that curlew.* *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.*

**untack** (un-tak'), *v. t.* To separate (that which is tacked); disjoin; loosen; release.

Sir, the little adce which me thinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.*

**untackle** (un-tak'l), *v. t.* [*< late ME. untacklen*; < *un-2* + *tackle*.] To unhitch; unharness.

But vse to *untackle* them once in a day.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie, p. 62.*

**untainted** (un-tän'ted), *a.* [*< un-1* + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*, *v.*] 1. Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter: as, *untainted* air.

Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.  
*Keats, To Leigh Hunt.*

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

What stronger breastplate than a heart *untainted*?  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 232.*

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as, *untainted* meat.

**untainted** (un-tän'ted), *a.* [*< un-1* + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*, *v.*] Not attained; not charged with a crime; not accused.

Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,  
*Untainted*, unexamined, free, at liberty.  
*Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.*

**untaintedly** (un-tän'ted-li), *adv.* In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. *South, Sermons, V. i.*

**untaintedness** (un-tän'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall, Sermon on 1 John i. 5.*

**untaken** (un-tä'kn), *a.* Not taken, in any sense.

It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order *untaken* as is necessary for the due government of his Church. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.*

**untalented** (un-tal'en-ted), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.  
*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, vii. 6. (Davies.)*

**untalked** (un-täkt'), *a.* Not talked or spoken. — *Untalked* of, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. *Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 7.*

**untamable** (un-tä'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage; *untamable* passions. *Barrow, Sermons, I. iii. Also untameable.*

**untamableness** (un-tä'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being untamed. Also *untameableness*.

**untame** (un-täm'), *a.* Not tame; wild.

Ida, . . . nurse of beasts *untame*.  
*Chapman, Iliad, viii. 41.*

**untamed** (un-tämd'), *a.* [*< ME. untamed, untamid, untamed*; as *un-1* + *tamed*.] Not tamed. (a) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man: as, an *untamed* beast. *Locke.*

And her eye has a glance more sternly wild  
Than even that of a forest child  
In its fearless and *untamed* freedom should be.  
*Whittier, Mogg Megone.*

(b) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

**untamedness** (un-tämd'nes), *n.* The character or state of being untamed. *Leighton, Com. on 1 Peter v. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**untangibly** (un-tän'ji-bli), *adv.* Intangibly.

**untangle** (un-täng'gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear up; explain.

Untangle but this cruel chain. *Prior, False Friend, iii.*



**untemperer** (un-temp'èr), *n.* [ME., < un-1 + *temper*.] One who does not temper.

**untemptible** (un-temp'ti-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being tempted.

**untemptibly** (un-temp'ti-b'li), *adv.* So as not to be tempted.

**untenability** (un-ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibility.

**untenable** (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; as, an untenable post or fort. (*Charendon*).—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible; as, an untenable doctrine.

**untenableness** (un-ten'a-bl-ness), *n.* The character or state of being untenable; untenability.

**untenant** (un-ten'ant), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *tenant*.] To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or remove a dweller from; evict; dislodge.

**untenantable** (un-ten'an-ta-bl), *a.* Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

**untenanted** (un-ten'an-ted), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.

**untender** (un-ten'dèr), *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

**untenderly** (un-ten'dèr-li), *adv.* In an untender manner; without affection.

**untent** (un-ten't), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *tent*.] To bring out of a tent. [*Rare.*]

**untented** (un-ten'ted), *a.* 1. Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents; as, an untented army.—2. Having no tents erected upon it; as, an untented field.—3. Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [*Rare.*]

**untenty** (un-ten'ti), *a.* Incautious; careless.

**unterminated** (un-ten'tèr-mi-nā-ted), *a.* Without end; having no termination.

**untetchet**, *n.* [ME., < un- + *tetchet*, *tache*.] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

**untether** (un-ten'thèr), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *tether*.] To release from a tether; set free, as an animal confined to a certain range by a rope or chain.

**unthank (un-thang'k'), *n.* [*un-* + *thank*.] 1. No thanks; ingratitude; ill will.**

**unthankful (un-thang'k'f'ul), *a.* 1. Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. Luke vi. 35.—2. Not repaid with thanks; unacceptable.**

**unthankfully (un-thang'k'f'ul-i), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully.**

**unthankfulness (un-thang'k'f'ul-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.**

**unthink (un-thing'k'), *v. t.* [*un-2* + *think*.] To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.**

**unthinkable (un-thing'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; inconceivable.**

**unthinker (un-thing'k'èr), *n.* One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [*Rare.*]**

**unthinking (un-thing'king), *a.* 1. Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, unthinking youth.**

**unthought (un-thòt'), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered; often followed by *of*, formerly by *on*.**

**unthoughtful (un-thòt'f'ul-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.**

**unthoughtfully (un-thòt'f'ul-i), *adv.* In an unthoughtful manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly.**

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**unthread** (un-thred'), *v. t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from; as, to unthread a needle.—2. To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [*Rare.*]

**unthreaded** (un-thred'), *a.* Not threaded; not having a thread drawn through it.

**unthreading** (un-thred'ing), *n.* The act of unthreading.

**unthreadly** (un-thred'ing-i), *adv.* In an unthreading manner.

**unthreadfulness** (un-thred'ing-ful-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthreaded; unthreadedness.

**unthreadful** (un-thred'ing-f'ul), *a.* Not unthreaded; not having a thread drawn through it.

**unthreadfully** (un-thred'ing-f'ul-i), *adv.* In an unthreadful manner; without thread.

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**unthrif** (un-thrif'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. unthrif; < un-1 + thrif.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Lack of thrif; thriflessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,  
In unthrif and in ribaudie.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4926.

A hater of folly, idleness, and unthrif.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 806.

## 2. Folly.

He roghte noght what unthrif that he seyde.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 431.

**3.** A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one without thrif.

Having his sonne and heire a notable unthrif, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay apparrell.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 235.

To behold my door

Beset with unthrifs, and myself abroad?

*B. Jonson*, *Case is Altered*, ii. 1.

## II. *a.* 1. Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know unthrif that was beloved after his means?

*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 311.

**2.** Poor; unthrifty.

[He] hath much ado (poore penniefather) to keepe his unthrif elbows in reparations.

*Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 8.

**unthrifthead** (un-thrif'ti-hed), *n.* [*< unthrif + head.*] Unthriftness.

Unquiet Cure and fond Unthrifthead.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 25.

**unthriftilly** (un-thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. unthriftilly; < unthrif + -ly2.*] **1.** Poorly.

They been clothed so unthriftilly.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 340.

**2.** In an unthrif manner; wastefully; lavishly; prodigally.

Why will you part with them [names] here unthrifly?

*B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*, vii.

**unthriftness** (un-thrif'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthrif; prodigality.

Staggering, non-proficiency, and unthriftness of profession is the fruit of self.

*Rogers*, *Naaman the Syrian*.

**unthrifty** (un-thrif'ti), *a.* [*< ME. unthrifty; < un-1 + thrif.*] **1.** Profitless; foolish; wretched.

Swich unthrifty wayes newe.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 1530.

**2.** Not thrif; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

T' enrich your selues, and your unthrifty Sons

To Gentilize with proud possessions.

*Sylvestre*, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

An unthrifty knave.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. 3. 177.

**3.** Not thriving; not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or unthrif horse recover him.

*Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of unthrif grass.

*Hawthorne*, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 3.

**4.** Preventing thrif or thriving; mischievous; wicked.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 35.

**unthrivet** (un-thrif'), *v. i.* [*< ME. unthriven, unthryven, onthryven; < un-2 + thrive.*] **1.** To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve,  
That most disese han and most unthrive,  
And most endure sorowe, wo, and care.

*Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon onthryve.

*Paston Letters*, II. 237.

**2.** To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyke lime, lite of that, lest it unthryve.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

**unthrone** (un-thrôn'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone.

[The Pope] Throned and Unthroned Kings.

*Milton*, *True Religion, Heresy, Schism*.

**untidiness** (un-ti'di-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; slovenliness.

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and untidiness.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 330.

**untidy** (un-ti'di), *a.* [*< ME. untidy, untidy, untidy; < un-1 + tidy.*] **1.** Untimely; unseasonable.—**2.** Improper; dishonest.—**3.** Not tidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] haue mo solempne cites and semliche casteles  
Than 3e treuly han smale townes o[r] unfidy houses.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become untidy and unattractive.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 368.

**untie** (un-ti'), *v.* [*< ME. untienzen, untigen, < AS. untigan, untigean, untie, < un-, back, + tigan, unt-, tie: see un-2 and tie.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phrygians, that he which could untie it should be Lord of all Asia.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 326.

**2.** To undo the fastenings, bands, cords, or wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to untie a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 52.

Most haply too, as they untied him,

He saw his hat and wig beside him.

*W. Combe*, *Three Tours of Dr. Syntax*, i. 3.

All the evils of an untied tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness.

*Jer. Taylor*.

**3.** To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink

Her snakes, untied, sulphureous waters drink.

*Pope*, *tr.* of *Statius's Thebaid*, i.

**4.** To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities untie.

*Drayton*.

**II. intrans.** To come untied; become loose.

Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and untie like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 887.

**untied** (un-tid'), *a.* **1.** Not tied; free from any fastening or band.—**2.** Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so untied as this was.

*Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 114. (*Davies*.)

**until** (un-til'), *prep.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *untill*; *< ME. until, untill, untill, untill, untill*; *< un-, as in unto, + till2*: see *till2* and *unto*.] **I. prep.** **1.** To; unto: of place.

Hire wommen soon until hire bed hire broughte.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin

Propitrie by preuë gyn,

That it was like until a heuyn.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them until.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. xl. 4.

**2.** To; unto; up to: of time.

From where the day out of the sea doth spring,

Until the closure of the Evening.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 27.

**II. conj.** Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,

I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, ii. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer,

Until ye see my body bleed.

*Erlinton* (Child's *Ballads*, III. 223).

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine until they are married.

*Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.

*Lamb*, *Modern Gallantry*.

We sat and talked until the night,

Descending, filled the little room.

*Longfellow*, *The Fire of Drift-Wood*.

The English *until* with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds its own at that point better than at any other in English.

*B. L. Gildersteeve*, *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, No. 16, p. 422.

**untile** (un-til'), *v. t.* To take the tiles from; uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Women's Prize*, i. 3.

**untillable** (un-til'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren.

*Cowper*, *Iliad*, i.

**untitled** (un-tild'), *a.* [*< ME. untitled; < un-1 + tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There lues the Sea-Oak in a little shel;

There grows untill'd the ruddy Cocheul.

*Sylvestre*, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and untitled manners.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, ii. 4.

**untimbered** (un-tim'bêrd), *a.* **1.** Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's then the saucy boat

Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now

Co-rival'd greatness?

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 3. 43.

**2.** Not covered with timber-trees.

**untimet** (un-tim'), *n.* [*< ME. untyme, untyme, on-tyme; < AS. untima, untyme; as un-1 + time.*] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat etc in untyme.

*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**untimeliness** (un-tim'li-nes), *n.* The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The untimeliness of temporal death.

*Jer. Taylor*, *To Bishop of Rochester*.

**untimely** (un-tim'li), *a.* [*< un-1 + timely.*] **1.** Not timely. (a) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an untimely frost

Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was untimely, and whatever is untimely is already doomed to perish.

*O. B. Frothingham*, *Reply*, p. 188.

(b) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper.

Some untimely thought did instigate  
His all-too-timeless speed.

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 43.

He kindles anger by untimely jokes.

*Crabbe*, *Tales*, *Works*, IV. 8.

(c) Happening before the natural time; premature: as,

untimely death; untimely fate.

The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 2. 4.

**untimely** (un-tim'li), *adv.* [*< ME. untimeliche; < un-1 + timely.*] In other than the natural time; unseasonably.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall untimely?

*Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 2.

**untimeous, untimously, adv.** See *untimous*, etc.

**untimous** (un-ti'mus), *a.* [*Also untimous; < un-1 + timous.*] Untimely; unseasonable: as, untimous hours.

Of untimous persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snow in harvest.

*Ray*, *Proverbs* (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and untimous jocularity.

*Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, I. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that untimous hour.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 72.

**untimously** (un-ti'mus-li), *adv.* [*Also untimously; < untimous + -ly2.*] In an untimous manner; untimely.

*Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xv.

**untin** (un-tin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *untinned, ppr. untinning.* To remove tin from: as, to untin waste tin-plates.

*The Engineer*, LXXXI. 42.

**untinctured** (un-tingk'turd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unim-bued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely untinctured with military discipline.

*Macaulay*, *Nugent's Hampden*.

**untinged** (un-tinjd'), *a.* **1.** Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water untinged; untined beams of light.—**2.** Not infected; unim-bued.

*Swift*, *To Gay*, July 10, 1732.

**untirable** (un-tir'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied.

*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, i. 1. 11.

**untired** (un-tird'), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 44.

**untiring** (un-tir'ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied: as, untiring patience.

*untitled* (un-ti'hd'), *a.* Not subjected to tithes.

*R. Pollok*.

**untitled** (un-ti'tid), *a.* Having no title. (a) Having no claim or right: as, an untitled tyrant.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 104.

False Duessa, now untitled queene.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. ix. 42.

(b) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only untitled person in his mess at Gray's Inn.

*Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*.

**unto** (un'tô), *prep.* and *conj.* [*< ME. unto* (not found in AS.), *< OS. untô, untuo, unt = OFries. ont ti, untel = OHG. unze, unzi, unza, MHG. unze, untze = Goth. unte, up to, until; AS. ôth, up to, until, < OS. unt = OFries. und, ont = OHG. MHG. unz = Icel. unz, unuz, unst = Goth. und, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix and-, an-2, and with a reversion or negative force as un-2. The same first element appears in until, q. v.] **I. prep.** To; now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.*

Thare men gon un to the See, that schal goon un to Cypre.

*Manderiville*, *Travels*, p. 125.

A semely man to be a kyng,

A graciouse face to loke unto.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 151.

Lawes ought to be fashioned unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant.

*Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt unto they might so delight.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 5.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

*Mat. xi. 28.*

I'll follow you unto the



**untoiling** (un-tō'ing), *v. t.* To tire; to exhaust; to weary. *W. W. Phelps, Latter-day Saints, p. 10.*  
**untold** (un-told), *a.* Not told; not related; not narrated. *W. W. Phelps, Latter-day Saints, p. 10.*  
**untouchable** (un-tuch'ə-bəl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable. *Locke, Education, p. 129.*

**untolerable** (un-tol'ə-rə-bəl), *a.* Intolerable; not tolerable. *W. W. Phelps, Latter-day Saints, p. 10.*  
**untomb** (un-tomb), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; to disinter.

**untotality** (un-tō'tal-ē-tē), *n.* The state of being not total; defect of totality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., p. 129.*

**untongued** (un-tong'ed), *v. t.* To deprive of a tongue; to make speechless.

**untooth** (un-tōoth), *v. t.* To deprive of teeth.

**untoothsome** (un-tōoth'səm), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.*

**untoothsomeness** (un-tōoth'sum-ness), *n.* The state of being toothsome or unpalatable. *Sp. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 287.*

**untormented** (un-tōr-men'ted), *a.* Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

**untorn** (un-torn), *a.* Not torn; not rent or lacerated.

**untouchable** (un-tuch'ə-bəl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

**untouched** (un-tuch't), *a.* 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined. *Untouched, or slightly handled, in discourse.*

3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not excited emotionally.

**untoward** (un-tō'ard), *a.* 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

2. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unfortunate; unlucky; as, an untoward event.

**untowardly** (un-tō'ard-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse.

**untowardness** (un-tō'ard-li-ness), *n.* The character of being untoward; awkwardness; perverseness.

**untowardly** (un-tō'ard-li), *adv.* In an untoward manner.

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**untowardly** (un-tō'ard-li), *adv.* In an untoward manner.

**untowardness** (un-tō'ard-ness), *n.* The state or character of being untoward; awkwardness; perverseness.

**untowened** (un-tō'ened), *a.* Not towened; not strengthened by towers.

**untrace** (un-tras't), *v. t.* To loose from the traces or drawing-straps; as, to untrace a horse.

**untraceable** (un-trā'shə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed.

**untraced** (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed. 2. Not marked by footsteps.

**untracked** (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless; as, untracked woods.

**untractability** (un-trak'tā-bil'ē-tē), *n.* Intractableness.

**untractable** (un-trak'tā-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; intractable.

**untradable** (un-trā'ded), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading; as, an untradable place.

**untradition** (un-trā'dishən), *n.* Intraditionableness.

**untrading** (un-trā'ding), *a.* 1. Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed; inexperienced.

**untragical** (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragical; hence, comic; ludicrous.

**untrained** (un-trānd'), *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

**untrammeled** (un-trām'eld), *a.* Not trammelled; hampered, or impeded.

**untrampled** (un-trām'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon.

**untransferable** (un-trāns-fēr'ə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right untransferable.

**untransformed** (un-trāns-fōrm'd), *a.* Not transformed; unmetamorphosed.

**untranslatable** (un-trāns-lā'tā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated.

**untranslatableness** (un-trāns-lā'tā-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being untranslatable.

**untranslatable** (un-trāns-lā'tā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated.

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**untraveled, untravelled** (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an untraveled forest.

**untravelled** (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an untraveled forest.

**untread** (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; go back through in the same steps; retrace.

**untreasure** (un-trezh'ūr), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

**untreatable** (un-trē'tā-bl), *a.* 1. Unmanageable; inexorable; implacable.

**untrembling** (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.

**untremblingly** (un-trem'bling-li), *adv.* In an untrembling manner; firmly.

**untrespassing** (un-tres'pas-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing.

**untressed** (un-trest'), *a.* [ME., < un- + tressed, pp. of tress.] With hair unarranged; not done up in tresses, as hair.

**untried** (un-trid'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.

2. Not yet felt or experienced; as, untried sufferings.

3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to the test.

4. Unnoticed; unexamined.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law; as, the cause remains untried.

**untrifling** (un-trif'ling), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities.

**untrim** (un-trim'), *v. t.* To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

**untrimmed** (un-trim'd), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped or cut; not put in order; as, an untrimmed wick; untrimmed leaves of a book.

**untrimmable** (un-trim'ə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being trimmed.

**untrimmableness** (un-trim'ə-bl-ness), *n.* The character of being untrimmable.

**untrimmable** (un-trim'ə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being trimmed.

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**untrimmable** (un-trim'ə-bl), *a.* Incapable of being trimmed.



What path *untrod*  
Shall I seek out to scape the flaming rod  
Of my offended, of my angry God?  
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.

The path from me to you that led,  
*Untrodden* long, with grass is grown.  
*Lowell*, Estrangement.

**untroth** (un-trōth'), *n.* [A var. of *untruth*, as *troth* is of *truth*.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be *untroth*,  
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.  
*Greene*, Alphonso, ii.

2. An untruth; a falsehood.

There will be a yard of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut upon an *untroth* or two.

*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

**untroubled** (un-trub'ld), *v. t.* To free from trouble; disabuse. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v. **untroubled** (un-trub'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an *untroubled* mind.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake!

*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 149.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untroubled* sea.—3. Not foul; not turbid: as, an *untroubled* stream.

Bodies clear and *untroubled*.

*Bacon*.

**untroubledness** (un-trub'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 479.

**unrowable** (un-trō'a-bl), *a.* [ME., < un-1 + row + -able.] Not to be credited; incredible. *Wyclif*.

**untruced** (un-trōst'), *a.* Not interrupted by a truce; truceless.

All those four [elements]

Maintain a natural opposition

And *untruced* war the one against the other.

*Middleton*, No Wit Like a Woman's, iii. 1.

**untrue** (un-trō'), *a.* [< ME. *untrewe*, *ontrewe* (= MLG. *untreue* = G. *untreu* = Icel. *atrygg*; < un-1 + true.)] 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

And he shewed him trewe tidynes and *untrewe*, for he made him beleve howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladly haue hym to be their lord.

*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 332.

By what construction shall of man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconsistent; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.

Lete vs take hede to saue the peple and the londe from these *untrewe* and misbeleuyng Sarazins that thus sodenly be entred vpon vs.

*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

For further I could say this man's *untrue*.

*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, I. 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form, pattern, intonation, alinement, or the like; incorrect.

Henry chastised the olde *untrewe* mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme.

*Fabian*, Chronicle, cxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The millboards must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be *untrue*.

*W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-pins wearing *untrue*, there is nothing for it but filing to caliper.

*The Engineer*, LXIX. 159.

**untrue** (un-trō'), *adv.* [< ME. *untrewe*; < *untrue*, *a.*] **Untruly**.

Elles he moot telle his tale *untrewe*.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 735.

**untrueness** (un-trō-nes), *n.* [< ME. *untrewe-nesse*; < *untrue* + -ness.] The character of being untrue.

**untruism** (un-trō'izm), *n.* [< *untrue* + -ism.] Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.

*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, vi.

**untruly** (un-trō'li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely.

Master More *untruly* reporteth of me in his dialogue.

*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

**untruss** (un-trus'), *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by untying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!

Quick, quick, *untruss* me.

*Fletcher* (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

Our Muse is in mind for th' *untrussing* a poet.

*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

The Clerk of Chatham was *untrussing* his points preparatory to seeking his truckle-bed.

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 71.

**untruss** (un-trus'), *n.* Same as *untrusser*.

Thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

**untrussed** (un-trust'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire

*Untruss* she sits, in shade of yonder hill.

*L. Bryskett*, Pastoral Aeglogue.

**untrusser** (un-trus'ér), *n.* One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

Neither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.

*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 3.

**untrust** (un-trust'), *n.* [< ME. *untrust*, *untrust* (= Icel. *austrust*); < un-1 + trust.] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leue,

But speke to us of *untrust* and reprovee.

*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 962.

**untrust**, *a.* [ME., also *untruste* (= Icel. *austrust*), faithless: see *untrust*, *n.*] Faithless; distrustful.

Why hastow made Troylus to me *untruste* [var. *untruste*]?]

*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 839.

**untrustful** (un-trust'fūl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Scott*. [Rare.]

**untrustiness** (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Haycard*.

**untrustworthiness** (un-trust'wēr'thi-nes), *n.* The character of being untrustworthy.

Much has been said about *untrustworthiness* of historical evidence.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

**untrustworthy** (un-trust'wēr'thi), *a.* Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an *untrustworthy* servant; an *untrustworthy* boat.

It wants it [sifting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly *untrustworthy*.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 228.

**untrusty** (un-trus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *untrusty*, *on-trusty*, *ontrusty*; < un-1 + trusty.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Thomas Lodge* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

**untruth** (un-trōth'), *n.* [Also *untruth*, *q. v.*; < ME. *ontreuthe*, *untrouthe*, *untrouthe*, < AS. *untrēowth*, *untruth*; as un-1 + truth.] 1. The character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity.

He who is perfect and abhors *untruth*.

*Sandys*.

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

*Untruth* has made thee subtle in thy trade.

*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Moreover, they have spoken *untruths*; . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. I. 220.

**untruthful** (un-trōth'fūl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth.

*Clarke*.

**untruthfully** (un-trōth'fūl-i), *adv.* In an untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

**untruthfulness** (un-trōth'fūl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being untruthful; false-ness; unverity.—2. Inaccuracy; incorrectness: as, the *untruthfulness* of a drawing.

**untuck** (un-tuk'), *v. t.* To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, *untuck'd*, descended her sheaved hat.

*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, I. 31.

**untuckered** (un-tuk'ér-d), *a.* Wearing no tucker: said of a woman.

**untufted** (un-tuf'ted), *a.* Without tufts or projecting bunches, as of scales or hairs: specifically noting certain moths.

**untunable** (un-tū'na-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

Then in dumb silence will I bury mine [news],

For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. I. 208.

Also *untuneable*.

**untunableness** (un-tū'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton*.

**untunably** (un-tū'na-bl-i), *adv.* In an untunable manner; discordantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 586.

**untune** (un-tūn'), *v. t.* 1. To put out of tune; make incapable of consonance or harmony.

*Untune* that string.

*Shak.*, T. and C., I. 3. 109.

Naught *untunes* that Infant's voice; no trace

Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek.

*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 16.

2. To disorder; to confuse.

*Untuned* and jarring senses. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

**untuned** (un-tūnd'), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

With boisterous *untuned* drums.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., I. 3. 134.

**unturf** (un-térf'), *v. t.* To remove turf from; deprive of turf. *Nature*, XLIII. 80.

**unturn** (un-térn'), *v. t.* To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,

Till, so unwilling, thou *unturn'dst* the key?

*Keats*, The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison.

**unturnd** (un-térnd'), *a.* Not turned.—To leave no stone *unturnd*. See *stone*.

**untutored** (un-tū'tōrd), *a.* Uninstructed; untought; rude; raw.

Some *untutor'd* youth.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

**untwine** (un-twin'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be *untwined* with more facilitate thus.

*Holinshed*, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine

Could e'er one wrinkled knot *untwine*.

*Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**II. intrans.** To become untwined.

His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.

*Milton*, Divorce, i. 6.

**untwist** (un-twist'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; turn back from being twisted. *Swift*.—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to *untwist* a riddle. *Fletcher*, A Woman Pleased, v. 1.

**II. intrans.** To become separate and loose or straight from having been twisted.

**untwist** (un-twist'), *n.* [< *untwist*, *v.*] A twist in the opposite direction.

Each coil of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or *untwist*.

*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

**ununderstandable** (un-un-dér-stan'da-bl), *a.* Not to be understood; incomprehensible. *Piazzi Smyth*. [Rare.]

**ununderstood** (un-un-dér-stūd'), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.]

**ununiform** (un-ū-ni-fōrm), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An *ununiform* piety.

*Decay of Christian Piety*.

**ununiformness** (un-ū-ni-fōrm-nes), *n.* The character or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*.

*Clarke*, Answer to Sixth Letter.

**unurged** (un-érjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 10.

**unusagel** (un-ū-zāj), *n.* [< un-1 + usage.] 1. Unusualness; infrequency.

Defawte of *unusage* and entrecomunynge of marchaundise.

*Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use. *Halliwell*.

**unused** (un-ūzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.

*Unused* to the melting mood. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 349.

Her gaoler's torches fill with light

The dreary place, blinding her *unused* eyes.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him,

And filled with *unused* tears his hard wise eyes.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

**unusedness** (un-ū-zed-nes), *n.* Unwontedness; unusualness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, vii. [Rare.]

**unuseful** (un-ūs'fūl), *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292.

Those hands that gave the casket may the palsy

For ever make *unuseful*, even to feed thee!

*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, I. 2.

**unusefully** (un-ūs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a useless manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.



**unwashedness** (un-wash'tness), *n.* The condition of being unwashed; dirtiness; filthiness. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwashed** (un-wash't), *a.* Not washed; dirty; filthy. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwashedly** (un-wash'tli), *adv.* In an unwashed manner; dirtily; filthily. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwashedly** (un-wash'tli), *adv.* In an unwashed manner; dirtily; filthily. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unusually** (un-yu'shu-ly), *adv.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unusualness** (un-yu'shu-lness), *n.* The quality of being unusual; uncommonness. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unutterability** (un-ut-ter-a-bi-li-ti), *n.* The quality of being unutterable; inexpressibility. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unutterable** (un-ut-ter-a-bul), *a.* Incapable of being uttered; inexpressible; incommunicable. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unutterably** (un-ut-ter-a-bi-ly), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; inexpressibly; beyond expression. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unutterably** (un-ut-ter-a-bi-ly), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; inexpressibly; beyond expression. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvaccinated** (un-vak'si-nat-ed), *a.* Not vaccinated; unprotected. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvaluable** (un-val'y-u-a-bul), *a.* 1. Being above price; priceless. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.* 2. Valueless; worthless. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvalued** (un-val'ud), *a.* 1. Not valued; not esteemed. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.* 2. Invaluable; not to be valued. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

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**unvanquishable** (un-van'kwish-a-bul), *a.* Invincible; not conquerable. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvanquished** (un-van'kwish't), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvariable** (un-var'y-a-bul), *a.* Not variable; constant; unchangeable. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvaried** (un-var'y-d), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvariegated** (un-var'y-e-gat-ed), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvarnished** (un-var'nish't), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not artfully embellished. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

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**unvascular** (un-vas'ku-lar), *a.* Non-vascular; not containing blood vessels. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvascular** (un-vas'ku-lar), *a.* Non-vascular; not containing blood vessels. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unveil** (un-veil'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to reveal; to disclose. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

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**unvoiced** (un-voist'), *a.* 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.* 2. In phonetics, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath; unintonated; surd. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvoidable** (un-voi'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvoluntary** (un-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvoluptuous** (un-vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvote** (un-vōt'), *v. t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvowed** (un-voud'), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvoyageable** (un-voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.* 2. Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvulgar** (un-vul'gār), *a.* Not vulgar or common. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unvulgarize** (un-vul'gār-iz), *v. t.* To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwaited** (un-wā'ted), *a.* Not attended; with on. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwakeful** (un-wāk'fūl), *a.* Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwakefulness** (un-wāk'fūl-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwakened** (un-wā'knd), *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwallet** (un-wol'et), *v. t.* To take from a wallet. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwandering** (un-won'dér-ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwappere** (un-wop'erd), *a.* Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unwarded** (un-wār'ded), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

**unware** (un-wār'), *a.* [*ME. unwar, onwar, < AS. unwær, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, < un-, not, + wær, heedful: see un-1 and ware-1.*] Unexpected; unforeseen. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4, 141.*

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**unwarily** (un-wā'ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 63.  
**unwariness** (un-wā'ri-ness), *n.* The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness.

**unwarlike** (un-wā'r'lik), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

The *unwarlike* disposition of Ethelwulf gave encouragement, no doubt, and easier entrance to the Danes.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.  
**unwarm** (un-wārm'), *v. i.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + warm.*] To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*. *Hook.*

**unwarned** (un-wārd'), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke*.

**unwarnedly** (un-wā'r'ned-li), *adv.* Without warning or notice. [Rare.]

They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth.  
*Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 88.

**unwarp** (un-wārp'), *v. t.* [*< un-<sup>2</sup> + warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn*.

**unwarped** (un-wārp't'), *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. *Thomson*, Spring.

**unwarrantability** (un-wor'an-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

**unwarrantable** (un-wor'an-tā-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegals; unjust; improper. *South*, Sermons.

**unwarrantableness** (un-wor'an-tā-bl-ness), *n.* The character or state of being unwarrantable.

*Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vind. of Smeectymnus, § 3.

**unwarrantably** (un-wor'an-tā-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall*.

**unwarranted** (un-wor'an-ted), *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable: as, an *unwarranted* interference.

What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abilities or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temptations unbidden, *unwarranted*.

*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 221.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain.

Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest. *Bacon*.

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

**unwarrantedly** (un-wor'an-ted-li), *adv.* In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; unjustifiably.

**unwarrent**, *v. t.* [*< ME. unwarenyen; < un-<sup>2</sup> + warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren.

That all the wareyn of Stanes wyth the apertynance be *unwarenyed* and vnforsed for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citizens of London her eyers and successors have alle the franchises of the wareyn and forest vnbemlyshyd.

*Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

**unwary** (un-wā'ri), *a.* [*< un-<sup>1</sup> + wary.* Cf. *unware*, the earlier form.] 1. Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. *Milton*, P. L., v. 695.—2†. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood  
 At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

**unwashed** (un-wosh't'), *a.* Not washed. (a) Not cleansed by water; filthy; unclean: as, *unwashed* wool; hence, vulgar.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer.

*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 201.

Such foul and *unwashed* bawdry as is now made the food of the scene.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

(b) Not overflowed by water; as, a rock *unwashed* by the waves.—The *unwashed*, the great *unwashed*, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

**unwashed†** (un-wosh'n), *a.* [*< ME. unwaschen, unweuschen, < AS. unwæscen, not washed; as un-<sup>1</sup> + washen.*] Not washed; unwashed. *Mat.* xv. 20.

When thei han eten, thei putten hire Dissches *unwaschen* in to the Pot or Cawdroun, with remenant of the Flesche and of the Brothe, til thei wole eten azen.

*Manderille*, Travels, p. 250.

**unwasted** (un-wās'ted), *a.* 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore*.—3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces.

*Burke*, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness.

**unwatchful** (un-woch'fūl), *a.* Not vigilant.

*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 20.

**unwatchfulness** (un-woch'fūl-ness), *n.* The state or character of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. iii.

**unwater** (un-wā'tēr), *v. t.* In mining, to free, as a mine, of its water by draining, pumping, or in any other way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 457.

**unwatered** (un-wā'tērd), *a.* 1. Freed from water; drained, as a mine.—2. Not watered; undiluted; unmoistened.—3. Not supplied with water; not given water to drink.

**unwatering** (un-wā'tēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unwater*, *v.*] The act or process of taking water from anything; draining; drainage. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

**unwavering** (un-wā'vēr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1551.

**unwaveringly** (un-wā'vēr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.

**unwayed** (un-wād'), *a.* [*< ME. unwaied; < un-<sup>1</sup> + wayed.*] 1. Not used to the road; unaccustomed to the road.

Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel. *Suckling*.

2. Having no roads; pathless.

It [the land] shal be *unwayed* or wayles.

*Wyclif*, Ezek. xiv. 15.

**unweakened** (un-wē'knd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle*.

**unweaned** (un-wēnd'), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

The heathen Angle and Saxon, still *unweaned* from his fierce Teutonic creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

**unweariable** (un-wē'ri-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

**unweariably** (un-wē'ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an unweariable manner; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Assurance of Heaven.

**unwearied** (un-wē'rid), *a.* 1. Not wearied; not fatigued.

The *unwearied* sun from day to day  
 Does his creator's power display.

*Addison*, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, *unwearied* perseverance: of persons.

Would you leave me  
 Without a farewell, Hubert? By a friend  
*Unwearied* in his study to advance you?

*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

**unweariedly** (un-wē'rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. *Chesterfield*.

**unweariedness** (un-wē'rid-ness), *n.* The state of being unwearied. *Baxter*.

**unweary<sup>1</sup>** (un-wē'ri), *a.* [*< ME. unwery, < AS. unweary, not weary; as un-<sup>1</sup> + weary.*] Not weary.

I noot ne why, *unweary*, that I feynste.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 410.

**unweary<sup>2</sup>** (un-wē'ri), *v. t.* To relieve of weariness; refresh after fatigue. [Rare.]

To *unweary* myself after my studies.

*Dryden*, Letters (ed. Malone), p. 23.

**unweave** (un-wēv'), *v. t.* 1. To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile fabric).

*Unweave* the web of fate. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which compose a textile fabric.

**unwebbed** (un-wēbd'), *a.* Not webbed; not web-footed. *Pennant*.

**unwed** (un-wed'), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

**unwedgeable** (un-wej'a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 116.

**unweeded** (un-wēd'), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 135.

**unweened†** (un-wēnd'), *a.* [*< ME. unweened, < AS. unwēned, unhopd; as un-<sup>1</sup> + weened.*] Unthought of; unexpected.

Unhopd or *unweened*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

**unweeping** (un-wē'ping), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, *unweeping* eyes.

*Drayton*, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

**unweeting†** (un-wē'ting), *a.* A variant of *unwitting*. *Spenser*.

The *unweeting* Child  
 Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart.

*Wordsworth*, Vaudracour and Julia.

**unweetingly†** (un-wē't'ng-li), *adv.* A variant of *unwittingly*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1680.

**unweighed** (un-wād'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*. 1 Ki. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not pondered; not considered; negligent; unguarded: as, words *unweighed*. [Rare.]

What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked . . . out of my conversation?

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 23.

**unweighing** (un-wā'ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.

*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 147.

**unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; producing sadness: as, an *unwelcome* guest.

I fear  
 We shall be much *unwelcome*.

*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 35.

The *unwelcome* news of his grandson's dangerous state . . . induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

**unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *v. t.* To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

She can soften the occasional expression of half-concealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed or *unwelcomed*.

*The Atlantic*, LXV. 550.

**unwelcomely** (un-wel'kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her. *J. Baillie*.

**unwelcomeness** (un-wel'kum-ness), *n.* The state of being unwelcome. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 43.

**unwell** (un-wel'), *a.* 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little *unwell*.

*Utriquart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being *unwell*.

*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, I. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare *sick<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*, 6. = *Syn. 1. Ailing*, etc. See *sick<sup>1</sup>*.

**unwellness** (un-wel'ness), *n.* The state of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield*, Letter, 1755. [Rare.]

**unwemmed†**, *a.* [*ME., < AS. unwemmed; as un-<sup>1</sup> + wemmed.*] Unspotted; unstained.

Thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constance.

*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 826.

**unwept** (un-wept'), *a.* 1. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

*Unwept*, unhonoured, and unsung.

*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, *unwept* tears.

**unwet** (un-wet'), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

Though once I meant to meet  
 My fate with face unmoved and eyes *unwet*.

*Dryden*, Sig. and Guis, i. 673.

**unwhipped** (un-hwipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. Also *unwhipt*.

Tremble, thou wretch,  
 That hast within thee undivulged crimes.  
*Unwhipp'd* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 53.

**unwhole†** (un-hōl'), *a.* [*< ME. unhol, unhal, < AS. unhal (= OHG. unheil = Icel. úheill = Goth. unhaels)*, not whole, not sound, *< un-*, not, + *hal*, whole: see *whole*.] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. *Todd*.

**unwholesome** (un-hōl'sum), *a.* [*< ME. \*unholsum, onholsum (= Icel. úheilsamr); < un-<sup>1</sup> + wholesome.*] 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthful: as, *unwholesome* air; *unwholesome* food.

A certain Well . . . had once very foule water, and *unwholesome* to drink.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so *unwholesome*.

*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

One from whom the heart recoiled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, *unwholesome*, greasy hands, the powder, the scent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

**unwholesomely** (un-hōl'sum-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. 249.

**unwholesomeness** (un-hōl'sum-ness), *n.* The state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

Apulia, part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged height of the mountains or for the *unwholesomeness* of the air, and the wind Atabulus.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv., note 4.







**unworship** (un-wér'ship), *v. t.* [ME. < *un-1* + *worship*.] To dishonor; treat with dishonor. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 23.

**unworshiped, unworshipped** (un-wér'shipt), *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton*, P. L., v. 670.

**unworshipful** (un-wér'ship-fúl), *a.* [ME. *unworshipful*; < *un-1* + *worshipful*.] Not entitled to respect; dishonorable.

The *unworshipful* setes of dignitees.

*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 4.

**unworth** (un-wérth'), *a.* [ME. *unworth*, *unworth*, *unworth*, < AS. *unweorth*, not worth, unworthy; as *un-1* + *worth*.] Unworthy; little worth. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**unworth** (un-wérth'), *n.* Unworthiness. [Rare.]

Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth*.

*Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 9.

**unworthily** (un-wér'thi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*; to advance a person *unworthily*.

Lest my jealous aim might err

And so *unworthily* disgrace the man.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 29.

**unworthiness** (un-wér'thi-nes), *n.* The character of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

If thy *unworthiness* raised love in me,

More worthy I to be beloved of thee.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, cl.

**unworthy** (un-wér'thi), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *unworthy*, *unworthy*, *unworthy*; < *un-1* + *worthy*.] *I. a.* 1. Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving; usually followed by *of*.

The most *unworthy* of her you call Rosalind.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 197.

None but those who are *unworthy* protection condescend to solicit it.

*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

Look you, now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me!

*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 379.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

The brutal action roused his manly mind.

Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,

He, though unarmed, resolved to give her aid.

*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of; with *of*.

Something *unworthy* of the author.

*Swift*.

I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.

*Pope*, Letter to Swift.

5†. Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on myself,

Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 88.

II. *n.* One who is unworthy. [Rare.]

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647-1680), born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was one of the *unworthies* of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 614.

**unwot**. See *unwit*.

**unwounded** (un-wón'ded), *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by external violence.

His right arm's only shot,

And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;

He's else *unwounded*.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, *unwounded* ears.

She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear

Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

*Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 260.

**unwrap** (un-rap'), *v.* [ME. *unwrappen*; < *un-2* + *wrap*.] *I. trans.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

Verray need *unwrappeth* all thy wounde hid.

*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 1. 5.

II. *intrans.* To become opened or undone.

*Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

**unwrest, unwrest**, *a.* [ME. < AS. *unwrest*, infirm, weak, bad, < *un-*, not, + *wrest*, strong, firm.] Infirmed; unreliable.

He were *unwrest* of hus worde that wisse is of trefthe.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 313.

**unwray**, *v. t.* A variant of *unwry*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 25. (*Nares*.)

**unwreaked** (un-rékt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenge. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 9.

**unwreath, unwreath** (un-réth', un-réfh'), *v. t.* To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. *Boyle*.

**unwrecked** (un-rékt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton*, Upon Lady Aston's Departure for Spain.

**unwrest**, *a.* See *unwrest*.

**unwrinkle** (un-ring'kl), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; smooth.

**unwrinkled** (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows; smooth; hence, flowing; even. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. **unwrite** (un-rit'), *v. t.* To cancel, as that which is written; erase. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and *unwrite* them in your Courts.

*Milton*, Animadversions.

**unwriting** (un-rí'ting), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. [Rare.]

The honest *unwriting* subject.

*Arbutnot*.

**unwritten** (un-rit'n), *a.* 1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, *unwritten* laws; *unwritten* customs.

Predestinat thei prechen prehours that this shewen,

Or prechen inparit yult out of grace,

*Unwryten* for som wikkednesse as holy writ sheweth.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 209.

The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that *unwritten* wisdom of the common people for which . . . Spain has always been more famous than any other country.

*Ticknor*, Span. Lit., i. 340.

2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing.

A rude, *unwritten* blank.

*South*, Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding: as, an *unwritten* rule; an *unwritten* constitution.—**Unwritten law**, law which, although it may be reduced to writing, rests for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree. See *common law*, under *common*.

**unwrought** (un-rát'), *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

They [of Smyrna] export also a great deal of *unwrought* cotton.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 33.

**unwrung** (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwring*.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

**unwry**, *v. t.* To reveal; disclose. Also *unwrie*, *unwray*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 858.

**unyielded** (un-yél'ded), *a.* Not having yielded; unyielding. [Rare.]

O'erpowered at length they force him to the ground,

*Unyielded* as he was, and to the pillar bound.

*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

**unyielding** (un-yél'ding), *a.* Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

With fearless courage and *unyielding* resolution.

*Edwards*, Works, III. 412.

**unyieldingly** (un-yél'ding-li), *adv.* In an unyielding manner; firmly.

**unyieldingness** (un-yél'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 47.

**unyoke** (un-yók'), *v. I. trans.* 1. To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds.

*Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 596.

Her purple Swans, *unyok'd*, the Chariot leave,

*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To part; disjoin.

Shall these hands . . .

*Unyoke* this seizure and this kind regret?

*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 241.

II. *intrans.* To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease.

Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 59.

It is . . . but reason such an anger should *unyoke*, and go to bed with the sun.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

**unyoked** (un-yók't'), *a.* 1. Not having worn a yoke.—2†. Licentious; unrestrained.

The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 220.

**unyoldent**, *a.* [ME., < *un-1* + *golden*, pp. of *yield*.] Same as *unyielded*.

By the force of twenty is he take

*Unyolden*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1784.

**unzealous** (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

**unzoned** (un-zón'd), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uncinctured.

Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.

*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**up** (up), *adv.* and *prep.* [(< (a) ME. *up*, *upp*, rarely *op*, *adv.* and *prep.*, < AS. *up*, *upp*, *adv.*, = OS. *up*, *upp* = OFries. *up*, *op* = D. *op* = MLG. LG. *up* = OHG. MHG. *uf*, G. *auf*, *adv.* and *prep.*, = Icel. Sw. *upp* = Dan. *op* = Goth. *iup*, *adv.*, *up*; (b) ME. *uppe*, *oppe*, *ope*, < AS. *uppe* = MLG. *uppe* = Icel. *uppi*, *adv.*, *up*; Teut. \**up*, \**up*, perhaps connected with Goth. *uf*, under, *ufur*, over, = AS. *ofer* = E. *over*: see *over*. Cf. *open*.]

**I. adv.** 1. Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft: as, to climb *up* to the top of a ladder; *up* in a tree.

They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.

Num. xiv. 44.

That shall be *up* at heaven and enter there

Ere sun-rise.

True prayers

*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 152.

On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no convenience of getting *up* to read it.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

He heard a laugh full musical aloft;

When, looking *up*, he saw her features bright.

*Keats*, Isabella.

And the souls mounting *up* to God

Went by her like thin flames.

*D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Darnley.

Specifically—(a) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand *up*; to set chessmen *up* on the board; a stand-up collar; in a specific use, on one's feet: as, the member from A—was *up*—that is, was addressing the House.

Pelleas, leaping *up*,

Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.

*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(b) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be *up* by ten o'clock.

And when the sun was *up* they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.

Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream *up* to its source; to run the eye *up* toward the top of a page; to go *up* to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, *up* north: sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

When thou shalt with syn of pride,

*up* for to trine my throne vnto.

*York Plays*, p. 8.

Send for him *up*; take no excuse.

*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36.

In his seventeenth year Oliver went *up* to Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar.

*Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

I was posting *up* to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army had pursued but a few weeks before.

*J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seein' your advertisement, I called *up*. Where is the work, and what is it?

*The Century*, XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(a) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper *up* to a prince; to be *up* at the head of one's class; to feel set *up* by success. (b) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell *up*; the death rate mounted *up* to fifty. (c) Price: as, stocks have gone *up* 3 per cent.; sugar has been *up*. (d) Pitch, as of sound: as, this song goes *up* to A; to run *up* through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with *to* or *at*.

I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always *up* at high-water-mark.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 150.

The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand *up* to their knees in the water for a considerable time.

*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch *up* in a race; to keep *up* with the times; to live *up* to one's income.

We'll draw all our arrows of revenge *up* to the head but we'll hit her for her villany.

*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 2.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up* to the religion of their country.

*Addison*.

They are determined to live *up* to the holy rule.

*Bp. Atterbury*.

We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it *up* to the revelations of the man-mind.

*Science*, XVI. 351.

Hence—6. In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well *up* in mathematics; to be *up* to the needs of an emergency. [Colloq.]

The Saint made a pause

As uncertain, because

He knew Nick is pretty well *up* in the laws.

*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be *up* to other people's tricks.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

"Come, Mercy, you are *up* to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb," said Alister.

*Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 283.

If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink



With marble greet y'grounde and myxt with lyme  
Polishe alle *uppe* thy werke in goodly tyme.  
*Paraphrase*, *Dissonance* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win *up* all the money in the town.  
*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

The Indians killed up all their own swine, so as Capt.  
Lovell had none. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 466.

13. To or at an end; over: specifically, in  
Great Britain, noting adjournment or disso-  
lution: as, Parliament is *up*.

When the tyme was outrynyet, and the tru *up*,  
As they say, the archkys godet in the bibl.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7207.

That's the ending as you are in the Mind after your  
Month is *up*.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 446.

The count is *up*—i. e., it does not now sit.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 11.

14. Open.  
His door is *up*.

*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales* (F), I. 615 (ed. Skeat).

The verb is elliptically for *go up, come up, rise up*,  
etc., and similar phrases in which the verb is  
omitted; and with *with* following, it has the effect of a  
transitive verb. In provincial or vulgar speech the adverb  
so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will *up*, saith the Lord. Ps. xii. 6 (Psalter).

*Up* with my tent there! here will I lie to-night!  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester *ups* afresh, and then  
Falls to't again. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 14.

She *up* with her pattens, and beat out their brains.  
*The Farmer's Old Wife* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

So saying, she *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy  
such a douse on the side of her head as left her fast asleep  
for an hour and upward. *Brooks*, *Fool of Quality*, I. 134.]

All *up* with. See *all*.

I saw that it was *all up* with our animals. Weak as I  
was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not  
carry me *up* the steep inclination.

*See S. W. Baker*, *Heart of Africa*, p. 259.

Hard *up*. See *hard*, *adv.* To back, ball, bear *up*.  
See the verbs.—To bear *up* or put *up* the helm, to  
move the tiller toward the upper or windward side of a  
vessel.

Captaine Ratcliffe (Captaine of the Pinnacle) rather de-  
sired to *leave up* the helme to returne for England then  
make further search.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 150.

To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire,  
flush, get, give, etc., *up*. See the verbs.—To have *up*,  
to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll have you *up* for assault. *Farrar*.

To hitch, hold, hush *up*. See the verbs.—To look *up*,  
to improve in health, value, etc.: as, the property seems  
to be *looking up*. See also *look*, *v. t.* [Colloq.]—To make,  
pull, put, tear, etc., *up*. See the verbs.—To *up* stick,  
to pack *up*; make ready to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Bil-  
lelong where they were fishing; and I made them *up* stick  
and take me home.

*H. Kingsley*, *Hillyars and Burtons*, xxviii.

Up and down. (a) In a vertical position or direction;  
upright: in nautical use said of the chain when the ship  
is directly over the anchor. (b) Here and there; to and  
fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept away with a dragonn,  
And many other mervells, *up and down*.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, I. 1431.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest  
thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the  
earth, and from walking *up and down* in it. Job ii. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him (the  
Cardinal), and I blush to hear what profane H;perboles are  
printed *up and down* of him. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civil  
war, a MS. of this Saint's concerning Chymistry, and  
says that there are several MSS. of his *up and downe*  
in England. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Saint Dunstan).

(cf) In every particular; completely; wholly; exactly;  
just.

He [Phocion] was euen Socrates *up and downe* in this  
pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either  
laughe or weep.

*Udall*, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 324. (*Darwin*).

The mother's mouth *up and down*, *up and down*.  
*Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, iii. 2.

(d) Downright; bluntly; without mincing matters; "with-  
out gloves": as, to handle a matter *up and down*; to talk  
*up and down*; sometimes used adjectively: as, to be *up*  
*and down* with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coddling! it's little we get o' that, the way  
the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's  
pretty *up and down* with us, by all they tell us. You  
must take things right off, when they're goin'. If you  
don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait for you.

*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 240.

Up to. (a) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See  
def. 4, 5, 6. (b) On the point of doing; about to do;  
planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]

"Wot are you *up to*, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey,  
with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the main-  
about-town of the conversation.

*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia.  
—What are you *up to* now? Come, the wagon's waiting."

*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 124.

Then he [King James II.] signified me to kneel, which  
I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely

upon my shoulder before I knew what he was *up to*, and  
said, "Arise, Sir John Ridd!"

*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, lxviii.

Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt.  
See *snuff*, *adv.*, etc. Up to the knocker, up to the  
door, reaching the desired standard; good, excellent.  
[Slang.]

II. *prep.* 1. Upward or aloft in or on; to,  
toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb *up*  
a tree.

The wedercoc that is *ope* the steeple.  
*Ayenbite of Inceyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

As you go *up* the stairs into the lobby.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 3. 30.

A voice replied, far *up* the height,  
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, *Excelsior*.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,  
High in her chamber *up* a tower to the east  
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.

*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or  
important part of: as, to walk *up* town; often,  
toward the interior of (a region): as, the ex-  
plorers went *up* country.

*Up* Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!  
*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war,  
in a small boat with a handful of men, to row up a river  
on the coast of Anam. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 636.

The man who abandoned a farm *up* the Hudson, which  
had been in the family for generations, and came to New  
York without having any particular vocation in view, . . .  
was a type of a large class. *The Century*, XL. 634.

3. Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose *ope* the sautere.  
*Ayenbite of Inceyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes hastily hende men i hote, *up* your lines!  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2378.

I yow forbode *up* peyne of deeth.  
*Chaucer*, *Franklin's Tale*, I. 753.

Up a stump, up a tree. See *stump*, *tree*.—Up hill  
and down dale. See *hill*.

up (up), *a.* and *n.* [*up*, *adv.*] I. *a.* Inclining  
or tending *up*; going *up*; upward: as, an *up*  
grade; an *up* train; an *up* beat in music; an  
*up* bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on *up*-grades than I exhausted my-  
self by my vigorous back-peddalling.

*J. and E. R. Pennell*, *Canterbury Pilgrimage* on a Tricycle.

Up-bow mark, in music for the violin, a sign, *v.* indicat-  
ing that a note or phrase is to be played with an *up* bow.

II. *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises  
and falls; alternate states of prosperity and  
the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to men-  
tion the bad choice of the situation in such a country: it  
is all *ups* that should be *downs*. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his *ups*  
and *downs* in life, . . . must have frequently experienced  
the truth of this doctrine. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 8.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns;  
We value its *ups*, let us muse on its *downs*.

*F. Locker*, *Piccadilly*.

U. P. An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian*.

up-and-down (up'and-down'), *a.* Plain; direct;  
unceremonious; downright; positive. Com-  
pare *up and down*, under *up*, *adv.* [Colloq.]

Miss Delby was a well-preserved, *up-and-down*, posi-  
tive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying some-  
where in the indeterminate region between forty and  
sixty.

*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 291.

upanishad (ō-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skt.] In *San-*  
*skrit lit.*, a name given to a series of treatises of  
theosophic and philosophic contents. They are  
of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of  
the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of crea-  
tion and existence.

An *upanishad* is a passage of more philosophic or the-  
osophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer re-  
gion of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial  
and their exposition.

*Whitney*, *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 1.

upas (ū'pas), *n.* [= F. *upas*, < Malay (Java)

*upas*, poison; in the Celebes and Philippine Is-  
lands *ipo* or *hipo*.] 1. The poisonous sap of  
different trees of the Malayan and Philippine  
Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The  
*upas-antiar* is yielded by the *antiar* or *upas-tree*. (See def.  
2 and *antiar*.) The *upas tieut*, or *upas radia*, is from the  
chettik or tjetek, *Strychnos Tieut*, one of the *strychnine*-  
trees.

2. The tree *Antiaris toxicaria*, one of the large-  
est Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60  
or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision  
a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting  
into a gum, which is mixed with the seed of *Capsicum*  
*frutescens* and various aromatic substances to form one  
kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first  
purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by  
tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly  
influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is  
true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively  
wounded it exhales an effluvia producing cutaneous  
eruptions; otherwise the *upas* may be approached and  
ascended like other trees. See *Antiaris* and *sack-tree*.



Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,  
Fell *upas* sits, the hydra-tree of death.  
*Erasmus Darwin.*

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

**upas-tree** (ū'pas-trē), *n.* See *upas*, 2.

**upaventure**, *adv.* [*< up, prep., + aventure.* Cf. *peradventure.*] In case that; if.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventure* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council.  
*Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 66. (Davies.)*

**upbear** (up-bār'), *v. t.* 1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*  
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton, P. L., xi. 147.*  
Swift as on wings of winds *upborn* they fly.  
*Pope, Odyssey, viii. 127.*

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve  
*Upbore* him, and firm faith.  
*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

Language . . . *upborne* by . . . thought.  
*Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325.*

3†. To hold up; commend.

Ne him for his desire no shame,  
Al were it wist, but in pris and *upborn*  
Of alle lovers, wel more than beforen.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, i. 375.*

**upbind** (up-bind'), *v. t.* To bind up.

Thy injur'd robes *up-bind*! *Collins, Ode to Peace, st. 3.*

**upblaze** (up-blāz'), *v. i.* To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. *Southey, Thalaba, vi. 8.*

**upblow** (up-blō'), *v. I. trans.* To blow up; inflate.

His belly was *upblown* with luxury.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 21.*

**II. intrans.** To blow up from a given quarter or point.

The watry Southwinde, from the seabord coste  
*Upblowing.* *Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 13.*

**upbraid** (up-brād'), *v.* [*< ME. upbraiden, upbrayden, upbreiden, upbreyden, oupbreiden, reproach, lit. 'seize upon, attack'; < up + braid<sup>1</sup>, scold: see braid<sup>1</sup> and abraid<sup>1</sup>.* **I. trans.** 1. To reproach for some fault or offense; charge reproachfully; reproach: regularly followed by *with* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, . . . yet do not  
*Upbraid* us with our distress.  
*Shak., Cor., v. 1. 35.*

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them for transgressing old establishments.  
*Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 19. (Richardson.)*

2†. To offer as an accusation or charge against some person or thing: with *to* before the person or thing blamed.

You shall be very good friends hereafter, and this never to be remembered or *upbraid*ed.

*B. Jonson, Epicæne, iv. 2.*

It hath been *upbraid*ed to men of my trade  
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.  
*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.*

May they not justly to our Climes *upbraid*  
Shortness of Night? *Prior, Solomon, i.*

3. Specifically, to reprove with severity; chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. *Mat. xi. 20.*

4. To bring reproach on; be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!  
*Sir P. Sidney.*

Will not the sobriety of the very Turks *upbraid* our excesses and debaucheries?  
*Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. iii.*

5†. To make a subject of reproach or chiding.

I would not boast my actions, yet 'tis lawful  
To *upbraid* my benefits to unthankful men.  
*Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.*

He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or *upbraid*s it, hath paid himself.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.*

=**Syn.** 1. Mock, Flout, etc. See *taunt*<sup>1</sup>.

**II. intrans.** To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host  
The man who acts the least *upbraid*s the most.  
*Pope, Iliad, ii. 312.*

In vain the envious tongue *upbraid*s;  
His name a nation's heart shall keep  
Till morning's latest sunlight fades  
On the blue tablet of the deep!  
*O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.*

**upbraid**, *n.* [*< ME. upbraid, upbraide, upbreid, upbreid; from the verb.*] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Chapman, Iliad, vi. 389.*

**upbraider** (up-brā'dér), *n.* [*< upbraid + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who upbraids or reproves.

**upbraiding** (up-brā'ding), *n.* 1. The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne

Your blunt *upbraidings.* *Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 104.*

2. Nausea; vomiting. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Remors de l'estomac, The *upbraiding* of the stomacke.  
*Cotgrave.*

**upbraiding** (up-brā'ding), *p. a.* Reproachful; chiding.

The pouting lip

And sad, *upbraiding* eye of the poor girl . . .  
Must now be disregarded. *Hallock, Fanny.*

**upbraidingly** (up-brā'ding-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

**upbray** (up-brā'), *v.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 42.*

**upbray** (up-brā'), *n.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 50.*

**upbreak** (up-brāk'), *v. i.* To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear. [*Rare.*]

When from the gloom of the dark earth *upbreaks* the tender bloom.  
*Littell's Living Age, CLXXV. 66.*

**upbreak** (up-brāk'), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. *Imp. Dict.*

**upbreaking** (up-brāk'ing), *a.* Breaking up; dissolving.

An *upbreaking* and disparting storm.

**upbreathe** (up-brēth'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; exhale. *Marston.*

**upbreed** (up-brēd'), *v. t.* To breed up; nurse; train up. *Holinshead, Hist. of Scotland.*

**upbring**, *v. t.* To bring up; nourish; educate. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 38.*

**upbringing** (up'bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, or maintaining; training; education. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 68.*

**upbuild** (up-bild'), *v. t.* To build up; edify; establish. [*Rare.*]

Plainly the science of zoology could not have been *up-built* without it. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 149.*

**upbuilding** (up-bil'ding), *n.* The act or process of building up, in any sense; edification; establishment.

**upbuoyance** (up-boi'ans), *n.* The act of buoying up or uplifting. [*Rare.*]

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*  
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance.  
*Coleridge, Visit of the Gods.*

**upburst** (up'bērst), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking a way up and through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 232.*

**upby** (up'bi), *adv.* [*< up + by<sup>1</sup>.*] A little way further on; up the way. [*Scotch.*]

**upcast** (up-kāst'), *v. t.* [*< ME. upcasten; < up + cast.*] To cast or throw up.

Custance and eek hir child the see *upcaste.*

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 808.*

**upcast** (up-kāst'), *a.* 1. Cast up: a term used in bowling.—2. Thrown or turned upward; directed up: as, *upcast* eyes. *Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 61.*

**upcast** (up-kāst'), *n.* [*< upcast, v.*] 1. The act of casting or hurling upward, or the state of being cast upward; also, that which is cast upward; an upthrow.

Thus fall to the ground the views of those who have sought for the cause of these movements in the different specific gravities of the air in cyclones and anticyclones, in the *upcast* to which the air must be subject in a cyclone. *Nature, XLIII. 16.*

2. In bowling, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck! When I kiss'd the jack upon an *up-cast* to be hit away!

*Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 2.*

3. In mining, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of *downcast* (which see) and *downtake*. *Intake* and *out-take* are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or horizontal passages; *downcast* and *upcast* to vertical or inclined shafts. 4. An upward current of air passing through a shaft or the like.—5. The state of being overturned; an upset. [*Scotch.*]

What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, . . . my head is sair enough. *Scott.*

6. A taunt; a reproach. [*Scotch.*]

**upcaught** (up-kāt'), *a.* Caught or seized up.

She bears *upcaught* a mariner away.

*Cowper, Odyssey, xii. 118.*

**upchance**, *adv.* [*< ME. upchance; < up, prep., + chance.* Cf. *perchance.*] Perchance; perhaps.

*Up-chance* ye may them mete.

*Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).*

**upcheer** (up-chēr'), *v. t.* To cheer up; enliven. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 44.*

**Upchurch pottery.** See *pottery*.

**upclimb** (up-klim'), *v. t. and i.* To climb up; ascend. [*Rare.*]

*Up-clomb* the shadowy pine above the woven copse.

*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.*

**upcoil** (up-koil'), *v. t. and i.* To wind up into a coil; coil.

**upcoming** (up'kum-ing), *n.* The act or process of coming up; uprising. *Athenæum, No. 3218, p. 831.*

**up-country** (up'kun'tri), *adv.* Toward the interior; away from the seaboard. [*Colloq.*]

**up-country** (up'kun'tri), *n. and a. I. n.* The interior of the country. [*Colloq.*]

**II. a.** Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an *up-country* village. [*Colloq.*]

**upcurl** (up-kērl'), *v. t.* To curl or wreath upward. *Southey, Thalaba, iv., 36.*

**up-curved** (up'kērvd), *a.* Curved upward; re-curved: as, in entomology, an *up-curved* margin.

**updelve** (up-delv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updelven; < up + delve.*] To dig up. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.*

**updive** (up-div'), *v. i.* To rise to the surface. [*Rare.*]

Thence make thy fame *updive.*

*Davies, Microcosmos, p. 81.*

**updraw** (up-drā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updrawen; < up + draw.*] 1. To draw up. *Cowper, Iliad, i.—*

2. Figuratively, to train or bring up.

A knight, whom from childhood

He had *updrawn* into manhood.

*Gower, Conf. Amant, v. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**updress** (up-dres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. updressen; < up + dress.*] To set up; prepare.

He wolde *updress*

Engyns, bothe more and lesse,

To cast at us, by every side.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 7067.*

**upend** (up-end'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a barrel.

An approaching heavy sea may carry the boat away on its front, and turn it broadside on, or *up-end* it.

*Luce, Seamanship, p. 611.*

**Upending-tongs**, heavy tongs with a swinging support, used in iron-works to turn the bloom, that the hammer may strike upon its end.

**upfill** (up-fil'), *v. t.* To fill up; make full. [*Rare.*]

A cup . . . to the brim *upfill*d. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.*

**upflow** (up-flō'), *v. i.* To ascend; stream up. *Southey, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]*

**upflow** (up-flō'), *n.* A flowing up; rise: as, an *upflow* of air. *Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 501.*

**upfling** (up-fling'), *v. t.* To fling or throw up. [*Rare.*]

**upfolded** (up-fōl'ded), *a.* Folded up. *J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. [Rare.]*

**upgather** (up-gath'ēr), *v. t.* To gather up or together; contract. *Spenser. [Rare.]*

**upgaze** (up-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze upward; look steadily upward. *Byron, Child Harold, ii. [Rare.]*

**upgirt** (up-gērt'), *a.* Girded up. *The Atlantic, LXVI. 35. [Rare.]*

**upgive** (up-giv'), *v. t.* [*< ME. upgiven; < up + give<sup>1</sup>.*] To give up or out; yield. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1569.*

**upgoing** (up'gō-ing), *a.* Going up; moving upward. *Lancet, No. 3479, p. 955.*

**upgrow** (up-grō'), *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton, P. L., ix. 677. [Rare.]*

**upgrowth** (up'grōth), *n.* 1. The process of growing up; development; rise and progress; upspringing. *J. R. Green.*

The prelate still keeping some shreds of civil power notwithstanding the *upgrowth* of the plebeian layman's power.

*The Century, XXXV. 2.*

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous *upgrowths*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., i. 22.*

**upgush** (up-gush'), *v. i.* To gush upward. [*Rare.*]

**upgush** (up'gush), *n.* A gushing upward: as, an *upgush* of feeling. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 155. [Rare.]*

**uphand** (up'hānd), *a.* Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an *uphand* sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen.

*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

**uphang** (up-hang'), *v. t.* To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser, Visions of Bellay, vi. [Rare.]*

**Uphantania** (ū-fan-tē'nī-ä), *n.* [NL.] A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very



The rapidity of the *uplift* in health in many of the cases.  
*Lancet*, No. 3448, p. 661.



There has been a wonderful *uplift* in the enthusiasm and faith of Christians.

*The Congregationalist*, Nov. 19, 1879.

**uplock†** (up-lok'), *v. t.* To lock up.

His sweet up-locked treasure. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

**uplook** (up-lük'), *v. i.* To look up.

**uplooking** (up'lük-ing), *a.* Looking up; aspiring.

It takes stalwart and *uplooking* faith to make history [such as the Puritans made]. *Phelps*, *My Study*, p. 234.

**uplying** (up'li-ing), *a.* Elevated; of land, upland.

In *up-lying* situations, where the drift consists of raw material, fluxion-structures are seldom detected.

*Nature*, XXX, 530.

**upmaking** (up'mā-king), *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of plank or timber piled one on another as a filling up, especially those placed between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching.

**upmost** (up'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< up + -most*. Cf. *uppermost*.] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Wherto the climber-upward turns his face;  
But when he once attains the *upmost* round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back.

*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 24.

**upon** (u-pŏn'), *prep. and adv.* [*< ME. upon, uppon, upone, opon, oppon, upon, uppone, uppen, < AS. uppon, uppan (= Icel. up a, upp ā = Sw. på (< uppa) = Dan. på, upon), upon, up on, < up, upp, up, + an, on, on: see up and on. Cf. AS. uppan (= OS. uppan = OFries. uppa, oppa = OHG. ūfen, ūffen), up, < up, upp + adv. suffix -an: see up, adv.*] **I. prep.** 1. Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of *on*, the force of *up* being almost or entirely lost. See *on*<sup>1</sup>, *prep.* Specifically—(a) Aft on: in an elevated position on; on a high or the highest part of; not in rest or location.

The hyge trone ther mozt ge hede . . .  
The hyge godez self hit set *uppon*.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1053.

Two theues also tholed deoth that tyme,  
*Upon* a crosse bisydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monstres are,  
Painted *upon* a pole, and underwit,  
"Here may you see the tyrant."

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings *upon* the skyes,  
And giue this Virgin Christall plaudities.

*C. Tournem.*, *Revenge's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers  
Stood *lie upon* the gait.

*Sir William Wallace* (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived *upon* a pillar, high  
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.

*Tennyson*, *St. Simon Stylites*.

(b) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point.

The nihtegale i-h[e]rde this,  
And huppe [hopped] *uppon* on blowe ris [branch].

*Out and Nightingale*, l. 1636.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon *upon* a  
ledere, and settyn the talyt abyvyn Crystes heid.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 324.

They shall climb *up upon* the houses.

Joel ii. 9.

Four nimble gnats the horses were, . . .  
Fly Crauion the charioteer  
*Upon* the coach box getting.

*Dayton*, *Nymphidia*.

Lucan vaulted *upon* Pegasus with all the heat and  
intrepidity of youth.

*Addison*.

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity  
*Upon* an even pedestal with man.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

**2. On, in any sense: conveying no notion of height, elevation, rise, or ascent.** See *on*<sup>1</sup>. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, *upon* is strictly synonymous with *on*, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn *up-on* day, daunsyng *on* nygtes,  
Al watz hap *uppon* hege in halles & chambrez.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Swyerez [squires] that swyftly swyed on blonkez [horses],  
& also fele *uppon* fote, of fre & of bonde.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 58.

The flode with a felle couss flowet on hapis,  
Rose *uppon* rockes [i. e., in towering masses] as any ranke  
hyles.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1391.

Also, that enery brother and suster schul be boxom, and  
come whan they be warned, . . . *uppon* the oth th' they  
haue maad, and *on* the peyne of xl. d. to paie to the box;  
. . . *Upon* the peyne afore-seid, but he haue a verrey en-  
chouson wherfore th' they mowe be excused.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread on Emperors,  
And walk *upon* the dreadful adder's back.

*Marlowe*, *Faustus*, iii. 1.

*Upon* whom doth not his light arise? [Compare Mat. v.  
45: He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.]

*Job* xxv. 3.

*Val.* And on a love-book pray for my success.

*Pro.* Upon some book I love I'll pray for thee.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,  
On your broad main doth wilfully appear:  
Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,  
Whilst he *upon* your soundless deep doth ride.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxx.

*Upon* the head of all who sat beneath . . .  
Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably  
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.

*Milton*, S. A., l. 1652.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair  
*Upon* the straits;—on the French coast the light  
Gleams and is gone.

*M. Arnold*, *Dover Beach*.

**To beat, blow, fall, pass, etc., upon.** See the verbs.  
—**Upon an average, a thought, occasion, one's hands, one's oath, etc.** See the nouns.

**II. adv.** Hereupon; thereupon; onward; on.

Til May it wol suffice *uppon* to fede,  
But lenger not thenne Marche if it shal sede.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd  
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek  
Comes fast *uppon*.

*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 3. 3.

**uponon†, upononet, adv.** At once; anon. See  
*anon* (the same word without the element *up*).

When mercury hade menynt this mater to ende,  
And graunt me thise gyftis hit gladit my bert.

I onswaret hym esely enyn *uponon*.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

**up-peak** (up-pēk'), *v. i.* To rise in or to a peak.  
*Stanburst*, *Æneid*, iii. 209. [Rare.]

**upper** (up'ēr), *a. and n.* [*< ME. upper (= D. op-  
per = MLG. uppere), compar. of up: see up, and  
cf. over.*] **I. a. 1.** Higher in place: opposed  
to *nether*: as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of  
a thing; an *upper* story; the *upper* deck.

And such a yell was there,  
Of sudden and portentous birth,  
As if men fought upon the earth,  
And thends in *upper* air.

*Scott*, *Marmion*, vi. 25.

**2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the upper house of a legislature; an upper servant.**

Few of the *upper* Planters drinke any water: but the  
better sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavite, and  
good English Beere.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 258.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all  
ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the  
*upper* circles of society. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

**To have or get the upper hand.** See *hand*.—**To have the upper fortunet**, to have the upper hand.

You have the *upper fortune* of him.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, i. 2.

**To hold the upper hand.** Same as *to have the upper hand*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*.—**Upper Bench**, in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.—**Upper case**. See *case*, 2. 6.—**Upper coverts**, in *ornith.*, the coverts on the upper side of the wings and tail; superior feathers. See *covert*, n., 8.—**Upper crust**, the higher circles of society; the aristocracy; the *upper ten*. [*Slang*.]—**Upper culmination**. See *culmination*.—**Upper house**. See *house*.—**Upper keyboard**. See *keyboard*.—**Upper leather**. (a) Leather used in making the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. (b) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes collectively. Also called simply *uppers*.

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rub-  
bing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 227.

**Upper story**, a story above the ground floor; the top story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my *upper story*,  
and there is some folks as says I hain't never got right up  
thar sence.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 348.

**Upper ten thousand**, or elliptically *upper ten*, the wealthier or more aristocratic persons of a large community; the higher circles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the *upper ten thousand* of the city.

*N. P. Willis*, *Ephemeris*.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the favorite promenade of the *upper ten*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 568.

**Upper works** (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works*.

**II. n. 1.** The upper part of a shoe or boot, comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button *upper* with straight toe cap.

*Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 109.

**2. pl.** Separate cloth gaiters to button above the shoes over the ankle.—**To be on one's uppers**, to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condition of one's shoes. [*Slang*.]

**uppert** (up'ēr), *adv. compar.* [*< ME. upper; compar. of up, adv.*] Higher.

And with this word *upper* to sore  
He gan.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 884.

**upperest†** (up'ēr-est), *a. superl.* [*ME. upper-  
este; < upper + -est.*] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nether-  
este lettre to the *uppereste*. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, l. prose 1.

**upper-growth** (up'ēr-grōth), *n.* That part of a plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting den-  
izen of the wilderness, the Saxaous, . . . which with a

scanty and often ragged *upper-growth* strikes its sturdy roots deep down into the sand.

*Nature*, XXXIX. 470.

**upper-machine** (up'ēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-making*, any one of the various machines used in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots and shoes, including *crimping*-, *trimming*-, and *seaming-machines*.

**uppermost** (up'ēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< upper + most: cf. upmost.*] 1. Highest in place; first in precedence: as, the *uppermost* seats.

Euen vpon the *uppermost* pinnacle of the temple.

*J. Udall*, *On Luke* iv.

**2. Highest in power; predominant; most powerful; first in force or strength.**

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*.

*Swift*.

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*.

*Dryden*, *Eleanora*, l. 154.

**uppermost** (up'ēr-mōst), *adv. superl.* 1. In the highest position or place; also, first in a series or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing whatever words came *uppermost*, as fast as the pen could put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what had been produced with no forethought.

*Southey*, *Life of Bunyan*, p. 41.

**2†. First in order of precedence.**

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter go *uppermost*.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 14.

**upper-stock†** (up'ēr-stōks), *n. pl.* Breeches. Also *overstocks*. Compare *nether-stock*.

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silk or flocks,  
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.

*J. Heywood*, *Epigrams*. (*Nares*.)

**uppertendom** (up-ēr-ten'dum), *n.* [*< upper ten + -dom.*] Same as *upper ten thousand* (which see, under *upper*).

**up-pile** (up-pil'), *v. t.* To pile up; heap up.

*Southey*, *Thalaba*, ii. [Rare.]

**upping** (up'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of \**up*, *v.*, *< up, adv.*] The act of marking a swan on the upper mandible. See *swan-upping*.

**uppish** (up'ish), *a.* [*< up + -ish*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Proud; arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [*Colloq.*]

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not *uppish* enough, but his Lordship must rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown.

*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 48. (*Davies*.)

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppish* upon the death of the King of Spain.

*Tom Brown*, *Works*, I. 154. (*Davies*.)

Americans are too *uppish*; but when you get hold of a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it's easy to keep him so.

*F. R. Stockton*, *Merry Chanter*, xvii.

**2. Tipsy.** [*Slang*.]

*Lady Head*. Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us?

*Serv.* Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he's a little *upish*.

*Vanbrugh*, *Journey to London*, iii. 1.

**uppishly** (up'ish-li), *adv.* In an uppish manner.

**uppishness** (up'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being uppish; arrogance; airiness; pretentiousness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Landor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his loftiness of mind, should not sometimes rather be called *upishness*, so often is the one caricatured into the other by a blustering self-confidence and self-assertion.

*Lowell*, *The Century*, XXXV. 512.

**up-plight†**, *v. t.* [*ME.*, *< up + plight*<sup>3</sup>.] To fold up; carry off.

The gates of the toun he hath *upplight*.

*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 59.

**up-plow** (up-plou'), *v. t.* To plow up; tear up as by plowing.

*G. Fletcher*. [Rare.]

**up-pluck** (up-pluk'), *v. t.* To pluck up; pull up. [*Rare.*]

And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, . . .  
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie.

*G. Fletcher*, *Christ's Triumph over Death*.

**up-pricked** (up-prikt'), *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly; erected; pricked up.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 271. [Rare.]

**up-prop** (up-prop'), *v. t.* To prop up; sustain by a prop.

*Donne*, *Progress of the Soul*, i.

**up-putting** (up'pūt-ing), *n.* Lodging; entertainment for man and beast.

*Scott*. [*Scotch.*]

**upraise** (up-rāz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. upreysen; < up + raise*<sup>1</sup>.] To raise; lift up.

Upon a night

Whan that the mone *upreysed* had her light.

*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1163.

The man

His spear had reached in strong arms he *upraised*.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 323.

**upraising** (up'rā-zing), *n.* Rearing; nurture. [*Scotch.*]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his *upraising*, as the Scotch call it.

*The Portfolio*, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.



**uprightness** (up-rî'tness), *n.* The character or quality of being upright; *on* Erasm; *vertu*—*honesty*.  
 He stood forth a poet with a stiffness and uprightness of style.  
*The Century*, XXIX, 109.  
 He stood for duty, honesty and equity in principle or in practice; for rectitude and justice.  
 Truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness.  
*Ep. Atterbury*.

**Syn.** *honesty, honesty, etc.* (see *honesty*), fairness, principle, trustworthiness, worth.

**uprise** (up-rîz'), *v. t.* pret. *uprose*, pp. *uprisen*, pp. *uprising*. [*< ME. uprisen; < up- + rise; see rise.*] 1. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; get up; rise.

*Uprose the virgin with the morning light.* Pope.  
 2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally or figuratively.

Heaven fresshe, honouren ye this day;  
 For, when the sonne uprist, then wol ye sprede.  
*Chaucer, Complaint of Mars*, l. 4.  
 Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head  
 The glorious sun uprist.  
*Coleridge*.

With what an awful power  
 I saw the buried past up-rise,  
 And gather in a single hour  
 Its ghost-like memories!  
*Whittier, Mogg Megone*.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. *Tennyson, Vision of Sin*, v.—4. To swell; well up; rise in waves.

At thy call  
*Uprises the great deep.*  
*Brunt, A Forest Hymn*.

5. To spring up; come into being or perception; be made or caused.

*Uprose a great shout from King Olaf's men.*  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II, 287.

**uprise** (up-rîz' or up-rîz'), *n.* [*< uprise, v.*] 1. Uprising.

The sun's uprise. *Shak., Tit. And.*, III, 1, 159.  
 2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuberance.

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle uprise to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.  
*Geikie, Geol. Sketches*, viii.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmentation, as of price or value. [*Colloq.*]

**uprising** (up-rî'zing), *n.* [*< ME. uprisinge, oprisinge (= MLt. oprisinge); verbal n. of uprise, v.*]

1. The act of rising up, as from below the horizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The while the Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward,  
 when thei comen to the Sepulchre, the Day of his Resur-  
 rection; and there founden an Angelle, that tolde hem  
 of oure Lordes *uprisinge* from betwix to Lyve.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 91.

Thou knowest my downsitte and mine uprising.  
*Ps. cxxxix*, 2.

2. Ascent; acclivity; rising.  
 Was that the king, that spur'd his horse so hard  
 Against the steep uprising of the hill?  
*Shak., L. L. L.*, iv, 1, 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrection; popular revolt.

Such tumults and uprisings.  
*Holinshed, Chronicles of England*, Hen. I., an. 1115.

4. The ceremonies connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child. Compare *lying-in*.

**uprist**, *n.* [*< ME. uprist, opriste; < uprise, v.*] 1. Uprising.

In the garden, at the sonne upriste,  
 She walketh up and down.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 193.

2. The resurrection.  
 Jesus saide, I am upriste and liv.  
*Cassiodorus, M. S. Coll. Trin. Cantab.*, f. 88. (*Hallivell*).

**uproar** (up-rôr'), *n.* [*< D. \*oproeren (= G. auf-  
 wahren = Sw. uppröra = Dan. oprøre)*, stir up,  
*< op, up, + roeren*, stir: see *up* and *rear*.] No  
 connection with *roar*. Cf. *uproar, n.* I, trans.  
 To stir up to tumult; throw into confusion;  
 disturb. [*Rare.*]

*Uproar the universal peace.* *Shak., Macbeth*, iv, 3, 99.

**II. intrans.** To make an uproar; cause a disturbance. [*Rare.*]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to act  
 or uproar for his own safety.

*Carlyle, French Rev.*, III, vi, 2.

**uproar** (up-rôr'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. uprore; < D. uproer = MLG. upror, G. aufdröhren = Sw. upprör = Dan. oprör*], tumult, sedition, revolt,  
*uproer*, stir up: see *uproar, v.*] Great  
 tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle  
 and clamor; confusion; excitement.

To have all the worlde in an uprore, and vnquieted with  
 warres.  
*J. Udall, On Mark*, Pref.

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an  
 uproar.  
*Acts xvii*, 5.

There was a greates uprore in London that the rebell  
 arme quartering at Whitehall would plundre the City.  
*Essex, Diary*, April 26, 1648.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no up-  
 roar.  
*Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 39.

**uproarious** (up-rôr'i-us), *a.* [*< uproar + -ious.*] Making or accompanied by a great uproar, noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud.  
*Moore*.

**uproariously** (up-rôr'i-us-li), *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with great noise and tumult; clamorously.

**uproariousness** (up-rôr'i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

**uproll** (up-rôl'), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton, P. L.*, vii, 291.

**uproot** (up-rôt'), *v. t.* To root up; tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate.

**uprootal** (up-rôt'tal), *n.* [*< uproot + -al.*] The act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted. [*Rare.*]

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and weakness and the shock of uprootal.

*Mrs. Oliphant, Curate in Charge*, xviii.

**uprouse** (up-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse up; rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. *Shak., R. and J.*, ii, 3, 40.

**uprun** (up-run'), *v. t.* [*< ME. uprinnen; < up + run*]. To run up; ascend. [*Rare.*]

The yonge sonne,  
 That in the ram is four degrees upronne.  
*Chaucer, Squire's Tale*, l. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son  
 Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant  
 Upran to manhood, while his lusty growth  
 I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.  
*Comper, Iliad*, xviii.

**uprush** (up-rush'), *v. i.* To rush upward. *Southey, Thalaba*, xii.

**uprush** (up-rush), *n.* [*< uprush, v.*] A rush upward.

These uprushes of most intensely heated gas from the prominences which are traceable round the edge of the sun.  
*Stokes, Lects. on Light*, p. 287.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points, contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to be regions of uprush and of heightened temperature.  
*A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent.*, p. 201.

**upsee-Dutch** (up'sê-duch'), *adv.* [*Also upsie Dutch, upsey Dutch, upse-Dutch; < D. op zijn Duitsch, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion: op, upon, in; zijn = G. sein, his, its; Duitsch, Dutch, i. e. German: see Dutch. Cf. upsee-English, upsee-Freesee. Upsee in this and the following words has been conjectured to mean 'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name of the place where it was brewed. For the allusion to German drinking, cf. carouse, ult. < G. gar aus, 'all out.' In the Dutch fashion or manner: as, to drink upsee-Dutch (to drink in the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so as to be drunk).*

I do not like the dullness of your eye;  
 It hath a heavy cast, 'tis upsee Dutch.  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, iv, 4.

**upsee-Englisch** (up'sê-ing'glisch), *adv.* [*Found as upsey-English; < D. op zijn Engelsch, in the English fashion; cf. upsee-Dutch.*] In the English manner.

*Priq. Thou and Ferret,*  
 And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,  
 Which is the bowl.  
*Hip. Which must be upsey-English,*  
 Strong, lusty London beer.  
*Fletcher, Beggars' Bush*, iv, 4.

**upsee-Freesee** (up'sê-frê'sê'), *adv.* [*Also upsee-Freesee; < D. op zijn Friesch, in the Friesian fashion; cf. upsee-Dutch.*] In the Friesian manner.

This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,  
 Has drunk a thousand pottles upsee-Freesee.  
*John Taylor*.

**upsee-freesy** (up'sê-frê'zi), *a.* Drunk; tipsy.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsy-freesy tipplers, and super-naculum topers.  
*Massinger, Virgin-Martyr*, ii, 1.

**upseek** (up-sêk'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *upsought*, pp. *upseeking*. To seek or strain upward.

*Southey, Thalaba*, xii.

**upseest** (up'sêz), *adv.* [*< upsee-Dutch, upsee-Freesee, etc., misunderstood: see upsee-Dutch.*] Same as *upsee-Dutch*.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,  
 Drink upsees out, and a fig for the vicar.  
*Scott, L. of the L.*, vi, 5.



**upsend** (up-sen'd'), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. *Caesar*, *Iliad*, xviii. [Rare.]

**upset** (up-set'), *v.* [*ME. upsetten*, set up (= *MD. upsetten*, set up, propose or fix, as the price of goods, *D. ozzetten*, set up, raise, raise the price of, venture, = *G. aufsetzen*, set up, compose); *< up + set*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To set or place up.

Now is he in the see with saile on mast upsette.

*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 70.

2. To overturn; overthrow; overset, as a boat or a carriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into confusion; interfere with; spoil: as, to *upset* one's plans.

I have observed, however, that your passionate little men, like small boats with large sails, are easily *upset* or blown out of their course. *Treng*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 244.

She had sallied forth determined somehow to *upset* the situation, just as one gives a shake purposely to a bundle of spillikins on the chance of more favorable openings. *Mrs. Humphrey Ward*, *Robert Elsmere*, I. ix.

3. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder; of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say. *Trollope*.

You needn't mind if your house is *upset*, for none of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door. *The Century*, XXXV. 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are *upset* by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After *upsetting* they are welded into a solid mass or soldered together.

**II. intrans.** To be overturned or upset.—**Upsetting thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

**upset** (up-set'), *n.* [*< upset*, *v.*] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an *upset*; the news gave me quite an *upset*.

Him his sermon ballasts from utter *upset*.

*W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the *upset* works, the thing upset will never be set up again. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1134.

**upset** (up-set'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of upset*, *v.*, prob. after *D. use*.] Set up; fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the expositor below which the thing is not to be sold.—**Upset rate, valuation**, etc. Same as *upset price*.

**upsetment** (up-set'ment), *n.* [*< upset + -ment*.] Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

**upsetter** (up-set'er), *n.* One who or that which upsets; also, one who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

**upsetting** (up-set'ing), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

**upshoot** (up-shōt'), *v. i.* To shoot upward.

Trees *upshooting* high. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 58.

**upshoot** (up-shōt'), *n.* That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. *Nature*, xli. 228. [Rare.]

**upshot** (up-shot'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 2. 76.

**upside** (up'sid'), *n.* The upper side; the upper part.

This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the *up-side* of that! *Mrs. Whitney*, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, v.

**To be upsideways**, to be even with; to be quits with. *Scott*. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*].—**Upside down**. [Historically, an accom. form, as if *up + side* + *down*, of *upsideown*: see *upsideown*. Cf. *topsideup*.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

A burning torch that's turned *upside down*.

*Shak.*, *Pericles*, ii. 2. 32.

**upside** (up'sid'), *adv.* On the upper side. [*Prov. Eng.*]

People whose ages are *up-side* of forty.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 73.

**upsiloid** (ū'psi-loid), *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an *upsiloid* depressed line with lateral branches.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, p. 156.

**upsilon** (ū'psi-lon), *n.* The Greek letter *Υ*, *υ*, corresponding to the English *u* (and *y*).

**upsetting** (up'sit'ing), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The jest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pefwells in laughing at christenings, cryings out, and *upsettings* this twelve month.

*Dekker and Webster*, *Westward Ho*, v. 1.

**upskipt** (up'skip), *n.* An upstart.

Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these *upskips*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**upsnatch** (up-snach'), *v. t.* To seize or snatch up. *R. Edwards*, *Damon and Pythias*. [Rare.]

**upsoar** (up-sōr'), *v. i.* To soar aloft; mount up. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xv. 556. [Rare.]

**upsodown**, *adv.* [*< ME. up so down, up so down, up so down, up se down, up sica down, lit. 'up as down,' < up + so + down*.] Hence the later accom. form *upside down*.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al *up-so-down*,

Bothe habit and eek disposicion

Of him, this woful lovere, daun Arcite.

*Chaucer*, *Knights Tale*, l. 519.

To Turne *up so down*; Euertere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 397.

**upsolve** (up-solv'), *v. t.* To solve; explain.

You are a scholar; *upsolve* me that, now.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, i. 3.

**upspear** (up-spēr'), *v. I. intrans.* To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

The bents

And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.

*Cooper*, *Winter Morning Walk*, l. 23.

**II. trans.** To root up; destroy. [Dubious.]

Adam by hys pryde ded *Paradyse upspeare*.

*Bp. Eale*, *Enterlude of Johan Bapt.* (1538). (*Davies*.)

**upspring** (up-spring'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upspringen*; *< up + spring*.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentine! a foul thus herde I singe

Upon thy day, er sonne gan *upspringe*.

*Chaucer*, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 14.

On his feet *upspringing* in a hurry.

*Hood*, *The Dead Robbery*.

The lemon-grove

In closest coverture *upspring*.

*Tennyson*, *Arabian Nights*.

**upspring** (up'spring), *n.* [*< upspring*, *v.*] 1. A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances;

An almain and an *upspring*, that is all. *Chapman*.

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 4. 9.

**upspurner** (up-spēr'nēr), *n.* A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the erth.

*Joye*, *Expos. of Daniel*, iv.

**up-stairs** (up'stärz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* In or to an upper story: as, to go *up-stairs*.

**up-stairs** (up'stärz'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; being above stairs: as, an *up-stairs* room.

**II. n.** An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Coulomb gave the charge of the *upstairs* to our party and when he exposed himself audaciously.

*R. Hodgson*, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 329.

**upstanch**, **upstaunch** (up-stanch', up-stanch'), *v. t.* [*ME. upstanchen*; *< up + stanch*.] To stanch; stop the flow of. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

**upstand** (up-stand'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upstenden*; *< up + stand*.] To stand up; be erect; rise.

A dight vyne in provinciale manere.

That like a bosshe *upstonde*, IIII armes make.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

The kings of the earth *upstand*

With power. *Milton*, *Ps. ii.*

**upstare** (up-stär'), *v. i.* To stare or stand on end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The king's son, Ferdinand,

With hair *up-starting*, . . .

Was the first man that leap'd.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 213.

**upstart** (up-stärt'), *v. i.* [*< ME. upsterten*, *upstirten*; *< up + start*.] To start or spring up suddenly.

With that word *upstirte* the olde wyf.

*Chaucer*, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 190.

Her father's fiddler he came by, . . .

*Upstarted* her ghaist before his eye.

*The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

**upstart** (up'stärt'), *n.* and *a.* [*< upstart*, *v.* Cf. *upskip*.] **I. n.** 1. One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this *upstart* is old Talbot's ghost.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7. 87.

A mere *upstart*,

That has no pedigree, no house, no coat,

No ensigns of a family! *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, II. 1.

If it seeme strange that the Turkish Religion (a newer *upstart*) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.—3. A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—

4. The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*,

whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

**II. a. 1†.** Starting up suddenly; quickly rising.

With *upstart* haire and staring eyes dismay.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. x. 54.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of *upstart* creatures," *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 834.

New, *up-start* Gods, of yester-dayes device.

*Sylvester*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Decay*.

An *upstart* institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest. *Eccllyn*, *True Religion*, II. 128.

3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pretentious.

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?

*Marlowe*, *Edward the Second*, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,

Refusing friendship with the *upstart* roof.

*Lowell*, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

**upstaunch**, *v. t.* See *upstanch*.

**upstay** (up-stä'), *v. t.* To sustain; support. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 430.

**upstep** (up-step'), *v. i.* To step up; move upward. *Hynd Horn* (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

**upstir** (up'stēr), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke*, *The Hurt of Sedition*.

**upstream** (up-strēm'), *v. i.* To stream, flow, or flame up: as, *upstreaming* flames.

**up-stream** (up'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current: as, to row *up-stream*.

**up-stream** (up'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [*< up-stream*, *adv.*] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current.

An *up-stream* wind increases the surface resistance.

*Gar. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270.

**up-street** (up'strēt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* At or toward the higher part or upper end of a street.

**upsun** (up'sun), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**upsurge** (up-sērj'), *v. i.* To surge up. *The Century*, XXVI. 130. [Rare.]

**upswarm** (up-swärm'), *v. I. intrans.* To rise in swarms; swarm up.

*Upswarming* show'd

On the high battlement their glittering spears.

*Cooper*, *Iliad*, xii.

**II. trans.** To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 2. 30.

**upsway** (up-swä'), *v. t.* To sway or swing up; brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway*.

*Scott*, *Vision of Don Roderick*, *The Vision*, st. 16.

**up-sweep** (up'swēp'), *n.* A sweeping upward: as, the *up-sweep* of a curve; the *up-sweep* of an arch. [Rare.]

**upswell** (up-swel'), *v. i.* To swell up; rise up. *Wordsworth*, *Ode*, 1814.

**upsyturvy** (up-si-ter'vi), *adv.* [A variation of *topsyturvy*, substituting *up* for *top*.] Upside down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

There found I all was *upsy turvy* turn'd.

*Greene*, *James IV.*, iii. 3.

**uptails-all** (up'tälz-äl), *n.* Confusion; riot; hence, revelers. (*Davies*.)

**uptake** (up-tāk'), *v. t.* 1. To take up; take into the hand. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 11.—2†. To succor; help.

The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee.

*Wyclif*, *Isa.* xli. 10.

**uptake** (up'tāk'), *n.* [*< uptake*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking up; lifting.

To this ascensional movement (in cyclones) undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there—rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the *uptake* is less strong. *Science*, XI. 215.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the *uptake*. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, vii. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]—3. The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler, leading to the chimney.—**Gleg at the uptake.** See *gleg*.

**uptaker** (up-tāk'er), *n.* [*ME.*, *< uptake + -er*.] A helper; a supporter. *Wyclif*, *Ps.* lxxxviii.

**uptear** (up-tār'), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 663.

**upthrow** (up-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw up; elevate.

**upthrow** (up'thrō'), *n.* [*< upthrow*, *v.*] An upheaval; an uplift: in mining, the opposite of *downtrow*. Where a fault has occurred which has been attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the *upthrow*, and that in the downward direction the *downtrow*. As a result of this motion, under great pressure,







and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winched star disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of good over evil, or of Horus over Set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or cobra, *Naja haje*. See also *ent under asp*.

**ural** (ū'ral), *n.* A hypnotic remedy, formed by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethane.

**Ural-Altaic** (ū'ral-al-tā'ik), *a.* See *Altaic*.

**Uralian** (ū-rā'li-an), *a.* [*< Ural* (see def.) (Russ. *Urali*) + *-ian*.] Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural Mountains, in Russia and Siberia.

**Uralic** (ū-rā'ik), *a.* [*< Ural* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Ural Mountains or river Ural.

**uralite** (ū-rā-lit), *n.* [*< Ural* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] The name given by G. Rose to a mineral which has the crystalline form of augite, but the physical properties and especially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is frequently accompanied by some chemical change, especially the elimination of more or less lime, which appears intermingled with the hornblende in the form of calcite or epidote. See *uralitization*. **Uralite-syenite**, a variety of syenite, from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains, in which the orthoclase exhibits a very peculiar form of cleavage. There are three cleavage-planes, instead of two as in the ordinary orthoclase, and in all of these lie minute scales of specular iron. *Jeromeff*.

**uralitic** (ū-rā-lit'ik), *a.* [*< uralite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See *uralitization*.

**uralitization** (ū-rā-lit-i-zā'shōn), *n.* The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. See *uralite*. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, especially among the diabases, some varieties of which rock are, for this reason, called *uralite-diabase*; the same is true also of the porphyries and porphyrites, giving rise to the name *uralite-porphyr* and *uralite-porphyrite*.

**uralitize** (ū-rā-lit-i-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uralitized*, ppr. *uralitizing*. [*< uralite* + *-ize*.] In *lithol.*, to convert into uralite.

**uran** (ū'ran), *n.* Same as *uran*.

**uranate** (ū-rā-nāt), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.]

A salt formed by the union of uranic acid with a metallic oxide.

**uran-glimmer** (ū-rān-glim'ēr), *n.* Same as *uranite*.

**Urania** (ū-rā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. *< L. Urania*, *< Gr. Οὐρανία*, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One,' fem. of *οὐρανός*, heavenly. *< οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky: see *Uranus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or a compass for indicating the course of the stars. See *Muse*<sup>2</sup>. 2. A genus of large and handsome diurnal moths, typical of the family *Uraniidæ*, as *U. fulgens*. *Fa-*



Urania—From an antique in the Louvre



Butterfly Hawk-moth (*Urania fulgens*), two thirds natural size.

*bricius*, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior wings with a very oblique external margin, and dentate hind wings with long tails. They greatly resemble butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, and are sometimes called *butterfly hawk-moths*. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setae, and the pupa is inclosed within a thin cocoon.

3. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Fitzinger*, 1863.

**Uranian** (ū-rā'ni-an), *a.* [*< Uranus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus.

The most singular circumstance attending the whole *Uranian* system.

*Ball*, *Story of the Heavens*, p. 169. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**uranic**<sup>1</sup> (ū-rā'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, heaven, the sky (see *Uranus*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

On I know not what telluric or uranic principles.

*Carlyle*.

**uranic**<sup>2</sup> (ū-rā'ik), *a.* [*< uranium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium sesquioxide, or in which uranium oxide acts as an acid.

**uraniferous** (ū-rā-nif'e-rus), *a.* Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

**Uraniidæ** (ū-rā-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), *< Urania* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, belonging between the *Sesidæ* and *Zygenidæ*. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family *Castniidæ*. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are *Urania* and *Nyctalemon*.

**uraninite** (ū-rā-ni-tit), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-in*<sup>1</sup> + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octahedrons, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxide of uranium ( $UO_2$ ), also thorium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with, further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called *pitch-blende*.

**uranion** (ū-rā'ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

**uranisci**, *n.* Plural of *uraniscus*.

**uraniscotitis** (ū-rā-nis-kō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth (see *uraniscus*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the uraniscus or palate.

**uraniscoplasty** (ū-rā-nis'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *πλασσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also *uranoplasty*.

**uraniscorraphy** (ū-rā-nis-kor'a-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *ραφή*, a seam, a sewing, *< ράπτειν*, sew.] Suture of the palate.

**uraniscus** (ū-rā-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *uranisci* (-sī). [NL., *< Gr. οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven: see *Uranus*.] In *anat.*, the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth—that is, the palate. See *cut under palate*.

**uranite** (ū-rā-nit), *n.* [*< uranium* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two species—autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite), and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called *uran-glimmer* and *uran-mica*.

**uranitic** (ū-rā-nit'ik), *a.* [*< uranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

**uranium** (ū-rā'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; *< Uranus*, q. v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 240. A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called *pitch-blende*, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zinc or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Pélitot, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxide. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 18.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them rare. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranoso-uranic oxide, with usually a considerable percentage of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphuret of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. Uranium pigments are much rarer and more expensive than those of which chromium forms the essential part.

**uran-mica** (ū-rān-mī'kā), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-mica*.] Same as *uranite*.

**uran-ocher** (ū-rān-ō'kēr), *n.* [*< uranic* + *-ocher*.] A yellow earthy oxide of uranium. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of Saxony and France.

**uranographic** (ū-rā-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< uranograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also *ouranographic*.

**uranographical** (ū-rā-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< uranographic* + *-al*.] Same as *uranographic*. Also *ouranographical*.

**uranographist** (ū-rā-nō-grā-fist), *n.* [*< uranograph-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in uranography. Also *ouranographist*.

**uranography** (ū-rā-nō-grā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; *uranology*. Also *ouranography*.

**uranolite** (ū-rān'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, heaven, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called *uranolites*, more generally *acrolites*; in later years the name *meteorite* has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

**uranology** (ū-rā-nō'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of the heavens.

**uranometry** (ū-rā-nōm'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *uranometries* (-triz). [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The measurement of stellar distances.—2. A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

The *uranometries* of Bayer [1603], Flamsteed, Argander, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both hemispheres laid down on maps.

*Newcomb and Holden*, *Astron.*, p. 435.

**uranoplasty** (ū-rā-nō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

**uranoscope** (ū-rā-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. Uranoscopus*.] A fish of the genus *Uranoscopus*; a star-gazer. See *cut under star-gazer*.

**Uranoscopidæ** (ū-rā-nō-skōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), *< Uranoscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is *Uranoscopus*; the star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate seas of both hemispheres, which have an oblong body, cuboid head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See *cut under star-gazer*.

**Uranoscopus** (ū-rā-nō-skōp), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Linnæus, 1766), *< L. uranoscopus*, *< Gr. οὐρανόσκοπος*, a fish called otherwise *καλιόωννμος* (see *Callionymus*), lit. 'observing the heavens,' *< οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, view.] The typical genus of *Uranoscopidæ*. *U. scaber* is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients.

**uranoscopy** (ū-rā-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανόσκοπία*, *< οὐρανόσκοπος*, observing the heavens, *< οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

**uranostomatoscopy** (ū-rā-nō-stōm'a-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + *στόμα* (-r), the mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic *uranostomatoscopy*." *Medical News*, XLIX. 559. [Rare.]

**uranothorite** (ū-rā-nō-thō'rīt), *n.* A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxide of uranium.

**uranous** (ū-rā-nus), *a.* [*< uranium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxide.

**Uranus** (ū-rā-nus), *n.* [*< L. Uranus*, *< Gr. Οὐρανός*, Uranus, a personification of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens, = Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters, *< var*, cover, encompass.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Also written *Ouranos*.

2. In *astron.*, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13th, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to these is less than that parallel to them by  $\frac{1}{4}$ . It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is  $\frac{1}{8500}$  of the sun, or 14.7 times



[illegible]



2t. Trifling; foolish.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easy it was to stride over such urchin articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 30, they are so frivolous. *Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, ii. 91. (Davies.)*

**urchin-fish** (ér'chin-fish), *n.* A prickly globe-fish or sea-porcupine, *Diadon hystrix*, or a similar species. See cut under *Diadon*.

**urchin-form** (ér'chin-fôrm), *n.* The form or type of form of a sea-urchin. *Gegenbaur.*

**urchont, urchount, n.** Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

**urdé** (ér-dä'), *a.* [AF. *urde*, *ordé*, pointed, < OHG. MHG. *ort*, a point, end, angle, edge, place, = AS. ME. *ord*, point of a sword, point: see *ord*.] In *her.*: (a) Having one or more extremities pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding it making an angle of 90 degrees. (b) Having a single blunt-pointed projection from some part: as, a bend *urdé*, which has usually in the middle of the upper side a prominence ending in a blunt point. (c) Same as *varriated*. Also *urly*, *mately*.

**Urdū** (ör'dū), *n.* [Also *Ordoo*; = F. *urdu*, *ourdou*; < Hind. *urdū*, Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan; prop. *zabān-i-urdū*, 'camp-language,' < *urdū* = Turk. *ordū*, *ordū*, a camp, < Pers. *urdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *ördū*, whence ult. E. *horde*.] A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See *Hindustani*. Also used adjectively.

**urdy** (ér'di), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urdé*.

**ure** (ür), *n.* [ME. *ure*, < OF. *eure*, *uevre*, *ovre*, F. *œuvre*, work, action, operation, = Sp. Pg. *obra* = It. *opera*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera*, *operate*, and cf. *inure*, *manure*, *manœuvre*.] Operation; use; practice.

And sure it is taken by custome and ure,  
Whye yonge you be there is helpe and cure.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34s.*

His Majesty could wish the ancient statutes were in ure of holding a parliament every year.

*Bacon, Draft of King's Speech, 1614.*

We will never from henceforth enact, put in ure, promulge, or execute any new canons, etc.

*Act of Submission of Clergy to Henry VIII., in R. W. (Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note.)*

**ure** (ür), *r. t. and i.* [ < *ur*, *n.* ] To work; practice; inure; exercise. *More.*

**ure** (ür), *n.* [ME. *ure*, < OF. *eure*, *eür*, *aür*, F. *heur* (in *bon-heur*, *mal-heur*), fate, luck, fortune, F. also *augure* = Pr. *agur* = Sp. *agüero* = Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, augury: see *augury*. Doublet of *augury*.] Fortune; destiny.

Myne hole affiance, and my lady free,  
My goddesse bright, my fortune and my ure.

*Court of Love, l. 634.*

**ure** (ür), *n.* [ < L. *urus*, a kind of wild bull: see *urus*.] The urus.

The third kind is of them that are named *ures*. These are of bignes somewhat lesse than elephants, in kind and color and shape like a bull. *Golding, Caesar, fol. 163.*

**ure** (ür), *pron.* A Middle English form of *our* 1.

**ure** (ür), *n.* A Middle English form of *hour*.

**ure** (ür), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *uir*, mold, earth. Cf. *urry*.]

Soil: as, an ill *ure* (a bad soil). [Scotch.]

**ure** (ür), *n.* See *ure* 3.

**-ure**. [F. *-ure* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ura*, < L. *-ura*, a term. of fem. nouns denoting employment or result. It is usually attached to the pp. stem of verbs, and the noun has the same form as the fem. of the future participle: examples are *apertura*, an opening, *armatura*, equipment, *junctura*, a joining, *scriptura*, a writing, *textura*, web, etc. In some E. words the termination *-ure* represents L. *-atura* (> OF. *-eüre*, > E. *-ure*), as in *armure*, now *armour*, *armor*, ult. identical with *armature*.] A termination of Latin origin, appearing in the formation of many nouns, as in *apertura*, *armature*, *juncture*, *scripture*, *texture*, *fissure*, *pressure*, etc. It is sometimes used as an English formative, as in *wasture*.

**urea** (ür-ä), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ōpov*, urine: see *urine*.] Carbamide, CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with both acids and bases. It is the final product of the proteid decomposition in the body, and forms the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. It appears also in the urine of birds.

**ureal** (ür-ä), *a.* [ < *urea* + *-al*.] Of, relating to, or containing urea: as, a *ureal* solution.

**ureameter** (ür-ä-m'ë-tër), *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in the urine.

**ureametry** (ür-ä-m'ë-tri), *n.* The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

**uredt**, *a.* [ < *ure* 2 + *-ed* 2. ] Fortunate.

In my selfe I me assured  
That in my body I was wel ured.

*The Isle of Ladies, l. 144.*

**Uredineæ** (ür-rē-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bron-gniart, 1824), < *Uredo* (-din-) + *-æ*.] An order of minute ascomycetous fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known as *rust*, *smut*, *mildew*, etc. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the acidium form, uredoform, and teleutoform, and which were long considered as independent genera. *Puccinia graminis*, the so-called corn-mildew, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most *Uredineæ*, the three form-genera *Acidium*, *Uredo*, and *Puccinia* being different stages of it. The first or acidium stage is the cluster-cup of the barberry; the second or uredoform is the red-rust of grain; and the third or *Puccinia* is the mature form. See *Fungi*, *Puccinia*, *rusti*, *s. mildew*, *Micro-puccinia*, *Contumyces*, *heterocism*.—**Tremelloid Uredineæ**, a group of *Uredineæ* which do not possess a sporocarp generation, but consist of a teleutospore-bearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes.

**uredineous** (ür-rē-din'ē-us), *a.* [ < *Uredineæ* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ*.—2. Affected by uredo.

**Uredines** (ür-rē-din'ē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Uredo*.] In bot., the *Uredineæ*.

**uredinoid** (ür-rē-din'oid), *a.* In bot., resembling the *Uredineæ*, or having their characters.

**uredinous** (ür-rē-din'us), *a.* Same as *uredineous*.

**Uredo** (ür-rē-dō), *n.* [NL. < L. *uredo*, a blight, a blast, < *urere* (√ *us*), kindle, burn: see *ustion*.] 1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. It is the stage next preceding the final or *Puccinia* stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium*.

2. [l. c.] A receptacle or hymenium in which uredospores are produced.

**uredoform** (ür-rē-dō-fôrm), *n.* In bot., the form assumed by a uredineous fungus in the uredo condition—that is, that stage in which the uredospores are produced.

**uredo-fruit** (ür-rē-dō-frût), *n.* In bot., same as *uredospore*.

**uredo-gonidium** (ür-rē-dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* In bot., same as *uredospore*.

**uredospore** (ür-rē-dō-spôr), *n.* In bot., in *Uredineæ*, the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by acrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelium which bears uredospores or both uredospores and teleutospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See *Puccinia*, 1 (n) (with cut), *heterocism*, and *spore* 2.

**uredosporic** (ür-rē-dō-spor'ik), *a.* [ < *uredospore* + *-ic*.] In bot., of or pertaining to a uredospore.

**ureide** (ür-rē-id or -id), *n.* [ < *urea* + *-ide* 1. ] A compound of urea with an acid radical. The ureides include a large number of urea-derivatives of very complex structure.

**uremia, uræmia** (ür-rē-mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *uræmia*, < Gr. *ōpov*, urine, + *aiua*, blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of waste products, chiefly urea, that should normally be eliminated by the kidneys. Its symptoms are mainly those of a nervous character, such as headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or somnolence followed by coma.

**uremic, uræmic** (ür-rē-mik), *a.* [ < *uremia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uremia; causing uremia; affected with uremia: as, *uremic* convulsions.

**Urena** (ür-rē-nä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), < *uren*, its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ureneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five connate bractlets, and fruit everywhere roughened by minute hooks. There are 4 or perhaps 6 species, known as *Indian mallow*, natives of tropical Asia or Africa, with one or two also widely dispersed through warm parts of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually angled or lobed leaves, and small yellowish flowers, commonly in sessile clusters. They are employed medicinally for their mucilaginous properties in India and elsewhere. In Brazil the flowers of *U. lobata* furnish an expectorant, and the roots and stems a decoction used for colic. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata*, both common throughout the tropics, yield from their inner bark a useful fiber; that of the former, the *guazima* of Brazil, makes a strong cordage and a good paper. At Penang the scentless leaves of *U. lobata*—there an abundant weed, known as *perpulut*—are collected, dried, and sold for mixing with patchouli, which they resemble.

**Urenæx** (ür-rē-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Urena* + *-æx*.] A tribe of petaloid plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with ten styles, by the stamencolumn being truncate or five-toothed at the top and externally anther-bearing below, and by five carpels, which separate at maturity. It includes 5 genera, mainly tropical herbs or shrubs. See *Pavonia* and *Urena* (the type).

**ure-ox** (ür'oks), *n.* [ < *ure* 3 + *ox*.] The urus. *J. T. White, Diet.*

**Urera** (ür-rē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present; irreg. < L. *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe *Ureæ*, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Urtica* by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as *U. elata* of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 30 feet. They constitute, together with species of *Pilea*, the plants known as *nettle* in the West Indies, replacing there the genus *Urtica*. *U. glabra* (*U. Sandwicensis*), the opuhe of the Hawaiians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly esteemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as *U. baccifera*, a small prickly tree frequent from Cuba to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. *U. tenax*, a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie.

**uresis** (ür-rē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōūpsis*, urination, < *ōūpeiv*, urinate, < *ōpov*, urine: see *urine*.] Urination; micturition.

**uretal** (ür-rē-tal), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

**ureter** (ür-rē-tër), *n.* [ < Gr. *ōūprēp*, the urethra, also one of the urinary ducts of the kidneys. < *ōūpeiv*, urinate, < *ōpov*, urine: see *urine*.] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See cut under *kidney*. In man the ureter is a very slender tube, from 15 to 18 inches long, running from the pelvis of the kidney to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas muscle, behind the peritoneum. Its structure includes a fibrous coat, longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pierces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch between the muscular and mucous coats of that viscus.

**ureteral** (ür-rē-tër-al), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

**ureteric** (ür-rē-tër'ik), *a.* [ < *ureter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ureter.

**ureteritis** (ür-rē-tër-rit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōūprēp*, ureter, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ureter.

**ureterolith** (ür-rē-tër-ō-lith), *n.* A urinary concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

**urethane, urethan** (ür-rē-thān, -than), *n.* [ < *ur* (ea) + *eth* (er) + *-ane*.] In chem., any ester of carbamic acid.—**Ethyl urethane**, CO.NH<sub>2</sub>.O.CH<sub>3</sub>, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

**urethra** (ür-rē-thrā), *n.*; *pl. urethræ* (-thrē). [= F. *urèthre* = Sp. *uretra* = Pg. *urethra* = It. *uretra*, < L. *urethra*, < Gr. *ōūprēp*, the passage for urine, < *ōūpeiv*, urinate, < *ōpov*, urine: see *urine*.] A modification of a part of a urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the secretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most mammals, including man, a complete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The urethra of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial urethra, continuous usually with the urethral part of the urogenital sinus; that of the female is only exceptionally a part of the clitoris. In man the urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The *prostatic* is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 12 inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the *veru montanum* or *caput gallinaginis*, on each side of which is a depression, the *prostatic sinus*, perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the veru is a median depression or cul-de-sac, variously known as the *vesicula prostatica*, *rugina masculina*, *sinus peculiaris*, *uterus masculinus*, etc.; and the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The *membranous* is that second section of the urethra, about 3 inch long, which extends from the prostatic gland to the corpus spongiosum; it is contracted in caliber, perforates the deep perineal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor *urethræ* muscle. The *spongy* section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus spongiosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the *bulbous* section of the urethra, and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the *fossa navicularis*. The urethra ends in a narrow vertical slit, the *meatus urinarius*. Numerous submucous follicles, the *glands of Littre*, open into the spongy section of the urethra; one of these openings forms a recess of considerable size, the *lacuna magna*. The substance of the urethra includes mucous, muscular, and erectile tissue. In the female the urethra is very short, about 1½ inches in length, and much more simple in structure and relations than that of the male.—**Bulb of the urethra**. See *bulb*.—**Bulbous urethra**, that part of the extent of the urethra which corresponds to its bulb. See *bulb*.—**Crista urethræ**. See *crista*.—**Membranous urethra**, the membranous section of the urethra. See *def.*—**Penial urethra**, a urethral groove or tube which forms part of



74. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

75. To press on or forward.

76. To incite; stimulate; impel.

77. To make a claim; insist; persist.

78. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

79. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

80. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

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strictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cephus*. See cuts under *guillemot* and *murre*.

**uric** (û'rik), *a.* [= F. *urique* = Sp. Pg. *urico*, < NL. *uricus*, < Gr. *urikos*, urine: see *urine*.]

Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—**Uric acid**, an acid,  $C_5H_4O_3$ , characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called *lithic acid*.

**uricemia, uricæmia** (û-ri-sê'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *uricæmia*, irreg. < *uricus*, uric, + Gr. *aima*, blood.] Same as *lithæmia*.

**Uriconian** (û-ri-kô'ni-an), *n.* [< *Uriconium* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The name given by some English geologists to a series of volcanic rocks, of which the Wrekin, in Shropshire, England, is chiefly made up, and which is supposed to occupy a position very near the bottom of the fossiliferous series. The name is from the Roman station Uriconium, the site of the present village of Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

**uridrosis** (û-ri-drô'sis), *n.* The excretion of certain urinary constituents, notably urea, in the sweat.

**Urinæ** (û-ri-i'nê), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Uria* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidae*, named from the genus *Uria*; the murre and guillemots. Also *Urinæ*.

**urile** (û'ril), *n.* A kind of cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* of Gmelin, or *P. bicristatus* of Pallas.

The fowl *urile*, of which there is great plenty in Kamtschatka. *Krascheninikoff*, Kamtschatka (trans.), p. 157.

**urim** (û'rim), *n. pl.* [< Heb. *urim*, pl. of *ûr*, light, < *ûr*, shine.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the ritual; or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with oracular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummim (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the so-called "breastplate," which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost.

**urinaccelerator** (û-ri-nak-sel'e-râ-tor), *n.* [pl. *urinacceleratores* (-sel'e-râ-tô'rêz).] [< L. *urina*, urine, + NL. *accelerator*.] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urinæ. (Cotes, 1887.)

**urinæmia**, *n.* See *urinemia*.

**urinal** (û-ri-nal), *n.* [< ME. *urinal*, *urynal*, *orynal*, < OF. *urinal*, *orinal*, F. *urinal* = Pr. *urinal* = Sp. *orinal* = Pg. *orinol* = It. *orinale*, < ML. *urinal*, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. *urinalis*, of or pertaining to urine, < *urina*, urine: see *urine*.]

1. A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an urinal. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., li. 1. 41.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

**urinalist** (û-ri-nal-ist), *n.* [< *urinal* + *-ist*.] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

My urinalist . . . left no artery unstretched upon the tenters. *Bekker*, *Match me in London*, iii.

**urinalysis** (û-ri-nal'i-sis), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *lysis*, loosing (cf. *analysis*).] Chemical examination of urine.

**urinant** (û-ri-nant), *a.* [< L. *urinan(t)s*, ppr. of *urinari*, dive, plunge under water, < *urina*, in the orig. sense 'water': see *urine*.] In *her.*, being in the attitude of diving or plunging; noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

**urinary** (û-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urinaire* = Sp. Pg. *urinario* = It. *orinario*, < ML. *\*urinarius* (in neut. *urinarium*, a urinal), < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine. **Urinary canal**, a primitive urinary passage.—**Urinary cast**. Same as



**renal cast** (which see, under *cast*).—**Urinary organs**, the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the elimination of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a mollusk, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See *urogenital* and *uropoietic*.

**II. n.**; pl. *urinary* (-riz). 1. In *agri.*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—2. Same as *urinal*, 2.

**urinate** (ū'ri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *urinated*, pp. *urinating*. [*L. urinatus*, pp. of *urinare*; *urinate*: see *urine*, *v.*] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.

**urination** (ū'ri-nā'shōn), *n.* [*L. urinate* + *-ion*.] The act of passing urine; micturition.—**Precipitant urination**, urination where the desire to pass urine is very sudden and imperative.

**urinate** (ū'ri-nā-tiv), *a.* [*L. urinate* + *-ive*.] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 43.

**urinator** (ū'ri-nā-tōr), *n.* [*L. urinator*, a diver, < *urinar*, dive, plunge under water: see *urine*, *v.*] 1. A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of *urinator* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. Ray.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacépède, 1801).] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the *Urinatoridae*: variously applied. Quite recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the loons, whose usual generic name, *Colymbus*, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See *Colymbus*, and cuts under *loon* and *tibias*.

**urinatorial** (ū'ri-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [See *urinator*.] Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridae*: being or resembling one of the *Urinatoridae*.

**Urinatoridae** (ū'ri-nā-tō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Urinator* + *-idae*.] A family of diving birds; the loons: same as *Colymbidae* (*b*). When the loons are called *Urinatoridae*, the grebes become *Colymbidae*.

**urine** (ū'rin), *n.* [*ME. urine*, < *OF. urine*, *urine*, *F. urine* = *Pr. urina* = *Sp. orina* = *Pg. aurina* = *It. orina*, *urina* = *D. urine* = *G. Sw. Dan. urin*, < *L. urina*, urine, in form as if fem. of *\*urinus*, of water, < *\*urum*, water, urine, = *Gr. οὖρον*, urine, orig. water, = *Skt. vārī*, *vār*, water, = *Zend vāra*, rain, = *Icel. ur* = *Sw. ur* in *ur-väder*, drizzle, drizzling rain, = *AS. wer*, the sea.] An excrementitious fluid excreted by the kidneys, holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change. Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brackish taste, a peculiar odor, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limits of health, however, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and density, according to the age, occupation, and diet of the individual, the time of day, and the season of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for analysis, as presenting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during the twenty-four hours. The average amount passed during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to seven parts or more, from 45 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and uric acid. The chemical analysis of the urine and the microscopical examination of its sediment are important aids in the diagnosis and prognosis of many diseases. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidney the urine passes at once through the ureters to the bladder, where it is held for a period and voided through the urethra at the will of the individual.

The Kyng of the Contree hathe alle wey an Ox with him; and he that kepeth him hathe every day grete fees, and kepeth every day his Dong and his Uryne in 2 Vesselles of Gold. Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.

**Retention of urine**. See *retention*.—**Smoky urine**. See *smoky*.—**Urine indican**. Same as *uroanthin*.

**urine** (ū'rin), *v. i.* [*L. uriner* = *Sp. orinar* = *Pg. orinar* = *It. orinare*, < *ML. urinare*, make water, urine (in *L. urinari*, plunge under water, dive), < *L. urina*, urine (orig. water): see *urine*, *n.*] To discharge urine; urinate.

No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do *urine*, except the tortoise. Sir T. Browne.

**urinemia, urinaemia** (ū'ri-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. *urinemia*, < *Gr. οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

**uriferous** (ū'ri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Conveying urine: as, *uriferous tubes* or ducts.

**urinific** (ū'ri-nif'ik), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Secreting urine: *uriparous*; *uropoietic*; *urogenous*.

**uriniparous** (ū'ri-nip'g-rus), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *parere*, produce.] In *physiol.*, pro-

ducing or preparing urine: specifically applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

**urinogenital** (ū'ri-nō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *genitalis*, genital.] Same as *urogenital*.

**urinogenitary** (ū'ri-nō-jen'i-tā-ri), *a.* [As *urinogenital* + *-ary*.] Same as *urogenital*.

These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and *urino-genital* organs.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

**urinology** (ū'ri-nol'o-jī), *n.* [*Gr. οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appearance.

**urinometer** (ū'ri-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

**urinometric** (ū'ri-nō-met'rik), *a.* [As *urinometry* + *-ic*.] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or pertaining to urinometry.

**urinometry** (ū'ri-nom'e-trī), *n.* [*L. urina*, urine, + *Gr. μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer.

**urinoscopic** (ū'ri-nō-skop'ik), *a.* [*L. urinoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy*.

**urinology** (ū'ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy*.

**urinose** (ū'ri-nōs), *a.* [*NL. \*urinosis*, urinous: see *urinous*.] Same as *urinous*. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

**urinous** (ū'ri-nus), *a.* [*F. urineux*, < *NL. \*urinosis*, < *L. urina*, urine: see *urine*.] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its properties.

**urion** (ū'ri-on), *n.* [Mex.] One of sundry burrowing quadrupeds, as the marmot-squirrel of Mexico, *Spermophilus mexicanus*.

**urite** (ū'rit), *n.* [*Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *-ite*.] The sternite, or sternal sclerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. Lacaze-Duthiers.

**urjoon** (ēr'jōn), *n.* An Indian plant, *Terminalia Arjuna*. See *Terminalia*.

**urlar** (ēr'lār), *n.* See *piroch*.

**urle** (ēr'l), *n.* In *her.*, same as *urle*. [Rare.]

**urman** (ēr'man), *n.* In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word *cedar-swamp* as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

Impenetrable forests and quivering marshes—the dreadful *urmans*, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 50 miles around the widely separated settlements. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 429.

**urn** (ēr'n), *n.* [*ME. urne*, < *OF. (and F.) urne* = *Sp. Pg. It. urna*, < *L. urna*, a jar, vase, proper a vessel of burnt clay or pottery, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] 1. A kind of vase, usually rather large, having an oviform or rounded body with a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the dead were formerly put into such vessels), any receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

A vessel that men clepe th an urne. Of gold. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 311.

Two urns by Jove's high throne have ever stood, The source of evil one, and one of good. Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 663.

Storied urn and animated bust. Gray, Elegy.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corse that ever herald Did follow to his urn. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—4. A tea-urn.—5. In *bot.*, the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or spore-case; the theca. See cut under *moss*.—6. In the *Dicymida*, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous dicymid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See *Dicymida*, and cut under *Dicymida*.—**Cinerary urn**. See *cinerary*.

**urn** (ēr'n), *v. t.* [*L. urna*, *n.*] To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

When horror universal shall descend, And heaven's dark concave urn all human race. Young.

**urnal** (ēr'nal), *a.* [*L. urnalis*, of or pertaining to an urn, < *urna*, an urn: see *urn*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an urn.

Urnal interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, lii.

**urn-flower** (ēr'n'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Urecolina*.

**urnful** (ēr'n'fūl), *a.* [*L. urna* + *-ful*.] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

**urn-shaped** (ēr'n'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

**Uroaëtus** (ū-rō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1844, and *Uraëtus*, 1845), < *Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *αἰτός*, an eagle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian eagles, with one species, *U. audax*, the so-



Uroaëtus audax

called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the irides are hazel.

**urobilin** (ū-rō-bil'in), *n.* [*Gr. οὖρον*, urine, + *L. bilis*, bile, + *-in*.] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fever. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

**urobilinuria** (ū-rō-bil-i-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [*L. urobilin* + *Gr. οὖρον*, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

**urocardiac** (ū-rō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *καρδιά*, the heart: see *cardiac*.] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated with *uropyloric*. See cut under *Astacidae*. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—**Urocardiac process**, a strong calcified process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric ossicle.

—**Urocardiac tooth**, a strong blind process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric ossicle of the crawfish's stomach.

**Urocerata** (ū-rō-ser'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < *Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant *Hymenoptera*, contrasted with *Tenthredinidae*, and corresponding to the modern family *Uroceridae* (or *Siricidae*). See *Uroceridae*.

**Uroceridae** (ū-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Urocerus* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horn-tails, auger-flies, or *Siricidae*, named from the genus *Urocerus*. They are distinguished from the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidae*), which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fore-tibial spur (the *Tenthredinidae* having two-spurred front tibiae). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 12 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, *Tremex columba*, is an example. Also *Urocerata*, *Uroceratæ*, and *Urocerides*. The family is called *Siricidae* in Europe, *Uroceridae* being held by American hymenopterists.

**Urocerus** (ū-rōs'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < *Gr. οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of horn-tails, typical of the family *Uroceridae*, and distinguished by the exerted ovipositor, short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are some-



**Urocyon** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857).] A genus of the family *Canidae*, of which the common species is the *Urocyon virginianus*, the gray fox of the United States. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *kyon*, dog, = *E. canid*. See cut in preceding column.

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**urochordal** (ŭ-rō-khord'el), *a.* [*uros*, tail, + *chord*, = *E. chorda*.] Of or pertaining to the urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochordate.

**urochordate** (ŭ-rō-khord'at), *a.* [*uros*, tail, + *chord*, = *E. chorda*.] Of or pertaining to the urochordate.

**Urochorda** (ŭ-rō-khord'a), *n.* [NL. (Goebel, 1856).] A genus of the family *Urochordata*, of which the common species is the *Urochorda*, a small, worm-like, marine animal. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *chorda*, = *E. chorda*. See cut in preceding column.



**urochrome** (ŭ-rō-khrom), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *chrom*, = *E. chroma*.] A yellow pigment of the urochrome.

**urochrysis** (ŭ-rō-khri-sis), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *chrysis*, = *E. chrysis*.] A yellow pigment of the urochrysis.

**Urochyla** (ŭ-rō-khila), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881).] A genus of the family *Urochylidae*, of which the common species is the *Urochyla*, a small, worm-like, marine animal. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *chyla*, = *E. chyla*. See cut in preceding column.



**Urochyla** (ŭ-rō-khila), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881).] A genus of the family *Urochylidae*, of which the common species is the *Urochyla*, a small, worm-like, marine animal. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *chyla*, = *E. chyla*. See cut in preceding column.

**Urocyon** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857).] A genus of the family *Canidae*, of which the common species is the *Urocyon virginianus*, the gray fox of the United States. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *kyon*, dog, = *E. canid*. See cut in preceding column.

**Urocyon** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857).] A genus of the family *Canidae*, of which the common species is the *Urocyon virginianus*, the gray fox of the United States. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *kyon*, dog, = *E. canid*. See cut in preceding column.



Gray Fox, *Urocyon virginianus*.

**Urocyon** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857).] A genus of the family *Canidae*, of which the common species is the *Urocyon virginianus*, the gray fox of the United States. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *kyon*, dog, = *E. canid*. See cut in preceding column.

**urocyst** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *cyst*, = *E. cystis*.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the cystic vesicle.

**urocystic** (ŭ-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [*urocyst*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

**urocystis** (ŭ-rō-sis'tis), *n.*; pl. *urocystes* (-tēs). [NL.; see *urocyst*.] 1. Same as *urocyst*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ustilaginous fungi, containing several very destructive species, as *U. cepulae*, the smut of onions, *U. pompholygodes* on *Ranunculaceae*, etc. See *onion-smut*.

**Urodela** (ŭ-rō-dē'li), *n.* pl. [NL. (orig. F. pl. *urodèles*, Duméril), neut. pl. of *\*urodelus*: see *urodele*.] An order of *Amphibia*: the tailed amphibians; the ichthyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the *Anura*, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retain gills as well as tail, being thus either perennibranchiate or caducibranchiate. The salamanders, siens, efts, newts, tritons, etc., are *urodeles*. Equivalent names are *Caudata*, *Ichthyoneura*, *Sauratrachia*. See cuts under *axolotl*, *hell-bender*, *Menobranchius*, *neot*, *Proteus*, *salamander*, *Salamandrina*, and *Spelerpes*.

**urodelan** (ŭ-rō-dē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*urodele*, + *-an*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodele** (ŭ-rō-dē'li), *a.* and *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *delos*, manifest.] 1. *a.* Tailed, as an amphibian; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eft; belonging to the *Urodela*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Urodela*.

**urodelian** (ŭ-rō-dē'li-an), *a.* [*urodele*, + *-ian*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodelous** (ŭ-rō-dē'li-us), *a.* [*urodele*, + *-ous*.] Same as *urodele*.

**urodialysis** (ŭ-rō-dē'li-i-sis), *n.* A partial suppression of urine.

**uroerythrin** (ŭ-rō-er'i-thrin), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *erythrin*, = *E. erythrin*.] A red coloring matter, seldom if ever found in normal urine, but present in this fluid in fevers, especially rheumatic fever.

**Urogalba** (ŭ-rō-gal'bä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1841).] A genus of the family *Galbulidae*, of which the common species is the *Urogalba*, a small, worm-like, marine animal. The name is derived from *uros*, tail, + *galba*, = *E. galba*. See cut in preceding column.



Paradise Jacamar, *Urogalba paradisa*.

**Urogallus** (ŭ-rō-gal'us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777).] A genus of grouse: a synonym of *Tetrao*, and now the specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. See cut under *capercaillie*.

**urogaster** (ŭ-rō-gas'ter), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *gaster*, = *E. gaster*.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues pervious, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare *perigaster*.

**urogastric** (ŭ-rō-gas'trik), *a.* [*urogaster*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. *Huxley*.

**urogenital** (ŭ-rō-jen'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *genitalis*, = *E. genitalis*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also *urinogenital*, *urinogenitary*, *genito-urinary*. **Urogenital canal**, the urethra.—**Urogenital sinus**. See *sinus*.

II. *n.* A urogenital organ.

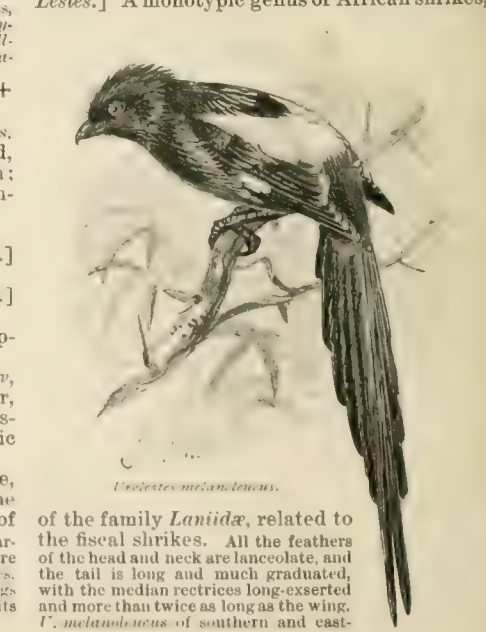
**urogenous** (ŭ-rō-jen'us), *a.* [*uros*, tail, + *genus*, = *E. genus*.] Producing: see *-gen*. Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

**uroglaucin** (ŭ-rō-glä'sin), *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *glaukos*, bluish-green.] A blue coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

**urohyal** (ŭ-rō-hi'al), *a.* and *n.* [*uros*, tail, + *hyal*, = *E. hyal*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urohyal.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median azygous backward-projecting element of that bone, borne upon the basi-hyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

**Urolestes** (ŭ-rō-les'tēs), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850).] A monotypic genus of African shrikes, *Lestes*.



*Urolestes melanoleucus*.

of the family *Laniidae*, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tail is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. *U. melanoleucus* of southern and east-



ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 13 inches; the wing is only 54. The resemblance of this snake to a magpie is striking.

**urolithiasis** (ū-rō-lī-thī-ā-sis), *n.* Same as *lithiasis* (*a*).

**urological** (ū-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< urology + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to urology.

**urologist** (ū-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< urology + -ist.*] One who is versed in urology. *Lancet*, No. 3433, p. 1216.

**urology** (ū-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] Same as *urinology*.

**uromancy** (ū-rō-man-si), *n.* Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine.

**Uromastix** (ū-rō-mas'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), *< Gr. οὐρα, tail, + μάστιξ, whip, scourge.*] A genus of agamoid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also *Mastigurus*.

**uromelanin** (ū-rō-mel'a-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + μέλας (μελαν-), black.*] A black pigment occasionally found in the urine as a result of the decomposition of urochrome.

**uromelus** (ū-rom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *uromeli* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. οὐρα, tail, + μέλος, a limb.*] In *teratol.*, a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; sympos.

**uromere** (ū-rō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μέρος, part.*] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See *urosoma*. *A. S. Packard*.

**uromeric** (ū-rō-mer'ik), *a.* [*< uromere + -ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

**urometer** (ū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *urinometer*.

**Uromyces** (ū-rom'i-sēs), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), *< Gr. οὐρά, a tail, + μύκης, a mushroom.*] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 180 species have been described.

**Uropeltidae** (ū-rō-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Uropeltis + -idae.*] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophiidians, typified by the genus *Uropeltis*, having no rudiments of hind limbs, and the tail of variable character according to the genus; the rough-tails. The family is also called *Rhinophidae*. There are 7 genera.

**Uropeltis** (ū-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + πέλις, a shield.*] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Uropeltidae*.

**urophaein** (ū-rō-fā'ē-in), *n.* A pigment-body contained in the urine, to the presence of which the characteristic odor of this fluid has been attributed.

**urophtthisis** (ū-rō-thī'sis), *n.* Diabetes mellitus. [Rare.]

**uropplania** (ū-rō-plā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + πλανῶν, wander: see planet.*] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare *uremia*, *uridrosis*.

**uroplatoid** (ū-rō-plā'toid), *a.* [*< NL. Uroplates + -oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Uroplatidae*.

**Uroplatidae** (ū-rō-plā-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Uroplates* (the type genus) + *-idae.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by a family *Uroplatidae* alone, having biconcave vertebrae, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

**uropod** (ū-rō-pod), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. *A. S. Packard*.

**Uropoda** (ū-rop'ō-dā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see *uropod*.] A genus of parasitic mites, of the family *Gamasidae*, having an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasitic upon various beetles. *U. americana* is commonly found clustering upon the Colorado potato-beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*.

**uropodal** (ū-rop'ō-dal), *a.* [*< uropod + -al.*] Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods; as, *uropodal* appendages.

**uropoësis, uropoësis** (ū-rō-pō-ē'sis, -poi-ē'sis), *n.* 1. The formation of urine; the excretion of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body: noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result. —2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; urination.

**uropoietic** (ū-rō-poi-ē'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + ποιητικός, doing, < ποίω, make, do. Cf. chylipoietic.*] In anat. and *physiol.*, secreting or

excreting urine; urinific; uniparous; urogenous: noting urinary or uniparous organs or their function; as, the *uropoietic* system; the *uropoietic* viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the renal portal venous system, and also to the representative urinary organs, often very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolffian bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates.

**uropasammus** (ū-rop-sam'us), *n.* Urinary gravel.

**uropile** (ū-rop'sil), *n.* [*< Uropsilus.*] A shrew-like animal of the genus *Uropsilus*.

**Uropsilus** (ū-rop'si-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ψιλος, bare, smooth.*] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidae* and subfamily *Myogalinae*. The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, *U. sordipes* of Tibet, combines the external form of a shrew with cranial characters of a mole.

**Uropygi** (ū-rō-pi'jī), *n. pl.* A suborder of pedipalp arachnidians, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the *Thelyphonidae*: contrasted with *Amblypygi*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*, and compare that under *Phrynidia*.

**uropygial** (ū-rō-pij'i-al), *a.* [*< uropygium + -al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the uropygial or rump: as, *uropygial* feathers.—**Uropygial gland.** See *gland*, and cut under *elæodocho*.

**uropygium** (ū-rō-pij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *uropygia* (-i-). [NL., *< Gr. οὐροπύγιον*, another reading of *οὐροπύγιον*, the rump of birds, *< ορος, rump* (*οὐρά, tail*), + *πύγῃ, rump, buttocks.*] In *ornith.*, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebrae, into which the tail-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the notæum, with limits not defined. See cuts under *bird* and *elæodocho*.

**uropyloric** (ū-rō-pi-lor'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. pylorus, see pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish: as, a *uropyloric* ossicle: correlated with *urocardiac*. *Huxley*.

**urorrhagia** (ū-rō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* Excessive micturition; diabetes.

**urorrhæa, urorrhæa** (ū-rō-rā'ā), *n.* Involuntary passage of urine; enuresis.

**urosacral** (ū-rō-sā'krāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. sacrum: see sacral.*] 1. A. Situated between the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx: as, the *urosacral* region. The term is specifically applied to the numerous equivocal vertebrae of the sacrum of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebrae proper and the free caudal or coccygeal vertebrae, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral vertebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, any vertebra of the urosacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*.

**urosacrum** (ū-rō-sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *urosacra* (-krā). [NL., *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. sacrum, q. v.*] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrum which is formed of urosacral or false coccygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*.

**Urosalpinx** (ū-rō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL. (W. Stimpson, 1865), *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.*] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Muricidae*, having a fusiform shell with radiating undulations or folds. *U. cinerea*, known as the drill or borer, is very destructive to oysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tongue. See *drill*, 5.

**uroscopic** (ū-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< uroscop- + -ic.*] Same as *urinoscopic*.

**uroscopist** (ū-rō-skō-pist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations; one who practises uromancy.

Acturius, the *Uroscopist* of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 403.

**uroscopy** (ū-rō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] Same as *urinology*.

**urosis** (ū-rō'sis), *n.* A disease of the urinary organs.

**urosomatic** (ū-rō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< urosome (-soma-) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urosome; consisting of urosomites, as the segments of a lobster's tail.

**urosoma** (ū-rō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σῶμα, body.*] In *biol.*: (a) The last morphological segment of the tail; the terminal somatome of a vertebrate. See *gephyrocercal*. (b) The post-thoracic region of the body of arthropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as composed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

**urosomite** (ū-rō-sō'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. somite.*] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

**urosomitic** (ū-rō-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [*< urosomite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

**Urospermum** (ū-rō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σπέρμα, seed.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceae* and subtribe *Scorzonereae*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Scorzonera* by an involucre of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one, *U. picroides*, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply cut leaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a spiny involucre. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See *sheep-bward*.

**urostealith** (ū-rō-stē'a-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + στέαρ, fat, tallow, + λίθος, stone.*] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifiable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoic, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

**urostegal** (ū-rō-stē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [*< urostege + -al.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

II. *n.* A urostegite or urostegite.

**urostege** (ū-rō-stēj), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στέγη, a roof.*] In *herpet.*, one of the large special scales or scutes, generally alternating or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoological characters in many cases. Compare *gastrostege*.

**urostegite** (ū-rō-stē-jit), *n.* [*< urostege + -ite.*] One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.

**urosteon** (ū-rō-stē-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ὀστέον, bone.*] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as *Dicholophus cristatus*, arising from an independent ossific center. *W. K. Parker*.

**urosternite** (ū-rō-stēr'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. sternite.*] The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod. Compare *urite*. *A. S. Packard*.

**urosthene** (ū-rōs-thēn), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σθένος, strength.*] In *zool.*, an animal whose greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose organization is comparatively large and strong in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean or a sirenian.

**urosthenic** (ū-rōs-thēn'ik), *a.* [*< urosthenē + -ic.*] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to *prosthene*.

**Urosticta** (ū-rō-stik'tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1853).] A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, *E. benjamini* and *E. ruficrissa*, of small size, 3½ inches long, the bill ¾ to ⅞ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as *white-tips*.

**urostylar** (ū-rō-stī'lār), *a.* [*< urostyle + -ar.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle: as, a *urostylar* bone or process.

**urostyle** (ū-rō-stīl), *n.* [*< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στυλος, column: see style.*] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some *Amphibia* forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

**urotoxic** (ū-rō-tok'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. οὐρον, urine, + τοξικόν, poison.*] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.



Drill or borer (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one-half.



10. *Limnoria asyriaca*, about two thirds natural size.

now included in *Ursus*. It is now restricted to such species as the brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, *U. horribilis* and



American Black Bear *Ursus americanus*

*U. americanus*; for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sun-bear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of *Thalassarchus*, *Tr. marctus*, *H. urctos*, and *Melursus* (or *Prochilus*) respectively. See bear<sup>2</sup> (with cuts), and cuts under *scapholunar* and *Plantigrada*.

**Urtica** (ér' ti-kä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; Brunfels, 1530), < L. *urtica*, a nettle, so called from the stinging hairs, < *urere*, burn: see *usition*.] A genus of apetalous plants, the nettle type of the order *Urticales* and tribe *Urticeae*. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or perennials, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers are borne in small clusters or panicles. For the species in general, see *nettle*; for *U. ferox*, see *onyx-onyx*. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under *Laportea*, *Croera*, *Pilea*, and *Boehmeria*. England has 3 species, 2 of which, *U. dioica* and *U. urens*, occur occasionally in the United States; 6 others are natives of the United States, 5 in the west and southwest, and 1, *U. gracilis*, a tall wand-like nettle of fence-rows and springy places, ranging eastward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

**Urticaceæ** (ér-ti-ká'se-é), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Urtica* + -acæ.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Unisexuales*, unlike all the other orders of the series, except the *Euphorbiaceæ*, in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears cymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bract, with one-stamen opposite each lobe, or rarely fewer. The one-ellied ovary contains a single ovule, the style at first terminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small achene or drupe, or by consolidation a syncarp. The order includes about 1,500 species, belonging to 110 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate regions, and classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Cannabis*, *Morus*, *Artocarpus*, *Coccolophus*, *Urtica*, and *Thelygonum*. A great diversity in habit, fruit, and milky juice occasioned a former dismemberment of the order into the separate orders *Ulmaceæ*, *Celticæ*, *Moraceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Cannabineæ*, respectively the elm, hackberry, mulberry, breadfruit, nettle, and hemp families, each coinciding nearly with the similar tribe now recognized. Among these tribes the *Urticææ* and about 6 other genera are principally herbaceous; the others are trees or shrubs, sometimes, as in the species of *Ficus* and *Ulmus*, reaching a great size. Their leaves are usually alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with deciduous stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripetal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered clusters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or panicle, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a number of edible fruits—as the fig, breadfruit, jackfruit, mulberry, and hackberry—in which the edible part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig, forming a syconium, or the thickened seed, as in species of *Artocarpus*. The order also includes several important dyewoods, as fustic; several ornamental as well as timber trees planted for shade or for hedges, as the elm, mulberry, and Osage orange; and many valuable fibers, as hemp and ramie. Species of some genera produce a narcotic resin, as hops and also hemp. (See *hashish*.) Several of the most notable trees belong here, as the banian, the bo-tree or sacred fig, the sycamore-fig, and the famed upas-tree of Java. (See *Ficus* and *Antiaris*.) In the tribes *Moraceæ* and *Artocarpeæ*, and especially in the genus *Ficus*, an acrid emetic or poisonous milky juice abounds, either white or yellowish, in many furnishing india-rubber, in others becoming resinous, and yielding a gum. In a few, the cow-trees, it is innocuous, and is used as a beverage. See also *Pseudomedica*, *Broussonetia*, *Streblus*, *Zelkova*, *Planera*, and *Humulus*.

**urticaceous** (ér-ti-kā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Urticaceæ*.

**urtical** (êr'ti-kal), *a.* [*Urtica* + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus *Urtica*: as, the *urtical* alliance.



*Lindley*.—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See *trichocyst*.

**urticaria** (ôr-ti-kă'ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *urticaire*, < NL. *urtica*, nettle-rash; < L. *urtica*, a nettle; see *Urtica*.] Nettle-rash; urticaria; hives. The disease is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosyncrasy in some persons after eating shell-fish, certain fruits, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying size, whitish on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin), and surrounded by a reddened zone. They give rise to intense itching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

**urticarial** (ôr-ti-kă'ri-al), *a.* [*Urticaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. *Medical News*, LII, 546.

**urticarious** (ôr-ti-kă'ri-us), *a.* [*Urticaria* + *-ous*.] Same as *urticarial*. *Medical News*, LII, 720.

**urticate** (ôr-ti-kât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urticated*, ppr. *urticating*. [*Urtica*, < ML. *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* (> OF. *urtier*; cf. It. *urticuggiare*), sting like a nettle, < L. *urtica*, a nettle; see *Urtica*.] *I. trans.* To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce urtication in or of.

*II. intrans.* To have or exercise the faculty of urticating; effect urtication; sting.—**Urticating batteries, capsule, filament.** See *battery*, etc.—**Urticating larva**, a larva covered with spiny hairs, which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of one handling it. See *stinging caterpillar* (with cut), under *stinging*.

**urtication** (ôr-ti-kă'shon), *n.* [= F. *urtication*; as *urticate* + *-ion*.] The action or result of urticating or stinging; a stinging or nettling operation or effect; specifically, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

**Urticæ** (ôr-tis'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Urtica* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Urtica*, the nettles. It is characterized by usually unisexual flowers with one to five anthers reversed in the bud, inflexed filaments, an erect orthotropous ovule, and a straight embryo. It includes about 40 genera, classed in 5 subtribes, of which *Urtica*, *Proseris*, *Elaeagnus*, *Paritaria*, and *Forskohlea* are the types. For other genera, see *Hedera*, *Pilea*, and *Laportea*. They are mostly herbaceous plants, numerous both in the tropics and in temperate regions, occasionally, as in *Urtica* and *Laportea*, becoming trees. They are remarkable, in the typical subtribe, the *Urticeæ*, for their stinging hairs, and more or less in all for the presence of abundant cystoliths or masses of crystals embedded in the tissues, and usually of a definite aspect, as radiating, fusiform, linear, etc., which is characteristic of each genus.

**urubitinga** (ô-rô-bi-ting'gä), *n.* [Braz., < *urubu*, a vulture, + Tupi *tinga*, white, bright, beautiful.] The native name of some hawk or other bird of prey of South America. It is adopted in ornithology (*a*) as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes*, related to the turkey-buzzard of North America, and (*b*) [*cap.*] as the generic name of a number of black-and-white hawks of the buteonine division of the family *Falconidae*. *U. zonura* of Brazil, etc., is the leading species; the anthracite hawk, *U. anthracina*, ranges from Central America northward into the United States. The genus was named as such by Lesson in 1836.

**urubu** (ô-rô-bô), *n.* [Braz.] One of the American vultures; a bird of the genus *Cathartes* or *Catharista*. The name is commonly applied, in ornithology, to the black vulture, or zopilote, the iribu of Azara, *Catharista urubu* of Vieillot, *Fidur iota* or *Cathartes iota* of some writers, now usually known as *Catharista atrata*. This resembles the common turkey-

buzzard of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It inhabits the warmer parts of America, from latitude 40° S. to nearly 40° N., and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under *Cathartes*.

**urucuri** (ô-rô-kô'ri), *n.* A Brazilian palm, *Attalea urochloa*. Its large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Para india-rubber. *Urucuri-iba* is the name of *Cocos coriata*.

**Uruguayan** (ô-rô-gwă'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Uruguay* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

*II. n.* An inhabitant of Uruguay.

**urus** (û'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *urus* = Gr. *οἰσός*, wild ox, from the Teut. name represented by OHG. *ur* = AS. *ūr* = Icel. *urr*, also in comp. OHG. *urohso*, etc.; see *ure3* and *urochs*.] *1.* A kind of wild bull described by Cæsar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the *Bos urus*, or *B. primigenius*, of naturalists, and is also called *camoscio*, *ur*, *ure*, and *ure ox*. The urus had long spreading horns, unlike the European bison (*Bison bonasus*) or aurochs, and more like ordinary cattle, of which *B. primigenius* is a presumed ancestral form; but by some misunderstanding the name *urus* has also been attached to the aurochs, a few individuals of which still linger wild, but under protection, in the forests of Lithuania. It has been thought, erroneously, that the "Chillingham cattle," such as exist in confinement at Chillingham in Northumberland, England, and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland, are descendants of the animal described by Cæsar. See cut under *aurochs*.

*2.* [*cap.*] A genus of *Boridae*, including the aurochs and extinct bisons: therefore equivalent to *Bison* as now employed. *Bojanius*, 1827; *Owen*, 1843.—*3.* A kind of fossil ox from Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. *Buckland*, 1831.

**urva** (ôr'vâ), *n.* [NL. *urva*, from an E. Ind. name.] *1.* The crab-eating ichneumon of India, *Herpestes urva*, of a black color, the hairs annulated with white, and with a white stripe on the side of the head.—*2.* [*cap.*] A generic name of such ichneumons, of which there are 3 Asiatic species, as *U. canerivora*. *B. R. Hodgson*.

**urvant** (ôr'vant), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curvant*.] In *her.*, same as *urced*.

**urved** (êr'vd), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curved*.] In *her.*, turned or bowed upward. *Berry*.

**us<sup>1</sup>** (us), *pron.* The objective case of *we*.

**us<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An old spelling of *us<sup>1</sup>*.

**U. S.** An abbreviation of *United States* (of America).

**U. S. A.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States of America*, and (*b*) of *United States Army*.

**usable** (û'zä-bl), *a.* [Also *usable*; < *us* + *-able*.] Capable of being used.

A lame carriage-horse threw everything into sad uncertainty. It might be weeks, it might be only a few days, before the horse was *usable*. *Jane Austen*, *Emma*, xlii.

**usableness** (û'zä-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being usable. Also spelled *usableness*.

**usage** (û'zäj), *n.* [*ME. usage*, < OF. (and F.) *usage* = Fr. *usage* = Sp. *usaje* = It. *usaggio*, < ML. *usathum*, usage, < L. *usus*, use; see *use*.] *1* Use; enjoyment.

Kept her to his *usage* and his store.

*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2337.

*2.* The act of using.

Not be thou *usageful*, like a handled bee,  
And lose thy life by *usage* of thy sting.  
*Tennyson*, *The Ancient Sage*.

*3.* Mode of using or treating; treatment.

Deliver what you are, and how you came  
To this sad cave, and what your *usage* was?  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 4.

As I promis'd  
On your arrival, you have met *no usage*  
Deserves repentance in your being here.  
*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, iv. 3.

Base was his *usage*, vile his whole employ,  
And all despised and fed the pliant boy.  
*Crabbe*, *The Parish Register* (Works, I. 64).

*4.* Long-continued use or practice; customary way of acting; habitual use; custom; practice: as, the ancient *usage* of Parliament. Technically, in English law, *usage* has a different signification from *custom*, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times *custom* was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding *usage* as the facts by which the existence of *custom* is proved; others treat *usage* as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those engaged in a particular trade or business, and *custom* as the habit of communities or localities.

Afterward, as is the right *usage*,  
The lords all to hir dede homage.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

*Usage* confirm'd what Fancy had begun.  
*Prior*, *Henry and Emma*.

*Usages*, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 522.

The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the *Usages* of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "Bye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.

*English Glöds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

*5.* Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

The more closely one looks into *usage*, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fanciers.

*F. Hall*, *Modern English*, Pref.

*6* Manners; behavior; conduct. *Spencer*, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

He is able with his tongue and *usage* to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.

*Harman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 51.

*By usage*, customarily; regularly.

They helde hem payed of fruites that they ete,  
Which that the felde gave hem by *usage*.

*Chaucer*, *Former Age*, l. 4.

**Law and usage of Parliament.** See *parliamentary law*, under *parliamentary*. The *usages*, certain forms and rites in the celebration of the eucharist maintained by some of the nonjuring clergy in England and Scotland—namely, the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the *usages* were called *usagers*, and their opponents *non-usagers*. All the *usages* were enjoined in the nonjurors' communion office of 1718. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1764, and the mixed chalice became an established custom. See *nonjuror*.—**Usages of war.** See *war*.—*Syn. 4. Habit, Manner*, etc. See *custom*.

**usager** (û'zä-jër), *n.* [*F. usager*, < *usage*, usage; see *usage*.] *1.* One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel*.—*2.* One of a party which maintained the *usages* (see phrase under *usage*) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

**usance** (û'zans), *n.* [*ME. usauce*, < OF. *usance*, < *usant*, using; see *usant*.] *1* Using; use; employment.

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.

*Joseph Mede*, *Diatribes*, p. 60.

But why do you call this benefit made of our money usury and madness? It is but *usance*, and husbanding of our stock.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 281.

*2* Use; custom.

As was her *usance*

To forthren every wight, and doon plesaunce

Of veray bounte and of courtesye.

*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1476.

*3* Premium paid for the use of money loaned; interest.

He lends out money gratis and brings down

The rate of *usance*. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 3. 46.

*4.* The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the *usance* varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at *usance*, half *usance*, double *usance*, etc. In recent years a four months' *usance* has been established for India, China, Japan, etc.

**usant** (û'zant), *a.* [*ME. usant*, < OF. *usant*, ppr. of *usar*, use; see *use*.] Using; accustomed.

A theef he was of corn and eek of mele,

And that a sly and *usant* [var. *usyn*] for to stele.

*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 20.

**usancet, usaunt.** Old spellings of *usance*, *usant*.

**Usbeg, n.** See *Uzbeg*.

**uscheri, n.** An old spelling of *usher*.

**Uscock** (us'kok), *n.* [= G. pl. *Uskok*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in Serbia and Bosnia who about the beginning of the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish invasions.

**use<sup>1</sup>** (üs), *n.* [*ME. use*, *uce*, *us*, < OF. *us*, *uz* = Pr. *us* = Sp. *Ig*. *uso*, < L. *usus*, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, OL. *oeti*, pp. *oesus*, use, employ, exercise, perform, enjoy, etc.; cf. Skt. *ûta*, pp. of *√ av*, favor. Hence ult. *use*, *v.*, *usage*, *usual*, *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utilize*, *utility*; *abuse*, *peruse*; *disuse*, *misuse*, etc.] *1.* The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a profitable purpose.

This word habbeth muchel on *vs*. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 16.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use*. *Lev*. vii. 24.

I know not what *use* to put her to.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iii. 2. 97.

*Sub.* Why, this is covetise!

*Mam.* No, I assure you,

I shall employ it all in pious *uses*.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii. 1.



Urubu (*Catharista atrata*).



ST. M. of V., ii. 2. 5.  
 I am not at my own dispose; I am using his talents, and  
 winds were pleased this waif to blow  
 William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 266.  
 to use flour for food; to use water for irrigation.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 19.  
 To practise, or employ, in a general way; do, exercise,  
 etc.  
 He attended the march of the emperor's soldiers,  
 Tyndale, *Ann. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

Will not, nor cannot, use such vigilance.  
 Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 3. 16.  
 We have used all means  
 To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, v. 4.  
 Beau. and Fl. use such men do use.  
 In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the  
 Almighty giver, and useth, not ameth plenty.

Habington, *Castara*, iii.  
 He was questioned about some speeches he had used in  
 the ship lately, in his return out of England.

Wentworth, *Hist. New England*, I. 324.  
 (d) To practise customarily; make a practice of.  
 To dampen a man without answer of word;  
 And for a lord, that is full foul to use.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 402.  
 O what falsehood is used in England—yea, in the whole  
 world!  
 As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be used without  
 Scandal.

Etherege, *She Would if She Could*, I. 1.  
 Prodigal in their expence, using dicing, dauncing,  
 drinkennes.

Lady, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 147.  
 Use hospitality one another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to use  
 one well or ill.

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally.  
 Bacon, *Followers and Friends* (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,  
 To be commandress of a family,  
 Thou knowest how to use and govern it!  
 Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd,  
 He used you nobly; now he is dead, use him so.  
 Fletcher (and another), *False One*, ii. 1.

'Sleath! what a brute am I to use her thus!  
 Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar  
 by practice; inure: common in the past participle:  
 as, soldiers used to hardships.

About eighteen yeeres agoe, having pupils at Cambridge  
 studios of the Latine tongue, I used them often to  
 write Epistles and Theemes together, and daile to translate  
 some peeces of English into Latine.

Baret, *Alvearie* (1580), To the Reader.  
 It will next behove us to consider the inconvenience we  
 fall into by using our selves to bee guided by these kind of  
 Testimonies.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.  
 If it be one of the baser consolations, it is also one of the  
 most dishonouring concomitants of long life, that we get  
 used to everything.

Lowell, *Wordsworth*.  
 4. To frequent; visit often or habitually.

And zif the Merchantes useden als moche that Contre  
 as the den Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a  
 schort while.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 307.  
 It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest  
 company, but my comfort is, I do not use it.

Shirley, *Grateful Servant*, ii. 1.  
 These many years, even from my youth, have I used the  
 seas; in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from  
 a multitude of dangers.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 351).  
 "I was better off once, sir," he did not fail to tell every-  
 body who used the room.

Thackeray.  
 5. To comport; behave; demean: used re-  
 flexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens use themselves one  
 to another. Sir T. More, *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson, ii. 5.

6. To have sexual intercourse with. Chaucer.  
 To use up, or To consume entirely by using: use the  
 whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present  
 constitution of the sun; and, when that has been used up,  
 the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 222.  
 (b) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave  
 no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely used up.

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados,"  
 used up, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.

Kingale, *Westward Ho*, I.  
 But what is coffee but a noxious berry,  
 Born to keep used-up Londoners awake?

C. S. Calverley, *Beer*.  
 II. *intrans.* 1. To be accustomed; practise  
 customarily: be in the habit: as, he used to go  
 there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be ij. stones; vpon one of them our  
 Sauyoure Criste used to sytte and preche to his disciples.

Sir R. Guyforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 19.  
 Sir, if you come to rail, pray quit my house;  
 I do not use to have such language given  
 Within my doors to me.

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, iv. 2.  
 As thou used to do unto those that love thy name.

Pa. cxix. 152.  
 So when they came to the door they went in, not knock-  
 ing; for folks use not to knock at the door of an inn.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.  
 2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be,  
 do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seemes, men Courtesie doe call,  
 For that it there most useth to abound.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. l. 1.  
 Madam, your beauty uses to command,  
 And not to beg! what is your suit to me?

Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, iii. 1.  
 How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—  
 And used the dumpe church to look  
 So dumpe in the spire?

Locker, *Bramble-rose*.  
 3. To be accustomed to go; linger or stay  
 habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This fellow useth to the fencing-school, this to the  
 dancing school.

Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 154.  
 I will give thee for thy food  
 No fish that useth in the mud.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iii. 1.  
 Ders er ole gray rat wat uses 'bout yer, en time atter  
 time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . .  
 en me en him talks by de 'our.

J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, xiv.  
 4. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

And the to torches, eueri day in the ger, scullen ben light  
 and brennyng at the heye messo at selue auter, from the  
 leucacioun of cristis body sacrid, in til that the priest haue  
 used.

English Gilds (E. L. T. S.), p. 27.  
 When the preste hath don his masse,  
 Used, & his bondes wasche,  
 A-nothor oryson he moste say.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.  
 use<sup>2</sup> (ūs), *n.* [*ME. \*ues, \*oes, oyss, < OF. ues,*

*ues, uoes, cus, os, oops, ues = Pr. obs = OSp. hu-  
 ros = It. uopo, profit, advantage, use, need, < L.*

*opus, work, labor, need, AL. use, in legal sense:*  
*see opus.* The word use<sup>2</sup> has been confused with  
 use<sup>1</sup>, with which it is now practically identical.]

In law, the benefit or profit (with power to direct  
 disposal) of property—technically of lands and  
 tenements—in the possession of another who  
 simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equit-  
 able ownership of lands the legal title to which  
 is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is  
 intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called *cestui que*  
*use*. Since the Statute of Uses, the gift or grant of real  
 property to the use of a person transfers to him directly  
 the legal title; and the term trust is now commonly  
 used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by use, so  
 far as the law now permits it to exist. (See *trust*, 5.)  
 Uses apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist  
 of leaseholds.

And use is a trust or confidence reposed in some other.  
 Sir E. Coke, *Com. on Littleton*, 272 b.

Use seems to be an older word than trust. Its first oc-  
 currence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form  
*apa*. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The  
 Statute of Uses seems to regard use, trust, and confidence  
 as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its perman-  
 ency that distinguished the use from the trust.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 596.  
 Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act. See *charitable*.

—Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant*.—  
 Domain of use. See *domain*.—Executed use. See *executed*.—  
 Executory uses, springing uses.—Feeoffee to  
 uses. See *feeoffee*.—Ferial use, Ferial use. See *ferial*.

—Future or contingent use, a use limited to a person  
 not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but  
 without derogation of a use previously limited.—In use.  
 (a) In employment. (b) In customary practice or observ-  
 ance.

When abjurations were in use in this land, the state and  
 law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sea-side, and  
 waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.

Donne, *Letters*, vii.  
 Pious uses, religious uses; more specifically, that class  
 of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as  
 superstitious.—Public use. See *public*.—Religious uses,  
 uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support  
 of religious institutions, or the performance of religious  
 rites.—Resulting use. See *result*, v. 4.—Secondary  
 use. Same as *shifting use*. Shifting use, a use or trust  
 properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as  
 to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest  
 wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfeoffed B to  
 the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should  
 inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and  
 his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause  
 the use (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal  
 title) to shift from C to D.—Springing use, the creation  
 of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future  
 event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means  
 of a feoffment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses.

—Statute of charitable uses. See *statute*.—Statute  
 of Uses, an English statute of 1536 (27 Hen. VIII. c. 10)  
 against uses and against devising lands by will (a prac-  
 tice which tended to defeat feudal dues), and intended to  
 give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who  
 are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of land. The prin-  
 cipal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have



a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful seisin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by provisions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—**Superstitious uses**, such religious uses as were condemned by English law at or after the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in which were included the providing of masses for the dead, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is placed upon uses for these purposes as such, all religious tenets not involving any contravention of the criminal law being on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for charitable or other secular uses, in respect to the existence of a competent corporate trustee and a defined or ascertainable object.—**Use and occupation**, the enjoyment of possession or the holding of real property belonging to another without a written lease, but under circumstances implying a liability to make compensation in the nature of rent.—**Use plaintiff**, a person beneficially interested in a claim, and for whose use or benefit an action is brought thereon in the name of another, as in the name of an apparent owner, or in the name of the state.

**useable, useableness**. See *usable, usability*.  
**usee** (ū-zē'), *n.* [*< use<sup>2</sup> + -ee.*] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

**useful** (ūs'fūl), *a.* [*< use<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] Being of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

The Scot, because he hath always been an *useful* Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Bourdeaux. *Howell, Letters, ii. 54.*

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,  
To what can I be *useful*? *Milton, S. A., l. 564.*

The *useful* arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. *Emerson, Nature.*

**Useful invention**. See *invention*. **Syn.** Advantageous, serviceable, helpful, available, salutary.

**usefully** (ūs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to effect or advance some end.

**usefulness** (ūs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility; serviceableness; advantage.

**useless** (ūs'les), *a.* [*< use + -less.*] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual.

Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.

*Lord Lyttelton.*

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,  
As *useless* if it goes as when it stands.

*Cowper, Retirement, l. 682.*

**—Syn.** *Useless, Fruitless, Ineffectual, Unavailing, bootless, profitless, unprofitable, valueless, worthless, futile, abortive.* *Useless* often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation: as, it is *useless* to try to mend that clock. *Useless* is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is *fruitless, ineffectual, or unavailing* actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. *Unavailing* is more likely to be used than *fruitless* or *ineffectual* where the failure is through some one's unwillingness: as, *unavailing* prayers or petitions, *ineffectual* efforts, *fruitless* labors. *Fruitless* is stronger and more final than *ineffectual* or *unavailing*.

**uselessly** (ūs'les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

**uselessness** (ūs'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

**user**<sup>1</sup> (ū-zēr), *n.* [*< ME. user; < use<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who or that which uses.

Yf ther be eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld walle, wherthorow eny persone may se, here, or have knowlech what ys done in the seid halle, that it so stopyd by the doers or versers therof, upon payne of xiii. s. iiiij. d. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.*

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end,  
And, kept unused, the user so destroys it.

*Shak., Sonnets, ix.*

**user**<sup>2</sup> (ū-zēr), *n.* [*< OF. user, inf. as noun: see use, v.*] In law, the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See *non-user*.—**Adverse user**, such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. *Mitchell, J., 120 Jud. Rep., p. 598.*—**Right of user**. (a) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (b) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

**ush** (ush), *v. t.* [A back-formation, *< usher.*] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

If he winna fee to me  
Three valets or four,  
To bir my tail up frae the dirt  
And ush me throw the town.

*The Vain Gudewife, st. 3.*

**usher** (ush'ér), *n.* [*< ME. usher, uscher, usshere, ushere, < OF. ussher, usser, ussier, ussier, F.*

*huissier* = *OSp. uxiar, Sp. ujier* = *Sp. Pg. It. ostuario* = *It. usciere*, also *ostuario*, *< L. ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, *< ostium* (*> OF. uis, huis*), a door, entrance, *< os (oris)*, a mouth: see *ostium*, *os<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets people at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

That dore can noon *usher* shette.

*Gower, Conf. Amant, i.*

The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began

Aurora's *Usher* with his windy Fan

Gently to shake the Woods on every side.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.*

P. *jun.* Art thou her grace's steward?

Bro. No, her *usher*, sir.

P. *jun.* What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;  
Thy beard is like a broom.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.*

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a school-master or principal teacher.

Further yt was agreed that, yf Ryc' Marlow which ys now Scholemaster will not tary here as *husher* and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the sayd Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his *husher* him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes according to the erection of our sayd Schole.

*Christopher Ocland, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.*

I have been an *usher* at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate! *Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.*

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. *Hybernia leucophaea* is the spring *usher*.—**Gentleman usher of the black rod**. See *black-rod*.

—**Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber**. See *privy*.—**Usher of the green rod**, an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, etc.

**usher** (ush'ér), *v. t.* [*< usher, n.*] To act as an usher to; attend on in the manner of an usher; introduce as forerunner or harbinger; forerun; precede; announce: generally followed by *in, forth*, etc.

No sun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 410.*

And *ushers* in his talk with cunning sighs.

*J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 38.*

When he comes home, poor snail, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns *usher* him.

*Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, v. 1.*

He . . . carefully *ushered* resistance with a preamble of infringing right. *Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.*

**usherance** (ush'ér-ans), *n.* [*< usher + -ance.*] The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. *Shaftesbury, Characteristics, iii.*

**usherdom** (ush'ér-dum), *n.* [*< usher + -dom.*] The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**usherian** (u-shē'ri-an), *a.* [*< usher + -ian.*] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Ushers. The *usherian* rule had . . . always been comparatively light. *Disraeli, Vivian Grey, i. iv.*

**usherless** (ush'ér-les), *a.* [*< usher + -less.*] Destitute of an usher or ushers.

Where *usherless*, both day and night, the North,  
South, East, and West winds enter and go forth.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.*

**ushership** (ush'ér-ship), *n.* [*< usher + -ship.*] The office of an usher.

**usitate** (ū'zi-tāt), *a.* [*< L. usitatus, used, usual, pp. of usitari, use often, freq. of uti, pp. usus, use: see use<sup>1</sup>.*] Used; usual; customary.

He [Hooper] borrowed from Laski, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, despising, it would seem, the *usitate* dignities of rural deans and archdeacons.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.*

**usitative** (ū'zi-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< usitate + -ive.*] Noting customary action: as, "the *usitative* aorist," *Alford*.

**U. S. M.** An abbreviation (a) of *United States mail*, and (b) of *United States marine*.

**U. S. N.** An abbreviation of *United States navy*.

**Usnea** (us'nē-ā), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffmann, 1794).] A small genus of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Usneæ*. They are fruticulose or more commonly pendulous lichens, having the thallus terete, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subterminal peltate apothecia. They are found in temperate or cool climates, growing on rocks, or more commonly on trunks or limbs of trees, whence they are called *tree-mosses*, resembling in their drooping growth the southern tree-moss (*Tillandsia*). *U. barbata* is the



Beard-moss. *Usnea barbata*.

beard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under *apothecium*.

**Usneæ** (us-nē-ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Usnea + -ei.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typified by the genus *Usnea*.

**usquebaugh** (us'kwē-bā), *n.* [Sc. also *usquebae, iskiebae*; formerly *usquebath*, *< Gael. Ir. uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. 'water of life,' *< uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life, allied to *L. vita*, Gr. *bios*, life: see *vital, quick*. Cf. *F. eau de vie*, NL. *agua vite*, brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. *whisky*, another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky.

The Irishman for *usquebath*.

*Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, v. 1.*

In case of sickness, such bottles of *usquebaugh*, black-cherry brandy, . . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. *Vanbrugh, Journey to London, i. 1.*

Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,  
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!

Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;

Wi' *usquebae*, we'll face the devil.

*Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

**U. S. S.** An abbreviation (a) of *United States Senate*, and (b) of *United States ship*.

**usselvent**, *pron. pl.* [ME. *usselſe, usselven*; *< us + self, selve*, pl. of *self*.] Ourselves. *Wy-clif, Cor. xi.*

We fille accorded by *us selven* two.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 812.*

**ussuk**, *n.* [Also *oozook, ursuk*; Eskimo.] The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

**Ustilaginæ** (us'ti-lā-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ustilago (-gin-) + -æ.*] An extensive order of zygomycetous fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycelium is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The teliospores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promycelium which bears sporid-like gametes. These gametes conjugate in pairs, and directly, or by means of sporidia, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another host. *Ustilago, Urocystis, and Tilletia* are the most important genera. See *Coniomyces, smut, 3, Fungi*.

**ustilagineous** (us'ti-lā-jin'ē-us), *a.* In bot., of or pertaining to the *Ustilaginæ*.

**ustilaginous** (us-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [*< Ustilago (-gin-) + -ous.*] 1. Affected with *ustilago*; smutty.—2. Belonging to the *Ustilaginæ*.

**Ustilago** (us-ti-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., *< LL. ustilago (-gin-)*, a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like *urtica*, *< urere* (*√ us*), burn: see *ustion*. The name is applied to smut as looking 'burnt' or blackened by fire.] 1. A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the order *Ustilaginæ*, causing, under the name of *smut*, some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The teliospores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphæ, and when mature forming pulverulent, frequently ill-smelling masses. See *smut, 3, maize-smut, chimney-sweep, 3, burnt, colly-brand, collarbags, coal-brand*.

2. [*l. c.*] Smut. See *smut, 3*.

**ustion** (us'chōn), *n.* [= F. *ustion* = Sp. *ustion* = Pg. *ustão* = It. *ustione*, *< L. ustio(n-)*, a burning, *< urere* (*√ us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust<sup>2</sup>, combust*, etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson*.

**ustoriosis** (us-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. ustor, a burner (of dead bodies), < urere, burn.*] Having the property of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustoriosis* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form. *Watts*.







**usurpress†** (ū-zēr'pres), *n.* [*< usurper + -ess.*] A female usurper. *Howell, Vocal Forrest*, p. 19.  
**usury** (ū'zhō-rī), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also usury; < ME. usurie, usury; < OF. usurie, a collateral form of OF. usure, interest, usury; see usure.*] 1. Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with usury. *Mat. xxv. 27.*

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed; any such premium in excess of the rate established or permitted by law, which varies locally.

I send you herewith the pylon for the male, and Xs. for the hyer, whyche is usury, I tak God to record. *Paston Letters, III. 110.*

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick: their occupations, brokerage and usury.

*Sandys, Travails* (1652), p. 115.

The root of the condemnation of *usury* was simply an error in political economy. *Lecky, European Morals*, I. 94.

**usus** (ū'sus), *n.* [*L.*] Use; specifically, in *Rom. law*, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession—that is, the right to detain the thing; but the legal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, *usus* was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter.—**Usus loquendi**, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

**U. S. V.** An abbreviation of *United States Volunteers*.

**usward** (us'wārd), *adv.* [*< us + -ward.*] Toward us. [*Rare.*]

**ut** (ūt), *n.* [*See gamut.*] In solmization, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by *do*. See *solmization* and *dot*.

**Uta** (ū'tā), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), < Utah, one of the Territories of the United States.*] A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidae*, nearly related both to *Holbrookia* and to *Sceloporus*. There are several



*Uta elegans.*

species, as *U. elegans*, *U. stansburiana*, *U. ornata*, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.

**Utania** (ū-tā-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Leach, 1816), also Utania.*] A genus of *Alcedo*, whose type is the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utania torda*, chiefly differing from *Alca* proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under *razorbill*.

**utasi, utis;** (ū'tas, ū'tis), *n.* [*Also utass, utat; < ME. utas, < OF. utes, utas, utus, utaves, oitaves, oitaves, F. octaves, the octave of a festival, pl. of octave, octave, = Sp. Pg. octava = It. ottava, an octave; < L. octavus (dis): see octave.*] 1. The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion—that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the *utis* of Saint Hilary.

Quod Gawein, . . . "let vs sette the day of spousesalle;" and than toke thei day to-geder the *utis* after, and com thus spekyng in to the halle.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 449.

*Utas* of a feast, octaves.

*Palsgrave.*

Hence—2. Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival.

By the mass, here will be old *Uti*; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 22.

**Ute** (ūt), *n.* [*Native name.*] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

**utensil** (ū'ten'sil, formerly also ū'ten-sil), *n.* [*Early mod. E. utensile; ME. utensyl; < OF. utensile, F. utensile (with s erroneously inserted in imitation of OF. ustil, ostil, F. outil, implement (see bustlement), or us, use) = Sp. utensilio = Pg. utensilio = It. utensile, < L. utensilis, usually in pl. utensilia, a thing fit for use, a utensil, neut. of utensilis, fit for use, useful, < uti, use: see use.* Cf. *utile*.] An instrument or implement: as, *utensils* of war; now, more especially, an instrument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agricultural implements and mechanical tools.

The Crucifixes and other *Utensils* were dispos'd in order for beginning the procession.

*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 72.

I earnestly intreat you to get the *utensils* for observing the Quantities of Rain which fall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. *W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 316.

= *Syn. Implement, Instrument*, etc. See *tool*.

**uteri, n.** Plural of *uterus*.

**uterine** (ū'te-rin), *a.* [= *F. utérin = Sp. Pg. It. uterino, < L. L. uterinus*, born of the same mother, lit. of the (same) womb, < *L. uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb: as, *uterine* complaints.—2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

He [Francis Bacon] had a *uterine* brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politicks.

*Aubrey, Lives* (Francis Bacon).

**Uterine artery**, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery, very tortuous in its course along the side of the uterus between the layers of the broad ligament, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus.—**Uterine cake**. See *placenta*, 1 (a).—**Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus**. See the nouns.—**Uterine sac**, in ascidians, the shortened and widened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovum. Its oviducal part is applied to the wall of the oviduct, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum.—**Uterine soufflé**. Same as *placental soufflé* (which see, under *placenta*).—**Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum**. See the nouns.

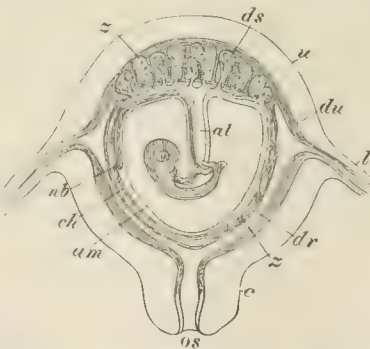
**uterocopulatory** (ū'te-rō-kop'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterodeferent*.

**uterodeferent** (ū'te-rō-def'ēr-ent), *a.* Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterocopulatory*.

**uterogestation** (ū'te-rō-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. uterus, uterus, + gestatio(n)-, gestation.*] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

**uteromania** (ū'te-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* Nymphomania.

**uterus** (ū'te-rus), *n.*; pl. *uteri* (-rī). [= *F. utérus = Sp. útero = Pg. It. utero, < L. uterus*, also *uter* and *uterum*, the womb, belly; cf. *Gr. úterōn*, the womb: see *hysteria*.] 1. The womb; that part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of an oviduct, originally a Mullerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a cloaca or a vagina. The uterus is single in most *Monodelphia*, and double in *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*. When united,



Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appendages.

*u*, uterus; *ds*, its *decidua serotina*; *du*, *decidua reflexa*, that part of the *decidua serotina* which is reflected over the ovum, and consequently envelops the chorion; *ch*, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop proper (originally the cell-wall of the ovum), lined by *am*, the amion, or innermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in the liquor amnii; *nb*, the already shrunk umbilical vesicle lying between the amion and the chorion; *al*, allantois, forming the navel-string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; *c*, *cervix*, or os tincte, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; *os*, os tincte, or mouth of the womb.

but incompletely, it constitutes a *uterus bicornis*, or two-horned womb. In birds the name *uterus* is given to that terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened part above (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into the cervix at the internal os, and continues downward as the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or os tincte. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the round, vesico-uterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial lining. See also cut under *peritoneum*.

2. In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 182. See cuts under *germanium*, *Rhabdocela*, *Cestodea*, and *Nematoidea*.—3. In *Fung.* See *peridium*.

—**Anteflection of the uterus**. See *anteflection*.—**Anteversion of the uterus**. See *anteversion*.—**Arborescence of the uterus**, pinnate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.—**Bifid uterus**, a uterus having two bodies instead of one, same as *uterus bicornis*.—**Bilocular uterus**. See *uterus bilocularis*.—**Body of the uterus**. Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cervix uteri**. See *cervix*.—**Corpus uteri**. See *corpus*.—**Defectus uteri**, complete congenital absence of the uterus.—**Double-mouthed uterus**. Same as *uterus bifidus*.—**Double uterus, uterus duplex**. Same as *uterus didelphys*.—**Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri**. See *fundus*.—**Gravid uterus**, the womb during pregnancy, containing the product of conception.—**Heart-shaped uterus, uterus cordiformis**, an imperfect uterus bicornis, the fundus being slightly depressed in the middle, so as to give the organ a heart-shaped appearance.—**Hernia of the uterus**, a very rare condition in which the womb is forced through the middle line of the abdominal wall or through the inguinal or femoral ring; hysterocoele.—**Hour-glass contraction of the uterus**, a circular contraction of the internal os, occurring in rare instances immediately after childbirth, thus dividing the womb into two cavities, in the upper of which the placenta may be retained.—**Inertia of the uterus**, weak and ineffective contractions of the uterus during childbirth.—**Infantile uterus**, an undeveloped uterus.—**In utero**, in the womb.—**Inversion of the uterus**, an accident that sometimes, though rarely, occurs after delivery, in which the flabby uterus turns inside out.—**Involution of the uterus**, the process of restoration of the uterus to its original size after childbirth. This occurs through fatty degeneration of the hypertrophied uterine muscle.—**Isthmus of the uterus**, a slight circular depression on the external surface of the womb, corresponding to the location of the internal os.—**Neck of the uterus**. Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*).—**One-horned uterus**. Same as *uterus unicornis*.—**Os uteri**, the mouth of the womb.—**Os uteri externum**, the external os or mouth of the womb, forming the opening into the vagina.—**Os uteri internum**, the internal os, at the junction of the cervix with the corpus of the womb.—**Pregnant uterus**. Same as *gravid uterus*.—**Procidencia of the uterus**, an exaggerated condition of prolapse, in which the organ passes through the vulvar orifice.—**Prolapse of the uterus**, a descent of the womb from its proper position, owing to relaxation of the parts normally sustaining it.—**Puerperal uterus**, the uterus after childbirth and before the completion of involution.—**Retractores uteri**. See *retractor*.—**Retroflexion of the uterus**. See *retroflexion*.—**Retroversion of the uterus**. See *retroversion*.—**Rupture of the uterus**. (a) A tear in the wall of the womb, taking place during labor when there is an impediment to the descent of the child: a rare and usually fatal accident. (b) Same as *hernia of the uterus*.—**Septate uterus**. Same as *uterus bilocularis*.—**Subinvolution of the uterus**, delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus.—**Two-chambered uterus**. Same as *uterus bilocularis*.—**Two-horned uterus**. Same as *uterus bicornis*.—**Uterus bicornis**, a two-horned womb, resulting from incomplete union of right and left oviducts. It is normal in various animals, abnormal in woman.—**Uterus bifidus**, a septate uterus in which the septum exists only at the external os, the cavity above being single.—**Uterus bilocularis**, a uterus the cavity of which is divided into two by a septum. It is distinguished from uterus bicornis by there being no traces of a division on the surface of the organ.—**Uterus cordiformis**. See *heart-shaped uterus*.—**Uterus didelphys**, or uterus diadelphus, a condition in which two separate organs, distinct in all their parts, exist. Also *double uterus*.—**Uterus masculinus**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). Also called *utriculus masculinus*, *utriculus hominis*, *utriculus urethrae*, *vagina masculina*, *sinus prostaticus*, *sinus peculiaris*, and *vesicula prostatica*.—**Uterus unicornis**, a defective uterus resulting from absence or arrested development of one Mullerian duct, in consequence of which but one lateral half of the uterus has been formed.

**Utetheisa** (ū-te-thī'sā), *n.* [*NL. (Hübner, 1816).*] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidae*, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size, having the antennæ simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, *U. pul-*



*Utetheisa bella.*







bule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear (the smaller one being the sacculus), lodged in the fovea hemispherical, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the openings of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the sacculus. Also called *sacculus communis*, *sacculus hemisphæricus*, *sacculus semioralis*, *utriculus vestibuli*.—3. In bot., a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of *Carex*. See cuts under *Sarcobatus* and *Perigynium*. Also *utriculus* in all senses.—**Internal or primordial utricule**. See *primordial*. **Utricle of the urethra**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). For other names, see *uterus masculinus*, under *uterus*.—**Utricle of the vestibule**. See def. 2.

**utricular** (ū-trik'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. utriculaire* = *Sp. Pg. utricular*; cf. *L. utricularius*, a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, < *L. utriculus*, a leather bag; see *utricule*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricule, in any sense; resembling a utricule; forming a utricule, or having utricles.—2. Resembling a utricule or bag; specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

**Utricularia** (ū-trik'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < *L. utriculus*, a bag; see *utricule*.] A remarkable genus of plants, the bladderworts, the type of the order *Lentibulariæ*, once known as *Lentibularia* (Rivinus, 1690). They are characterized by having a two-part calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 160 species, or nearly the entire order, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stems, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elegantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, bright-green roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate orders, but have a globose free central placenta, like the *Primulaceæ*. Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent organs, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larvae, entomostracans, and tardigrades. Other species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on multifid rhizomes, as in *U. montana* of tropical America. In this and several other species the plant also forms numerous tubers, which serve as reservoirs of water, and enable these, unlike all other species, to grow in dry



Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*). *a*, corolla; *b*, pistil, longitudinal section; *c*, fruit; *d*, part of the leaf with a bladder.

places. There are 14 species in the United States, of which *U. vulgaris* is the most widely distributed. *U. claudens*, a common coast species, bears numerous globose whitish cistigamous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, *U. purpurea* and *U. resupinata*, are exceptional in their purple flowers. *U. nelumbifolia* of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large *Tillandsia*, and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.

**utriculate** (ū-trik'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *utriculatus*, < *L. utriculus*, a little bag; see *utricule*.] Having a utricule; formed into a utricule; utricular.

**utriculi**, *n.* Plural of *utriculus*.

**utriculiferous** (ū-trik'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] In bot., bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

**utriculiform** (ū-trik'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag (see *utricule*), + *forma*, form; see *form*.] In bot., having the form of a utricule; utricular.

**utriculoid** (ū-trik'ū-loid), *a.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + *Gr. -oidēs*, form.] Same as *utriculiform*.

**utriculose** (ū-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag; see *utricule*.] In bot., same as *utricular*.

**utriculus** (ū-trik'ū-lus), *n.*: pl. *utriculi* (-lī). [NL.; see *utricule*.] In anat., zool., and bot., same as *utricule*.

The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the *utriculus* and *sacculus*, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 335.

**Utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus**. Same as *uterus masculinus*. See *prostatic vesicle*, under *prostatic*.

**Utriculus prostaticus**. Same as *prostatic sinus* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Utriculus urethre**, the prostatic vesicle.—**Utriculus vestibuli**. Same as *utricule*, 2.

**utriform** (ū'tri-fōrm), *a.* [L. *uter*, a leather bottle, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (*utriform*).

*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, iii. 566.

**utter** (ut'ēr), *a.* and *v.* [ME. *utter*, *utture*, *uttre*, < AS. *utera*, *utterra*, *uttra*, *ytra* = OFries. *utere* = OHG. *üzero*, *üzzero* = Icel. *ytri* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ydre*, adj.; cf. early ME. *utter*, < AS. *utor*, *utor* = OS. *utar* = OHG. *üzar*, *üzar*, MHG. *üzar*, G. *äusser*, adv. and prep.; compar. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out; see *out*, and cf. *outer*], of which *utter* is a doublet. I. *a.* 1. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

gomon [yeoman] vasher be-fore the dore,

In *utter* chamber lies on the flore.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 11.

Then he brought me forth into the *utter* court.

*Ezek.* xlvi. 21.

He compassed the inner City with three walls, & the *utter* City with as many.

*Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 56.

2. Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

Ther laketh nothing to thyn *utter* eyen

That thou hast blind.

*Chaucer*, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 498.

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

Thy foul disgrace

And *utter* ruin of the house of York.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Gentlemen, ye be *utter* strangers to me; I know you not.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 184.

A low despairing cry

Of *utter* misery: "Let me die!"

*Whittier*, *The Witch's Daughter*.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

*Utter* refusal.

*Clarendon*.

**Utter barrister**. See *outer bar*, under *outer*1.

II. *n.* The extreme; the utmost.

I take my leave ready to countervail all your courtesies to the *utter* of my power.

*Aubrey*, *Lives*, *Walter Raleigh*.

[Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of *utters*.

*O. Byrne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 335.

**utter** (ut'ēr), *v. t.* [ME. *utren*, *outren* (= LG. *utren* = MHG. *üzern*, *üzern*, G. *äussern* = Sw. *ytra* = Dan. *ytre*), put out, utter, < AS. *utor*, *utor*, out, outside; see *utter*, *a.* Cf. *out*, *v.*] 1. To put out or forth; expel; emit.

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not utter the rage thereof upon his outward enemies.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, uttering clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.

*Irving*, *Rip van Winkle*.

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

With danger *utren* we all our chaffare;

Gret pries at market maketh dere ware.

*Chaucer*, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale* (ed. Tyrwhitt), [l. 521.]

Marchauntes do *utter* . . . wares and commodities.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii. 30.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law

Is death to any he that utters them.

*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, v. 1. 67.

The coinage of 1723 (which was never *uttered* in Ireland).

*Locke*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, vii.

3. To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give utterance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

But nought-for that so moche of drede had,

That vnnethes myght outre wurde ne say.

*Rom. of Parting* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2816.

These very words

I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law.

*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2. 136.

Stay, sister, I would utter to you a business,

But I am very loath.

*Webster*, *Devil's Law-Case*, iii. 3.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,

And *utter* forth a glorious voice.

*Addison*, *Ode*, *Spectator*, No. 465.

4. In law, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose. = *Syn.* 3. **Utter**, *Enunciate*, *Pronounce*, *Deliver*, express, broach. *Utter* is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice; as, to *utter* a sigh, a shriek, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. *Enunciate* expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible; as, *enunciate* your words distinctly. *Pronounce* applies to units of speech; as, he cannot *pronounce* the letter "r"; he *pronounces* his words indistinctly; he *pronounced* an oration at the grave; he *pronounced* the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. *Deliver* refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skillful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well *delivered* is generally more effective than a good speech badly *delivered*." *Deliver* still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way.

**utter** (ut'ēr), *adv.* [L. *ut*, *a.*] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

The portir with his pikis tho put him *utere*,

And warned him the wicket while the wache durid.

*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

So *utter* empty of those excellencies

That mate authority.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *King and No King*, iv. 1.

It *utter* excludes his former excuse of an allegory.

*Sandys*, *Travaux*, p. 47.

**utterable** (ut'ēr-a-bl), *a.* [L. *ut* + *-able*.] Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

He hath changed the ineffable name into a name *utterable* by man, and desirable by all the world.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 53.

**utterableness** (ut'ēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being utterable.

**utterance** (ut'ēr-āns), *n.* [L. *ut* + *-ance*.]

1. The act of uttering. (a) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

What of our comodities haue most *uttrance* there, and what prices will be giuen for them.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

But the English have so ill utterance for their warm clothes in these hot countries. *Sandys*, *Travaux*, p. 95.

(b) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best *uttrance* doth alwaies awaite vpon the tongue.

*Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 29.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *uttrance*.

*Acts* ii. 4.

Even as a man that in some trance hath seen

More than his wondering *uttrance* can unfold.

*Drayton*, *Idea*, lviii.

Her Charms are dumb, they want *Uttrance*.

*Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words; as, the *utterances* of the pulpit.

I hear a sound of many languages.

The *utterance* of nations now no more.

*Bryant*, *Earth*.

Their emotional *utterances* [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.

*J. Sulz*, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 15.

**Barrel-organ utterance**, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also *recurring utterance*.—**Recurring utterances**. See *recurring*.—**Scanning utterance**. Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Staccato utterance**. Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Syllabic utterance**, a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enunciate as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

**utterance**² (ut'ēr-āns), *n.* [An expanded form, due to confusion with *utter*, *utmost*, of \**ut-trance*, *uttrance*, earlier *outrance*; see *outrance*.] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

Come fate into the list,

And champion me to the *uttrance*!

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 72.

**utterer** (ut'ēr-ēr), *n.* [L. *ut*, *v.* + *-er*.] One who utters. Specifically—(a) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

*Utterers* of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.

*Prize Council* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, T. 301).









1. This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see *V*) the older form of the character *U*, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from it as the representative of

a different sound. The words beginning respectively with *U* and *V*, like those beginning with *I* and *J*, were, till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, *V* represents always and in all situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to *f* as *surd* or breathed; it is the rustling made by forcing the intimated breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labial *v* (as *f*: see *F*), made without aid from the teeth, is found in some languages. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the *v*-sign: the number of words, as *Stephen*, *nephew*, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the *ph* is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being *Steven*, *newe*). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent. of it (the *f*-sound only two per cent.). As initial, it is almost solely of Romanic (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-vowel or *w*-sound, which belonged to the same sign in Roman use (see *W*). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following *e*), it is found in many words of Germanic origin, often alternating with its *surd* counterpart *f*, as in *wife*, *wives*, *half*, *halve*, etc.

2. As a Roman numeral, *V* stands for 5: with a dash over it (*V*), 5,000.—3. [*V*. c.] An abbreviation of *velocity* (in physics); *verb*; *verse*; *versus* (in law); *vert* (in heraldry); *vision* (in medicine); of *verte*, *violino*, *vocal*, and *volta* (in music); of *ventral* (*fin*), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of *vanadium*.

**V<sup>2</sup>** (*vē*), *n*. [From the letter *V*.] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character *V* which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

**va** (*vā*). [*Va* (= *F. va*), go, go on, also *vada* (< *L. vadere*, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of *vadere* = *F. aller*, go: see *vade*.] In music, go on; continue: as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

**vaagmar** (*vāg'mār*), *n*. [*Ice*. *vāg-meri*, a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' < *vāg*, wave (see *vaw*), + *meri*, mare: see *mare*.] The deal-fish.

**vaalite** (*vā'lit*), *n*. [*Fa*al, a river in South Africa, + *-ite*.] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diggings in South Africa. It is probably an altered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

**vacancer** (*vā'kəns*), *n*. [*F. vacance* = *Sp. Pg. vacancia* = *It. vacanza*, *vacanza*, < *ML. vacantia*, empty place, vacancy, vacation, < *L. vacan(t)-s*, empty, vacant: see *vacant*.] Vacation. [Obsolete Scotch.]

The constitory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do.

**vacancy** (*vā'kan-si*), *n*.; pl. *vacancies* (-siz). [*As vacance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a *vacancy* in their own imaginations.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.

At chesse they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary *vacancy*.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically—(a) Empty space.

Alas, how is't with you,  
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*?

(b) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

In the *vacancy*  
'Twixt the wall and me.

Browning, *Mesmerism*.

(c) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*.

Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1. 98.

In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little *vacancy* from the Wars and the cares of his Kingdom.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

(d) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench.

We went to see the Conclave, where, during *vacancy*, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 18, 1645.

**vacant** (*vā'kant*), *a*. [Early mod. E. also *vacant*; < *ME. vacant*, < *OF. (and F.) vacant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vacante*, < *L. vacan(t)-s*, empty, vacant, pp. of *vacare*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. Having no contents: empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room.

Being of those virtues *vacant*.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 126.

A man could not perceive any *vacant* or wast place under the Alps, but all beset with vines.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant; unoccupied.

Special dignities, which *vacant* lie  
For thy best use and wearing.

Shak., *T. of A.*, v. 1. 145.

By . . . [Pelham's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left *vacant*.

Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, *vacant* hours.

Alexander, in times *vacant* from bataille, delyted in that maner huntinge. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, i. 18.

The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 122.

Absence of occupation is not rest;

A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distress'd.

Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 624.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from idleness or absence of mental occupation.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with *vacant* hilarity. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

You, who used to be so gay, so open, so *vacant*!

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, ii. 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; inane.

Rip stared in *vacant* stupidity.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 59.

7. In law: (a) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a *vacant* office. (b) Empty: as, a *vacant* house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed *vacant*. (c) Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects or goods.—*Vacant* cylinder, lot, possession. See the nouns.—*Syn.* 1-4. *Vacant*, *Empty*, *Void*, *Devoid*. *Void* and *devoid* are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; *void* is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and *void*. *Devoid* is now always followed by *of*: as, *devoid* of reason; a mind *devoid* of ideas. *Vacant* and *empty* are primarily physical: as, an *empty* box; a *vacant* lot. *Empty* is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an *empty* bottle, drawer, nest, head. *Vacant* applies to that which has been filled or occupied, or is intended or is ready or needs to be filled or occupied: as, a *vacant* throne, chair, space, office, mind: an *empty* room has no furniture in it; a *vacant* room is one that is free for occupation. *Vacant* is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things: we do not speak of a *vacant* box or bottle.

**vacantly** (*vā'kant-li*), *adv*. In a *vacant* manner; idly.

**vacate** (*vā'kāt*), *v*.; pret. and pp. *vacated*, ppr. *vacating*. [*L. vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty or vacant. From the same *L. verb* are ult. *E. vacant*, *vacuous*, *vacuum*, etc. Cf. *vain*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make *vacant*; cause to be empty;

quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied: as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—2. To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

That after-Act, *vacating* the authority of the precedent.

Edison, *Basidles*, p. 10.

If a man insures his life, this killing himself *vacates* the bargain.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make useless.

He *vacates* my revenge. Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

**II. intrans.** To quit; leave.

I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to *vacate* at five to-morrow morning.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 48.

**vacation** (*vā-kā'shon*), *n*. [*ME. vacacion*, *vacacionum*, < *OF. vacacion*, *vacation*, *F. vacation* = *Pr. vaccatio* = *Sp. vacacion* = *Pg. vacação* = *It. vacanza*, < *L. vacatio(n)-*, leisure, < *vacare*, pp. *vacatus*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] 1. The act of *vacating*. Specifically—(a) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (b) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down,

Thus, in the dead *Vacation* of the Town.

Congreve, *Pyrrhus*, Prolog.

Specifically—(a) In law, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

Why should not conscience have *vacation*

As well as other courts o' th' nation?

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. ii. 317.

(b) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer *vacation*.

3. The act of becoming *vacant*; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—4. Freedom from duty; leisure time.

When he hadde leysur and *vacacionum*

From oother worldly occupacioun.

Chaucer, *Prolog*, To Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 683.

**vacationist** (*vā-kā'shon-ist*), *n*. [*Vacation* + *-ist*.] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

**vacationless** (*vā-kā'shon-less*), *a*. [*Vacation* + *-less*.] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation.

**vacatur** (*vā-kā'tér*), *n*. [*ML. vacatur*, 3d pers. pres. ind. pass. of *vacare*, make void, trans. use of *L. vacare*, be empty or void: see *vacate*.] In law, the act of annulling or setting aside.

**vaccary** (*vak'a-ri*), *n*.; pl. *vaccaries* (-riz). [*ML. vaccaria*, < *L. vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*. Cf. *vachery*, a doublet of *vaccary*.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. See *vachery*. [Prov. Eng.]

At this time there were eleven *vaccaries* (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agistments of each *vaccary* were valued to the lord at 10s., or in all 110s. yearly.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 25.

**vaccigenous** (*vak-sij'e-nus*), *a*. [Irreg. < *vaccine* + *L. -gerere*, carry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is produced in quantity.

**vaccin** (*vak'sin*), *n*. Same as *vaccine*.

**vaccina** (*vak-si'nā*), *n*. [NL., < *L. vaccinus*, of or from cows: see *vaccine*.] Same as *vaccinia*. [Doughfison.]

**vaccinal** (*vak'si-nal*), *a*. [*Vaccine* + *-al*.] Of or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccination. *Med. News*, LII. 546.—**Vaccinal erythema**,



**vaccine-point** (vak-sin'point), *n.* A thin piece of skin, usually, of a small, sharpened at one end, and used with dried vaccine lymph. The point is made by detaching the skin with the point of a lancet, the use of a lancet.

**Vaccinia** (vak-sin-i-ā), *n.* [NL. < L. *vaccinus*, of pertaining to a cow; see *vaccine*.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in milk cows. It is characterized by an eruption of small papules, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the udder. The vesicles are umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish fluid. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a few days, and then dries up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the height of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that immunity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See *vaccinia* and *vaccine*. Also *vaccinia* and *cowpox*.

**Vacciniaceæ** (vak-sin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845). < *Vaccinium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ericales*. It is distinguished from the related order *Ericaceæ* by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a fleshy fruit. It includes about 348 species, belonging to 27 genera (classed in two tribes, the *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ*, natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 3 genera in islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Four genera occur in the United States, of which *Vaccinium* (the type), *Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus* are the most important, producing the blueberries, huckleberries, and cranberries of the market; the other genus, *Chiogenes*, the snowberry, is transitional to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family. See cuts under *cranberry*, *huckleberry*, and *Vaccinium*.

**vacciniaceous** (vak-sin-i-ā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Vacciniaceæ*.

**vaccinic** (vak-sin'ik), *a.* [*vaccine* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to vaccine.

**Vaccinieæ** (vak-sin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813). < *Vaccinium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*, also known as *Euvaccinieæ*. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the filaments distinct. It includes 9 or 10 genera, of which *Vaccinium* is the type.

**vaccinifer** (vak-sin'i-fēr), *n.* [*vaccine*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. The source, either a person or an animal, of the vaccine virus. — 2. An instrument used in vaccination. *Quincy, Med. Diet.*, p. 1724.

**vacciniola** (vak-sin-i-ō-lī), *n.* [NL. dim. of *vaccinia*, *q. v.*] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

**vaccinist** (vak'si-nist), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-ist*.] 1. One who performs vaccination. — 2. One who favors the practice of vaccination.

**Vaccinium** (vak-sin'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737). < L. *vaccinium*, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and of the tribe *Euvaccinieæ*, the blueberries. It is distinguished from *Gaylussacia*, the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens.



1. *Vaccinium corymbosum* (common blueberry). 2. Branch with fruit. 3. A flower.

and from *Oxycoccus*, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut 7 under *stamen*.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, coriaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers

small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible berries. (See *whortleberry* and *blueberry*, and compare *huckleberry*, *cranberry*, *hurtle*, and *hurtleberry*.) The 3 well-known circum-polar species, *V. Myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, and *V. Vitis-Idæa*, are the only species in Europe, the most important being *V. Myrtillus*, the whortleberry. *V. uliginosum*, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. *V. Vitis-Idæa*, the cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red berry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 19' north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are *Vitis-Idæa*, with ovate or globular corolla, and *Batodendron*, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See *farkleberry* and *squaw-huckleberry*.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus *Cyanococcus*, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of *Vaccinium* proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 6 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but *V. arborescens*, the farkleberry, sometimes reaches 25 feet in height, and *V. corymbosum*, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to this genus.

**vaccinization** (vak-sin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccineal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

**vaccinosyphilis** (vak'si-nō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [*vaccine* + *syphilis*.] Syphilis transmitted by impure humanized vaccine or by infected instruments used in vaccination.

**vachet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vache* = Sp. *vaca* = Pg. It. *vacca*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*.] A cow; hence, a beast.

Therefore, thou *vache*, leve thyñ old wrecchednesse. Chaucer, Truth, l. 22.

**vacher** (va-shā'), *n.* [*F. vacher*, OF. *vachier*, *vaquier* = Pr. *vaquier* = Sp. *vaquero* = Pg. *vaquero* = It. *vaccaro*, < ML. *vaccarius*, cowherd, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vache* and *vaccine*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] Same as *vaquero*. S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 108. [Rare.]

**vachery** (vash'er-i), *n.*; pl. *vacheries* (-iz). [*ME. vacherye*, < OF. (and F.) *vacherie*, < ML. *vaccaria*, a cow-house, fem. of \**vaccarius*, pertaining to a cow: see *vaccary*, *vacher*.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

*Vacherye*, or dayre. Vacaria. Prompt. Parv., p. 507.

**Vaccary**, alias *Vachary* (vaccaria), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire. Blount, Glossographia (1670).

*Vachery* (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England. Latham. (Imp. Dict.)

**vacillancy** (vas'i-lan-si), *n.* [*vacilan*(t) + *-cy*.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy; fluctuation. Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues. [Rare.]

**vacillant** (vas'i-lant), *a.* [*L. vacillan*(t)-s, ppr. of *vacillare*, vacillate: see *vacillate*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

**vacillate** (vas'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vacillated*, ppr. *vacillating*. [*L. vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare* (> It. *vacillare* = Pg. *vacillar* = Sp. *vacilar* = F. *vaciller*), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to Skt. *√ vak*, go tortuously, be crooked, *vakra*, bent: see *wag*.] 1. To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . it is always liable to shift and vacillate from one axis to another. Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

A self-tormentor he continued still to be, vacillating between hope and fear. Southey, Bunyan, p. 30.

He could not rest, Nor firmly fix the vacillating mind, That, ever working, could no centre find. Crabbe, Works, V. 10.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Waver, Oscillate, etc. (see *fluctuate*), sway. 2. To hesitate.

**vacillatingly** (vas'i-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.

**vacillation** (vas-i-lā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *vacilation*; < OF. (and F.) *vacillation* = Sp. *vacilacion* = Pg. *vacilação* = It. *vacillazione*, < L. *vacillation*(-n-), a reeling, wavering, < *vacillare*, pp. *vacillatus*, sway to and fro: see *vacillate*.] 1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a mov-

## Vaccination

**Vaccination** (vak-sin-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-ation*.] The process of introducing vaccine lymph into the body to prevent or mitigate a subsequent attack of the disease.

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**Vaccinationist** (vak-sin-i-ā'shon-ist), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-ation* + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of vaccination. *Lancet*, 1890, l. 1084.

**Vaccination-scar** (vak-sin-i-ā'shon-skär), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-ation* + *-scar*.] The scar remaining after a vaccination. See cut under *vaccine*.

**vaccinator** (vak'si-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *vaccinateur*, *Sp. vacinator* = Pg. *vaccinator* = It. *vaccinatore*, *as vacinator* + *-tor*.] 1. One who vaccinates. H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 287. 2. A kind of a scarifier employed in vaccination. See cut under *inoculator*.

**vaccine** (vak'sin), *a. and n.* [*F. vaccine* = Sp. *vacuno* = It. *vaccino*, vaccine (as a noun, F. *vaccine*, *Sp. vacuna* = Pg. *vacina* = It. *vaccina*, < NL. *vaccina*, < L. *vaccinus*, of a cow, < *vacca*, a cow; prob. akin to Skt. *√ vac*, cry, howl, low; cf. *vaca*, *vacca*, *vaca*, etc.) I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to cows; derived from cows: as, vaccine lymph. 2. Of or relating to vaccination. Vaccine agent, a substance which causes a state of whose duty it is to supply of pure vaccine matter. Vaccine cicatrix, the scar remaining after a vaccination. Vaccine lymph, the lymph which is used for vaccination, is prepared in the lymph on quills or small flat pieces of glass, and is introduced into the body by incision with a needle, or by the use of a vaccine point.

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**vaccinella** (vak-sin-el-lā), *n.* Spurious vaccineinia; a disease resembling vaccineinia, but which is not true vaccineal eruption.



ing one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

2. *Vacillatory* conduct; fluctuation of resolution; inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.

*Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, ii. § 4.

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.

*Bacon*, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

**vacillatory** (vak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vacillate + -ory.*] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rare.]

Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.

*Roger North*, Examen, p. 25.

**vacua** (vak'ū-ā), *n.* [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), which there abound in numerous species, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. *P. utilis*, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if permitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacua bags. See cut under *Pandanus*.

**vacua**, *n.* An occasional plural of *vacuum*.

**vacuate** (vak'ū-at), *v. t. & i.* pret. and pp. *vacuated*, ppr. *vacuating*. [*< L. vacuatus*, pp. of *vacuare*, make empty or void, *< vacuus*, empty: see *vacuus*.] To make empty or void; evacuate. [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.

*Secular Priest Exposed* (1703), p. 27. (Latham.)

**vacuation** (vak'ū-ā-shōn), *n.* [*< vacuate + -ion.*] The act of emptying; evacuation. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**vacuist** (vak'ū-ist), *n.* [*< vacuum + -ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to *plenist*.

And the *vacuists* will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.

*Boyle*, Examen of Hobbes, ii.

**vacuity** (vā-kū'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *vacuities* (-tiz). [*< OF. (and F.) vacuité = Pr. vacuitat = Sp. vacuidad = Pg. vacuidade = It. vacuità, < L. vacuita(t)-s*, emptiness, *< vacuus*, empty: see *vacuus*.] 1. The state of being *vacuous*, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuity* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

Leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind,

Content with darkness and *vacuity*.

*Browning*, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the *vacuity* are set with columns.

*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite *vacuity* in time and space.

*Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxii.

But yesterday I saw a dreary *vacuity* in this direction in which now I see so much.

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville*.

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.

*Iving*, Knickerbocker, ii. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed *vacuity* of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with.

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

**Vacuna** (vā-kū'nā), *n.* [*< L. vacuina, < vacare*, be at leisure: see *vacant*, *vacate*.] In Latin myth., the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

**vacuolar** (vak'ū-ō-lār), *a.* [*< vacuole + -ar*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, *vacuolar* spaces. See cut under *hydranth*. *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 895.

**vacuolate** (vak'ū-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< vacuole + -ate*.] Same as *vacuolated*. *Microsc. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

**vacuolated** (vak'ū-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [*< vacuolate + -ed.*] Provided with vacuoles; minutely vesicular, as a protozoan.

**vacuolation** (vak'ū-ō-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< vacuolate + -ion.*] The formation of vacuoles; the state

of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 848.

**vacuole** (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* [*< F. vacuole, < NL. \*vacuolum*, dim. of *L. vacuum*, an empty space, *vacuum*: see *vacuum*.] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In anat., a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In zool., any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amoeba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into *permanent*, *contractile* or *pulsating*, and *gastric*. The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicular or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See cuts under *Actinospherium*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *sun-animalcule*, and *Cestoida*.

4. In bot., a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called *vacuoles*. In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall. *Bessey*.

**vacuolization** (vak'ū-ōl-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< vacuole + -ize + -ation.*] In histology, same as *vacuolation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 634.

**vacuolize** (vak'ū-ō-liz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *vacuolized*, ppr. *vacuolizing*. To supply or furnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

**vacuous** (vak'ū-us), *a.* [= *It. vacuo* (cf. *Sp. vacuo* = *Pg. vacuo*, *< L. vacuus*), *< L. vacuus*, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill  
Infinity; nor *vacuous* the space.

*Milton*, P. L., vii. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made *vacuous*, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centres of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.

*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expression; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a *vacuous* look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that *vacuous* leer which distinguishes his lordship.

*Thackeray*, Newcomes, xli.

**vacuousness** (vak'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being *vacuous*, in either sense; *vacuity*.

**vacuum** (vak'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *vacuums* (-umz), sometimes *vacua* (-ā). [= *F. vacuum* = *Sp. Pg. It. vacuo*, *< L. vacuum*, an empty space, a void, neut. of *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuus*.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to *plenum*; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Elea, Parmenides and Melissus, started the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transfusion and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, Bosovich's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense. But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the exclusive occupation of each part of space by a portion of matter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous ether, which seems to be the substance of electricity; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the receiver of the ordinary air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, since with each stroke of the piston only a certain fraction of the air is removed (depending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receiver), and hence, theoretically, an infinite number of strokes would be necessary. Practically, the degree of exhaustion obtained falls short of that demanded by theory, owing to the imperfections of the machine; thus, in the common form, the exhaustion is limited to the point where the remaining air has not sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. By the Sprengel or mercury air-pump a much more perfect degree of exhaustion is attainable than

with the mechanical form. (See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The Torricellian vacuum—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See *Torricellian*.

*Vacuum* . . . signifies space without body.

*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 22.

A vacuum, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.

*Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 16.

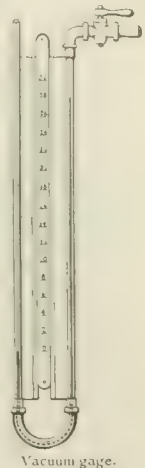
*Guerickian* vacuum. See *Guerickian*.

**vacuum-brake** (vak'ū-um-brāk), *n.* A form of continuous brake used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipes, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. Two forms are used, the Smith brake and the Eames brake. See *continuous brake*, under *brakes*.

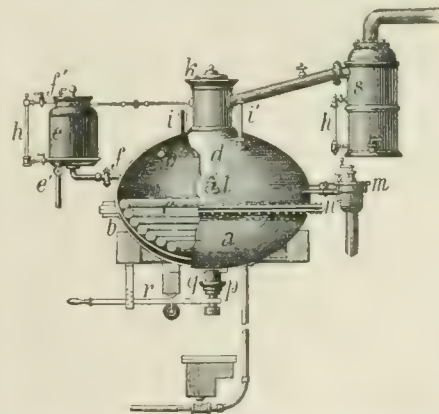
**vacuum-filter** (vak'ū-um-fil'tēr), *n.* A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten the process.

**vacuum-gage** (vak'ū-um-gāj), *n.* A form of pressure-gage for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, etc. A common form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. This form is also called *barometer-gage*. *E. H. Knight*.

**vacuum-pan** (vak'ū-um-pan), *n.* In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed top. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the



Vacuum gage.



Vacuum-pan.

*a*, copper pan; *b*, iron steam jacket; *c*, copper steam-coil; *d*, flanged dome; *e*, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; *f*, pipe which connects *e* with the int. ext. *g*, pipe which connects *e* with the pan; *h*, cock which admits air into *e*; *i*, *h*, gauges which indicate height of liquid in *e* and *i*; *j*, mercurial vacuum-gage; *k*, man-hole by which pan may be entered; *l*, thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; *m*, jet-stick for sampling the contents of the pan; *n*, valve for admitting steam to the coil; *o*, valve for admitting steam to interior of pan for cleaning; *p*, window (of which there are two) by which interior of pan may be inspected; *q*, saucer-shaped valve, closing or opening the outlet *g* according as it is operated by the lever *r*; *s*, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may be boiled over.

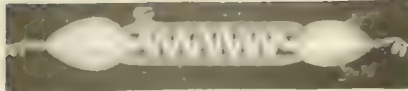
vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of this boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are sometimes placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fluid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a *double-effect* system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a *triple-effect* system. See *sugar*.



From the face I shall be hid and I shall be *vagant*.  
*Wreck'd* Gen. iv. 14.

His eyes were oft *vagant*  
 Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (*Daries*.)

as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of *vagina*. See *uterus*, and cut under *peridomum*. (b) In *entom.*, a sheath like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called *valve*. See specifically—(1) The long channelled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxillæ are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the pronotus of hemipterous insects, homologous with the labium of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxillæ, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (c) In *Protozoa*, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the vaginicolous vorticellids. (d) In *Vermes*, a terminal section of the oviduct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under *Rhabdocera*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestodea*.





3. In *arch.*, the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.] — **Columns of the vagina.** Same as *columns caputrum* (which see, under *columna*). — **Rugæ of the vagina.** See *rugæ*. — **Tensor laminae posterioris vaginae recti abdominis.** See *tensor*. — **Tensor vaginae femoris.** See *tensor*. — **Vagina cellulosa.** Same as *epinurium* and *perinurium*. — **Vagina femoris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. — **See fascia and tensor.** — **Vagina masculina,** the prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. — **See urethra.** — Also called *sinus pederis, uterus masculinus*, etc. — **Vagina portæ,** the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the portal vein in the liver. — **Vagina tendinis,** the synovial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal synovial membrane (which see, under *synovial*). — **Vestibulum vaginae.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (b).

**vaginal** (vaj'i-nal), *a.* [*< NL. vaginalis, < L. vagina, a sheath; see vagina.*] 1. Pertaining to a sheath; sheathing; resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal membrane*. — 2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the female: as, *vaginal mucous membrane*; a *vaginal syringe*. — **Vaginal arteries.** (a) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the inferior vesical artery in the male. (b) The branches of the hepatic artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the *vaginal branches of the hepatic artery*. — **Vaginal hernia,** a hernia through the posterior or upper wall of the vagina. — **Vaginal plexus.** (a) The nerves supplied to the vagina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (b) Radicles of the portal vein in the capsule of Glisson. (c) A venous anastomosis in the wall of the vagina. — **Vaginal process.** See *process*, and cut 3 under *temporal*. — **Vaginal synovial membrane.** See *synovial*. — **Vaginal tunic.** (a) See *eye*, 1. (b) The tunica vaginalis testis. See *tunica*. — **Vaginal veins.** Same as *vaginal plexus*, (b) and (c).

**Vaginalis** (vaj-i-nā'lis), *n.* [*NL. (Gmelin, 1788), < L. vagina, a sheath; see vagina.*] Same as *Chimies*. See cut under *sheath*.

**vaginalitis** (vaj-i-nā'li-tis), *n.* [*NL., < vaginalis (see def.) + -itis.*] Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

**vaginant** (vaj'i-nant), *a.* [*< NL. \*vaginant(t)-s*, ppr. of *\*vaginare*, sheath: see *vaginate*, *v.*] Sheathing; vaginal: as, a *vaginant leaf* (a leaf investing the stem by a tubular base).

**Vaginata** (vaj-i-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of vaginatus, sheathed; see vaginate.*] A group of actinozoans, comprising those which are sheathed in a calcareous or corneous polypary; the sheathed polyps, as the sclerodermic and sclerobasic corals. See *Zoantharia*.

**vaginate** (vaj'i-nāt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. vaginatus, sheathed, < L. vagina, a sheath; see vagina.*] 1. *a.* 1. Sheathed; invaginated; furnished with or contained in a vagina; invaginated. — 2. Forming or formed into a sheath; vaginal, as a leaf.

II. *n.* A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

**vaginate** (vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *vaginatus*, ppr. *vaginating*. [*< NL. \*vaginatus*, ppr. of *\*vaginare*, sheath, *< L. vagina, a sheath; see vagina.*] To sheathe; invaginate.

**vaginervose** (vaj-i-nēr'vōs), *a.* [*< L. vagus, wandering, + nervus, nerve.*] In *bot.*, irregularly nerved; having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

**Vaginicola** (vaj-i-nik'ō-lā), *n.* [*NL., < L. vagina, a sheath, + colere, inhabit.*] The typical genus of *Vaginicolineae*, having an erect sessile lorica without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamarck, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as *V. crystallina*.

**Vaginicolineae** (vaj-i-nik'ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vaginicola + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Forticellidae*, containing those vorticellid peritrichous infusorians which are sheathed in an erect or procumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as *Vaginicola*, *Thuricula*, *Cothurnia*, *Paricula*, *Pachytricha*, *Stylacola*, *Platycula*, and *Lagenophrys*. Also *Vaginicolineae*.

**vaginicoline** (vaj-i-nik'ō-līn), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ine*.] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the *Vaginicolineae*; vaginiferous.

**vaginiculous** (vaj-i-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginicoline*.

**Vaginifera** (vaj-i-nif'er-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of vaginifer: see vaginiferous.*] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera *Vaginicola* and *Cothurnia*; corresponding to the *Vaginicolineae*.

**vaginiferous** (vaj-i-nif'er-us), *a.* [*< NL. vaginifer, < L. vagina, a sheath, + ferre = E. bear.*] Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Vaginifera*; vaginicoline.

**vaginigluteus, vaginigluteus** (vaj'i-ni-glō-tē'us), *n.*; *pl. vaginiglutei, vaginiglutei* (-i). [*NL.,*

*< vagina + glutens, glutens, q. v.*] Same as *tensor vaginae femoris* (which see, under *tensor*). *Cones*, 1887.

**vaginigluteal** (vaj-i-ni-glō-tē'al), *a.* [*< vaginigluteus + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the vaginigluteus. *Cones*, 1887.

**vaginipennate** (vaj'i-ni-pen'āt), *a.* [*< L. vagina, a sheath, + pennatus, winged; see pennate.*] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also *vaginopennatus*.

**vaginismus** (vaj-i-nis'mus), *n.* [*NL., < vagina + -ismus = E. -ism.*] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called *vulvismus*.

**vaginitis** (vaj-i-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL., < vagina + -itis.*] Inflammation of the vagina.

**vaginodynia** (vaj'i-nō-din'i-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. vagina, vagina, + Gr. ὄδυν, pain.*] Neuralgia of the vagina.

**vaginopennous** (vaj-i-nō-pen'us), *a.* [*< L. vagina, a sheath, + penna, a feather, + -ous.*] Same as *vaginipennate*.

**vaginotomy** (vaj-i-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*< L. vagina, vagina, + Gr. -τομή, < τέμνω, τμήν, cut.*] Cutting of the vagina.

**vaginovesical** (vaj-i-nō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [*< L. vagina, vagina, + vesica, bladder.*] Same as *vesicovaginal*.

**vaginula** (vā-jin'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. vaginulae* (-lē). [*NL., dim. of L. vagina, a sheath; see vagina.*]

1. In *bot.*, a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also *vaginule*. — 2. In *zool.*, a little sheath; a small vagina.

**vaginulate** (vā-jin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< vaginula + -ate.*] Having a vaginula; sheathed.

**vaginule** (vaj'i-nūl), *n.* [*< NL. vaginula.*] In *bot.*, same as *vaginula*.

**vagissatet**, *v. i.* To caper; frolic. *Campbell*, (Worcester).

**vagitus** (vā-jī'tus), *n.* [*L., < vagire, cry, squall.*] The cry of a new-born child.

**vagus** (vā'gus), *a.* [*< L. vagus, wandering, strolling; see vague.*] 1. *t.* Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe*. — 2. In *anat.*, wandering, as a nerve. See *vagus*. [Rare.]

**vagrance**, *n.* Same as *vagrancy*. *Johnson*.

**vagrancy** (vā'gran-si), *n.* [*< vagrant(t) + -cy.*]

1. A state of wandering without a settled home: not necessarily in a bad sense.

Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, xxxvi.

2. The life and condition of a vagrant; in *law*, the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See *vagrant*.

**vagrant** (vā'grant), *a. and n.* [Formerly sometimes *vagarant* (appar. simulating *vagary*), *< ME. vagant, < OF. vagant, wandering; see vagant*. The *r* is intrusive, as in *partridge, cartridge*, and other words. There is nothing in *vagrant* to lead to a variation *vagrant*; but the fact that there are no other *E.* words ending in *-agant*, and that there are several familiar words ending in *-agrant*, as *fragrant, flagrant*, with many words in *-grant*, may have caused the change.] 1. *a.* 1. Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving or going hither and thither; having no certain course.

Vagrant through all the world, hopeless of all, He seeks with what lands ruin he may fall. *May*, tr. of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, viii.

His house was known to all the *vagrant* train; He hid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain. *Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.* l. 149.

The soft murmur of the *vagrant* Bee. *Wordsworth*, *Vernal Ode*, iv.

2. Uncertain; erratic.

The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; vagabond.

Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

Well pleased to pitch a *vagrant* tent among The unfenced regions of society. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, vii.

4. In *med.*, wandering: as, *vagrant cells* (wandering white corpuscles of the blood).

II. *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

Historie without Geographic mouth, but in mousing wand'reth as a *vagrant*, without certain habitation. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

A *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange country. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, xlvii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

Vagrants and Out-laws shall offend thy View; For such must be my Friends. *Prior*, *Henry and Emma*.

The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a *vagrant* of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf. *Ridgdon-Turner*, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 5.

In *law* the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society.

In the English statutes *vagrants* are divided into three grades: (a) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (b) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (c) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal duance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

**vagrantly** (vā'grant-lī), *adv.* [*< vagrant + -ly.*]

In a *vagrant*, wandering, or unsettled manner.

**vagrantness** (vā'grant-nēs), *n.* The state of being *vagrant*; *vagrancy*. [Rare.]

**vagromt** (vā'grom), *a.* A perverted spelling and pronunciation of *vagrant*, ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

This is your charge: you shall comprehend all *vagrom* men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 3. 26.

You took my *vagrom* essays in; You found them shelter over sea. *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 114.

**vague** (vāg), *a. and n.* [*< F. vague = Sp. Pg. It. vago, < L. vagus, wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain, vague.* From the same *L.* source are *E. vague, v., vagabond, vagant, vagrant, vagary, extravagant, extravagate, strava-gant, stravaig*, etc., also *Sc. vaig*.] 1. *a.* 1. *t.* Wandering; roving; *vagrant*.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good-neither to live peaceably nor to fight. *Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is *vague*; if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is *vague*; if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is *vague*; if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is *vague*. This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical phrase *individuum vagum*, meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

A *vague* apprehension of I knew not what occupied my mind. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 193.

"Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a *vague* word, which signifies any thing or nothing." *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a *vague* report.

I have read, in some old, marvellous tale, Some legend strange and *vague*, That a midnight host of spectres pale Beleaguered the walls of Prague. *Longfellow*, *The Beleaguered City*.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

Random cares and truant joys, That shield from mischief and preserve from stains *Vague* minds, while men are growing out of boys. *Wordsworth*, *River Duddon*, xxvi.

**Vague individual, sense, term.** See the nouns. = *Syn.* 2. Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

II. *n.* 1. A wandering; a journey; a voyage. *Halliwel*. — 2. *t.* A vagary; a whim.

Here this filthy synke of rebels, thus conspired, played their *vages*, and lured with loose brydels in al kyndes of myscheffe. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 86).

3. An undefined expanse; indefinite space.

The star-sown *vague* of space. *Lowell*, *After the Burial*.

**vague** (vāg), *v. i.* [*Sc. also vaig; < F. vaguer, wander, = Sp. Pg. vagar, vaguear = It. vagare, < L. vagari, wander, < vagus, wandering; see vague, a. Cf. vagary, v.*] To wander; rove; roam; play the *vagrant*.



**vail** *vāil*, *vāil*. Also *vail*; by aphoresis from *vail* *vāil*. *I. vāil*. To let or cast down; lower; doff, especially in token of grief.

... think that Mars himself came down,  
... and leave thee from thy pomp.  
*Greene, Orlando Furioso.*

None that beheld him but . . .  
... crowns to his supremacy.  
*Shak., Pericles, II. 3. 42.*

Now *vail* your pride, you captive Christians,  
And kneel for money to your conquering foe.  
*Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 2.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To yield; give place; express respect or submission by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise; bow.

Because we *vailed* not to the Turkish fleet,  
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.  
*Marlowe, Jew of Malta, II. 2.*

... that does not know cries, "What noblemen  
is that?" all the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me,  
kiss their hand, offer me their places.  
*Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 3.*

2. To drop; move down; take a lower position; slope downward.

The same ships in good order *vailed* down the River of  
France.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 288.*

With all speed I *vailed* down that night ten miles, to  
take the tide in the morning.  
*Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53).*

**vail** *vāil*, *n.* [*vail*, *v.*] Submission; descent; decline.

Even with the *vail* and darkening of the sun,  
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.  
*Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 7.*

**available** (*vā'la-bl*), *a.* [By aphoresis from *available*.] Profitable; advantageous. *Smith, Commonwealth, II. 4. (Richardson.)*

**vailer**, *vailing*, etc. See *veiler*, etc.  
**vailer** *vā'ler*, *n.* [*vail* + *-er*.] One who vails; one who yields or gives place in submission or deference.

He is high in his own imagination; . . . when hee goes,  
hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of *vailers*  
he comes home stifled.

*Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Golden Asse.*

**vaimure**, *n.* Same as *vaimure*.

**vain** (*vān*), *a.* [*ME. vain, vāyn, vein, veyn*, < *OF. (and F.) vain = Pr. vain, va = Cat. va = Sp. vano = Pg. vāo = It. vano*, < *L. vanus*, empty, void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentatious, vain; perhaps orig. *\*vacuus*, and so akin to *L. vacuus*, empty; see *vacuous, vacant*. Some suggest a connection with *E. wane, want, wan*; but this is improbable. Hence (from *L. vanus*) also *E. vanish, vanity, vaunt, evanish, evanescence*, etc.] 1. Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O *vain* boast!

Who can control his fate?  
*Shak., Othello, v. 2. 264.*

Vain matter is worse than rain words.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.*

She . . . had never proved

How vain a thing is mortal love  
*M. Arnold, Switzerland, vi, Isolation.*

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; futile; unavailing.

It should be but a *vaine* thing, and counted but as lost labour.  
*Levinus, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 2.*

Give us help from trouble; for *vain* is the help of man.  
*Ps. lx. 11.*

Let no man speak again  
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*.  
*Shak., Rich. II., III. 2. 214.*

3. Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-maids change their names  
By *vain* though apt affection.  
*Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 48.*

For it is a *vain* thing to expect, in so open a condition as we live in here, that no cross winds should blow upon us.  
*Stillington, Sermons, I. x.*

4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments or accomplishments; elated with a high opinion of one's personal appearance, manners, or the like; courting the admiration or applause of others; conceited; self-complacent; also, proceeding from or marked by such pride or conceit; as, to be *vain* of one's figure or one's dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire,  
And not be *vain*, advances virtue higher.  
*Dryden, Eleonora, I. 101.*

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman, not *vain* of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a good orientalist. *T. Warton, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 320.*

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some *vain* thing immediately followed.  
*Franklin, Autobiog., p. 3.*

5. Showy; ostentatious; pretentious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.

*Pope, Moral Essays, IV. 29.*

For *vaint*. Same as *vain*.

Vea, my gravity.

Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,  
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,  
Which the air beats for *vain*.  
*Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 12.*

In *vain*, to no purpose; without success or advantage; ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was in *vain*.

*Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), I. 3062.*

In *vain* they combated, in *vain* they writ.

*Prior, Henry and Emma.*

To take a name in *vain*. See *name*. = *Syn. 1.* Unreal, shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful.—2. Bootless, abortive.—4. See *epitaph*.

**vainful** (*vān'fūl*), *a.* [*vain* + *-ful*.] Vain; empty. *Tusser, Husbandry, Author's Epistle, II.*

**vainglorious** (*vān-glō'ri-us*), *a.* [*vain* + *-glory* + *-ous*.] 1. Filled with vainglory; glorying in excess of one's own achievements; extravagantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

Vaine-glorious man, when fluttering Wind does blow,

In his light wings is lifted up to skye.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. III. 10.*

The philosophers of his time, the flustering *vain-glorious* Greeks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore the wisdom they professed. *South, Sermons, III. vi.*

2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory; founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Sir M. Hale.*

A *vainglorious* confidence prevailed, about this time, among the Spanish cavaliers. *Irring, Granada, p. 66.*

He discourses, in rather a *vainglorious* way, of himself as a poet. *Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 249.*

**vaingloriously** (*vān-glō'ri-us-li*), *adv.* With vainglory or inflated arrogance; boastfully.

**vaingloriousness** (*vān-glō'ri-us-nes*), *n.* The quality or state of being vainglorious.

**vainglory** (*vān-glō'ri*), *n.* [*ME. vaine glorie, veingloire*, < *OF. vaine gloire, F. vaine gloire*, < *L. vana gloria*, empty boasting; see *vain* and *glory*.] Extravagant pride or boastfulness; tendency to exalt one's self or one's own performances unduly; inflated and pretentious vanity; vain pomp or show.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal hignesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of *vainglory*, he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.*

**vainglory** (*vān-glō'ri*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vain-gloried*, pp. *vainglorying*. [*vain* + *glory*, *n.*] To indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of *vain-glorying* during the Jubilee year.

*Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 485.*

**vainly** (*vān'li*), *adv.* In a vain manner. Especially—(a) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath.

*Dryden.*

(b) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arrogantly; as, to strut about *vainly*.

A stranger to superior strength,

Man *vainly* trusts his own.

*Cowper, Human Frailty.*

(c) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously; falsely.

Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 5. 239.*

We have sufficient to content our selves, though not in such abundance as is *vainly* reported in England.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 36.*

**vainness** (*vān'nes*), *n.* 1. The state of being vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness; as, the *vainness* of effort.—2. Empty pride; vanity.

Vainness, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him . . . to despise Erona.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.

*Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol.*

3. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great *vainness* is it then to scorn

The weak!

*Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, I. 83.*

I hate ingratitude more in a man

Than lying, *vainness*, babbling, drunkenness.

*Shak., T. N., III. 4. 389.*

**vair** (*vāir*), *n.* [Formerly also *vere*; < *ME. vair, vayre, veir, feir*, < *OF. vair, F. vair = Pr. vair, var, vaire*, fur of the ermine, < *ML. varius*, also *varis*, the ermine, < *L. varius*, spotted, variegated; see *various*.] Hence *vairy*, and the second element of *miniver*.] 1. A kind of fur in use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white. Compare *miniver*.

## VAGUS

**VAGUS** (*vā'gus*), *a.* [*Lat. vagus*, from *vagus*, to wander.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; roving; vagrant; as, a *vagus* life.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

4. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

5. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

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8. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

9. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

10. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

11. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

12. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

13. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

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35. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

36. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

37. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

38. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

39. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.

40. Pertaining to or characterized by wandering; as, the *vagus* nerve, one of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck.



And sythene tobedd he es broughte als it ware a prynee,  
and happed with ryche robes appone hymne ynewe, wele  
furrede with *vair* and the gyse.

*M.S. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248. (Halliwell.)*

The I was strong and wis,  
Ant werode *fair* and gyltys.

*Rel. Antiq. (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.*

Full and *vair* no more I wear,  
Nor thou the crimson sheen

*Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.*

2. In *her.*, one of the furs. See *tincture*. 2. It is represented as in the illustration, except that the number of rows is not positively fixed. Compare *vaire*.



Vair.

**vairé** (vā-rā'), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, < *vair*, *vair*: see *vair*.] In *her.*, composed of divisions like those of *vair*, but of other tinctures than of azure and argent: as, *vairé* or and gules. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinctures—for instance, four. The tinctures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, *vairé sable, argent, gules*, and *or*. Also *vairé, verré, verri, verrou*.

**vaire** (vār), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

**vairy** (vār'i), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

**vaisellet**, *n.* An old spelling of *vesel*. *Pittcottic.*

**Vaishnava** (vish'nā-vā), *n.* [*Skt. Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, *Vishnu*: see *Vishnu*.] Literally, a worshiper of Vishnu. The Vaishnavas form one of the great divisions into which the adherents of Brahmanism are divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over other gods. This division is again broken up into many subordinate sects.

**Vaisya** (vis'yā), *n.* [*< Skt. vaicya*, < *vic*, settler, clansman.] A member of the third caste among the Hindus—that is to say, of the main body of the Aryan people, as distinguished on the one hand from the priestly and noble classes, the Brahmins and Kshatriyas, and on the other hand from the subjugated aborigines, the Sudras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are divided into many sub-castes.

**vaivode, vaivodeship**, *n.* See *voivode*, etc.

**vakass**, *n.* [*Armenian*.] In the *Armenian Church*, a eucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breast-plate attached to it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twelve apostles. It is put on after the miter, sticharion, stole (*urar*), girdle, and epimanikia, and before the chasuble (*churchar*). It is put on over the head, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, and fastened with a gold chain. It is also known as the *ephod*, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Jewish *ephod*. Some authorities identify it with the Western amice. Also *vagas*.

**vake** (vāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaked*, ppr. *vaking*. [*Also vake, vach*: < *OF. vacquer* = *Sp. Pg. vacar* = *It. vacare*, < *L. vacare*, be empty or vacant: see *vacant*, *vacate*.] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [*Scotch*.]

**vakeel, vakil** (va-kēl'), *n.* [*< Hind. vakīl*, < *Ar. vakīl*, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native attorney or deputy.

Viziers, *vakeels*, sirdars, zemindars, generals, captains, potentates, and powers followed in succession, each with his nuzzur and his salaam, whilst the master of the ceremonies recited their titles in a loud, even-toned voice.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 247.*

**Valaisan** (va-lā'san), *a.* [*< Valais* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.

**valance, valence** (val'ans, -ens), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also valance, valens*; < *ME. valance, valence*, prob. < *Valence*, in France, still famous for silks (cf. *Valenciennes lace*, so called from *Valenciennes*, in France), < *L. Valentia*, lit. 'strength', < *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*, *valentia*.] 1. A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silk, or silk and wool. Also *valentia, valencia*.

One covering for a fiddle bedde of green and *valens*.

*Unton Inventories* (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a *base-valance*), or around the head of the canopy (a *tester-valance*).

A double *valance* about the herce, both above and beneath, with his worde and his devise written therein.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung  
With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my *valence* up,  
Imbost with orient pearle

*Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.*

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche,

Fro Venus valance mighte his paleys see,

*Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 145.]*

**valance, valence** (val'ans, -ens), *v. t.* [*< valance, n.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance:

figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last.

*Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 442.*

**valanchet** (va-lanch'), *n.* [*Also vollege*; & dial. aphetic form of *avalanche*.] An avalanche.

The *vollege* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.

*W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (Davies.)*

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*.

*Smollett, France and Italy, xxxviii.*

**Valdenses, Valdensian**. Same as *Waldenses, Waldensian*.

**vale** (vāl), *n.* [*< ME. vale, val*, < *OF. (and F.) val* = *Pr. val, valh* = *Cat. vall* = *Sp. Pg. It. valle*, < *L. vallis*, a vale; connections uncertain. Hence ult. *valley, avale, avalanche, val's*.] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: little used except in poetry. See *valley*.

And when thaire fase war thus for-done,

To the vale of ebron come thai sone.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life

They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

*Gray, Elegy.*

I pity people who weren't born in a *vale*. I don't mean a flat country, but a *vale*; that is, a flat country bounded by hills.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.*

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump-*vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump. = *Syn. 1*. *Dale*, etc. See *valley*.

**vale** (vāl), *n.* See *val's*.

**vale** (vā'le), *interj.* [*< L. vale*, impv. of *valere*, be strong, be well: see *valid*, *valiant*.] Farewell; adieu. Also used substantively.

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a *vale* or a farewell upon conjuncture.

*J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

**valediction** (val-ē-dik'shən), *n.* [*< ML. \*valedictio* (-n), < *L. valedicere*, pp. *valedictus*, say farewell, < *vale*, farewell (impv. of *valere*, be well, be strong: see *vale*), & *dicere*, say: see *dictio*. Cf. *benediction*, *malediction*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his collodge . . . he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the fellows.

*Fulder, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 66.*

Their last *valediction*, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn.

*Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.*

**valedictorian** (val'ē-dik-tō-ri-an), *n.* [*< valedictory* + *-an*.] In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

**valedictory** (val-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< NL. as if \*valedictorius*, < *L. valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, say farewell: see *valediction*.] *I. a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a *valedictory* speech.

*II. n.*; pl. *valedictories* (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare *valedictorian*.

The *valedictory*, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English.

*Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 56.*

**valence** (vāl'ens), *n. and v.* See *valance*.

**valence** (vāl'ens), *n.* [*< LL. valentia*, strength, < *valen(t)-s*, strong, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*, *valid*.] 1. In *chem.*, the relative saturating or combining capacity of an atom compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and unalterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorine, forming phosphorus trichloride. As the chlorine atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachloride one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorine, and therefore phosphorus in this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be invariable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or

in force. Also called *valency*, *equivalence*, and, less properly, *atomicity*.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Form value; morphological value or equivalency. See *morphic*. (*b*) In *zool.*, taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoological group.

**valencia** (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* [*See valance*.] 1. Same as *valance*, 1.—2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

**valencianite** (vā-len'shi-an-it), *n.* [*< Valenciana* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of orthoclase feldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

**Valencia raisins**. Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt, and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly *Valencias*. See *raisin*, 2.

**Valenciennes** (va-lōn-si-enz'), *n.* [*< Valenciennes*, in France.] 1. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See *lace*.—2. A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.—*False Valenciennes lace*. See *lace*.

**valency** (vāl'en-si), *n.*; pl. *valencies* (-siz). [*As valence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Same as *valence*, 1.—2. A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four *valencies*.

**Valenginian** (val-en-jin'i-an), *n.* [*< Valengin* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel.

**valentia** (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* Same as *valencia, valance*, 1.

**Valentia** (vā-len'shi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Stål, 1865).*] A genus of hemipterous insects.

**valentine** (val'en-tin), *n.* [*< ME. \*valentine, volontyn*, < *OF. valantin*, m., *valentine*, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an entertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); perhaps < \**valant*, a var. of *galant*, gallant (see *gallant*), but popularly identified with the name of St. Valentine (< *ME. Valentyn*, < *OF. Valentin* = *Sp. Valentin* = *Pg. Valentim* = *It. Valentino* = *G. Sw. Dan. Valentin* = *D. Velten, Valentijn*, < *L. Valentinus*, a man's name, < *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*, *valid*), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see *def.*).] 1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakespeare, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, When every bird cometh ther to chese his make." *Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls*, l. 310.

Thow it be ale other wyn  
Godys blescyng have he and myn  
My none [mine own] gentyl Volontyn  
Good Tomas the frere.

*MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48. (Halliwell.)*

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,  
All in the morning betime,  
And I a maid at your window,  
To be your Valentine.

*Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 51.*

Tell me

What man would satisfy thy present fancy

Had thy ambition leave to choose a Valentine.

*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.*

I am also this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me \$1.; but that I must have laid out if we had not been Valentines.

*Pepys, Diary*, Feb. 14, 1669.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient.

**Valentinian** (val-en-tin'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Valentinianus*, < *L. Valentinus* (see *def.*), and cf. *valentine*] + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus or the Valentinians.

*II. n.* A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emanated thirty eons, male and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded a being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two eons later created, and Jesus emanated from all the eons; and the







stauf, near Ratishon, and consecrated to renowned Germans.

The true Valhalla of Mediocrity.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348

**valiance** (val'yans), *n.* [*< OF. vailliance, valance, F. vaillance = Pr. valencia, valentia = Sp. valencia = Pg. valencia = It. valenza, valenza, < L. valentia, strength, < valen(-t)s, strong; see valiant.* (F. *valance, valence<sup>1</sup>, valence<sup>2</sup>.*)] Valiant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or rare.]

One of more resolute valiance

Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

This knightly valiance . . . which follows him rather with Milton.

The Century, XXVII, 820.

**valiancy** (val'yān-si), *n.* [*As valiant (see -cy).*] Same as *valiance*.

Men for their valiancy greatly renowned.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 33.

**valiant** (val'yant), *a. and n.* [*< ME. valiant, valiant, valiant, valiant, < OF. (and F.) valiant, valant = Sp. valiente = Pg. It. valente, < L. valen(-t)s, ppr. of valere, be strong, be worth. Cf. Lith. wala, strength, Skt. bala, strength. From the same L. verb are ult. valiance, valance, valence<sup>1</sup>, valence<sup>2</sup>, valency, val3, valadication, valaditubary, valid, invalid, valor, valre, avail<sup>1</sup>, counteravail, prevail, convalesce, equivalent, prevalent, etc.]* **1.** *a.* 1. Strong; vigorous in body; sturdy; also, strong or powerful in a more general sense.

You shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds and valiant beggars may be punished according to the statute. Quoted in Sir T. Elyot's Governour, ii, 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat valiant.

Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I, 206.

**2.** *Of a certain worth or value. Compare strong<sup>1</sup>.*

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year valiant, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i, 1.

**3.** Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

And lepe to horse many a valiant knight and squyer of pris, and serched and sought thorough many contrees, but all was for nought.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 423.

Be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles.

1 Sam. xviii, 17.

He is not valiant that dares die,

But he that boldly bears calamity.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv, 3.

**4.** Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a valiant action or achievement; a valiant combat.

Thou bearest

The highest name for valiant acts.

Milton, S. A., I, 1101.

Hence — **5.** Brave; splendid.

A valiant buff doublet stuffed with points.

Middleton, Black Book.

**6.** Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaille, his vesturis ryche,

With the valiant blode was verrede alle over!

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 2573.

= **Syn.** 3 and 4. *Gallant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*), valorous, daring, dauntless, stout.

**II.** *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four valiants of David slay four giants.

Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

**valiantiset**, *n.* [*ME., also vaillauntise, < OF. vaillantise, < vaillant, valiant: see valiant.*] Valor.

**valiantly** (val'yant-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

**valiantness** (val'yant-nes), *n.* The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou shalt 'dst it from me.

Shak., Cor., iii, 2, 129.

**valid** (val'id), *a.* [*Early mod. E. valide, < OF. (and F.) valide = Sp. válido = Pg. It. valido, < L. validus, strong, < valere, be strong: see valiant.*] **1.** Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

Perhaps more valid arms,

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,

May serve to better us.

Milton, P. L., vi, 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a terrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the valid bulwark of an ecclesiastical city.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

**2.** Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a valid reason; a valid objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary great sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently changed, inasmuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how valid soever, could prevail.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 135.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen,

Four are as valid as four Dozen.

Prior, Alma, i.

**3.** Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law: as, a valid deed; a valid covenant; a valid instrument of any kind; a valid claim or title; a valid marriage; a valid ordination. — **4.** In *zool.* and *bot.*, having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a valid family, genus, or species; a valid classification. — **5.** In *logic*, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have. — **6.** In *chem.*, having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in *univalent* for *univalent*, etc. = **Syn.** 2. Solid, weighty, sufficient.

**validate** (val'i-dat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *validated*, ppr. *validating*. [*< ML. validatus, pp. of validare (> It. validare = Sp. Pg. validar = F. valider), make strong, make valid, < L. validus, strong, valid: see valid.*] **1.** To make valid; confirm; give legal force to.

The right remaining

For Philip to succeed in course of years,

If years should validate the acknowledged claim

Of birthright.

Southey.

**2.** To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of validating the votes.

The Scotsman.

**validation** (val-i-dā'shon), *n.* [*< F. validation = Sp. validacion, < ML. validatio(n)-, < validare, validate: see valid.*] The act of giving validity; a strengthening, enforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying.

Blount, Glossographia (1670).

**validirostral** (val'i-di-rōs'tral), *a.* [*< L. validus, strong, + rostrum, beak: see rostral.*] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under *Saltator*.

**validity** (vā-lid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *validities* (-tiz). [*< F. validité = Sp. validad = Pg. validade = It. validità, < LL. validita(-t)s, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. validus, strong: see valid.*] **1.** Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,

Of violent birth, but poor validity.

Shak., Hamlet, iii, 2, 199.

With his [the lunatic's] cure from disease and the restored validity of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II, 119.

**2.** The state or character of being valid. Specifically — (a) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy: as, the validity of an argument or a proof; the validity of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative validities of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 331.

It is proved that the objective validity of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(b) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The validity of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(c) Scientific strength or force: as, the validity of a genus.

3. Value.

Nought enters there,

Of what validity and pitch so'er,

But falls into abatement and low price.

Shak., T. N., i, 1, 12.

**Objective validity.** See *objective*. — **Particular validity.** Validity for certain minds only. — **Subjective validity.** Truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet." — **Universal validity.** Validity for all minds.

**validly** (val'id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

**validness** (val'id-nes), *n.* The character of being valid; validity.

**valise** (vā-lēs'), *n.* [*Also vallise, earlier vallies, Se. also valise, valles; < F. valise, OF. valise, also varise, F. dial. valise (> MHG. velis, G. felleisen = D. valies) = Sp. baliya = It. valigia (Florio), ML. reflex valisia, a valise; origin unknown.*] **1.** A receptacle for travelers' use for clothes and articles of toilet. The name is generally given to a leather case of moderate size, opening wide on a hinge or like a portfolio, as distinguished from a bag on the one hand and a portmanteau on the other.

My valise is empty: and, to some ears, an empty valise is louder and more discordant than a bagpipe.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

**2. Milit.** a cylindrical portmanteau of leather, about 18 inches long, placed on the saddle of each off horse of an artillery-carriage, and containing the smaller articles of the driver's personal equipment.

**valise-saddle** (vā-lēs'sad'l), *n.* A form of saddle used for each off horse of an artillery-carriage. It serves to carry the valise of the driver, and also affords a seat for a rider, in case of need.

E. H. Knight.

**valkyr** (val'kir), *n.* [*Also valkyria (also valkyr, valkyria); < Icel. valkyrja (= AS. walecric = G. walküre, after Icel.), lit. 'chooser of the slain,' < valr, the slain, + \*kyrja, < kjósa, choose, = E. choose.*] In *Norse myth.*, one of the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets in Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the Nibelungen Lied, Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre." See *swan-maiden*.

**valkyria** (val-ki'r-i-i), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

**valkyrian** (val-ki'r-i-an), *a.* [*Also valkyrian; < valkyria + -an.*] Of or relating to the valkyrs.

Ourself have often tried

Valkyrian hymns.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

**valla**, *n.* Plural of *vallum*.

**vallancy** (val'ān-si), *n.* [*Cf. valance (†).*] A kind of peruke worn in the seventeenth century.

Critics in plume and white vallancy wig.

Dryden, Epil. at Opening of New House (Theater Royal),

[1674.]

**vallar** (val'ār), *a. and n.* [*< L. vallaris, < vallum, a mound, rampart, < vallus, a stake, palisade: see wall<sup>1</sup>.*] **1.** *a.* Pertaining to a rampart or palisade. — **Vallar crown, vallar garland, in her., a bearing supposed to represent the Roman corona castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades.**

**II.** *n.* A vallar crown.

Garlandes, vallares, and muralles whiche (as touchyng honour) were farr above the other thynges.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

**vallary** (val'a-ri), *a.* Same as *vallar*.

**vallate** (val'āt), *a.* [*< L. vallatus, pp. of vallare, surround with a rampart, < vallum, a rampart, wall.*] **1.** In *anat.*, surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [*Rare.*] — **2.** In *bot.*, cupped; cup-shaped. [*Rare.*]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply vallate, like T. prolifera.

Micros. Science, N. S., XXXII, 3.

**vallated** (val'ā-ted), *a.* [*< vallate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [*Rare.*]

The favorite but not vallated domain of literature is

aesthetics in its true meaning.

Science, XII, 305.

**vallation** (va-lā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. vallatio(n)-, a rampart or intrenchment, < L. vallare, surround with a rampart: see vallate.*] A rampart or intrenchment. T. Warton, Hist. Kiddingington, p. 70.

**vallatory** (val'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vallate + -ory.*] Pertaining to a rampart or vallum.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of "a measuring reed of six cubits"; . . . and with such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.

Sir T. Browne, Misc., i, § 47.

**vallecula** (va-lek'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *valleculæ* (-lē). [*LL., also vallicula, dim. of vallis, valles, vale: see vale<sup>1</sup>.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a depression or furrow.

— **2.** In *bot.*, a groove or furrow, as on the stems of *Equisetum* or between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit; a stria. — **Vallecula cerebelli** (valley of the cerebellum), a depression on the under surface of the cerebellum, in which lies the medulla oblongata. See cut under *brain*. — **Vallecula Sylvii**, the depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. See cut under *cerebral*. — **Vallecula unguis**, the recess, formed by a duplication of the skin, in which the root of a nail lies.

**vallecular** (va-lek'ū-lār), *a.* [*< vallecula + -ar<sup>3</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. Also *vallicular*. — **Vallecular canal**, in *bot.*, in *Equisetaceae*, an intercellular canal lying within the cortical perenchyma, opposite a groove on the surface of the stem.

**valleculate** (va-lek'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< vallecula + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] Having a vallecula or valliculæ. Also *valliculate*.

**Valleix's points.** Tender spots found by pressure along the course of a nerve in certain cases of neuralgia.

**Vallet's pills.** Pills of carbonate of iron.

**valley** (val'i), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also vallee; < ME. valey, valeye, valaye, vale = MD. vallee, valey, D. vallei, < OF. valee, F. vallée (= It.*







very high intrinsic value: hence the term "*precious metals*": a *precious stone* is also called a jewel, figuratively, a *precious child* is one very dear to his own sake. A *costly stone* is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like as the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the revised version corrects "*precious stones*" to "*wooden stones*." A *valuable stone* is one that can be made useful in some way, and therefore must not be thrown away. That which we value for its associations would be called more or less *precious or dear*, rather than *valuable*.

II. *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk: generally in the plural.

Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables*.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George the Fourth.

**valuableness** (val'ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

**valuation** (val-u-a'shun), *n.* [= Sp. *valuacion*; as *value* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of valuing. Specifically—(a) The act of estimating the value or worth: the act of setting a price; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation. (b) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation; as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

The mines lie unlaboured, and of no *valuation*.  
Bakley's Voyages, III. 466.

So slight a *valuation*.  
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49.

**Home valuation**, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to *foreign valuation* the method commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United States by the act of Congress of March 24, 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

**valuational** (val-ū-a'shun-al), *a.* [*valuation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to valuation. *Contemporary Rev.*, L.I. 285. [Rare.]

**valuator** (val'ū-a-tor), *n.* [*value* + *-ator*.] One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift*, Considerations upon Two Bills.

**value** (val'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *calow*; < ME. *valow*, *value*, < OF. *valu* (= It. *valuta*), worth, value, < *valere*, fem. of *valere*, pp. of *valere*, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*, *valor*.] 1. Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no *value*.  
Job xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. *Mat.* x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the *value* of fresh Water.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the *value* of all gifts  
Must vary as the giver's.  
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole *value* lies at bottom in the state of mind.  
Emerson, War.

The only *value* of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things.  
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, nor its frowns and severities, could abate anything of that mighty esteem and *value* which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion.  
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserved the *value* of so illustrious a line.  
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cesar is well acquainted with your virtues,  
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.  
Addison, Cato, II. 2.

I have a very great *value* for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions.  
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

3. The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy *value* is distinguished from *price*, which is worth estimated in money, while *value* is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So thei departed to pore knyghtes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the *value* of a peny. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoyles that the Duke left behind, to the *value* of three Millions.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 12.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its *value* in money; by the *value*, or exchange *value* of a thing, its general power of purchasing, the command which its possession gives over purchasable commodities in general. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The word *value*, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.  
Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew *values* well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss.  
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to *value* in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.  
J. E. Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price.  
Dryden.

Worn gold coin received at its bullion *value*.  
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase.—6. In music, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the *value* of two quarter-notes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full *value*.—7. In painting and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the *values* are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is *out of value* is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing erect in the lofty pulpit has less *value* and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition.  
The Academy, No. 890, p. 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the *values* of this landscape could not be better expressed; the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the *values* of the figures, and for the intense piety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday.  
Scribner's Mag., IV. 717.

8. In math., the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a *value*. *Value* is distinguished from *magnitude* in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In *biol.*, grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the *value* of a family.—**Annual value**. See *annual*.—**Form value**, in *biol.*, morphic valence; that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an amoeba have alike the *form value* of the simple cell; any sea-urchin has the *form value* of echinoderms.—**Good value**, full value or worth in exchange, as, to *get good value* for one's money.—**Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value**. See the qualifying words.—**Surplus value**. See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and of the whole cognate socialism is the theory of *surplus value*,—the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it.  
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 211.

**Surrender value**. See *surrender*.—**Terminal value**. See *terminal*.—**Value in exchange, exchange value, and exchangeable value**, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of 'utility.'

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no *value* in exchange; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest *value* in exchange have frequently little or no value in use.  
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

**Value of money**. See *money*.—**Value received**, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation.—**Syn. 1-4**. *Worth, Cost, etc.* (see *price*), *Income, Revenue, Profit, etc.* See *income*.

**value** (val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valued*, ppr. *valuing*. [*value*, *n.*] 1. To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to *value* lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels  
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly *valued*.  
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me to such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such Symptoms of Mortification, that I can *value* this World as it is.  
Howell, Letters, iv. 39.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was *valued* at ten thousand pounds.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

The king must take it ill,  
That he's so slightly *valu'd* in his messenger.  
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 153.

So little knows  
Any, but God alone, to *value* right  
The good before him. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism: first we have to identify, then we have to *value*, our historical inventory.  
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

*Value* the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existimation.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

These gentlemen . . . *value themselves* upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour.  
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

I *valued myself* upon being a strict monogamist.  
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

A man *valuing himself* as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough.  
Emerson, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir.  
Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment.  
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't *value* the price, but I would have the most exact.  
John Tipper, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 315.

6†. To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some *value themselves* to their country by jealousies to the crown.  
Sir W. Temple.

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn.  
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

8†. To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not *values*  
The cost that did conclude it.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

**Valued policy**. See *policy*.—**Syn. 3**. *Prize, Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

**valueless** (val'ū-less), *a.* [*value* + *-less*.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless.  
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 101.

**valuelessness** (val'ū-less-nes), *n.* The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

**valuer** (val'ū-er), *n.* [*value* + *-er*.] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced *valuers* promptly sent.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., X., Adv.

**valuret**, *n.* An old form of *valor*.

**valurous**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *valorous*.

**valva** (val'vā), *n.*; pl. *valvæ* (-vê). [NL. < L. *valva*, the leaf of a door.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a valve or valvula.—2. In *entom.*, the maxilla of a bee, which in repose folds against the tongue. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. Kirby.—**Valva bicuspid**, the bicuspid valve of the heart, now called *mitral valve*. See *valve*.—**Valva tricuspid**, the tricuspid valve of the heart. See *tricuspid*.

**valval** (val'val), *a.* [*valva* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a valve: specifically noting that view or position of a diatom in which one of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to *zonal*, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position is also spoken of as *valve-river*.

**valvar** (val'vār), *a.* [*valva* + *-ar*.] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; valvular.

**valvasor** (val'vā-sôr), *n.* See *valvasor*.

**valvate** (val'vāt), *a.* [*L. valvatus*, having folding doors, < *valva*, the leaf of a door: see *valve*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a *valvate* fold of membrane. (b) Having a valve;



of the interior of the shell is called a *valve*. See *clam*. *Musculi septeduli*, and *septa*. The two or more separate parts of the shell may consist, or the

shell, right and left, *valvular*, and each shell, dorsal and ventral, of brachiopods. See *brachiopod*.

*Valvula*, *integropal-*

*valvula*, *integropal-*

plate or sheath of any organ, generally one of a pair of plates which unite to form a tube or vagina, as those covering the external sexual organs, ovipositor, etc.—**Accessory, aortic, back-pressure, basal valve.** See the *valvular* words. **Auriculoventricular valves,** valves guarding either auriculoventricular orifice of the heart: on the right side the tricuspid, on the left the mitral. See *cut* under *heart*.—**Bauhinian valve.** Same as *ileocecal*.

**Bicuspid valve.** Same as *mitral valve*.—**Blow-through, brake-shoe, conical valve.** See *blow-through*.

**Connivent valves.** See *valvula conniventes*, under *valvula*.—**Coronary valve.** See *coronary*.—**Cylindrical valve.** See *cylindrical*.—**Delivery valve.** See *delivery*.—**Eustachian valve.** See *Eustachian*.—**Gridiron valve.** See *gridiron*.—**Hasner's valve,** an imperfect

valve formed by the mucous membrane at the meatal end of the nasal duct.—**Heister's valve,** folds of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See *cut* under *stomach*.—**Hydraulic, hypopygial, ileocecal, inferior valve.** See the *valvular* words.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocecal valve*.—**Kingston's valve,** a conical valve forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.—**Long valve,** in a steam-engine, same as *slid-valve*, which see, under *slid*.—**Low-water valve,** a valve which opens automatically and allows steam to escape when the water in an engine-boiler is reduced too low for safety. —**Mitral valve,** a valve formed by two triangular folds of the endocardium, or inner lining of the heart, situated at the opening between the left ventricle and the auricle, and serving to prevent regurgitation of blood into the latter cavity. Also *bicuspid valve*. See *cut* under *heart*.—**Oral valves.** See *oral*.—**Oscillating valve,** a steam valve which reciprocates on a pivot. It is frequently used with oscillating steam-engines. —**Overpressure valve.** See *overpressure*.—**Pocketed valve,** a valve fitting into a depression or pocket. —**Pot-lid valve.** (a) A cap formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe. (b) The cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pulmonary valves.** See *pulmonary*, and *cut* under *heart*.—**Pulmonic valves.** Same as *pulmonary valves*.—**Pyloric valve.** (a) A small tubercle situated at the anterior angle of the trigonum of the bladder. (b) Any formation serving to obstruct or close the pyloric orifice of the stomach. A pylorus may have a valvular construction, or a muscular sphincter may surround the orifice. See *pylorus*, 2 (b).—**Regulator-valve, a throttle-valve.**—**Reverse valve,** in boilers, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler. —**Rotary valve.** See *rotary*.—**Semilunar aortic valve, semilunar pulmonary valve.** See *semilunar*, and *cut* under *heart*.—**Semilunar valve of the brain.** Same as *valvula of Vieussens*.—**Sigmoid valve.** See *sigmoid*.—**Spiral valve.** See *spiral*.—**Steam-thrown valve,** in a steam-engine or steam-pump, a valve moved by direct steam-pressure, without the intervention of an eccentric, crank, cam, or valve-stem. See *cut* under *rock-drill*.—**Thebesian valve.** See *Thebesian*.—**Tricuspid valve.** See *tricuspid*.—**Twin valve.** See *twin*.—**Undershut valve,** a valve placed beneath the sole plate of a pump or other mechanism, as distinguished from one placed above the plate, and closed by a force acting from below upward. *E. H. Knight*.—**Valve of Amussat.** Same as *Heister's valve*.—**Valve of Bauhin.** Same as *ileocecal valve*.—**Valve of Hasner.** See *Hasner's valve*.—**Valve of Tarnus.** Same as *valvula of Vieussens*.—**Valve of Thebesius.** See *Thebesian valve*.—**Valve of Tulpus.** Same as *ileocecal valve*.—**Valve of Varolus.** Same as *ileocecal valve*.—**Valve of Vieussens** the delicate transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle, continuous anteriorly with the postoptici, posteriorly with the cerebellum; the superior medullary velum. —**Valves of Kerkring,** the valvula conniventes of the intestine (which see, under *valvula*).—**Valves of the heart.** See *coronary, mitral, aortic, and tricuspid*.—**Valves of the lymphatics.** See *lymphatic*.—**Valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities, which serve to inhibit or prevent the backward flow of blood in those vessels.

**Valve-bucket** (valv'buk'et), *n.* A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or bucket.

**Valve-chamber** (valv'cham-bér), *n.* The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See *cuts* under *rock-drill, slid-valve, and steam-engine*.

**Valve-cock** (valv'kok), *n.* A form of cock or faucet which is closed by the dropping of a valve or plug. *E. H. Knight*.

**Valve-coupling** (valv'kup-ling), *n.* A pipe coupling connecting a valve.



Valve of a steam engine.

**valved** (valvd), *a.* [*< valve + -ed2.*] Having a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; valvular.

**valve-file** (valv'fil), *n.* A machinists' file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. *L. H. Knight*.

**valve-gear** (valv'gér), *n.* Mechanism employed in operating a valve.

**valveless** (valv'les), *a.* [*< valve + -less.*] Having no valve.

**valvelet** (valv'let), *n.* [*< valve + -let.*] A little valve; a valvule.

**valve-motion** (valv'mô'shon), *n.* Same as *valve-gear*.

**valve-pallet** (valv'pal-et), *n.* Same as *pallet2*, 5.

**valve-seat** (valv'sēt), *n.* In *mach.*, the surface upon which a valve rests.

**valve-stem** (valv'stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved. See *cuts* under *slid-valve, steam-engine, and passenger-engine*.

**valve-tailed** (valv'täld), *a.* Noting a Brazilian bat, *Myotis albus*, the end of whose tail occupies a valve-like formation of the interfemoral membrane.

**valve-view** (valv'vü), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *bot.*, the valvial aspect of a diatom. Also called *side-view*. See *valvial*.

II. *a.* Noting a position in which a valve-view is presented; valvial.

**valviferous** (val-vif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. valva, valve, + ferre = E. bear1.*] Bearing a valve; provided with a valve or valvular parts.

**valviform** (val'vi-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. valva, the leaf of a door (see valve), + forma, form.*] Forming or acting as a valve; valvular; valvate. Also *valviform*.

**valvula** (val'vü-lä), *n.*; pl. *valvulae* (-lê). [NL.; see *valvula*.] In *anat.*, same as *valve*.—**Valvula Bauhini,** the ileocecal valve.—**Valvula conniventes,** transverse folds of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues found throughout a large extent of the small intestine. Their use is probably to retard somewhat the passage of the alimentary mass, and at the same time to offer a greater surface for absorption.—**Valvula Heisteri,** folds of the mucous membrane, in the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See *cut* under *stomach*.—**Valvula Vieussensii,** the valve of Vieussens (which see, under *valve*).

**valvular** (val'vü-lär), *a.* [*< valvula + -ar3.*] Of or pertaining to a valve or valvula; also, having the character of a valve; valviform.—**Valvular disease,** disease of one or more of the valves of the heart.—**Valvular sinus.** See *sinus*.

**valvule** (val'vül), *n.* [*< F. valvule; < L. valvula, valvula, dim. of valva, the leaf of a door, etc.; see valve.*] 1. A little valve. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*: (1) The valvula or valve of Vieussens. (2) One of the valvula conniventes. (b) In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the inner or flowering glumes of grasses. (c) In *entom.*, a corneous piece at the base of the haustellum of sucking insects, corresponding to the labrum in the mandibulate mouth. *Kirby and Spence*.—**Interventricular valvules.** See *interventricular*.

**valvulitis** (val-vü-li'tis), *n.* [NL.; *< valvula + -itis.*] Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, usually one of the valves of the heart.

**vambrace** (vam'bräs), *n.* [Also *vantbrace, vant-bras, vambrace*; abbr. *< F. avant-bras, < avant, before, in front, + bras, arm; see van2, avant, and brace1.*] The piece of armor which protects the forearm from the elbow-joint to the wrist, whether covering the outer part of the arm only and worn over the sleeve of mail (compare *garde-bras* and *brassart*), or inclosing the whole forearm in a cylinder of iron. See *cut* under *perbrace*.

**vambraced** (vam'bräst), *a.* [*< vambrace + -ed2.*] Incased in armor; said of an arm, especially when used in heraldry as a bearing. Also *unbraced*.

**vamose** (va-môs'), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *vamosed*, ppr. *vamosing*. [*< Sp. amos, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. ir, go; < L. radimus, 1st pers. pl. ind. of radere, go, = E. wade; see wade.*] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

Paul had nosuch visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had *vamosed* in that way.

C. F. Woodson, *Jupiter Lights*, xxxi.

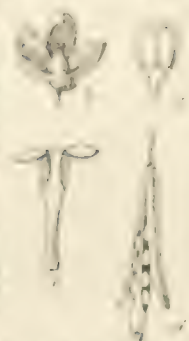
The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in *vamosing*, disappearing or running away. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X, 428.

To *vamosed* the ranch, to clear out; decamp. [Slang, U. S.]

My precious partners had *vamosed* the ranch.

The *Century*, XVII, 82.

VALVATE (valv'at), *a.* [*< valve + -ate.*] Having a dot-



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**vamp**<sup>1</sup> (vamp), *n.* [*< ME. campe, ramppe, rampay, campus* (also *wampe, wampay*), earlier *rampet, rampet* (in pl. *rampet*), *vamppe*, *< OF. ramppe*, aphetic form of *avant-pied*, *F. avant-pied*, the forepart of the foot, *< avant*, before, + *pied*, foot: see *van*<sup>2</sup> and *foot*.] 1. That part of the upper leather of a boot or shoe which is in front of the seam at the ankle. See *cut under boot*.

As a cobbler sews a *vamp* up.

*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, xlviii.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance' sake. See the verb.—3. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—4. In *music*, an improvised accompaniment.

**vamp**<sup>1</sup> (vamp), *v.* [*ME. rampagen*; *< vamp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, *vamped* with lether  
*Paston Letters*, I. 476.

What a time did we endure

In two-penny commons, and in boots twice *vamp'd*!

*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law*, ii. 1.

2. To repair; furnish up; give an appearance of newness to.

He drill you how to give the lie, stab in the punto, if you dare not fight, then how to *vamp* a rotten quarrel without ado.  
*Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling*, ii.

A new play, or an old one new *vamped*, by Shadwell, called "The Royall Shepherdess"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life.  
*Pepys's Diary*, IV. 109.

A pert *vamping* chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted.  
*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vii. 29.

3. In *music*, to improvise an accompaniment to. [*Colloq.*]

As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, III. 191.

To *vamp* up, to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

I sat myself down and *vamped* up a fine flaunting poetical panegyric.  
*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xxx.

The "Half-Pay Officer," a *vamped-up* farce, by Molloy.  
*Doran, Annals of the Stage*, I. xvii.

II. *intrans.* To improvise musical accompaniments. [*Colloq.*]

**vamp**<sup>2</sup> (vamp), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure.*] To travel; proceed; move forward.

How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I *vamped* on with others, only to follow those that went before us.  
*Locke, To A. Collins*, Oct. 29, 1703.

**vampy**, *n.* Same as *vamp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3.

**vampy**<sup>1</sup> (vamp'pér), *n.* [*< vamp*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who *vamps*; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—2. One who improvises musical accompaniments. [*Colloq.*] *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 180.

**vampy**<sup>2</sup> (vamp'pér), *v. i.* [*Appar. a var. or corruption of vapor.*] To make an ostentatious appearance. [*Local, Scotch.*]

**vampy**<sup>3</sup> (vamp'pér-up), *n.* A *vampy*.

But so also was Shakespeare a *vampy*-up of old stories.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 452.

**vampire** (vam'pír), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also vampyre*; *< F. vampire* = *Sp. Pg. vampiro* = *D. vampier* = *G. vampyr* = *Sw. Dan. vampyr* (NL. *vampyrus*), *< Serv. vampir* = *Bulg. vampir*, *vampir*, *vepir*, *vupir* = *Pol. vampir*, also *upior* = *Little Russ. vampyr*, *vepyr*, *vopyr*, *opyr*, *upyr*, *opir*, *uper* = *White Russ. upir* = *Russ. vampir*, also *upiri*, *upyri*, *obyri* (the *Pol. vampir*, *Russ. vampir*, *appar.* *< Serv.*), a vampire; cf. *North Turk. uber*, a witch.] 1. *n.* 1. A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night, and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werewolves, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, which, it is supposed, will be found all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a whitethorn stake, and burned in order to render it harmless.

2. Hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—3. Same as *vampire-bat*.—4. *Theat.*, a small trap made of two flaps held together by a spring, used for sudden appearances and disappearances of one person.—False vampire, a leaf-nosed bat of South America, erroneously supposed to suck blood. See *vampire-bat* (b)

(1), and *cut under Vampire*. Spectacled vampire. Same as *spectacled stowderm* (which see, under *stowderm*).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the vampire oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 446.

**vampire-bat** (vam'pír-bat), *n.* One of several different species of bats. (a) One of various large frugivorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelago, commonly called *flyng-fozes*, such as the species of *Pteropus*, *Harpia*, etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancied resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (b) One of various bats of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order *Chiroptera*, only a few of which are noted for sucking blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family *Phyllostomidae*, among them the *Phyllostoma spectrum*, popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, for which a special group named *Hæmatophilina* or *Desmodontes* has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family, *Desmodidae*. These have a small bilid foliaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfemoral membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also *vampire* and *vampire*. See *cuts under Desmodontes*.

**vampiric** (vam'pír'ik), *a.* [*< vampire* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a vampire; pertaining to vampires or the belief in them: as, *vampiric* habits, literature, or superstition.

**vampirism** (vam'pír-izm), *n.* [= *F. vampirisme*; as *vampire* + *-ism*.] 1. Belief in the existence of vampires. See *vampire*, 1.

*Vampirism* prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 754.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—3. Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. iii. 2.

**vamplate** (vam'plät), *n.* [*Formerly also vamp-plate*; *< F. avant-plat*, 'fore-plate,' *< avant*, before, in front, + *plat*, plate: see *plate*.] 1. The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also *avantplat*, *lance-plate*.

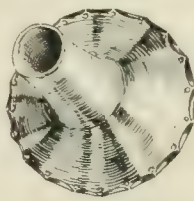
Amphialus was run through the *vamplate*, and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a gauntlet. *Berry*. The name *vamplate*, applied to this bearing, is a mistake arising at a time when medieval armor was not understood.

**vamplet** (vam'plet), *n.* An old form of *vamplate*.

**vampy**, *n.* Same as *vamp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3.

**vampyret**, *n.* See *vampire*.  
**Vampyri** (vam'pí-rí), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *vampyrus*: see *vampire*.] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily *Phyllostomatinae* of



Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century. (From *Violet le Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français"*)



False Vampire *Phyllostoma spectabile*, one of the *Vampyri*.

the family *Phyllostomatidae*) confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leaf, more or less horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors 2 or

3, and premolars 1 or 2. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See *vampire bat* (b), and compare *Desmodontes*.

**Vampyridæ** (vam'pí-rí-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bona-parte, 1837). *< Vampyrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the *Vampyri*.

**Vampyrus** (vam'pí-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach): see *vampire*.] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri* (where see *cut*): inexactly synonymous with *Phyllostoma*.

**vamuret**, *n.* Same as *vampire*.

**van**<sup>1</sup> (van), *n.* [*< OF. van*, *F. van*, a fan, *OF. vanne*, a bird's wing, *< L. vannus*, a fan: see *fan*.]

1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

*Fan*. . . A *Vanne*, or winnowing Sieve. *Cotgrave*.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was that they should not know an ear, but call it a corn-van.

*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey*, xi. 152.

2. [*< van*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In *mining*, a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See *van*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, 2.

"If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a van on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing."  
*F. G. Coggin, Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng.*, XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xii. 750.

As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,  
They beat their *vans*.

*Shelley, Witch of Atlas*, xvi.

**van**<sup>1</sup> (van), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vanned*, *ppr. vanning*. [*< F. vanner*, *< L. vannere*, fan, winnow, *< vannus*, a fan: see *van*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and cf. *fan*, *v.*] 1. t. To winnow; fan.

*Vanner*. To *vanne* or winnow. *Cotgrave*.

The winnowing, *vanning*, and laying . . . up of corne.  
*Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xviii. 32.

2. In *mining*, to separate, as ore from vein-stone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See *van*, *n.*, 2, and *vanner*.

**van**<sup>2</sup> (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *vanguard* (due to association of *vanguard* and *rearguard*, whence *van*, supposed to be related to *vanguard* as *rear* to *rearguard*.)] 1. The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when sailing; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to *rear*.

The foe he had surveyed,  
Ranged, as to him they did appear,  
With *van*, main-battle, wings, and rear.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras*, I. ii. 104.

We too can boast of no ignoble spoils;  
But those my ship contains; whence distant far,  
I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.  
*Pope, Iliad*, xiii. 350.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

Sir Roger, you shall have the *van* and lead the way.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the *van*.

*Burns, To Dr. Blacklock*.

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the *van*, sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath.

*W. M. Baker, Men Timothy*, p. 200.

**van**<sup>3</sup> (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *caravan*, regarded perhaps as *\*carry-van* (cf. *cariole*, taken as *carry-all*): see *caravan*.] 1. Any large covered carriage; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. [*Great Britain*.]

**van**<sup>3</sup> (van), *v. t.* [*< van*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To carry or transport in a van.

**van-**. A shortened form of *avant*.  
**vanadate** (van'a-dät), *n.* [*< vanad(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of vanadic acid.

**vanadate** (vā-nā'di-ät), *n.* [*< vanadium* + *-ate*.] Same as *vanadate*.

**vanadic** (vā-nad'ik), *a.* [*< vanadium* + *-ic*.] 1. Related to or containing vanadium.—2. Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.—Vanadic acid,  $H_2VO_4$ , a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming well-defined salts.

**vanadiferous** (van-a-dif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. vanadium*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *chem.*, containing or yielding vanadium.



*Macaulay, Milton.*

**vandyke** van-dik'ē, *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *vandyked*, ppr. *vandyking*. [*< Vandyke, n.*] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

**vane** (văn), *n.* [*ME. vane, a var. of fane, < AS. fana, a flag, banner: see fan<sup>1</sup>.*] **1t.**  
**2.** A weathercock; a device which is moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weather-vane.

O stormy people! vnsual  
and euer vntrewe!  
Ay vndiscreet and  
chaunging as a *enne*  
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale,  
ll. 940.

A *rauc* blown with all  
winds. *Shak*, Much Ado,  
[iii, 1, 66.

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock; generally called *dog-race*. It is usually along slender cone of bunting, which is hoisted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In *ornith.*, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See *feather*, and *cuts* under *after-shaft* and *penning*.

The arrows having the broader *vanes* will fall shorter than those having the narrower ones.

*M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 33.*

6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller, and the like. See cuts under *screw propeller* (under *screw*), and *smoke-jack*—

7. In surveying-instruments: (a) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a leveling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See *leveling-staff*. Also called *target*. (b) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the object.

**vaned** (vānd), *a.* [*< vane + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

**vaneless** (vān'les), *a.* Having no vane: as, a  
vaneless windmill.

**Vanellus** (vā-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Brissou, 1760), after F. *vanneau*, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; < ML. *vanellus*, *vanellus*, dim. of L. *vanus*, a fau; see *van*.]

A genus of plover-like grallatorial birds, of the family *Charadriidae*, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, *V. cristatus*, and a few similar species. See cuts under *lap-wing*, *plover* (egg), and *Presipogon*.

**Vanessa** (vā-nēs'ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for \**Phanessa*, < Gr. Φαῖνη, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by



Fig. 1. A hind leg of *U. m. m. m. m.*, right wings reversed: female, natural size.

different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan *V. atalanta* is the type. Of the few known in England, *V. atalanta* is the red admiral; *V. io* is the peacock; *V. antiope* is the Camberwell beauty (see cut under *beauty*);

[illegible]

**vanadous** (və-'nād-əs, *n.* [*v*anad- (van) + *ous*]) pertaining to vanadium; *vs.*, *vanadic*. A chemical compound in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

**van courier**: *van* 'before, n.' [Early mod. E. *van* 'before, n.', *Abate of a van-courier*.] An envoy, a messenger, one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. (*Bacon*, 1731).

[illegible]

**Vancouveria** (VANC'OVER'EE-uh, -ee). [NL. De-  
rived from the name of the discoverer, Captain *Vancouver*,  
the discoverer, who visited the western  
coast of America (1791-4).] A genus of poly-  
petalous plants of the order *Hamamelidaceae* and  
tribe *Hamamelideae*. It is represented by twelve to fifteen  
species, all of which are native and are mostly  
shrubs or small trees, some of them two to six  
feet tall. The leaves are alternate, ovate, grow-  
ing on long petioles. The flowers are large and  
are borne in a terminal raceme. The fruit is a  
capsule, which is covered with a thick, leathery  
skin. The seeds are large and are covered  
with a thick, leathery skin. The plant has  
been found in the Pacific Northwest, in  
the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, and in  
the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. It is  
found in the Pacific Northwest, in the  
mountains of the Sierra Nevada, and in  
the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

[illegible]

*Attention*, No. 3967, p. 182.

**Vandalic** *ván-dá'lik*, *a.* [*vandal* + *-ic*].  
**1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. **2.** [*v*, *c*] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

For, surely, it might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *l'oubli de rage*, as just human learning . . .

Worcester: Doctrine of Grace, III, 2

Barbottines of the Vandalic race. Kunze et Hyattia, xxxi.

**Vandalism** (van'dal-izm), *n.* [= *F. vandalisme*; *vandal* + *-ism*.] 1. The conduct of Vandals. Hence—2. [t. c.] Willful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

**Vandae** (van'de-eh), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), = *Vanda* + *-ae*.] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cords almost always confluent at maturity, and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caulicle or stalk. It includes about 110 genera, classed in 5 tribes, the types of which are the genera *Eulophium*, *Cymbidium*, *Cyclopogon*, *Stachopus*, *Maudslayi*, *Oncidium*, *Sarcodictyon*, and *Nolida*. These genera alone include over 400 tropical species, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The *Nolida* and *Pseudochilus* are aberrant in their erect rostellum, and are thus transitional to the tribe *Neottieae*. The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes basiflex, are very readily removed by insect or artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphytic. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers; their stems are erect, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in *Cyrtopogon*, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids belonging here, as *Arces*, *Miltonia*, *Sarcodictyon*, *Odontolobos*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Zygopetalum*, *Laciste*, *Catasetum*, and *Peristeria*. See, under *Phalaenopsis*.

**Vandellia** (van-del'-i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), named after the Italian Vandelli, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Scrophulariales and tribe Gratiolaceae, type of the subtribe Vandellieae. It is distinguished from the related genus *Tysanthera* by its four perfect stamens. There are about 30 species, natives of warm parts of the Old World, 2 species, *V. crustacea* and *V. peltata*, are introduced into America. They are usually much-branched, annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers, which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. *Saxifraga* and *Phlox* are

**vandoo** (van'dö), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ven-*

**Vandyke** (van-dik'), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Vandyke collar*, so called from *Vandyke* (Anthony Van Dyck, 1599–1641), a Flemish painter.] **I.** *a.* 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, cloth, etc.

An immense straw bonnet, tied down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in *van-der-Hoven*, The Post-Captain, xv.

The one which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with *randykes*.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.—3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

II. — Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his



*V. polydorus* and *V. urtica* are the larger and smaller tortoiseshells. The comma butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also cut under *painted lady*.  
2. [*l. c.*] A butterfly of this genus.

**Vanessina** (van-e-sī'nē, *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Vanessa* + *-ina*].) A subfamily of *Nymphalidae*, named from the genus *Vanessa*. It includes also the genera *Gynthis* and *Graphis*. All the species are sometimes called *angeliwings*.

**vanessoid** (vā-nēs'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*; belonging to the *Vanessinae*.

**II. n.** A butterfly of this group.

**van-foss** (van'fōs), *n.* [*< F. avant-fosse, < avant, before, + fosse, ditch, trench: see foss2.*] In fort., a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

**vang** (vang), *n.* [*< D. vang, a catch, a curb (< vangen, catch), = E. fang: see fang.*] A guy extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff.

**Vanga** (vang'gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Vieillot, 1816), < *L. vanga, a mutton.*] **1.** A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to the African shrikes often called *Malacomis*, and by Swainson in 1837 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptance. As originally or very early used by Buffon, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to *Lanius curvirostris* (Gmelin) of Madagascar.

**2. [*l. c.*]** A shrike of the genus *Vanga*; the hook-billed shrike, *V. curvirostris*, or the rufous shrike, *V. rufa*—both of Madagascar.

**vanga-shrike** (vang'gā-shrik), *n.* A vanga.

**vangee** (van'jē), *n.* [*Origin not ascertained.*] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.

**vanglo, vangloe** (vang'glō), *n.* [*W. Ind.*] Sesame or til. [*West Indies.*]

**vanguard** (van'gārd), *n.* [*Formerly vantgard; by apheresis from avantgarde, < F. avant-garde, < avant, before, + garde, guard: see guard.*] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare *van2*.

The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his [Edward I.'s] *Van-guard* at the famous Battle of Bannockburn. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 97.

Of All The Beasts . . .  
I see (as Vice-Roy of their brutish Band)  
The Elephant the *Vant-gard* doth command.  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks* i. 6.

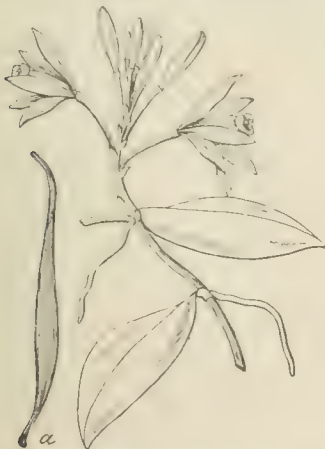
In the *vant-guard* he sat bravely mounted.  
*Beau, and Fl., Love's Cure*, i. 1.

This is the *vanguard* of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 844.

**vanguard, v. t.** [*< vanguard, n.*] To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mighty tower,  
With broad deep ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.  
*T. C. C. J., Remedy of Love*, i. 83. (*Nares.*)

**vanilla** (vā-nīl'ā), *n.* [= *F. vanille*, < *NL. vanilla*, < *Sp. vainilla*, formerly *vainilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of *vaina*, scabbard, sheath, pod, < *L. vagina*, sheath: see *vagina*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Vanilla* (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.



Flowering Branch of *Vanilla planifolia*,  
a, the fruit.

*V. planifolia* is by far the largest source; but other species, as *V. aromatica* and *V. grandiflora*, are also grown for use. Vanilla is most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Pana-

ma the fruit of *Selenipedium Chica*, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as *canilla chica*, or little vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural habitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as *vanilla-bean*, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute.

**2.** The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see *vanillin*), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervous system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

**3. [*cap.*]** [*NL.* (Plumier, 1703).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieae*, type of the subtribe *Vanillae*. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 20 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious roots, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily odoriferous pulp. (See def. 1 and *vanilloes*.) The Jamaican species are there known as *greenwithe* and *purplelip*. *V. planifolia* occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. *V. lutescens* and *V. Phalenopsis* are cultivated under glass for their flowers, which are large and handsome, yellowish, white, or orange. — **Frosted vanilla** (*F. vanille givrée*), vanilla-beans upon the surface of which vanillin appears in frost-like crystals: the best quality. *A. W. Harrison*. — **Wild vanilla**, a composite plant, *Trilisa (Liatris) odoratissima*, found from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. It is a rather tall erect plant with numerous small rose-purple heads in a cymose panicle. The leaves have a persistent vanilla-like fragrance, and are considerably used to improve the odor of tobacco. The root-leaves are much larger than the others, and gain for the plant the name also of *deer's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*.

**vanilla-bean** (vā-nīl'ā-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the plant vanilla. See *vanilla*, 1 and 2.

**vanilla-grass** (vā-nīl'ā-grās), *n.* A grass of the genus *Hierochloë*, chiefly *H. borealis*; holy-grass. The large-leaved vanilla-grass is *H. macrophylla* of California. See *Hierochloë*.

**vanilla-plant** (vā-nīl'ā-plant), *n.* **1.** See *vanilla*, 1 and 3. — **2.** Same as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*).

**vanillic** (vā-nīl'ik), *a.* [*< vanill(in) + -ic.*] Related to or derived from vanilla. — **Vanillic acid**, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

**vanillin** (vā-nīl'in), *n.* [*< vanilla + -in2.*] The neutral odoriferous principle ( $C_8H_8O_3$ ) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

**vanillism** (vā-nīl'izm), *n.* [*< vanilla + -ism.*] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

**vanilloes** (vā-nīl'ōz), *n.* An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

**vaniloquent** (vā-nīl'ō-kwēns), *n.* [*< L. vaniloquentia, < \*vaniloquen(t)-s, vaniloquent: see vaniloquent.*] Idle talk; vain babbling. *Blount, Glossographia* (1670).

**vaniloquent** (vā-nīl'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [*< L. \*vaniloquen(t)-s, vaniloquent, < vanus, empty, + loquen(t)-s, ppr. of loqui, speak, talk.*] Talking idly or vainly. *Bailey*, 1727.

**vanish** (van'ish), *v. i.* [*< ME. vanisshēn, vanisshēn, vānschen, < OF. vaniss- (stem of certain parts of \*vanir = It. vanire, pres. vanisco), < L. vanescere, disappear, be in vain, < vanus, empty, vain: see vain.*] **1.** To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. *Isa. II. 6.*

Of the *vanished* dream  
No image was there left to him.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 96.

**2.** To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she *vanisht* out of sight. *Sandys, Traavales*, p. 118.

**3.** To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-*vanish'd* days.  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, ii. 4. 86.

Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,  
Whole squadrons *vanish*, and proud heads lie low.  
*Pope, Iliad*, xi. 206.

All must feel that by his [Shelley's] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a *vanishing* hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed.

*J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry*, p. 151.

**4.** To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [*Rare.*]

A gentler judgment *vanish'd* from his lips.  
*Shak., R. and J.*, iii. 3. 10.

**5.** In *math.*, to become zero. — **Vanishing circle.** See *circle*. **Vanishing fraction**, in *alg.* See *fraction*.

**Vanishing line**, in *persp.*, the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes. — **Vanishing plane**, in *relief persp.*, the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing points and vanishing lines. — **Vanishing point**, in *persp.*, the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

The margin of profit has been reduced to *vanishing-point*.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 72.

**Vanishing stress.** See *stress*.

**vanish** (van'ish), *n.* [*< vanish, v.*] In *phonetics*, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the *ō*-sound of *ā* (the *i* in *ei* as pronounced in *veil*), or the *ō*-sound of *ō* (the *u* in *ou* as pronounced in *soul*).

**vanisher** (van'ish-ēr), *n.* [*< vanish + -er1.*] One who disappears or vanishes. *Whittier*.

**vanishingly** (van'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, a certain probability is *vanishingly* small.

**vanishment** (van'ish-ment), *n.* [*< vanish + -ment.*] A vanishing.

**Vanist** (vā'nist), *n.* [*< Vane* (see def.) + *-ist.*] One of the New England Antinomians, about 1637: so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

**vanited** (van'it-id), *a.* [*< vanity + -ed2.*] Affected with vanity. [*Rare.*]

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanited* Lovelace.

*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. 86. (*Davies.*)

**vanity** (van'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *vanities* (-tiz). [*Early mod. E. vanite, vanitie; < ME. vanitee, vanite, < OF. vanite, vanitet, F. vanité = Pr. vanitat, vanetat = Sp. vanidad = Pg. vaidade = It. vanità, < L. vanita(-s), emptiness, vanity, < vanus, empty, vain: see vain.*] **1.** The character or state of being vain. (*a*) Worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; illusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

Nothing, God wot, but *vanitee* in sween is.  
*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, I. 102.

*Vanity* of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.  
*Eccles. i. 2.*

All was *vanity*, feeding the wind, and folly.  
*Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, v.

(*b*) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

To be fair,  
And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye  
Of gaudy youth and swelling vanity.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, i. 3.

They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his *vanity*.  
*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 171.

*Vanity* is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.

*J. Adams, in Josiah Quincy's Figures of the Past*, p. 78.

(*c*) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They . . . through their owne *vanitye* . . . doe there-upon build and enlarge many forged histories of their owne antiquitye.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland*.

When the superior acts out of a principle of *vanity*, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.

*Steele, Tatler*, No. 202.

**2.** That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (*a*) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

The pomps and *vanity* of this wicked world.  
*Book of Common Prayer, Catechism*.

They are gilded and adulterate *vanities*.  
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess, v. 3.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,  
That all her *vanities* at once are dead.  
*Pope, E. of the L.*, i. 52.

(*b*) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

It is a *vanity* to waste our days in the blind pursuit of knowledge.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 8.

There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing.

*Ruskin, Stones of Venice*, II. iii. § 39.

(*c*) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

I must  
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple  
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shak., Tempest*, iv. 1. 41.



**vanquisher** (vang'kwish-er), *n.* [*< vanquish +*

**vanquishment** (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* [*< van-*

**vansire** (vang'sir), *n.* [*Also vansora; = F. van-*

**Van Swieten's solution.** See *solution*.

**vant**, *v.* An old spelling of *vant*.

**vant**, *v.* A shortened form of *vant*.

**vantage** (van'taj), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also van-*

**Advantage; gain; profit.**

**2. Advantage; the state in which one has bet-**

**3. Opportunity; convenience.**

**4. Surplus; excess; addition.**

**5. In *lumen-hemis*, same as *advantage*. 6. *Coign***

**vantage** (van'taj), *n.* [*< vantage, n. (cf. ad-*

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**vapor** (vap'or), *n.* [*< L. vapor, n. (cf. ad-*

**And her vapour was to broke.**

**The (they) berded hymn att an onsett place, and hathe**

**vanward<sup>2</sup>** (van'wärd), *a.* [*< van<sup>2</sup> + -ward.*

**Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or**

**April . . . sometimes carries little for racing across both**

**van-winged** (van'wingd), *a.* Having wings

**vap<sup>1</sup>** (vap), *n.* [*< L. vappa, wine that has lost*

**Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or**

**vapid** (vap'id), *a.* [*< L. vapidus, that has ex-*

**A rapid and viscous constitution of blood.**

**The fermenting sourness will presently turn rapid, and**

**2. Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.**

**A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, ap-**

**1. Sing of News, and all those rapid sheets**

**vapidity** (vā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*< rapid + -ity.*

**The quality or state of being rapid, dull, or insipid;**

**The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation**

**She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest**

**vapidly** (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner;

**without animation; insipidly.**

**vapiddness** (vap'id-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of be-

**rapid** (rap'id), *a.* [*< L. rapidus, exhalation, steam,*

**vapor, vapour** (vā'pōr), *n.* [*< ME. vapour, <*

**From the damp earth impervious vapours rise,**

**Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.**

**A bitter day, that early sank**

**Behind a purple-frosty bank**

**Of vapour, leaving night forlorn.**

**2. In physics, the gaseous form which a solid**

**or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently**

**heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known**

**gases have now been proved to be liquefiable, no phys-**

**ical difference can be said really to exist between an or-**

**inary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam.**

**In common language, however, a difference is usually**

**recognized: a gas is a substance which at ordinary**

**temperatures and pressures exists in the gaseous state, while**

**a vapor is the gaseous form of a substance which nor-**

**mally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important**

**distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which is**

**on the point of condensation) and a non-saturated vapor**

**(one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain ex-**

**tent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and**

**Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, in-**

**creased compression produces condensation, but does not**

**change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of**

**the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-sat-**

**urated vapor.**

**And her vapour was to broke.**

**The (they) berded hymn att an onsett place, and hathe**

**vanward<sup>2</sup>** (van'wärd), *a.* [*< van<sup>2</sup> + -ward.*

**Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or**

**April . . . sometimes carries little for racing across both**



rated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See *rain*.

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the *vapor* of water; this *vapor* is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.

*Tyndall, Radiation*, § 12.

### 3†. Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fish, herbe, and grene tre,  
They fele in tymes, with *vapour* eterne,  
God loveth, and to love wold nocht wernie.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 11.

### 4†. Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when  
the spirits are a little heavy, by any *vapour* or the like.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 296.

5. In *med.*, a class of remedies, officinal in the British pharmacopœia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as *vapor creasoti*, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—6. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; vain imagination; fantastic notion.

Gentlemen, these are very strange *vapours*, and very idle *vapours*.  
*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

7†. *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggers with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call *vapours*.  
*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

8. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the *vapours*, and some the hysterics.

*Fielding, Amelia*, iii. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the *vapours*  
Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers.

*Garrick, Prol.* to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the *vapours* if one never had them before.

*Miss Burney, Cecilia*, vi. 2.

**Aqueous vapor.** See *aqueous*.

**vapor, vapour** (vā'por), *v.* [*< ME. vapouren, < OF. \*vaporer = Sp. P. g. vaporar = It. vaporare, < L. vaporare, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < vapor, exhalation, steam, vapor: see vapor, n.*] **I. intrans.** 1†. To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a litle fier so that it *vapoure* not.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

2. To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fized and *vapored* a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX., Literary Notes.

3. To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

*Pierce, He's Burst's* protection.

*Fly. Fights and vapours* for him.

*B. Jonson, New Inn*, iii. 1.

He *vapours* like a tinker, and struts like a juggler.

*Ford, Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

*Vapour* it [quicksilver] away in a styllatorie of glasse:  
And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the vessell  
in maner pure without quickesilver.

*R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio* (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366]).

He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,  
And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought.

*Spenser, Ruins of Time*, l. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,  
Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul.

*B. Jonson.*

2. To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit; depress.

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and *vapoured*.  
*Walpole, Letters*, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, *vapour'd* through the day,  
With crowded parties at the midnight play.

*Crabbe, Works*, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her.

*Miss Burney, Camilla*, v. 6. (*Darcey*.)

3. To bully; hector.

His designe was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to *vapour* them out.

*Milton, Apology for Smeectynnuus.*

**vaporability** (vā'por-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vaporable + -ity.*] The property or state of being vaporable.

**vaporable** (vā'por-a-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. vaporable = It. vaporabile; as vapor + -able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

The goodness of the mine may be the cause . . . as eyther it is not of *vaporable* nature or to be of smaule quantitie.

*R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio* (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357]).

**vaporarium** (vā-pō-rā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. vaporariums, vaporaria* (-umz, -ā). [*NL., < L. vaporarium, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, < vapor, steam, vapor: see vapor.*] A Russian bath.

**vaporate** (vā'por-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. vaporatus, pp. of vaporare, emit vapor: see vapor, v.*] To emit vapor; evaporate.

**vaporation** (vā-pō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *Sp. vaporación = It. vaporazione = L. vaporatio(n)-, < vaporare, emit vapor: see vapor, vaporate.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

**vapor-bath** (vā'por-bāth), *n.* 1. The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant *vapour bath*. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.

*Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

2. The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor.

**vapor-burner** (vā'por-bēr'nēr), *n.* A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating- and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through. *E. H. Knight.*

**vapor-douche** (vā'por-dōsh), *n.* A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

**vapored, vapoured** (vā'pōrd), *a.* [*< vapor + -ed.*] 1. Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I . . . kisse the ground whereas the corse doth rest,  
With *vapour'd* eyes, from whence such streames arise  
As Pyramus did on Thisbee's bier bewail.

*Surrey, Death of Wyatt.*

2. Affected with the vapors; dejected; splenetic.

I was become so *vapoured* and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones cast from our own house.

*Whiston, Memoirs* (1749), p. 18.

**vapor-engine** (vā'por-en'jīn), *n.* A generic term for motors driven by elastic fluids, as hot air, steam, vapors of ammonia, alcohol, etc.

**vaporier, vapourer** (vā'por-ēr), *n.* [*< vapor + -er.*] 1. One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer.

A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer*,  
*Camden, Elizabeth*, an. 1570.

My Lord Berkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest *vapourer* in the world.

*Pepys, Diary*, II. 331.

2. A vaporier-moth.

**vaporier-moth** (vā'por-ēr-mōth), *n.* A common brown moth, *Orygia antiqua*, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orygia*.

**vaporiferous** (vā-pō-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. vaporifer, emitting vapor, < vapor, vapor, + ferre = E. bear.*] Conveying or producing vapor.

**vaporific** (vā-pō-rif'ik), *a.* [*< L. vapor, vapor, + -ficus, < facere, make: see -fic.*] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the *vaporific* combination of heat.

*Buckle, Civilization*, II. vi., note.

**vaporiform** (vā'por-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vapor, vapor, + forma, form.*] Existing in the form of vapor.

Steam is water in its *vaporiform* state.

*Ure, Dict.*, III. 888.

**vaporimeter** (vā-pō-rim'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< L. vapor, vapor, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Geissler's *vaporimeter*.  
*Ure, Dict.*, IV. 565.

**vaporing, vapouring** (vā'por-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of vapor, v.*] The act of bragging or blustering; ostentatious or windy talk.

Here, take thy satin pincushion, with thy curious half hundred of pins in 't, thou madest such a *vapouring* about yesterday.

*Vanbrugh, The Mistake*, iv. 1.

All these valorous *vapourings* had a considerable effect.

*Iroing, Knickerbocker*, p. 355.

The warnings were not less numerous; the *vaporings* of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.

*The Century*, XXXIX. 431.

**vaporing** (vā'por-ing), *p. a.* Vaunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, *vaporing* talk; a *vaporing* debater.

**vaporingly, vapouringly** (vā'por-ing-li), *adv.* In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully.

The Corporal . . . gave a slight flourish with his stick—but not *vapouringly*.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, ix. 3.

**vapor-inhaler** (vā'por-in-hā'lēr), *n.* An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

**vaporisable, vaporisation, etc.** See *vaporizable, etc.*

**vaporish, vapourish** (vā'por-ish), *a.* [*< vapor + -ish.*] 1. Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a *vaporish* cave.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporish* place.

*Sandys.*

2. Affected by vapors; hypochondriac; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a *vaporish* wife.

*Fielding, Amelia*, iii. 7.

Nor to be fretful, *vaporish*, or give way  
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.

*Crabbe, Works*, VII. 63.

**vaporishness, vapourishness** (vā'por-ish-ness), *n.* The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors.

You will not wonder that the *vaporishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.

*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, II. xcvi.

**vaporizable** (vā'por-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< vaporize + -able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled *vaporisable*.

**vaporization** (vā'por-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. vaporisation = Sp. vaporización; as vaporize + -ation.*] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled *vaporisation*.

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zöllner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the *vaporization* of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.

*G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 131.

**vaporize** (vā'por-iz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. vaporized, ppr. vaporizing.* [= *F. vaporiser = Sp. vaporizar; as vapor + -ize.*] **I. trans.** 1. To convert into vapor by the application of heat or by artificial means; cause to evaporate; sublimate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too—for its heat *vaporizes* the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories.

*Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXX. 89.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of *vaporized* sapphire.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 757.

2. To affect with the vapors; render splenetic or hypochondriacal.

As *vaporized* ladies . . . run from spa to spa.

*Macaulay, in Trevelyan*, I. 358.

**II. intrans.** To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury *vaporizes* under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to *vaporize* at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 323.

Also spelled *vaporise*.

**vaporizer** (vā'por-i-zēr), *n.* [*< vaporize + -er.*] One who or that which vaporizes or converts into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled *vaporiser*.

Take a *vaporiser*, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholised Water night and day.

*Lancet*, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

**vaporizing-stove** (vā'por-i-zīng-stōv), *n.* A form of heater for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan for water placed over a lamp.

**vapor-lamp** (vā'por-lamp), *n.* A vapor-burner, or a lamp constructed on the principle of the vapor-burner.

**vaporole** (vā'pō-rōl), *n.* [*< vapor + -ole.*] A small thin glass capsule, containing a definite







ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See *atavism* and *selection*, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See *species*, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely remodeled biology. See *Darwinism* and *evolution*, 2 (a), (b).

We see indefinite variability in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 23.

3. In *astron.*, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.—**Generative variability**, in *biol.*, inherited variability; inherent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit atavism. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been comparatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the generative variability, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 154.

**variable** (vā'ri-ā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. variable* = *Sp. variable* = *Pg. variavel* = *It. variabile*, < *LL. variabilis*, changeable, < *L. variare*, change; see *vary*.] **I. a. 1.** Apt to change; changing; or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

Certeine carpettes, coucouillettes, table clothes and hangings made of gossamerlike silke fynely wrought after a strange manyr with plesante and variable colours.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 129].

Species are more or less variable under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 134.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—**3.** Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, variable moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,  
That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
Least that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very variable; for which George Buchanan called him the Chameleon.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 349.

4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in *gram.*, capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was variable.

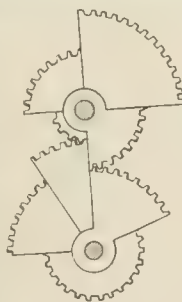
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 297.

5. In *math.*, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See *II.*

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly variable in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 70.

6. In *astron.*, changing in brightness.—**Variable cut-off**, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See *cut-off*.—**Variable gear**, in *mech.*, a form of geared wheels designed to impart alternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of the drum, variations in the speed are obtained. In other forms of variable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being ob-



Variable Gear.

tained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common case-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See *pulley*.—**Variable motion**, in *mech.*, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—**Variable screw**. See *screw*.

—**Variable species**, in *biol.*, any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See *def.* 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as subspecies, varieties, etc.; and such are the variable species of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, *strawberry*.—**Variable-speed pulleys**, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—**Variable-speed wheels**, wheels combined to transmit variable motion; variable-speed pulleys.—**Variable star**, in *astron.*, a star which undergoes a periodical increase and diminution of its luster. = *Syn.* 1 and 3. Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

**II. n. 1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

There are many variables among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph.

J. N. Lockyer.

2. In *math.*, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as variable in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as variables. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, the variables, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the trade-winds. The name is also generally given to those parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains"—a limited interval only of variables and calms being found, during about ten months of the year.

Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 125.

**Complex variable**. See *complex*.—**Dependent variable**, any variable not the independent one.—**Independent variable**, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

**variableness** (vā'ri-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being variable. (a) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; lability or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; variability; as, the variableness of the weather. (b) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness; levity; as, the variableness of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R. V.] Jas. 1. 17.

**variably** (vā'ri-ā-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

**variance** (vā'ri-āns), *n.* [*ME. variance*, *variance*, < *OF. \*variance* = *It. varianza*, < *L. variantia*, a difference, diversity, < *varian(t)-s*, variant; see *variant*.] **1.** The state of being or the act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Without change or variance.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5438.

2. In *law*, a discrepancy: (a) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (b) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when variances were deemed more important than now, variance was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such variances between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, variance is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere variance, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master,  
Have had some little variance amongst ourselves.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, il. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable variance is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.

Madison, *Federalist*, No. 38.

4†. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,  
In whom no man shulde affye,  
Nor in hir yettis have fiance,  
She is so full of variance.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5482.

**At variance**. (a) In a state of difference or disagreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen,  
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.  
How much at variance are her feet and eyes!

Pope, *Spring*, I. 60.

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others . . . is produced a mental attitude at variance with that which accompanies subjection. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 462.

(b) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father.  
Mat. x. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley at variance; they poison York, and seize upon his Goods.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 373.

= *Syn.* 1 and 3. *Disagreement*, etc. See *difference*.  
**variant** (vā'ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. variant*, *variant*, < *OF. variant*, *F. variant* = *Sp. Pg. It. variante*, < *L. varian(t)-s*, ppr. of *varare*, change, vary; see *vary*.] **I. a. 1.** Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a variant form or spelling of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, anticipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan variant edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xx., note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

So variant of diversitee  
That men in everiche myghte se  
Bothe gret ay and ek swetnesse.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1917.

While above in the variant breezes  
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 1.

3†. Unsettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;  
He is so variant, he abyt nowher.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 164.

**II. n.** Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in *etym.*, a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in *lit.*, a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting variants of those common to the rest of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a variant rather than of a "version."

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 70.

**variate** (vā'ri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *variated*, ppr. *variating*. [*L. variatus*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary; see *vary*.] **I. trans.** To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied complotments against her?

Dean King, *Sermon on the Fifth of November*, 1608, p. 33. [Latham.]

**II. intrans.** To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth variate,  
Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its varying infirmities.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 43. [Latham.]

**variate** (vā'ri-āt), *v.* [*ME. variate*, < *L. variatus*, pp. see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

Olyve is pulde of colour variate.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

**variated**<sup>1</sup> (vā'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [*L. variatus*, pp. of *variare*, vary; see *variate*.] Varied; diversified; variate.

**variated**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* Same as *varriated*.

Smooth, variated, unangular bodies.

Burke, *Sublime and Beautiful*. [Richardson.]

**variation** (vā'ri-ā-shən), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *variacyon*, < *ME. variacyon*, < *OF. (and F.) variacion* = *Sp. variacion* = *Pg. variacão* = *It. variazione*, < *L. variatio(n)-s*, a difference, variation, < *variare*, pp. *variatus*, change, vary; see *vary*.] **1.** The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, variations of color; the slow variation of language.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquit of treason.

Sir J. Hayward, *Life and Reign of Edw. VI.*, p. 322.



See also *variation*, *various*, *variousness*, and *variously*.  
 1. *Varicella* (var-i-sel'jā), *n.* [*< varicella* + *-ia*].  
 2. *Varicella* (var-i-sel'jā), *n.* [*< varicella* + *-ia*].

9. *Varicella* (var-i-sel'jā), *n.* [*< varicella* + *-ia*].  
 10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables. — 11. In *calc.*: (a) The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (b) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ACB, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ABC. — Analogous variation, in *bot.*, a variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety; a parallel variation. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*.  
 Correlated variation, in *bot.*, a variation in any part of an organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organization of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. *Darwin*, *Orig. of Species*, p. 146. — Function of limited variation. See *function*. — Method of concomitant variations. See *method*. — Method or calculus of variations, a branch of the differential calculus established by the Bernoullis, Euler, and Lagrange, the object of which is to solve certain problems, called *problems of maxima and minima*, in which one curve, surface, etc., is compared with another in regard to certain conditions. For example, the earliest problem of the calculus of variations was that of the brachistochrone. Given two points A and B, to find the curve along which a particle will fall in least time from A to B. A variation is denoted by a lower-case Greek delta. — Movements of variation, in *physiol.*, movements exhibited by mobile organs in plants, generally occurring in response to an external stimulation, as in the sensitive plant. — Parallel variation, in *bot.*, same as *analogous variation*. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*. — Right of variation, in *canon law*, the right of a lay patron during an established period to suggest, for confirmation by the proper ecclesiastical authority, the diversion of a benefice already presented to a different candidate. A right of variation by which the ecclesiastical having the appointing power is obliged to appoint the second candidate presented is called *privative*; and the right of presentation by which he may appoint at his own discretion either of the candidates presented is called *concomitant*. See *Metzger and Strong*. — Variation of parameters, a change in an equation by which some of its constants are made functions of the variables. The application of this device to the solution of differential equations is called the *method of the variation of parameters*. — Variation of the elements, a method for the solution of a dynamical problem which differs only slightly from another whose solution is known. — Variation of the moon, an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit, consisting in an acceleration in longitude from the quadratures to the syzygies, and a retardation from the syzygies to the quadratures. It was discovered by Tycho Brahe (1546-1601). — Variation-permanence. See *Newton's rule*, under *rule*. — Variations of state, in *engraving*, the results of all changes made on a plate by cutting, retouching, erasing inscriptions and substituting others, altering publisher's address, methods of printing, etc., according to which, in important engravings, the impressions are classified.

variational (var-i-a'shon-al), *a.* [*< variation* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a *variational* fact or doctrine; *variational* characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with *varietal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 77.  
 variation-chart (vā-rī-ā'shon-chärt), *n.* A chart on which lines, called *isogonic lines*, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See *entry* under *isogonic*.  
 variation-compass (vā-rī-ā'shon-kum'pas), *n.* A declination compass.  
 variator (vā-rī-ā-tor), *n.* A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes of temperature.  
 varicated (var-i-kat-ed), *a.* [*< NL. varix (varic-), a varix, + -at- + -ed*]. In *conch.*, having varices: marked by varicose formations.  
 varication (var-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< NL. varix (varic-), + -ation*]. In *conch.*, formation of a varix: a set of system of varices.  
 varicella (var-i-sel'jā), *n.* [= F. *varicelle*, < NL. *varicella* (*varicellus*) + dim. *-ella*]. A specific

contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal. — *Varicella gangrenosa*, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

varicellar (var-i-sel'jār), *a.* [*< varicella* + *-ar*]. Of or relating to varicella. — *Varicellar fever*. (a) The initial fever of chicken-pox. (b) Modified smallpox; varioloid. (Rare and erroneous.)

varicellate (var-i-sel'āt), *a.* [*< varicella* + *-at*]. In *conch.*, having small varices.

varicelloid (var-i-sel'oid), *a.* [*< varicella* + *-oid*]. Resembling varicella. — *Varicelloid smallpox*, modified smallpox; varioloid.

varices, *n.* Plural of *varix*.

variciform (var-i-si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. varix, a dilated vein, + forma, form: see form*]. Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

varicoblepharon (var'i-kō-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *varix (varic-), a dilated vein, + Gr. βλεφαρον, eyelid*]. A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

varicocele (var'i-kō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *varicocèle*, < L. *varix, a dilated vein, + Gr. κήλη, a tumor*]. A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicose veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

varicoid (var'i-koid), *a.* [*< L. varix, a dilated vein, + -oid*]. Same as *variciform*.

varicolored, varicoloured (vā-rī-kul-ord), *a.* [*< L. varius, various, + color, color, + -ed*]. Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

Vary-colour'd shells. Tenison, *Arabian Nights*.  
 The right wing of Schleiermacher's *varicolored* following. The *Arabian*, VII, 278.

varicolorous (vā-rī-kul'gr-us), *a.* [*< L. varius, various, + color, color, + -ous*]. Variously colored; variegated in color.

varicorn (vā-rī-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. varius, various, + cornu = E. horn*]. I. *a.* Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Varicornes*. II. *n.* A varicorn beetle.

Varicornes (vā-rī-kōr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *varius, various, + cornu = E. horn*]. In some systems, a legion of *Coleoptera*, including the clavicornes, lamellicornes, and sericornes. [Rare.]

varicose (var'i-kōs), *a.* [*< L. varicosus, full of dilated veins, < varix (varic-), a dilated vein: see varix*]. 1. Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large varicose veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation. W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II, 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue varicose veins ramifying over the surface. J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose. — 3. In *zool.*, prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated. — *Varicose aneurism*, an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See *aneurismal varix*, under *aneurismal*. — *Varicose angioma*, dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles. — *Varicose lymphatics*, dilated lymphatic vessels. — *Varicose ulcer*, an ulcer of the leg caused by the presence of varicose veins. — *Varicose veins*, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a beaded appearance.

varicosed (var'i-kōst), *a.* [*< varicose* + *-ed*]. In a condition of varix: noting veins.

varicosity (var-i-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *varicosities* (-tiz). [*< varicose* + *-ity*]. A varix.

varicous (var'i-kus), *a.* [*< L. varicosus, varicose: see varicose*]. Same as *varicose*.

varicula (vā-rik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *variculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *varicula*, dim. of *varix (varic-), a dilated vein: see varix*]. A varix of the conjunctiva.

varied (vā'rid), *p. a.* 1. Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these  
 Are but the varied God. Thomson, *Hymn*.

2. Characterized by variety: consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a *varied* assortment of goods. — 3. Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its *varied* interests. — 4. Variegated in color: as, the *varied* thrush. — *Varied pickerel, shrike, thrush*. See the nouns.

variedly (vā'rid-li), *adv.* Diversely.



**Variegatæ** (vā'ri-e-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. *variegatus*: see *variegata*.] An important group of noctuid moths, belonging to the division *Quadrifidae*, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the *Plusiidae*. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings metallic or with a silky luster, or with the inner border angular or denticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under *Plusia*.

**variegata** (vā'ri-e-gat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variegated*, ppr. *variegating*. [= Sp. Pg. *variegado*, < LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variegare*, make of various sorts or colors, < L. *varius*, various (see *various*), + *agere*, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.: as, to *variegata* a floor with marble of different colors.

Each particular thing is *variegated*, or wears a mottled coat.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

**variegated** (vā'ri-e-gā-ted), *p. a.* Varied in color; irregularly marked with different colors.—**Variegated copper**. Same as *boratite*.—**Variegated monkey**, the douc, *Simopithecus nematus*.—**Variegated pebbleware**. See *pebbleware*.—**Variegated sandstone**. Same as *New Red Sandstone* (which see, under *sandstone*).—**Variegated sheldrake**, *Tadorna variegata*.—**Variegated sole**. See *sole*.—**Variegated spider-monkey**, *Ateles variegatus*.—**Variegated tanager**, thrush, etc. See the nouns.

**variegation** (vā'ri-e-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *variegado*, as *variegata* + *-ion*.] 1. Varied coloration; the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; party-coloration.—2. In bot.: (a) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (b) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyll. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from *chlorosis* (which compare).

**variegator** (vā'ri-e-gā-tor), *n.* [*< variegata* + *-or*.] One who or that which variegates.

**varier** (vā'ri-ēr), *n.* [*< vary* + *-er*.] One who varies; one who deviates.

Pious *variers* from the church. Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

**varietal** (vā'ri-e-tal), *a.* [*< variet-y* + *-al*.] In *biol.*, having the character of a zoological or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, *varietal* characters; *varietal* differences or distinctions. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.

**varietally** (vā'ri-e-tal-i), *adv.* In *biol.*, in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

**variety** (vā'ri-e-ti), *n.*; pl. *varieties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *varietie*, *variete*; < OF. *variete*, F. *variété* = Sp. *variedad* = Pg. *variedade* = It. *varietà*, < L. *varieta* (-t-), difference, diversity, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] 1. The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimilitude.

Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and *varietie* of fashion.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

*Variety* I ask not; give me One

To live perpetually upon.

Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, i.

*Variety*'s the very spice of life,

That gives it all its flavor.

Cowper, Task, ii. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her infinite *variety*; other women cloy  
The appetites they feed. Shak. A. and C., ii. 2. 241.

3†. Variation; deviation; change.

Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the *variete* of the northe pole.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90].

Immovable, no way obnoxious to *varietie* or change.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with wonderful *variety* of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies, Diamonds.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind: as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—6. In *biol.*, with special reference to classification: (a) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See *species*, 5. As the biological conception of species excludes the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply nascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclature, and description is largely a matter of fact and experience. See *eclecticism*. (b) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially *race*, *n.*, 5 (b). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to revert if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See *Dysodius*.) In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, *varieties* of quartz or of diamond. See *subspecies*.—**Climatic variety**, a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or regarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety is almost necessarily a geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—**Geographical variety**, a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific or only varietal valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and-in breeding of comparatively few individuals, as is well illustrated in the fauna and flora of islands, where geographical varieties tend to develop speedily into species distinct from those of neighboring islands. Mountain-ranges and desert areas always develop a fauna and flora of a facies peculiar to themselves. The main climatic factors in the evolution of geographical varieties are relative temperature and relative humidity.—**Variety hybrid**, a mongrel resulting from crossing individuals of opposite sexes of different varieties of the same species. They are much more numerous than hybrids between different species, and are usually very easy to bring about with proper selection of the stocks from which to breed. They are also usually fertile, which as a rule is not the case with the progeny of thoroughly distinct species.

**variety-planer** (vā'ri-e-ti-plā'nēr), *n.* See *molding-machine*, 1.

**variety-show** (vā'ri-e-ti-shō), *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances, songs, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

**variety-theater** (vā'ri-e-ti-thē'a-tēr), *n.* A theater devoted to variety-shows.

**variform** (vā'ri-fōrm), *a.* [= It. *variforme*, < L. *varius*, various, + *forma*, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversified.

**variformed** (vā'ri-fōrmed), *a.* [*< variform* + *-ed*.] Same as *variform*.

**varify** (vā'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *varified*, ppr. *varifying*. [*< L. varius*, various, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

May is seen,  
Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride  
Of lively Colours, lovely *varified*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**variola** (vā'ri-ō-lā), *n.* [= F. *variole* = Sp. *viruela*, < ML. *variola*, also *variolus*, smallpox, < L.

*varius*, various, spotted: see *various*.] 1. Smallpox; a specific contagious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, becoming vesicular and then pustular, and attended by high fever, racking pains in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The eruption in its vesicular stage is umbilicated, and it is apt to leave a number of roundish depressed scars, the pits or pock-marks. See *smallpox*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—**Variola confuens, discreta, hemorrhagica**. Same as *confuent, discrete, hemorrhagic smallpox*. See *smallpox*.—**Variola inserta**, a smallpox produced by inoculation.—**Variola ovina**, sheep-pox.

**variolar** (vā'ri-ō-lār), *a.* [*< variola* + *-ar*.] Same as *variolous*.

**Variolaria** (vā'ri-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., so called because the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of smallpox; < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] An old pseudogenus of lichens, the species of which are variously disposed.

**variolarine** (vā'ri-ō-lā'rin), *a.* [*< Variolaria* + *-ine*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*; pustulate.

**variolaroid** (vā'ri-ō-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Variolaria* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*.

**variolate** (vā'ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< ML. variola* + *-at*.] 1. In entom., resembling a scar of smallpox: noting impressions or foveæ when they have a central prominence.—2. In bot., thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in smallpox.

**variolated** (vā'ri-ō-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< variolate* + *-ed*.] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

**variolation** (vā'ri-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ation*.] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See *inoculation*, 2. Also *variologization*.—**Bovine variolation**, inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the eruption resulting.

**variole** (vā'ri-ōl), *n.* [*< F. variole*, < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. In zool., a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—2. In lithol., a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

The spherulites or *varioles* [of the variolite-diabase from the Durance] are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. in diameter.

Cole and Gregory, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 312.

**variolic** (vā'ri-ōl'ik), *a.* [= F. *varioliqne*; as *variola* + *-ic*.] Variolous.

**variolite** (vā'ri-ō-lit), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ite*.] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respect as a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from the neck, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is *gamaica*. From the time of Aldrovandi till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durance, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite of the Durance is found in the district of Olonetz in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles or spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a triclinic feldspar. The Durance variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Cole and Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylite, typically coarse in structure."

**variolithic** (vā'ri-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< variolite* + *-ic*.] In lithol., pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

**variolitism** (vā'ri-ō-lit-izm), *n.* [*< variolite* + *-ism*.] A less correct form of *variolitization*.

Lowinson-Lessing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic agiteporphyrite, retaining it, however, in the form of *variolitism* for that of a process.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 330.

**variolitization** (vā'ri-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In lithol., conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated *variolithic*. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 330.

**variologization** (vā'ri-ō-l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< variola* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *variolitization*.

**varioid** (vā'ri-ō-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *varioloide*; < ML. *variola*, smallpox, + Gr. *oides*, form.] 1. *a.* 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased pigs.



**variegated** (vā'ri-gē-tēd), *a.* [L. *variegatus*, variegated, also changed, *variegatus*, etc.] Hence alt. *variegata*, *variegata*, etc.] 1. Differing from uniformity; diversified; manifold; as, a variegated carpet. 2. Divers; several. 3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; as, a variegated sky.

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**varnish** (vā'nish), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vernish*; < ME. *vernyschen*, *vernyschen* = D. *vernissen* = G. *vernissen* = Sw. *vernissa* = Dan. *vernisse*, < OF. (and F.) *verniser*, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish, = Sp. *vernizar* = Pg. (en) *vernizar* = It. *verniciare*, also *vernicare* (cf. NGr. *βερνικίζω*, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb, OF. *vernir* (*verniss*), varnish, perhaps < ML. as if *\*vernire*, lit. 'glaze,' < ML. *vitrinus* (> Pr. *veirin*), of glass, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass: see *vitrine*. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular: the Sp. Pg. It. are prob. due in part to the OF.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See *varnish*, *n.*, 1.

Wel hath this millere *vernysched* his heed;  
Ful pale he was fordrunken, and nat reed;  
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 220.

The iron parts are *varnished*, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish.  
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

A wither'd hermit, five-score winters worn,  
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye;  
Beauty doth *varnish* age, as if new-born,  
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.  
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 244.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.  
Milton, P. L., ii. 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by rhetoric; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

The Church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsoever they *varnish* and qualify their sentence.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd  
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.  
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

**varnished glaze.** See *glaze*.

**varnisher** (vā'nish-ēr), *n.* [*< varnish* + -er.] 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise.  
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Rochester, On Silence.

**varnishing-dope** (vā'nish-ing-dā), *n.* A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of retouching or varnishing their pictures after they have been placed on the walls.

**varnish-polish** (vā'nish-pol-ish), *n.* See *polish*.

**varnish-tree** (vā'nish-trē), *n.* Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish- or lacquer-tree (see *lacquer-tree*); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, *Melanorrhoea usitata*, the tree of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on fission a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see *black varnish*, under *varnish*). In India the marking-nut, or Sylihet varnish-tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does *Heliconia bonellii* in its bark. These all belong to the Anacardiaceae. See *Hymenaea* and *Aleurites*. False varnish-tree, the tree-of-heaven, *Ailanthus glandulosa*.—Moreton Bay varnish-tree. See *Pentaceras*.—New

**varnish**, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last.  
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his *varnish*, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.  
Pepys, Diary, l. 424.

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance.

So doe I more the sacred Tongue esteem  
(Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem,  
Then schoold Athenian; and Diuinitie,  
For only *varnish*, haue but Verity).  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.



**Granada varnish-tree**, a rubiaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada). *Elaeagnus utilis*, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

**varnish-wattle** (vär'nish-wot'l), *n.* See *wattle*.

**varrey**, *n.* See *varry*.

**varriated** (vär'i-ä-ted), *a.* [Also *variated*; < *varry* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed; from the resemblance of the shapes produced to *vair*. Also *variated*, *urde*.

**Varronian** (va-rö'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Varronianus*, < *Varro* (n-), *Varro* (see *def.*)] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. C.).

The "Varronian plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost. *Engc. Brit.*, XXIV. 93.

**varry**, **varrey** (vär'i), *n.*; pl. *varries*, *varreys* (-iz). [See *vairy*, *vair*.] In *her.*, one of the separate compartments of the fur *vair*: a rare bearing.

**varsal** (vär'säl), *a.* A reduction of *universal* for *universal*. [Colloq.]

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, ii.

Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed. *Scott*.

**varsity** (vär'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *varsities* (-tiz). A reduction of *university* for *university*: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

'E [Parson] coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' *Varsity* debt. *Tennyson*, *Northern Farmer*, New Style.

**Varsovienne** (vär-sö-vi-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *Varsovien*, or of pertaining to Warsaw, < *Warsaw* (v. *Warschau*, Pol. *Warszawa*), Warsaw.]

1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure.

**vartabed**, **vartabet** (vär'ta-bed, -bet), *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Ch.*, one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of *Vartabeds*. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 69.

**Varuna** (vär'ö-nä), *n.* [*Skt. varuna*, a deity (see *def.*); cf. Gr. *ὐρανός*, heaven, *Uranus*: see *Uranus*.] In *Hind. myth.*, a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of waters. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armed, riding on a water-monster, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

**varus**<sup>1</sup> (vär'us), *n.*; pl. *vari* (-ri). [NL., < *L. värus*, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-kneed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See *talipes varus*.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase *genu varum* is employed by medical writers as synonymous with *bow-legs*, *knock-knee* being expressed by *genu valgum*.

3. [cap.] [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—*Talipes varus*. See *talipes*.

**varus**<sup>2</sup> (vär'us), *n.* [NL., < *L. värus*, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—*Varus comedo*, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the sebaceous duct; comedo; blackhead; face-worm.

**varveled**, **varvelled** (vär'veld), *a.* [*< varvel* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, having the rings called *varvels* attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare *belled*, and see *cut* under *à la cuisse*. Also *verveled*.

**varvels** (vär'velz), *n. pl.* [Also *vervels*; < OF. *vervelles*, *F. vervelles*, varvels for a hawk, prob. same as *vervelles*, *vertevelles*, the hinges of a gate, < ML. *vertibella*, a hinge, dim. of LL. *vertibulum*, a joint, ML. also a pair of tongs; cf. It. *bertovello*, a fish-net, also It. dial. *bertavel*, *bertavelle*, *bertarel*, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. *verveil*, *verveil*, *verveil*, *verveil*, *F. verveil* (ML. *vervillium*), a fish-net, hoop-net; < *L. vertere*, turn: see *verse*<sup>1</sup>, *vertebra*.] In *falconry*, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See *cut* under *à la cuisse*.

**vary** (vä'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *varied*, ppr. *varying*. [*< ME. varien*, *varyen*, < OF. (and *F.*) *varier* = Sp. Pg. *variar* = It. *variare*, < *L. variare*, tr. change, alter, make different, intr. change, be different, vary, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] 1. To change; alter: as, to vary the conditions of an experiment.

It hath diuers times also happened that the appellation of some of these people haue come to be *varied* and changed. *Verstegan*, *Rest. of Decayed Intelligence* (ed. 1628), p. 17.

2. To diversify; modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

Once more I'll mark how love can vary wit. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 100.

Varied his bounty so with new delights. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute.

Gods, that never change their state, Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller*, *To Phyllis*.

We are to vary the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden*, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

4. To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—5†. To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 7. 35.

6. In music, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See *variation*, 9.

II. *intrans.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

Fortune's mood Varies again. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, iii., Prol.

Who can believe what varies every day, Nor ever was nor will be at a stay? *Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, ii. 36.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries vary.

Zit alle it so be, that Men of Grece ben Cristene, zit they varien from oure Feithe. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 18.

She that varies from me in belief Gives great presumption that she loves me not. *Marlowe*, *Jew of Malta*, iii. 4.

I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and vary according to their different Humours. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I., Pref.

3. To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

He would vary, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon*.

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

Varying from the right rule of reason. *Locke*.

5. To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace, Pant in her breast, and vary in her face. *Addison*, *Cato*, iii. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they vary, And thus they vary in judgement of her seat; For some her chair up to the brain do carry, Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies*, *Immortal*, of Soul.

7†. To turn out otherwise.

Anhanged be swich on, were he my brother! And so he shal, for it ne may noight varyen. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1621.

8. In math. analysis, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to vary, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to vary directly as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion. Quantities vary inversely when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased.

9. In *biol.*, to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.—*Varying hare*. See *hare*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**vary**<sup>1</sup> (vä'ri), *n.* [*< vary*, *v.*] Alteration; change; variation.

Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 2. 85.

**vary-colored** (vä'ri-kul'örd), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *varicolored*.

**vas** (vas), *n.*; pl. *vasa* (vä'sä). [*< L. vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a vessel or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—*Vasa aberrantia*. (a) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the

arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (b) The aberrant ducts of the testis. See *aberrant*. (c) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—*Vasa afferentia*, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacteal vessel divides before entering a gland.—*Vasa ambulacralia cava*, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or caecal prolongations of the Polian vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—*Vasa brevia*. (a) The gastric branches distributed to splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (b) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial *vasa brevia*.—*Vasa centralia*, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—*Vasa chyliifera*. Same as *vasa lactea*.—*Vasa efferentia*. (a) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the rete testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the coni vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (b) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—*Vasa Graafiana*. Same as *vasa efferentia* (a).—*Vasa inferentia*. Same as *vasa afferentia*.—*Vasa intestinalia tenuis*, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—*Vasa lactea*, the lacteals; the small chyliiferous vessels of the intestine.—*Vasa lymphatica*, lymphatic vessels. See *cut* under *lymphatic*.—*Vasa recta*, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete testis.—*Vasa vasorum*, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—*Vasa vorticosa*, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—*Vas deferens*, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididymis, beginning at the lower part of the globus minor, and ascending with the spermatic cord through the inguinal ring to the base of the bladder, where it becomes enlarged and sacculated, and finally unites with the duct of the vesicula seminalis to form the ejaculatory duct. It is about two feet in length, being greatly convoluted, and an eighth of an inch in diameter. The duct which receives this name in various animals differs greatly in anatomical character. See *cut* under *Trematoda*, *Asciacidae*, and *Germaurium*.—*Vas deferens mulieris*, a Fallopian tube.—*Vas prominens*, the spirally running vessel in the accessory spiral ligament of the cochlea.—*Vas spirale*, a small blood-vessel of the cochlea, situated opposite the outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

**Vasa** (vä'sä), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Vasa*.

**vasal** (vä'säl), *a.* Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels. **vasalium** (vä-sä'li-um), *n.*; pl. *vasalia* (-ä). [NL.: see *vas*.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; colarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

**vascula**, *n.* Plural of *vasculum*.

**vascular** (vas'kü-lär), *a.* [= *F. vasculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vascular* = It. *vascolare*, *vascolare*, < NL. \**vascularis*, < *L. vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle; circulatory: as, the vascular system; a vascular function or action. Some vascular systems are specified as blood-vascular, lymph-vascular, and water-vascular. See also *chylotrans*.

Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, vascular, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named: . . . the initiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 2.

The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—the hematic, or vascular system proper, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation; and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts and vessels, for the flow of lymph. . . . Those tissues whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all the constituents of the blood are said to be vascular; those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are called non-vascular. *Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 195.

(b) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very vascular tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-vascular; a vascular tumor.—2. In *bot.*: (a) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or ducts: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with elongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (b) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or ducts.—*Vascular arches*. See *vascular arches*, under *vascular*.—*Vascular cake*, the placenta. [Rare.]—*Vascular centers*, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—*Vascular cryptogams*, cryptogams in which the tissues consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are coextensive with the *Pteridophyta*, or so-called higher cryptogams.—*Vascular ganglions* or *glands*. See *gland*.—*Vascular glomerulus*. See *glomerulus*.—*Vascular plants*, plants in which the structure is made



In the 18th century the sound represented by the letter *r*, except before *r*, was almost entirely lost in English speakers (cf. *spa*, pronounced /spə/, written *spar*). Also low vessel, generally high in proportion to its horizontal diameter, and decorative in character and purpose. The bowl may be made of one or two equal parts joined at the handle, or of two equal



with two equal and symmetrical handles, but in the widest sense, as in speaking of Greek and other ancient vases vessels of any form whatever are included. As a branch of art development by far the most important production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during



A small Greek Apollodorus, with a head of the Ptolemaic type. Length of crown, 1.4; height, in front, 2.5; in back, 1. In Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

The greatest period of the great art activity for ancient ceramics, from vases to 500 B. C. The greatest part of the Greek vases are in fine pottery, glazed, and decorated with monochrome and outline designs in simple pigments. They are notable not only for the great beauty and appropriateness of much of the decoration, but for the supreme elegance, unattained among other peoples, of a large proportion of the forms. These Greek vases were in actual use in antiquity, not only for the various purposes in order *crucis* and *names*, names of the different *bailea*, *arababehn*, *ne-*

Here were large Iron *Vasa's* upon Pedestals, the first I had seen of the kind, painted over of a Copper colour.

His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Busts, curious inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leadn Figures, and very rich *Vases*."

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 19.*

And, as he fill'd the reeking vase,  
Let fly a rouser in her face  
*Spirit, Strephon and Chloe, p. 10.*

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous cases,  
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases,  
Pope, R. of the L., v. 254.

A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,  
Like to a lighted alabaster vase.

Hence—2. An object designed usually for

ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appearance of the vessel in the primary sense.

Such vases are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like.

monies, or to replace gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socle or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare *cut* under *arch*.

Timber says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a handsome stone front, and had formerly *rises* upon the open balustrade.

**3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capitals:** sometimes called *torus* or *drum*.



Table 1. The effect of the concentration of the  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions on the rate of the reaction between  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 0.001\text{M}$

**Acoustic vase.** See *acoustic*. — **Alhambra vase.** A large vase at the Alhambra near Granada which is a unique specimen of pottery, and the finest specimen known in the ware of Malaga. — **Bacchic vase.** See *Bacchic*. — **Barbarini vase.** Same as *Portland vase*. — **Borghese vase.** A large Greek-Roman vase of white marble with bas-relief representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Museum. — **Canopic vases.** See *Canopic*. — **Dionysiac vase.** Same as *Bacchic vase*. — **Encaustic vase.** See *encaustic*. — **Etruscan vases.** A former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Etrurian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times. — **Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin*.

**Peg-top vase.** See *peg-top*. — **Pilgrim's vase.** See *pilgrim*. — **Portland vase,** a remarkable example of Greek Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 9½ inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called *Thetis's vase*. See cut in preceding column. — **Profumiera vase,** a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.

— **Temple vase.** See *temple*. **Triple vase,** a group of three vases, united by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone. **Tripod vase.** See *tripod*. **Unguentary vase.** See *unguentary*. **Vase à jacinthe,** an ornamental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.— **Vase of a theater,** in *anc. arch.*, same as *acoustic vase*.— **Vase of Mithridates,** of Ptolemy, or of St. Denis, a vase of agate with carved ornament of Bacchic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Denis, to which it was presented by Charolman. It was brought from Italy by Charlemagne, and according to tradition belonged to Ptolemy XI., the father of Cleopatra, and to Mithridates, king of Pontus.

**vase-clock** (väs'klok), *n.* A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decoration.

**vaseful** (vās'fŭl), *n.* [*< vase + -ful.*] The quantity that a vase will contain.

This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen *vaseful* in my name to poor pilgrims. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

**vaseline** (vas'e-lin), *n.* [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. < G. *was*(ser), water, + Gr. *iz* (*aur*), oil, + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *petrolatum*. It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

**vase-painting** (vās'pān'ting). *n.* The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitriifiable pigments. It is the most important of the minor arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every phase of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek painting, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the great art that is borne by the comic and other illustrated prints to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Egean Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenae and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figures, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The *Dipylon* or *early Attic style*, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament is largely geometric, with bands of slim and grotesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The *Corinthian style*, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with rosettes and elaborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this early time. (See cut under *Corinthian*.) The earliest distinctively Cypriote vases blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and Corinthian styles. (3) The *black-figure style*, which, though archaic and often rude, has become the



The red-figured or final style, which was developed



early in the fifth century B. C., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned about 200 B. C. It embraces the period of transition from the archaic, to which belong some of the most important vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some elaborate pieces of the fourth and third centuries chiefly Attic, gilding is sparingly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the vase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under *Greek and Pseudo-Greek*.

**Vasidæ** (vas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Vasum*; same as *Turbinellida*.

**vasifactive** (vas-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make (see *fact*), + *-ive*.] Causing a new formation of blood vessels; angioplastie. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX, 313.

**vasiform** (vas'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a duct or other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum; tubular.—**Vasiform elements**, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—**Vasiform tissue**, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

**Vasinæ, Vasinæ** (vā-sī'nē, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-inæ*, *-ina*.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as *Cygodontina*.

**vasoconstrictive** (vas'ō-kon-strīk'tiv), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. constrictor*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I, 97.

**vasoconstrictor** (vas'ō-kon-strīk'tor), *a. and n.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. constrictor*.] *I. a.* Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to *vasodilator*. Both are included under *vasomotor*.

*II. n.* That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain drugs.

**vasodentinal** (vas'ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [*L. vasodentine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

**vasodentine** (vas'ō-den'tin), *n.* [*L. vas*, a vessel, + *den(t)-is*, = *E. tooth*, + *-ine*.] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare *osteodentine* and *vitrindentine*.

**vasodilator** (vas'ō-di-lā'tor), *a. and n.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. dilator*.] *I. a.* Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See *vasomotor*.

*II. n.* That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain drugs.

**vasoformative** (vas'ō-fōr'ma-tiv), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. formative*.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive.

**vasoganglion** (vas'ō-gang'gli-on), *n.*; *pl. vasoganglia* (-ā). [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. ganglion*.] A network or knot of vessels: a vascular rete.

**vaso-inhibitory** (vas'ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. inhibitory*.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. See *inhibitory*.

**vasomotion** (vas'ō-mō'shon), *n.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. motion*.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

**vasomotor** (vas'ō-mō'tor), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. motor*.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare *inhibition*, 3. Also *vasculomotor*.—**Vasomotor center**. Same as *vascular center*. See *vascular*.—**Vasomotor coryza**, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 3, 1887.—**Vasomotor nerves**, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—**Vasomotor spasm**, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

**vasomotorial** (vas'ō-mō-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*L. vasomotor* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function: vasomotor.

**vasomotoric** (vas'ō-mō-tor'ik), *a.* [*L. vasomotor* + *-ic*.] Same as *vasomotorial*.

**vasomotory** (vas'ō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*L. vasomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *vasomotorial*. *Lancet*, 1891, I, 370.

**vasoperitoneal** (vas'ō-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. peritoneal*.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a cæcal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and

divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

**vasosensory** (vas'ō-sen'sō-ri), *a.* [*L. vas*, vessel, + *E. sensory*.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vasomotor nerves.

**vasquine** (vas-kēn'), *n.* Same as *basquine*. *Scott, Abbot*, II, 151.

**vassal** (vas'al), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *vassall*, rarely *vassaile*; < ME. *vassal*, < OF. *vassal*, F. *vassal* = Pr. *vassal*, *vassau* = Cat. *vassal* = Sp. *vasallo* = Pg. It. *vassallo* = D. *vassaal* = G. Sw. *vasall* = Dan. *vasal*, < ML. *vassallus*, extended from *vassus*, *vasus*, a servant, < Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal, man, male, = W. *gwas* = Corn. *gwas*, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. *fas*, growing, growth, and E. *warl*. Hence ult. *varlet*, *valet*, *vassalage*, *varasor*.] *I. n.* 1. A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to *rear vassal* and *varasor*; a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare *great vassal*, below.

The two earls . . . complained of the misrepresentations of their enemies and the oppression of their *vassals*, and alleged that the cause of their flight was not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king.

*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 353.

A *Vassal* or *Vasseur* was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.

*W. K. Sullivan*, *Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

Passions ought to be her [the mind's] *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh*.

I am his fortune's *vassal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 29.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be your faithful and obedient *Vassal*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 164.

3. A bondman; a slave.

Let such vile *vassals*, borne to base vocation, Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle, Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.

*Spenser*, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 156.

Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty bales  
To be dandled—no, but living wills.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree *vassals* of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

Obdurate *vassals* fell exploits effecting.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 429.

**Great vassal**, under the feudal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary.—**Rear vassal**, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

*II. a.* Servile; subservient.

Silver golde in price doth follow,  
Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo,  
She takes her light, & other metalls all  
Are but his *vassale* starres.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxli.

**vassal** (vas'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassaled*, *vassalled*, ppr. *vassaling*, *vassalling*. [*vassal*, *n.*] 1. To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a vassal.

How am I *vassal'd* then?

*Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

2. To command; rise over or above; dominate.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence  
*Vassals* the fruitfull vale's circumference.  
*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 4.

**vassalage** (vas'al-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *vassallage*, *vassellage*; < ME. *vassalage*, *vasselle*, < OF. *vasselage*, *vasalage*, *vasselaige*, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. *vasselage* = Pr. *vassalatge*, *vasselatge* = Sp. *vasallaje* = Pg. *vassallagem* = It. *vassallaggio*, vassalage; as *vassal* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory; hence, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal.

I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious *vassalage*. *Marston*, *What you Will*, ii. 1.

2. Servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse *Vassalage*?

*Milton*, *Ans. to Salmasius*, vii.

But, slave to love, I must not disobey;  
His service is the hardest *vassalage*.

*Farquhar*, *Love and a Bottle*, iii. 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

And, which makes the more for Bellarmine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condition of a *vassalage*. *Druiden*, *Religio Laici*, Pref.

The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*. *Milman*, *Latin Christianity*, ix. 8.

4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering  
The eye of majesty. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2, 40.

5. Preëminence, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; courage.

Al forgotten is his *vassalage*.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2196.

Nor for thare plesand parsonage,

Nor for thare strenth nor *vassalage*.

*Lauder*, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Catoun seyth, is none so gret encrese  
Of worldly tresowre as for to lyve in pease  
Which among vertues hath the *vassalage*.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

To do one *vassalage*, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 477.

**vassalatet** (vas'al-ät), *v. t.* [*vassal* + *-ate*.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; subordinate. *Ep. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 496. (*Davies*.)

**vassalation** (vas-a-lā'shon), *n.* [*vassalate* + *-ion*.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

And this *vassalation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.

*Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, xv. 2.

**vassaless** (vas'al-es), *n.* [*vassal* + *-ess*.] A female vassal or dependent.

And be the vassal of his *vassalesses*.

*Spenser*, *Daphnida*, l. 181.

**vassalry** (vas'al-ri), *n.* [*vassal* + *-(e)ry*.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

**vast** (vást), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *vaste*; < OF. *vaste*, F. *vaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *vasto*, < L. *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, desolate, waste, desolate; hence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptiness, immense, enormous, huge, vast; akin to AS. *wēste*, waste: see *wastel*. Hence *vastate*, *devastate*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Wide and vacant or unoccupied; waste; desolate; lonely.

Of antres *vast* and deserts idle . . .

It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 3, 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

More devils than *vast* hell can hold.

*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1, 9.

Time with his *vast* Scythe mows down all Things, and Death sweeps away those Mowings. *Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 44.

The mighty Rain

Holds the *vast* empire of the sky alone.

*Bryant*, *Rain-Dream*.

Black, thick, and *vast* arose that cloud.

*Whittier*, *The Exiles*.

Swells in the north *vast* Katahdin.

*Whittier*, *Mogg Megone*, ii.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount.

The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a *vast* Summ. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. ii. 125.

A vast number of chapels dressed out in all their finery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble. *Gray*, *Letters*, i. 18.

An army of phantoms *vast* and wan

Beleaguer the human soul.

*Longfellow*, *The Beleaguered City*.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty: used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

'Tis a *vast* honour that is done me, gentlemen.

*Vanbrugh*, *Æsop*, p. 1.

Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in *vast* beauty.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 153.

The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are *vast* and various and complicated.

*D. Webster*, *Speech*, Boston, June 5, 1828.

= *Syn.* 2. Spacious.—3 and 4. Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

*II. n.* 1. A boundless waste or space; immensity.

They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced, as it were from the ends of opposed winds. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 33.

The *vast* of heaven.

*Milton*, P. L., v. 203.

Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly,  
Flame thro' the *vast* of air, and reach the sky.

*Pope*, *Hiad*, viii. 544.

2. A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

It were a *vast* o' people went past th' entry end.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, vii.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects: only in the following passage.



or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.



II. *a.* Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants.

**Vaudois**<sup>2</sup> (vo-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F.: see *Waldenses*.] I. *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See *Waldensian*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Vaudois or Waldenses.

**vaudois, vaudou, vaudoux.** See *roodou*.

**vault**<sup>1</sup> (vált), *n.* [With inserted *t* (as also in *fault*), in imitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. *vaut*, *voute*, *vante*, also *vout*. < ME. *vauite*, *voute*, *voute*, *vout*, < OF. *voute*, *voute*, later *voute*, F. *voite* (= Pr. *volla*, *volla*, *vota* = It. *volla*), a vault, arch, vaulted roof. < *voll*, *vout*, bowed, arched, < L. *volatus* (> *volatus*, > *volutus*), pp. of *volvare*, turn around, roll: see *volve*, *volute*.]

1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

O, you are men of stones.  
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so  
That heaven's *vault* should crack.

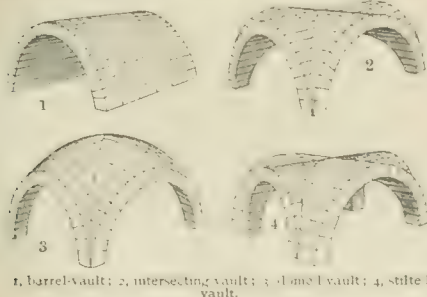
*Shak., Lear*, v. 3. 259.

A very lofty *vault* . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 154.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,  
Nor any cloud would cross the *vault*.

*Tennyson, Mariana in the South*

2. In *arch.*, a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted*, and when of less height, *surbaissé*. A *rampant vault* is a vault which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a *double vault*. A *conical vault* is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is *simple* when it is formed



1. barrel-vault; 2. intersecting vault; 3. dome vault; 4. stilt vault.

upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound* when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare *Roman* and *medieval architecture*, under *Roman* and *medieval*.) A *groined vault* is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See *groin*, *groined*, and *cuts under aisle, crypt*, and *nave*.

The Citie standeth vpon great arches or *vauetes*, like vnto Churches.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean chamber used for certain specific purposes. (a) A place of interment.

Ther is a *Font* vndre the Chirche, where that Cristene men duellen also; and thei han many gode Vynes.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 124.

The deep, damp *vault*, the darkness, and the worm.  
*Young, Night Thoughts*, iv. 11.

(b) A place of confinement; a prison.

There are certaine *vaults* or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

(c) A place for storing articles; a cellar: as, wine-vaults; the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

When our *vaults* have wept  
With drunken spilh of wine.

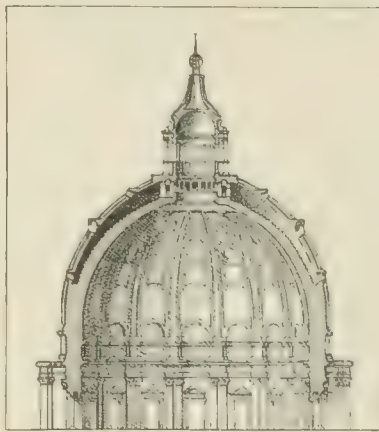
*Shak., T. of A.*, ii. 2. 169.

They have *vaults* or cellars under most of their houses.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 59.

(d) A privy.

4. In *anat.*, a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—**Annular vault.** See *annular*.—**Back of a vault.** See *back of an arch*, under *back*.—**Counter-vault**, an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—**Double vault**, in *arch.*, a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior: a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be pre-

served both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater



Double Vault—Section of Lines of St. Peter's, Rome

exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—**Groined vault**, as distinguished from *barrel*- or *cradle-vault*, a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See *cuts under crypt* and *groin*.—**Lierne vault**. See *lierne*.—**Palatal or palatine vault**, the roof of the mouth. See *cut under palate*.—**Rampant vault**. See *def. 2*.—**Rear vault**. See *rear*.—**Reins of a vault**. See *reins*. Vault of the cranium, the calvaria or skullcap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.

**vault**<sup>1</sup> (vált), *v. t.* [< ME. *vouten*, < OF. *vouter*; from the noun.] 1. To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

Some few stony bridges I saw also prettily *vaulted* with an arch or two.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,  
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.  
*Milton, P. L.*, vi. 214.

**vault**<sup>2</sup> (vált), *n.* [< F. *voute*, < It. *volla*, a turn, leap, vault. < L. *voluta* (> *voluta*, > *voluta*), fem. of *volutus*, pp. of *volvare*, turn: see *volve*. Cf. *vault*.] A leap or spring. Especially—(a) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (b) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

**vault**<sup>2</sup> (vált), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vauite*; < *vault*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

*Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself.

*Shak., Macbeth*, i. 7. 27.

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 134.

*Vaults* every warrior to his steed.

*Scott, Cadyow Castle*.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

For he could play, and daunce, and *vault*, and spring.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale*, I. 693.

3. In the *manège*, to curvet.—**Syn.** *Leap, Jump*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to *vault* a fence.

**vaultager** (vált'áj), *n.* [< *vault*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

Womby *vaultages* of France. *Shak., Hen. V.*, ii. 4. 124.

D. Now. What is this *vaultage* for, is fashion'd here?

*Gresh.* Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods.

*Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

**vaulted** (vált'ed), *a.* [< *vault*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] 1. Arched; concave: as, a *vaulted* roof.

*Vaulted* all within, like to the Skye  
In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. iv. 43.

A present deity, they shout around;

A present deity, the *vaulted* roofs rebound.

*Dryden, Alexander's Feast*, I. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

Undre theise Stages ben Stables wel y *vaulted* for the Emperours Hors; and alle the Pileres ben of Marbelle.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 17.

First a loggia, then a plain *vaulted* building.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground passages.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or runnate, . . . being all *vaulted* underneath for provision of fresh water.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

4. In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—5. In *zool.*, notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; farnicated.

**vaulter** (vált'tér), *n.* [< *vault*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler; a dancer.

The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous *Vaulter*.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 255.

Green little *vaulter* in the sunny grass.

*Leigh Hunt*, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

**vaulting**<sup>1</sup> (vált'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vault*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In *arch.*, vaulted work; vaults collectively.



Vaulting.—Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apsidal aisle, Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

—**Cylindrical or semi-cylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindrical*.—**Fan-tracery vaulting.** See *fan-tracery*.—**Groined vaulting.** See *vault*.

**vaulting**<sup>2</sup> (vált'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vault*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The art or practice of a vaulter.

*Vaulting* on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 251.

Still-*vaulting* is dying out.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, III. 151

**vaulting-capital** (vált'ing-kap'i-tal), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a vault. See *vaulting-shaft*.

**vaulting-horse** (vált'ing-hórs), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

**vaulting-house** (vált'ing-hóus), *n.* A brothel.

*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2. [Low.]

**vaulting-pillar** (vált'ing-píl'är), *n.* Same as *vaulting-shaft*.

**vaulting-shaft** (vált'ing-sháft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a floor or from the capital of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a corbel, from the top of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and propriety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly acknowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.

**vaulting-tile** (vált'ing-tíl), *n.* A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to



Vaulting shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.







= *E. wit*: see *wit*]. The sacred scripture of the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into *mantra*, or sacred utterance (chiefly metrical, *brāhmaṇa*, or inspired exposition, and *sūtra*, or sacred rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: *Rek-Veda* or hymns, *Sāma-Veda* or chants, *Yajur-Veda* or sacred formulas, and *Atharva-Veda*, a collection of later and more superstitious hymns—each with its *brāhmaṇa* and *sūtras*. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B. C. Sometimes abbreviated *Ved*.

**Vedalia** (vē-dā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).]

1. A genus of *Coccinellidae*, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, natives of subtropical regions. *V. cardinalis*, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand into California in the winter of 1888-9 to destroy the fluted scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [l. c.] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal *vedalia* (the species above mentioned).

**Vedanga** (vē-dāng'gā), *n.* [Skt. *vedāṅga*, < *veda*, Veda, + *anga*, limb.] In *lit.*, a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the *sūtra* or aphoristic style.

**Vedanta** (vē-dān'tā), *n.* [< Skt. *Veda*, knowledge, + *anta*, end: see *Veda*.] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

**Vedantic** (vē-dān'tik), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ic*.] Relating to the Vedanta.

**Vedantin** (vē-dān'tin), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-in*.] Same as *Vedantic*.

**Vedantist** (vē-dān'tist), *n.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ist*.] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.

**vedette** (vē-det'), *n.* [Also *vidette*; < F. *vedette*, < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere*, see, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

**Vedic** (vē'dik), *a.* [= F. *védique*; < *Veda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the *Vedic* hymns.

**veelet**, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *feel*.  
**veer** (vēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vere*; < F. *vire* = Pr. *virar*, < ML. *virare*, turn, sheer off, < L. *virāre*, armlets, bracelets. Cf. *ferrule*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

Also, as long as Heaven's swift Orb shall *veer*,

A sacred Trophée shall be shining heir.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Columns.

And, as he leads, the following navy *veers*.

Dryden, *Amiel*, v. 1088.

Fickle and false, they *veer* with every gale.

Crabbe, Works, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind *veers* to the north; specifically, in *meteor.*, with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direction as the course of the sun—as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to west.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought

... where the wind

*Veers* off, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.

Milton, P. L., l. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. See also *veering*.

Buckingham ... soon ... *veered* round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment. Macaulay, *Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

**II. trans.** 1. To turn; shift.

*Vere* the maine shete and beare up with the land.

Spenser, F. Q., xii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to *veer* ship.—To *veer* and *haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately.—To *veer* away, to let out; slacken and let run: as, to *veer* away the cable.—To *veer* out, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to *veer* out a rope.

**veerable** (vē'rā-bl), *a.* [< *veer* + *-able*.] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier*.

**veering** (vē'ring), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *veer*, *v.*] The act of turning or changing: as, the *veering* of the wind; especially, a fickle or capricious change.

It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. Addison, *Freeholder*.

**veering** (vē'ring), *p. a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

The *veering* golden weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, II. 10.

A subtle, sudden flame,

By *veering* passion fann'd,

About these breaks and dances.

Tennyson, *Madeline*.

**veeringly** (vē'ring-li), *adv.* In a *veering* manner; changingly; shiftingly.

**veery** (vē'ī), *n.*; pl. *veeries* (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*, one of the five song-



Veery *Turdus fuscescens*.

thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 7½ inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.

The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, *veeries*, [and] ovenbirds. S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 1.

**vega** (vē'gā), *n.* [< Sp. *vega* = Cat. *vega* = Pg. *veiga*, an open plain, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'tobacco-field.'

The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island [of Cuba].

S. Hazard, *Cuba with Pen and Pencil* (London, 1873), [p. 329].

Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of *huertas* (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of *vegas*, which has the same meaning.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 299.

**Vega**<sup>2</sup> (vē'gā), *n.* [= F. *véga*, < Ar. *waqā*, falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to *Altair*, the flying eagle, situated not far from *Vega*.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; a *Lyrae*.

**Vegetabilia** (vej'ē-tā-bil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. vegetabilis*, vegetable: see *vegetable*.] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare *Primalia*.

**vegetability** (vej'ē-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *végétabilité* = Sp. *vegetabilidad* = It. *vegetabilità*; as *vegetable* + *-ity*.] Vegetable quality, character, or nature.

Boëtius, . . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidical juice of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

**vegetable** (vej'ē-tā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *vegetable*, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, *F. végétale*, vegetable, = Sp. *vegetable* = Pg. *vegetavel* = It. *vegetabile*, apt to vegetate, < LL. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, animating, < L. *vegetare*, quicken, animate: see *vegetate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having life such as a plant has.

*Vegetable* [F.], vegetable, fit or able to live; having, or likely to have, such life, or increase in growth, as plants, &c. Cotgrave.

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants.

And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,

High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit

Of vegetable gold. Milton, P. L., IV. 220.

**Vegetable acids**, such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.—**Vegetable æthiops**, a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack.—**Vegetable alkali**. (*a*) Potash. (*b*) An alkaloid.—**Vegetable anatomy**, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of

the organs of plants.—**Vegetable antimony**, the thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Vegetable bezoar**. Same as *caladupa*.—**Vegetable brimstone**. See *brimstone* and *lycopode*.—**Vegetable bristles**, the fibers of comiti.—**Vegetable butters**. See *butter*.—**Vegetable calomel**, *Podophyllum peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake. **Vegetable casein**, same as *casein*.—**Vegetable colic**, intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—**Vegetable earth**. Same as *vegetable mold*.—**Vegetable egg**, the egg plant; also, the maul-male-fruit, *Lycium mammosum*.—**Vegetable fibers**. See *fiber*.—**Vegetable fibrin**. See *fibrin*.—**Vegetable flannel**, a fabric made from pine-needle wool (which see, under *pine-needle*).—**Vegetable fountain**. See *Phytocrene*.—**Vegetable gelatin**. See *gelatin*.—**Vegetable glue**. See *glue*.—**Vegetable horsehair**, a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, *Chamaerops humilis*; used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, similarly used.—**Vegetable ivory**. See *ivory-nut*.—**Vegetable jelly**, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—**Vegetable kingdom**, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the *regnum vegetabile*; *Vegetabilia*.—**Vegetable lamb**, the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tatarian lamb. See *agnus*.

Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,

Or seems to bleat, a *vegetable* lamb.

Erasmus Darwin, *Loves of Plants*. (Dyer.)

**Vegetable leather**, marrow, mercury. See the nouns.—**Vegetable mold**, mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—**Vegetable naphtha**. Same as *wood-naphtha*.—**Vegetable oyster**. Same as *onster-plant*, 2.—**Vegetable parchment**. Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).—**Vegetable physiology**, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—**Vegetable serpent**. Same as *snake-cucumber*. See *cucumber*.—**Vegetable sheep**. Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Rauwolfia*.—**Vegetable silk**, a fine and glossy fiber, kindred to silk-cotton, borne on the seeds of *Chorisia speciosa* in Brazil. The name is applicable to various similar substances. Compare *silk-cotton*, under *cotton*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Vegetable sulphur**. Same as *lycopode*.—**Vegetable tallow**, tissue, wax, etc. See the nouns.—**Vegetable towel**, the sponge-gourd.—**Vegetable turpeth**. See *turpeth*, 1.

**II. n. 1.** A plant. See *plant*. 2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

Southwistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite *vegetables*, especially the last.

Courper, *Account of his Hares*, May 28, 1784.

**Chattel vegetable**. See *chattel*.—**Leather vegetable**, a shrubby West Indian plant, *Euphorbia punicea*: so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.—**Syn. Vegetable**, *Plant*, *Herb*, *Tree*, *Shrub*, *Bush*, *Undershrub*, *Vine*. *Vegetable* and *plant* in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a *vegetable* is a culinary herb, and a *plant* is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An *herb* is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A *tree* is a plant having a woody aerial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A *shrub* is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A *bush* is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An *undershrub* is a very small shrub. A *vine* is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

**vegetablize** (vej'ē-tā-blīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vegetablized*, ppr. *vegetablizing*. [ < *vegetable* + *-ize*.] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

Silk is to be *vegetablized* . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.

O'Neill, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 36.

**vegetal** (vej'ē-tal), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *vegetal*, *F. végétal* = Sp. *Pg. vegetal* = It. *vegetale*, < L. *vegetus*, living, lively: see *vegetate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more *vegetal* Protophyta.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common to plants and animals—namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life.

Brande and Cox, *Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art*, III. 930.

**II. n.** A plant; a vegetable.

I saw *vegetals* too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there. B. Jonson, *Mercury Vindicated*.

**vegetaline** (vej'ē-tal-in), *n.* [ < *vegetal* + *-ine*.] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a



of setting

2. In *animal physiol.*, noting those functions of the nervous system which are performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are

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those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte*, *Westphalian gerichte*, etc.

**vehmic** (fä'mik), *a.* [*s. vehm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *vehm* or *vehmgericht*. Also *vehmice*.

**veil** (vā), *n.* [Formerly also *vail*, *vayle*; < ME. *veile*, *vayle*, *vayle*, *vayle*, < OF. *veile*, F. *voile*, a veil, also a sail, = Pr. *vel* = Sp. It. *velo* = Pg. *velo*, a veil, *vela*, a sail, = Lecl. *vel*, < L. *velum*, a sail, cloth, covering, < *vehere*, carry, bear along; see *vehicle*. Hence *veil*, *v.*, reveal, revelation, etc.] 1. A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye; a curtain.

The veil of the temple was rent in twain.

Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially obstructing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the veil was commonly circular or semi-circular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses,



Veils.

1, from statue, in the Abbey of St. Denis, of Is. deau of Bavaria, Queen of France, wife of Charles VI. the statue probably dates from 14-5. 2, as worn in France at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century. (After Viollet-le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'architecture française*.)

such as the *escuffion* and the *hennin*, and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a piece of gauze, grenadine, lace, crape, or similar fabric used to cover the face, either for concealment or as a screen against sunlight, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bonnet or hat.

Wearing a *vayle* [var. *vayle*] inside of wympole.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3864.

Bonnet nor veil henceforth no creature wear!  
Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1081.

Your veil, forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at?  
or are you afraid of your complexion?

Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense.

I will . . . pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 42.

His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a veil of religion.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

4. A scarf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See *orarium*, 3, *sacrum* (*a*), *verilum*, and *banderole*, 1 (*b*).—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a velum.—6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenoptera*, same as *velum*, 2 (*a*). (*b*) In *Discomyctes*, a membranous or fibrous coating stretching over the mouth of the cup. (*c*) In *mosses*, same as *calyptra*, 1 (*a*).—7. In *phonation*, an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or accidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called *veiled*, or *voce velata* or *voix sombre*.—**Demi-veil**, a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1855 the long veil previously worn.—**Egyptian veil**, in modern costume for women, a veil worn about the head and neck and tied under the chin.—**Eucharistic veils**, **sacramental veils**, the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pall, the chalice-veil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or aer, covering both.—**Humeral, Lenten, offertory veil**. See the qualifying words.—**Marginal veil**. See *velum*, 2 (*a*).—

To take the veil, to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; hence, to retire to a nunnery. On first entering the nunnery the applicant takes the white veil; if after her novitiate she desires to become a nun, in certain convents she takes the black veil, when she pronounces the irrevocable vows.

**Veil of the palate**. See *palate*.

**veil** (vā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vail*, *vayle*; < ME. *veilen*, *vaylen*, < OF. *veiler*, *veiler*, F. *veiler* = Sp. Pg. *velar* = It. *velare*, < L. *velare*, cover, wrap, envelop, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil*, *n.*]

1. To cover with a veil, as the face, or face and head; cover the face of with a veil.

Take thou no mite (he welle wer off itte)

Vnto grace be seyde, and ther-to veylle thi hode.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Her face was *veild*, yet to my fancied sight

Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

I *veild* bright Julia underneath that name.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

No fog-cloud *veiled* the deep.

Whittier, The Exiles.

She bow'd as if to *veil* a noble tear.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

To keep your great pretences *veild* till when

They needs must show themselves.

Shak., Cor., i. 2. 20.

Half to show, half *veil* the deep intent.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 4.

**Veiled calamary**, a cephalopod of the genus *Histioteuthis*, with six arms webbed together, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—**Veiled plate**, in *photog.*, a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—**Veiled voice**. See *veil*, *n.*, 7.

**veiler** (vā'ler), *n.* [Formerly also *vailer*; < *veil* + *-er*.] One who or that which veils.

Swell'd windes

And fearefull thunder, *vailer* of earth's pride.

Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

**veiling** (va'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *vailing*; verbal *n.* of *veil*, *v.*] 1. The act of concealing with a veil.—2. A veil; a thin covering.—3. Material for making veils: as, nun's-veiling; silk veiling.

**veiless** (vā'les), *a.* [*< veil* + *-less*.] Destitute of a veil. Tennyson, Geraint.

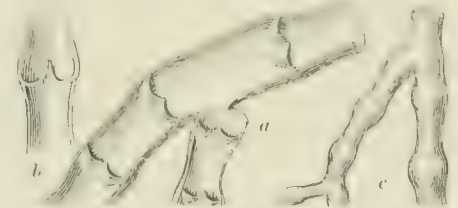
**veilleuse** (vā'lyez'), *n.* [F., a night-light, a float-light, < *veille*, watch, vigil; see *vigil*.] In decorative art, a shaded night-lamp. The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently the medium for rich decoration.

**vein** (vān), *n.* [*< ME. veine*, *veyne*, *vayne*, < OF. (and F.)

*veine* = Sp. It. *vena* = Pg. *veia*, < L. *vena*, a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, < *vehere*, carry, convey; see *vehicle*, and cf. *veil*, from the same source.]

1. In *anat.*, one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaccid, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer fibrous; the middle, made up chiefly of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the *valves* of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the *pasa vasorum*. The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the tissues of the body to the right auricle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic, in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right

auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is darkened in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxy-



Veins.

a, vein cut open, showing the valves arranged in pairs; b, section showing action of the valves; c, section of a vein, showing the moniliform appearance caused by the valves when distended.

genated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a renoportal system of veins in some animals, as *Amphibia* and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and *vena*. See also cuts under *circulation*, *heart*, *liver*, *lung*, *mediant*, and *thorax*.

[He] hurlet thurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore;  
The gret *rayne* of his gorge gird vne yondour,  
That the freike, with the frusche, fell of his horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while *artery* remains chiefly a technical term.

Flesh and *veines* nou fleo a-twinne,

Wherefore I rede of routhe.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

Let me have

A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear

As will disperse itself through all the *veins*.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *entom.*, one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a *nervure*. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coapted, and often hollowed or channeled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or *nervules*. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Cirrophanus*, *nervure*, and *venation*.

4. In *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as *nerv*, 7. See *nervation*.—5. In *mining*, an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A  *fissure-vein*, or *true vein*, is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preexisting fissure or crack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less flucan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call *stickensides*. True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called *combs*. Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than other more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term *deposit*, when used by itself, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, carbons, and the like; but when to *deposits* the term *ore* or *metalliferous* is prefixed (*ore-deposits*, *metalliferous deposits*), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French *gîtes métallifères* and the German *Erzlagerstätten*. A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cuprififerous slate (*Kupferschiefer*) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the silver-lead mines of Eureka in Nevada. (See *ore-deposit*.) Further—(*a*) for forms of ore-deposits which are not true veins, but which are designated by the name *vein*, see *gash-vein*, *segregated vein* (also *segregation*), *pipe-vein*; (*b*) for forms qualified, according to general usage, by the name *deposit* (which also see), and which are still further removed from the class of true veins than those previously noted, see *contact deposit* (under *contact*), *blanket-deposit*; (*c*) for other still more irregular forms of ore-deposit, which have special names, and which, while not themselves properly designated as veins, are frequently more or less closely connected with true veins, occurring in close proximity, and forming a kind of appendage, to them, see *flag*, 10, *pipe*, 16, *carbonyl impregnation*, 4; and (*d*) for German mining terms applied to various irregular forms of ore-deposit, not true veins, which terms are often used by scientific writers in English in describing



Veilleuse of gilded brass, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")







He . . . covered his forehead with his large brown veinous hands. *Dickens, Great Expectations, XXXIX.*

2. In bot. and zool., veined; provided with veins or nervus.

**veinstone** (van'stôn), *n.* 1. The earthy or non-metalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit. See *gangue*.—2. A concretion formed within a vein; a phlebolite. Also *veinous calculus*.

**vein-stuff** (van'stuf), *n.* Same as *lodestuff*.

**veinule** (vā'nul), *n.* [*< F. veinule, < L. venula, dimin. of vena, vein: see vein.*] A minute vein.

**veiny** (vā'ni), *a.* [*< vein + -y.*] Full of veins; veined, in any sense.

Hence the *veiny* Marble shines;

Hence Labour draws his tools.

*Thomson, Summer, l. 135.*

**Vejovis** (vē-jō'vis), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1836), also *Vajovis, < L. Vejovis, Vajovis, Vedioris*, an Etruscan divinity regarded as opposed to Jupiter, *< ve-*, not, + *Jovis*, Jupiter, Jove: see *Jove*.] A notable genus of scorpions, having ten eyes and a pentagonal sternum, with some authors giving name to a family *Vejovidae*.

**vekil** (ve-kel'), *n.* Same as *wakil*.

**vekket**, *n.* Same as *veek*.

**vela**, *n.* Plural of *velum*.

**velamen** (vē-lā'men), *n.*; pl. *velamina* (-mi-nā). [NL. *< L. velamen*, a covering, veil, *< velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Same as *velamentum*.—**Velamen nativum**, the integument or skin.—**Velamen vulvæ**, the pudendal apone; an enormous hypertrophy of the labia minora, which sometimes hang down in long flaps on the thighs. It is commonly called *Hottentot apone*, from the fact that it is often seen in women of this race.

**velamentous** (vel-a-men'tus), *a.* [*< velamentum + -ous.*] 1. In the form of a thin membranous sheet; veil-like.—2. Resembling or serving as a sail: as, the *velamentous* arms of the nautilus.

**velamentum** (vel-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *velamenta* (-tā). [NL. *< L. velamentum*, a cover, covering, *< velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In anat. and zool., a membrane or membranous envelop; a covering, as a veil or velum.—**Velamenta bombycina**, villous membranes.—**Velamenta cerebraia** or *cerebri*, the meninges of the brain.—**Velamenta infantis**, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—**Velamentum abdominale**, the peritoneum.—**Velamentum lingue**, the glosso epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis.

**velar** (vē-lār), *a.* [*< L. velaris, < velum*, veil: see *veil*.] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum; forming or formed into a velum; specifically, in philol., noting certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gv, kw, qu*, produced by the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the *velar* gutturals, which are found in other languages.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 160.*

**velarium** (vē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *velaria* (-ā). [L. *< velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. An awning which was often drawn over the roofless Roman theaters and amphitheaters to protect the spectators from rain or the sun. Also *velum*.—2. [NL.] In zool., the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans; the velum. See *velum*, 4.

**velary** (vē-lār-i), *a.* [*< L. velum*, a sail, + *-ary*, 2.] Pertaining to a ship's sail.

**velate** (vē-lāt), *a.* [*< L. velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Veiled; specifically, in zool. and bot., having a velum.

**Velates** (vē-lā'tez), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), irreg. *< L. velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*.] A genus of fossil gastropods, of the family *Neritidae*, which lived during the Eocene age, as *V. perversus*.

**velation** (vē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. velatio(n)-*, a veiling, *< L. velare*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] 1.

A veiling; the act of covering or the state of being covered with or as with a veil; hence, concealment; mystery; secrecy: the opposite of *revelation*.—2. Formation of a velum.

**velatura** (vel-a-tō'rā), *n.* [It., *< velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of color with the hand. It was a device much practised by early Italian painters.

**veldt** (velt), *n.* [Also *veld*; *< D. veld*, field, ground, land: see *field*.] In South Africa, an unforested or thinly forested tract of land or region; grass country. The higher tracts of this character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes called the *high veldt*; areas thinly covered with undergrowth, scrub, or bush are known as *bush-veldt*.

The pastoral lands or *velds*, which extend chiefly around the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce, as "sweet" or "sour." *Encyc. Brit., v. 12.*

**velet**, *n.* An old spelling of *veil*.

**Velella** (vē-lē'lā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck; Oken, 1815), dim. of

*L. velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. The typical genus of *Veledidae*. The best-known member of the genus is *V. vulgaris*, the sallee-man, an inch or two in length, semi-transparent, of a beautiful blue color, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest like a sail (whence the name). Another is *V. mutica*.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

**Veledidae** (vē-lē'lā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Velella + -idae*.] A family of discoidal oceanic hydrozoans, represented by the genera *Velella* and *Porpita*, belonging to the order *Physophora* and suborder *Discoidae*. The stem is converted into a disk with a system of canalicular cavities, above which rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture. From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see *person*, 8), usually a gastrozoid surrounded by smaller persons which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by marginal dactylozooids. The medusiforms mature before their liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the pseudogenus *Chrysomitra*. The *Veledidae* are nearly related to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

**Velia** (vē-lī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), perhaps *< Velia*, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of the family *Velidae*. It is represented by a few species only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. *V. rivulorum* of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is found in England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather in autumn.

**velic** (vē'lik), *a.* [*< L. velum*, a sail, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.—**Velic point**. Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*).

**veliferous** (vē-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. velifer*, sail-bearing, *< velum*, a veil, sail (see *veil*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as, "veliferous chariots,"  *Evelyn, Navigation and Commerce*, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In zool., having a velum; velate; veligerous; velamentous.

**veliform** (vē-lī'fōrm), *a.* [*< L. velum*, veil, + *forma*, form.] Forming a velum; resembling or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous.

**veliger** (vē-lī-jēr), *n.* [*< LL. veliger*, sail-bearing: see *veligerous*.] One who or that which bears a velum; in *Mollusca*, specifically, the veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or velum (see *velum*, 3, and *tyembryo*). The veliger develops directly from the mere trochophore with its circlet of cilia, and continues through the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which assumes various shapes in the different groups of mollusks.

**veligerous** (vē-lī-j'ē-rus), *a.* [*< LL. veliger*, sail-bearing, *< L. velum*, sail, veil, + *gerere*, bear.] In zool., bearing a velum; veliferous: specifi-



Veligerous Embryos of Chiton: a, developing from the trochophore, with a simple circlet of cilia, into b, c, successive veliger stages.

cally noting an embryonic stage of mollusks. See *velum*, 3, and cut under *veliger*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 416.*

**Velidae** (vē-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843, in form *Velides*, *< Velia + -idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the section *Aurocoris*, closely related to the *Hydrobatidae* or water-striders. The body is usually stout, oval, and broadest across the prothorax. The rostrum is three-jointed, and the legs are not very long. They live mainly upon the surface of the water, always near the banks, but also move with great freedom on land. About 12 species, of 6 genera, occur in the United States.

**velitation** (vē-lī-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. velitatio(n)-*, a bickering, a dispute, *< velitari*, skirmish, *< veles* (velit-), a light-armed soldier; cf. *velex*, swift, unimpeded: see *velocity*.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Blount, 1670.*

**velite** (vē-līt), *n.* [*< L. velites*, pl. of *veles*, a kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C., and disappeared about a century later.

**velivolant** (vē-liv'ō-lant), *a.* [*< L. velivolant(t)-s*, flying with sails, *< velum*, sail, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Passing under sail. *Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]*

**vell**<sup>1</sup> (vel), *n.* [A dial. form of *fell*, skin: see *fell*, etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.]

**vell**<sup>2</sup> (vel), *v. t.* [*< vell*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.]

**Vella** (vē-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), *< L. vela*, given as the Gallic name of the plant called *erysimum* or *irio*: see *Erysimum*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cruciferae* and tribe *Brassicæ*. It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibbous silique with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are all natives of Spain; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems. They bear entire leaves, and rather large yellow flowers somewhat spicately disposed, the lower flowers bracteate. They are known as *Spanish cress* and as *cress-rocket*.

**vellarin** (vē-lā-rin), *n.* A substance extracted from *Hydrocotyle*, or pennywort.

**vellety** (vē-lē'ti), *n.* [= *F. vellété* = Sp. *velledad* = Pg. *velledade* = It. *velletà*, *< ML. velletia(t)-s*, irreg. *< L. velle*, will, wish: see *will*.] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Though even in nature there may be many good inclinations to many instances of the Divine commandments, yet it can go no further than this *vellety*, this desiring to do good, but is not able.

*Ser. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 12.

**Vellety**—the term used to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it.

*Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xx. 6.

**vellenaget**, *n.* An obsolete irregular form of *velletage*. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 1.*

**vellett**, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

**velli**, *n.* Plural of *vellus*.

**vellicate** (vē-lī-kāt), *v.* [*< L. vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pluck, twitch, *< vellere*, pluck, tear out.] 1. *trans.* To twitch; cause to twitch convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of animals.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move spasmodically; twitch, as a nerve.—2. To carp or detract. *Blount.*

**vellication** (vē-lī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vellicatio(n)-*, a plucking, twitching, *< vellicare*, pluck, twitch: see *vellicare*.] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Compare *subsaltus*.

There must be a particular sort of motion and *vellication* impart upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts, Improvement of Mind*, xix.

**vellicative** (vē-lī-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< vellicare + -ive*.] Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

**vellon** (vē-lō'n), *n.* [*< Sp. vellon* = Pg. *billão*, *billão*, a copper coin of Castile: see *billon*, *bullion*.] A Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word *sterling*. The *reale de vellon* is worth about 4½ cents.

**velloped** (vē-lō'pēd), *a.* [Appar. a corruption of *jelliped*, ult. of *develloped*.] In her-, having pendant gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

**Vellozia** (vē-lō'zi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Vandell, 1788), named after a Brazilian scientist *Vellozo*, who collected the plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, type of the tribe *Velloziæ*, and distinguished from *Barbaecia*, the other genus of that tribe, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the ovary. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and Brazil. They are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichotomous stem densely clothed with the projecting or imbricating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent. The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome, white, sulphur-yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the perianth is bell-shaped or funneliform, with equal ovate-oblong or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes roughened or echinate. The plant is known as *tree-lily*, the flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk, from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body; its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca. They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the mountainous districts of Brazil.

**Velloziæ** (vē-lō'zi-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1830), *< Vellozia + -æ*.] A tribe of monocotyledo-



body. In the embryo before the cerebral and olfactory lobes extend forward, it is the front of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and therefore the anterior termination of the cerebral spinal axis. Also called *brachia* and *lamina terminalis*. **Velum triangulare**. Same as *velum interpositum*.

**velumen** (vē-lū'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *velumen*, a fleece; cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] 1. In bot., the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In zool., velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

**velure** (vē'lūr), *n.* [OF. *velours* (with un-orig. *ra*, *velours*, *velon*, *velong*, F. *velours*, velvet, < ML. *villosus*, velvet, lit. 'shaggy' (see *pannus*, cloth), < L. *villosus*, shaggy; see *collous*. Cf. *vel-ret*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

An old hat

*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, v.

The bragging velure-canonied hobby-horses prance up and down, as if some of the tilsters had ridden 'em. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, II. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of hats. Also called *loover*, *lure*.

**velure** (vē'lūr), *n. t.* [cf. *velure*, *n.*] In hat-making, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

The hat is *retured* in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 520.

**Velutina** (vē-lū'ti'nā), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), < ML. *velutum*, velvet.] The typical genus of *Velutinidae*.

**velutine** (vē-lū'tin), *a.* [NL. *velutum*, velvet, + *-ine*.] Same as *velutinous*.

**Velutinidae** (vē-lū'tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Velutina* + *-idae*.] A family of tenebrionate gastropods, typified by the genus *Velutina*, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multicuspoid, and the marginal teeth narrow.

**velutinous** (vē-lū'ti-nus), *a.* [cf. *velutine* + *-ous*.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically (a) In bot., having a hairy surface which in texture resembles that of velvet, as in *Rochelia coccinea*. (b) In zool., covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

**velveret** (vē'l'vēr-et), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *velvet*.] An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

**velvet** (vē'l'vēt), *n.* and *a.* [Also *vellet* (also *vel-lute*, < It.); < ME. *velvet*, *velcet*, *felvet*, *velonnet*, *velouette*, < OF. *velvet* (Roquefort), velvet (cf. *vellucan*, velvet, *velu*, shaggy, *velonté*, velveteen, *velvety*, *veluette*, mouse-ear), = Sp. Pg. *velludo*, shag, velvet, = OIt. *veluto*, It. *veluto*, velvet, < ML. *villutus*, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, *vellutus*, *velutum*, *velluctum*, *vel-luctum*, etc.; velvet, lit. (like *villosus*, velvet, > OF. *velous*, F. *velours*, > E. *velure* 'shaggy' cloth, < L. *villus*, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to *vellus*, a fleece; cf. Gr. *ειπών*, wool, E. *wool*: see *wool*.) I. *n.* 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Inferior kinds are made with a cotton back (see *velveret*), and are commonly called *cotton-backed velvets*. Cotton velvets are also made. (See *cotton*, and also *velveteen*.) These imitations and inferior qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called *silk velvet* or *Lyons velvet* to distinguish it from them.

By hir beddes heed she made a mewe,  
And covered it with velveteen blewe.

*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 636.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,  
Her mantle o' the velvet fyne.

*Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

**Velvet** (from It. *veluto*, "shaggy") had a silk weft woven so as to form a raised pile, the ends of which were cut or shaved off to one even level: hence it is also called in Italy *raso*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exuviation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exuviated or cast as a foreign body.

Good antlers "in the velvet" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.

*The Century*, XXXVII. 646.

3. Money gained through gambling: as, to play on *velvet* (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang.] **Embossed-velvet work**, a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised

3. In music, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, especially in a *trio* or *passage*. Absolute, aggregate angular velocity. See the adjectives. Angular velocity of rotation. See *rotation*. Comparison of velocities. See *comparative*.

Initial velocity, the rate of movement at the beginning of a velocity. Remaining velocity, the velocity of a body at the end of its flight after leaving the muzzle. Resolution of velocities. See *composition*.

Terminal velocity. See *terminal*. Velocity diagram, function, potential. See *diagram*, etc.—Virtual velocity. See *virtual*.—Syn. 1. Celerity, Swift-

**velonia** (vē-lō'nī-ā), *n.* Same as *calanoid*.  
**velouet**, **velouette**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *velvet*.

**velours** (vē-lō'r'), *n.* [Also *velour*; < OF. *velours*, velvet; see *velure*.] Same as *velure*; the more common form in trade use. **Jute velours**, a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.

**veloutine** (vē-lō'tēn'), *n.* [F. *veloute*, velvet, + *-ine*.] A French corded fabric of merino and lacy wool.

**veltare**, **veltiver**, *n.* Dialectal forms of *field-fart*.

A *snipe*. *Swift*.

**velum** (vē-lū'm), *n.*; pl. *vela* (-lā). [NL., < L. *velum*, a veil, sail; see *veil*.] 1. Same as *velarium*, 1.

I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the court-yard of a house covered with a *velum*, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVIII. 708.

2. In bot.: (a) In *Hymenoptera*, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pedicel to the style, it is called *velum parietale* or *marginale*. It is ruptured by the expanding pilus, when it forms the rudiment of ring on the style. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore it is called a *velum sacculi*, or *velum*. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (b) In *Isotiles*, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called *incubarium*.—3. In *Mollusca*, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomotion in that stage when the embryo is called a *veliger*. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under *veliger*.—4. In *Hydrozoa*, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote*; a *velarium*. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in scyphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the *peritremium*. See cuts under *Diphyrida* and *medusa*.

5. In *Infusoria*, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as *Cyclidium* and *Pleuonema*.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In *Rotifera*, the trochal disk. See cuts under *trochal*, *Rotifer*, and *Rotifera*.—8. In *Artemia*, a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in certain bees. *Kirby and Spence*.—9. In *Anat.*, a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—**Inferior or posterior medullary velum** (*velum inferius posterius*), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called *metatela*.—**Superior or anterior medullary velum** (*velum superius anterius*). Same as *velum of Pons*. See *Pons*.

**Velum interpositum**, the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called *velum of Pons*, and *velum triangulare*.

**Velum pendulum**, **velum palati**, **velum palatinum** (the *velum palatinum* of the palate, the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent tent-like process, the uvula. (See cut under *uvula*.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior nares to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—**Velum terminale**, the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the pituitary to the pineal

Vellum

Vel.

Vellum wove

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pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar brilliant material. **Genoise** or **Genoa velvet**. See *Genoise*. **Raised velvet**, velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called *embossed velvet*. **Stamped velvet**. See *stamp*.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet** carpet. See *tapestry*. **Tartan velvet**. See *tartan*. **Terry velvet**. See *terry*. **To stand on velvet**, to have made one's bets so that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.] **Uncut velvet**, velvet in which the loops are not cut; same as *terry*. **Utrecht velvet**, a plush used in velvet upholstery made of mohair, or in inferior qualities, of mohair and cotton.—**Velvet upon velvet**, velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the raised part forming a pattern. Compare *pile upon pile*, under *pile*.

## II. a. 1. Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new velvet cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. *Pepys Diary*, Oct. 29, 1663.

2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's velvet head.

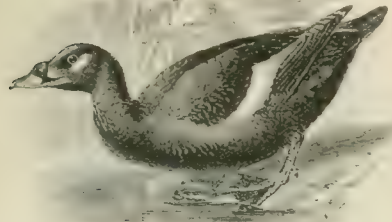
Milton, *Comus*, l. 595.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old velvet Bourbon.—**Velvet ant**, a solitary ant, of the family *Mutillidae*; a spider-ant; so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes *cow-ant*.—**Velvet chiton**, a polyplacophorous mollusk, *Cryptochiton stellatus*, found from Alaska to California.—**Velvet cork**. See *cork*.—**Velvet dock**. See *dock*. 2.—**Velvet duck**, velvet coat. Same as *velvet scoter*.

Man, that was a fine velvet duck you sent me—as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes on.

W. Black, in *Far Lochaber*, xxi.

**Velvet fiddler**, a kind of crab, *Portunus puber*.—**Velvet osier, runner**. See the nouns.—**Velvet scoter**, a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily *Fuligininae*, family *Anatidae*; the *Eidemia*



Velvet Scoter, *Melanetta velutina*, male.

*fessa*, a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called *Eidemia* or *Melanetta velutina*, white-winged scoter, etc. See *scoter*.—**Velvet sponge, tamarind**. See the nouns.

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *v.* [*< velvet*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To produce velvet-painting.

Verdure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery. *Peacham*, *Drawing*.

## II. trans. To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

**Velvetbreast** (vel'vet-breſt), *n.* The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. [Connecticut.]

**Velvet-bur** (vel'vet-ber), *n.* See *Priva*.

**Velvet-cloth** (vel'vet-kloth), *n.* A plain smooth cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**Velvet-ear** (vel'vet-ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Volutinidae*.

**Velveteen** (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* [*< velvet* + *-een*.] 1. A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—2. A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly improved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty.—**Ribbed velveteen**, a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile.

**Velvet-flower** (vel'vet-flou'ēr), *n.* The love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus*: so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, *Tugetes patula*.

**Velvet-grass** (vel'vet-grās), *n.* See *Holcus*.

**Velvet-guards** (vel'vet-gārdz), *n. pl.* Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. See *guard*, *n.*, 5 (*c*), and *guard*, *v. t.*, 3.

To velvet-guards and Sunday citizens.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 261.

These velvet-guards, and black-laced sleeves. *Prynne*.

**Velveting** (vel'vet-ing), *n.* [*< velvet* + *-ing*.] 1. The fine nap or shag of velvet.—2. *pl.* Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of velveting.

**Velvet-jacket** (vel'vet-jak'et), *n.* Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation

it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true velvet jacket.

And we will enter, or strike by the way.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 17).

**Velvetleaf** (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* 1. A downy-leaved tropical vine, *Cissampelos Pareira*, furnishing a medicinal root. See *pareira*.—2. See *Lactuca*.—3. In the United States, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Arizonicum*, an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called *American jute*. See *jute*.—**East Indian velvetleaf**. See *Tournefortia*.

**Velvet-loom** (vel'vet-lōm), *n.* A loom for making pile fabrics. *E. H. Knight*.

**Velvet-moss** (vel'vet-mōs), *n.* A lichen, *Umbilicaria murina*, used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Fjeld Mountains of Norway.

**Velvet-painting** (vel'vet-pān'ting), *n.* The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet.

**Velvet-paper** (vel'vet-pā'pēr), *n.* Same as *flock-paper*.

**Velvet-pee** (vel'vet-pē), *n.* [*< velvet* + *\*pee*, *put*, in *put-jacket*: see *put-jacket*.] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a velvet-pee.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

**Velvet-pile** (vel'vet-pil), *n.* 1. The pile of velvet; also, a pile or nap like that of velvet.—2. A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

**Velvet-satin** (vel'vet-sat'in), *n.* A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet-pile.

**Velvetseed** (vel'vet-sēd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree, *Guetarda elliptica*, of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

**Velvet-work** (vel'vet-wērċ), *n.* Embroidery upon velvet.

**Velvety** (vel'vet-i), *a.* [*< velvet* + *-y*.] 1. Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, velvety texture among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or velvety, as of a rose-leaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads, as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or reticulated tissues. *Ruskin*, *Lectures on Art*, § 135.

## 2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste.

The rum is velvety, sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a velvety touch on the piano.

**Vena** (vē'nā), *n.*; *pl.* *venæ* (nē). [NL., *< L. vena*, a blood-vessel, a vein: see *vein*.] In *anat.*, a vein. See *vein*.

**Fossa of the vena cava**. See *fossa*.

**Vena azygos**, an azygos vein. See *azygos*.

**Vena cava**, either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (a) *The inferior or ascending vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common iliac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta to and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatic, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (b) *The superior or descending vena cava* returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the first costal cartilage of the right side with the sternum, and descends nearly vertically to empty into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygos vein. In vertebrates at large the two venæ cavae are distinguished as *postcaval* and *precaval* veins. See cuts under *circulation*, *diaphragm*, *embryo*, *heart*, *lung*, *pancreas*, and *thorax*.—**Vena comites** (*pl. venæ comites*), a companion vein; a satellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its course. The larger arteries have usually one, the smaller arteries two.—**Vena contracta**, in *hydraul.* See *contracted vein*, under *contracted*.—**Venæ basis vertebrarum**, the basivertebral veins; the veins of the body of each of the vertebrae. See *venæ spinales*, below.—**Venæ comites**, See *vena comites*, above.—**Venæ cordis minimæ**, the smallest cardiac veins (which see, under *vein*).—**Venæ externæ**, in *Tuberales*, peculiar white veins observed on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the ascleriferous chambers. *De Bary*.—**Venæ Galeni**, the veins of Galen; the veins of the cerebral ventricles, and especially one of the main trunks by which these veins empty into a venous sinus.—**Venæ internæ**, in *Tuberales*, dark-colored veins seen on a section of the sporophore, indicating the walls of the ascleriferous chambers, which are composed of tissue containing no air. *De Bary*.—**Venæ lymphaticæ**, same as *venæ internæ*.—**Venæ spinales**, the spinal veins; the many veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, draining blood from the vertebral bones and spinal cord and its membranes. In man these veins are arranged and named in four sets—the *basivertebral*, *dorsivertebral*, *medullary*, and *meningeal*. All these veins are valveless, and form extensive and intricate anastomoses with one another.—**Venæ vorticosa**, ciliary veins: same as *vasa vorticosa*. See *vas*.—**Vena lienalis**, the splenic vein.—**Vena porta**, *vena portæ*, the portal vein. See *portal*,

and cuts under *circulation*, *liver*, *embryo*, and *pancreas*.

**Vena salvatella**, the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

**venada** (ve-nā'dā), *n.* [*Sp. venado*, a deer, *< L. venatus*, hunting, the chase, game: see *venatic*, and cf. *venison*.] A small deer of Chili, *Pudu humilis*, the pudu.

**venal** (vē'nāl), *a.* [*< OF. venal*, *F. vénal* = *Sp. Pg. venal* = *It. venale*, *< L. venalis*, of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, *< venus*, also *venum*, sale, = *Gr. ὄνος*, price; cf. *ὄνω*, purchase, = *Skt. vāna*, price, wages, wealth; perhaps *< √ vas*, dwell, exist: see *was*. From *L. venus* are ult. *E. vend*, etc.] 1. Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hiring; used of persons: as, a venal politician.

Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made venal.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 103.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to venal insincerity. *Goldsmith*, To Mrs. Lawder.

= *Syn. Venal*, *Mercenary*, *Hireling*. These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. *Venal* is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individuality being surrendered for value received, the venal man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a venal press advocating whatever it is told to advocate. *Mercenary* is strongest in expressing rapacity, or greed for gain, and activity. *Hireling* is strongest in expressing servility and consequent contempt, hire having become an ignoble word for pay: as, a hireling soldiery; a hireling defamer. A venal man sells his political or other support; a mercenary man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a hireling will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. *Venal* means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; *mercenary* and *hireling* suggest more of actual employment.

**venal** (vē'nāl), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. venal*, *< NL. venalis*, *< L. vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venal*.] Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, venal blood or circulation. [Obsolete.]

**venality** (vē-nāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. venalite*, *F. vénalité* = *Sp. venalidad* = *Pg. venalidade* = *It. venalità*, *< LL. venalita(t)-s*, capability of being bought, *< L. venalis*, purchasable: see *venal*.] The state or character of being venal, or sordidly influenced by money or financial considerations; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of venality.

*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xliii.

Infamous Venality, grown bold,

Writes on his bosom to be let or sold.

*Cowper*, *Table-Talk*, l. 416.

**venall**, *n.* See *vennel*.

**venally** (vē'nāl-i), *adv.* In a venal manner; mercenarily.

**Venantest** (vē-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of venant(t)-s*, *ppr. of venari*, hunt, chase: see *venation*.] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See *Mygalidae*, *Lycosidae*, and cuts under *bird-spider*, *Mygale*, *tarantula*, and *wolf-spider*.

**venary**, *n.* An obsolete form of *venery*.

**venary**, *2<sup>d</sup>* (ven'a-ri), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. venari*, hunt, chase: see *venation*. Cf. *venery*.] Of or pertaining to hunting. *Howell*.

**venasquite** (ven-as'kit), *n.* [*< Venasque* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] In mineral., a variety of otterite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.

**venatic** (vē-nat'ik), *a.* [*< L. venaticus*, of or pertaining to hunting, *< venatus*, hunting, the chase, *< venari*, hunt, chase: see *venation*.] 1. Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind; he did it by a sort of venatic sense. *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 202.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

**venatic** (vē-nat'ik), *n.* Same as *venatic*.

**venatical** (vē-nat'ik-āl), *a.* [*< venatic* + *-al*.] Same as *venatic*.

There be three for Venary or Venatical Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park. *Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 16.

**venatically** (vē-nat'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a venatic manner; in the chase.



several pyrand moths of the family *Crumbidæ*:



an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. *Crambus hortuabus* is the garden veneer, *C. pinellus* the pearl veneer, and *C. petronellus* the common veneer. See cut under *Crambidae*.

**veneer-press** (vē-nēr'pres), *n.* A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while being glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

**veneer-saw** (vē-nēr'sā), *n.* A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. *E. H. Knight.*

**veneer-scraper** (vē-nēr'skrā'pēr), *n.* A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers. *E. H. Knight.*

**venefical** (vē-nef'i-kal), *a.* [*L. veneficus*, poisonous (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] Same as *venefic*. All with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.*

**venefice** (ven'ē-fis), *n.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning, < *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. *Bailey, 1727.*

**veneficial** (ven'ē-fish'al), *a.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] 1. Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

As for the magical virtues in this plant [the mistletoe], and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relic derived from the ancient druids.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.*

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

**veneficious** (ven'ē-fish'us), *a.* [*L. veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-ous*.] Same as *venefice*.

To sit cross-legged . . . was an old *veneficious* practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmena.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.*

**veneficiously** (ven'ē-fish'us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft.

The intent hereof (breaking an egg-shell) was to prevent witchcraft; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as *Delecampius* hath observed.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.*

**veneism**, *n.* An old spelling of *venison*.

**venemoust**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *venomous*.

**venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*, poison, < *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

Poisoned jaws and *venenated* stings.

*Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.*

**venenate** (ven'ē-nāt), *a.* [*L. venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*.] Infected with poison; poisoned.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.

*Woodward, On Fossils.*

**venenation** (ven'ē-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. venenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison or venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may im poison.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**venenet** (vē-nēn'), *a.* [Irreg. (as adj.) < *L. venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to evacuate them.

*Harvey, On the Plague.*

**venenifluous** (ven'ē-nif'lō-us), *a.* [*L. venenum*, poison, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In hot, and zoöl., flowing with poisonous juice or venom: as, the *venenifluous* fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *Viper*.

**Venenosa** (ven'ē-nō'si), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. L. venenosus*, full of poison: see *venenose*.] One of three sections into which serpents (*Ophidia*) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being *Innocua* and *Suspecta*.

The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make *Venenosa* nearly equivalent to the *Proteroglypha*; but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to *Proteroglypha* and *Solenoglypha* together. It is discussed now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like *Thanatophidia*. Also called *Noctu*.

**venenoset** (ven'ē-nōs), *a.* [*L. venenosus*, poisonous: see *venenose*.] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the *Venenosa*; nocuous; thanatophidian.

Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves.

*Ray, Works of Creation.*

**venenosity** (ven'ē-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. vénémosité* = *Sp. venenidad* = *Pg. venenidade* = *It. venenosità*; < *venenose* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being venenose or poisonous.

**venenous** (ven'ē-nus), *a.* [*OF. veneneux*, *F. vénéneux* = *Pr. venenos* = *Sp. Pg. It. venenoso*, < *L. L. venenosus*, poisonous, < *L. venenum*, poison: see *venom*. Cf. *venenose* and *venomous*, doublets of *venenous*.] Poisonous; toxic.—**Venenous anthelmintic**, a remedy for intestinal worms, which acts by destroying the parasite, and not by simply expelling it: a vermicide as distinguished from a vermifuge.

**venerability** (ven'ē-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< venerabile* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being venerable.

The excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.  
*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.*

**venerable** (ven'ē-rā-bl), *a.* [*OF. venerable*, *F. venerable* = *Sp. venerable* = *Pg. veneravel* = *It. venerabile*, < *L. venerabilis*, worthy of veneration or reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons.

*Venerable* Nestor, hatch'd in silver.  
*Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 65.*

See how the *venerable* infant lies  
In early pomp.

*Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 110.*

The world—that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being *venerable*.

*Haughton, Seven Gables, xii.*

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *venerable* precincts of a temple.

The place is *venerable* by her presence.  
*Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.*

We went about to survey the general decays of that ancient and *venerable* church.

*Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.*

All along the shores of the *venerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.

*Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

**venerableness** (ven'ē-rā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age.

*South, Sermons, XI. iv.*

**venerably** (ven'ē-rā-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his arm, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so *venerably* picturesque.

*Honells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

**Veneracea** (ven'ē-rā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acea*.] In *conch.*: (a) A family of bivalves: same as *Veneridae*. (b) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the *Veneridae* and related families.

**Veneraceæ** (ven'ē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Veneridae*.

**veneracean** (ven'ē-rā'sē-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Veneracea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Veneracea*.

**veneraceous** (ven'ē-rā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *veneracean*.

**venerant** (ven'ē-rant), *a.* [*L. venerant(t)-s*, ppr. of *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] Reverent. [Rare.]

When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.

*Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. i, 1, note.*

**venerate** (ven'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venerated*, ppr. *venerating*. [*L. veneratus*, pp. of *venerari* (> *It. venerare* = *Sp. Pg. venerar* = *F. vénérer*), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as *Venus*, love: see *Venus*.] To regard with respect and reverence; treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate  
The helping hand they ought to *venerate*.

*Crabbe, Works, V. 214.*

The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the bones of St. Mark were preserved and *venerated*.

*C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.*

=*Syn.* *Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore*.

**veneration** (ven'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*OF. veneration*, *F. vénération* = *Sp. veneración* = *Pg. veneração* = *It. venerazione*, < *L. veneratio(n)-*, veneration, reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and rever-

ence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

Places consecrated to a more than ordinary *veneration*, by being reputed to have some particular actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.

*Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.*

*Veneration* is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellow-beings.

*A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 92.*

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

"They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do *veneration* to their kings.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 45.*

3. In *phren.*, the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under *phrenology*. = *Syn.* 1. *Reverence, Veneration, Awe*, etc. See *reverence*.

**venerative** (ven'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< venerate* + *-ive*.] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage.

*All the Year Round, VIII. 61.*

**venerator** (ven'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. vénérateur* = *Sp. Pg. venerador* = *It. veneratore*, < *L. venerator*, one who venerates, < *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] One who venerates or reverences.

Not a scorner of your sex.

*Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

**venereal** (vē-nē-rē-al), *a.* [As *venere-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* desire.

No, madam, these are no *venereal* signs.

*Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 37.*

Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell  
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,  
Soft'ned with pleasure and voluptuous life.

*Milton, S. A., l. 533.*

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists *Venus*.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.

*Boyle.*

**Venereal carnosity**. Same as *venereal warts*.—**Venereal disease**, a collective term for gonorrhea, chancre, and syphilis.—**Venereal sore** or **ulcer**, chancre or chancre: more often the latter.—**Venereal warts**, acuminated condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitals. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are not now generally so regarded.

**venereant** (vē-nē-rē-an), *a.* [*ME. venerien*, < *OF. venerien* = *F. vénérien*; as *venere-ous* + *-an*.]

1. Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

For certes I am al *Venerien*  
In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 609.*

2. Amorous; wanton.

Others fall in love with light Wives—I do not mean *Venerean* Lightness, but in reference to Portion.

*Howell, Letters, l. vi. 60.*

**venereate** (vē-nē-rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venereated*, ppr. *venereating*. [*< venere-ous* + *-ate*.] To render amorous or lascivious.

To *venereate* the unbridled spirits.

*Feltham, Resolves, i. 26.*

**venereous** (vē-nē-rē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. venéreo* = *Pg. It. venereo*, < *L. venereus*, *venerius*, of or pertaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *Venus*.] 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

Lust is the fire that doth maintaine the life  
Of the *venereous* man (but sets at strife  
The soule & body).

*Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.*

The male . . . is less than the female, and very *venereous*.

*Derham, Physico Theol., iv. 15, note s.*

2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac: as, *venereous* drugs.

No marvel if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjetory for a stewes.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**venerer** (ven'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*< venery* + *-er*.] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

Our *Venerers*, Prickers, and Verderers.

*Browning, Flight of the Duchess, x.*



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whence



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Veneride

In a patient who has been ill for some time, and allowed the blood to flow till the patient was ready to faint away, the blood is found to be very thin and watery.

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Venes, tion bandage, a simple bandage applied to the armage applied about the elbow after venesection at this

**Venetian** (vē-nē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. L. *venetianus*, *a.* *venetia* (det. 2. *venetia*); < OF. *Venetian*, F. *Vénitien* = It. *Veneziano*, < ME. *Venetian*, < *Venetia*, Venice, L. *Venetia*, the country of the Veneti, in the territory limited by Venice.] *1. a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or former republic of Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the Adriatic.

The land of the old Veneti bore the Venetian name ages before the city of Venice was in being.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 4.

A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unique in its style, and to be called Venetian.

The Venetian church building in Middle Ages, p. 13.

**Venetian architecture, Venetian Gothic**, the style of architecture elaborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It combines in many respects the qualities of the arts of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: only story is usually graced with its own arched range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or loggia, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandrels are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequently show plain or pierced cusps of bold yet delicate outline and curves of great refinement. The most splendid example of the style is the famous Ducal Palace. Like all Italian pointed architecture—the so-called *Italian Gothic*—the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italians never sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction securing stability by balance of opposed pressures, which was elaborated by northern medieval architects, and raises their architecture to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian architecture is noteworthy for its lavish use of color derived from inlaid marbles, porphyries, and other stones of rich hue, as well as of gilding and brilliant mosaic and painted decoration. It bears witness in many subtle details to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.

**Venetian blind**, a blind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the window. The pulling of another cord when the blind is down turns the slats to open or close them. In the British islands outside slatted shutters are also so called.—**Venetian carpet**. See *carpet*. **Venetian chalk**, same as *French chalk* (which see, under *chalk*).—**Venetian embroidery**, embroidery upon linen and similar materials, done by cutting away a great deal of the background so as to produce an open design like coarse lace, the edges of the stuff forming the pattern being stitched, and bars or brides sometimes used to steady and support the smaller leaves, etc.—**Venetian enamel**, an enamel used for clock- and watch-dials.—**Venetian glass**. See *dial* (with cut). **Venetian lace**. See *rose-point*, under *point*.—**Venetian long-stitch embroidery**, a simple kind of worsted work done upon open canvas.—**Venetian mosaic**. See *mosaic*.—**Venetian pearl**, the trade-name for solid artificial pearls. See *artificial pearl* under *pearl*. **Venetian red**. See *red*.—**Venetian sailet**, a form of sailet in which the neck and cheeks are protected by a long broad side-piece forged in one with the skull-piece, similar to the Greek helm with cheek-pieces and without crest.—**Venetian school**, in painting, the school of Italian painting which arose to prominence in Venice in the fifteenth century, with the Bellinis and Carpaccio, and was preeminent through a great part of the sixteenth century, when its chief masters were Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Lorenzo Lotto. It was above all a school of colorists; in the magnificence of its use of pigments and in technical perfection it has never been surpassed; and in every artistic quality its chief masters will always rank with the first painters of the world.—**Venetian sumac**. See *sumac*. **Venetian swell**, in organ-building, a swell, or set of blinds, made after the pattern of Venetian blinds. See *swell*.—**Venetian turpentine**.



Venetian Architecture. An angle of the Ducal Palace.

See *turpentine* and *larch*.—**Venetian window**. See *window*.

**II. n.** 1. A native of Venice.—2t. [*l. c.*] *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice; same as *galligaus*, *l.*

Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and *rendans* 12 sh. Wardship of Rich. Fournor (1586).

3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]

There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing *venetians* being the only means of shutting up the windows.

E. Sarrorius, In the Soudan, p. 102.

4. *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as *domino*, 2.

I then put off my sword, and put on my Venetian or domino, and entered the bal masqué. *The Century*, XLII. 283.

**Venetianed** (vē-nē'shand), *a.* [*< Venetian + -ed*]. Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a Venetianed window.

The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double venetianed door.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

**veneur** (vē-nēr'), *n.* [*< OF. veneur*, F. *veneur* (= Pr. *venaire*), < L. *venator*, a hunter, < *venari*, hunt; see *venation*]. A person charged with the care of the chase, especially with the hounds used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—**Grand veneur**, an officer of the French court charged with the arrangements for the king's hunting; in later times, a great dignity of the royal household.

**venewt, veneyt**, *n.* Same as *venet*.

**Venezuelan** (vē-nē-zwē'lan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Venezuela* (see def.) + *-an*]. *1. a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America, on the northern coast.

Guzman Blanco could not procure an audience with Lord Salisbury to protest against British seizures of Venezuelan territory at the north of the Orinoco.

Amer. Economist, III. 169.

**Venezuelan ipecacuanha**, a climbing plant of Venezuela. *Philibertia* (*Sarcostemma*) *glauca*.

**II. n.** An inhabitant of Venezuela.

**venge** (venj), *v. t.* [*< ME. vengen*, < OF. (and F.) *venge* = Sp. *vengar*, < L. *vindicare*, avenge, vindicate; see *vindicate*. Cf. *aveng*, *fringe*, *vengeance*]. *1.* To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

Right as they han *venge*d hem on me, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

I am coming on

To *venge* me as I may. *Shak.* Hen. V. i. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an offense).

Would none but I might *venge* my cousin's death!

*Shak.*, R. and J. iii. 5. 87.

**vengeable** (ven'jā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venigible*; < OF. *\*vengeable* (= Sp. *venigable*); as *venge* + *-able*]. *1.* Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

I sought

Upon myselfe that *vengeable* designt

To punish. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

In mallice be not *vengeable*,

As S. Mathewe doth speake.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Alexander . . . dyd put to *vengeable* deth his dere frende Clitus.

*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary; a hyperbolic use.

Paulus . . . was a *vengeable* fellow in linking matters together.

*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 78. (*Davies*.)

**vengeably** (ven'jā-bli), *adv.* Revengefully; in revenge.

Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not *vengeably*, not covetously.

*Latimer*, 14th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

**vengeance** (ven'jans), *n.* [*< ME. vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, vengeance, vengeance*, < OF. *vengeance, vengeance, vengeance*, < F. *vengeance* (= Sp. *verganza* = It. *verganza*), < *venge*, avenge; see *venge*]. *1.* Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

*Veniaunce, veniaunce* forgiue be it neuere.

*Piers Plowman* (B.), xvii. 288.

*Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.

Rom. xii. 19.

2t. Harm, mischief, or evil generally; formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase *what a (the) vengeance!*

Whiles the eye of man did woo me,

That could do no *vengeance* to me.

*Shak.*, As you Like it. iv. 3. 48.



*What the vengeance!*  
Could he not speak em fair?  
*Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 262.*  
But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 213.*  
**With a vengeance**, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]  
The fishy tune  
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the spouse  
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent  
From Media post to Egypt.  
*Milton, P. L. iv. 170.*  
*Mandy* However, try her: put it to her.  
*Verush. Ay, ay, I'll try her: put it to her home, with a Vengeance.*  
*Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.*  
-Syn. 1. Retribution, Retaliation, etc. See *revenge*.  
**vengeance** (ven'jans), *adv.* [Elliptical use of *vengeance*, *n.*] Extremely; very.  
He's *vengeance* proud and loves not the common people.  
*Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 6.*  
I am *vengeance* cold, I tell thee  
*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.*

**vengeanceful** (ven'jans-ful), *adv.* [*vengeance* + *-ful*.] With a vengeance; extremely; excessively.  
I could poison him in a pot of perry;  
He loves that vengeanceful.  
*Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.*  
**vengeful** (venj'ful), *a.* [*venge* + *-ful*.] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.  
I pray  
His *vengeful* sword may fall upon thy head.  
*Fletcher (and another?), Love's Cure, v. 3.*

**vengefully** (venj'ful-i), *adv.* In a *vengeful* manner; vindictively.  
**vengefulness** (venj'ful-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness; revengefulness.  
The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness*  
were removed to the London Hospital.  
*Daily Telegraph, June 22, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)*

**vengement** (venj'ment), *n.* [*venge* + *-ment*.] Avengement; retribution.  
He shew'd his head their left,  
And wretched life forlorn for vengeance of his theft.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 18.*

**vengeur** (ven'jér), *n.* [*F. vengeur* = *Sp. vengador*, < *LL. vindicator*, *avenger*, < *LL. vindicare*, *avenger*; see *venge*. Cf. *vindicator*.] An avenger.  
God is a *vengeur* of synne.  
*Coventry Mysteries, p. 76.*  
His bleeding heart is in the *vengeurs* hand.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 20.*

**vengeress** (ven'jér-es), *n.* [*ME. vengeresse*, < *OF. vengeresse*, fem. of *vengeur*, an avenger; see *vengeur*.] A female avenger.  
This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere  
*vengeresse*, . . . for he was wounded though both thyghes  
with that spere.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.*

The three goddesses, furis and *vengeressis* of felonies.  
*Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 12.*

**veniable** (vē-ni-a-bl), *a.* [*ME. veniable*, < *LL. veniabilis*, pardonable, < *L. venia*, pardon; see *venial*.] Venial; pardonable.  
In things of this nature silence commendeth history;  
'tis the *veniable* part of things lost.  
*Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.*

**venially** (vē-ni-a-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.  
**venial** (vē-ni-a), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. venial*, < *OF. venial*, *F. veniel* = *Sp. Pg. venial* = *It. veniale*, < *LL. venialis*, pardonable, < *L. venia*, indulgence, remission, pardon.] *I. a.* 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong; as, a *venial* sin or transgression. See *sin*<sup>1</sup>, 1.  
There contritious doth but dryeth it down in to a *venial* synne.  
*Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 92.*

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in society by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a *venial* error.  
*Macaulay, Machiavelli.*  
2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.  
They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken;  
Mere *venial* slips, that grow not near the conscience.  
*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.*  
This is a mistake, though a very *venial* one; the apophthegm is attributed . . . to Agassius, not to Agassius.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9, note.*  
3†. Permissible: harmless; unobjectionable.  
Permitting him the while  
*Venial* discourse unblinded.  
*Milton, P. L., ix. 5.*

-Syn. 1 and 2. *Venial*, Excusable, Pardonable. Excusable and pardonable are applied to things small and great, but pardonable primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. Excusable may be applied where the offense is only in seeming. *Venial* applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. *Venial*, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to mortal.  
**II.† n.** A *venial* sin or offense.  
It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of *venials* and favourable titles of diminution.  
*Ep. Hall, Dissuasive from Popery.*

**veniality** (vē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. venialidad* = *Pg. venialidade*; as *venial* + *-ity*.] The property of being venial.  
They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of *veniality*.  
*Ep. Hall, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.*

**venially** (vē-ni-al-i), *adv.* In a *venial* manner; pardonably.

**venialness** (vē-ni-al-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable or pardonable.

**Venice crown.** In *her.*, a bearing representing the corn or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

**Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white, etc.** See *glass*, etc.

**Venice treacle.** See *theriac*.

**Veni Creator** (vē-ni kre-a'tor). [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," "Come, Creator Spirit." *L. veni*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *venire*, come; *creator*, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relics. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire" and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God"), to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to Charlemagne, but it is certainly older and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, *Veni Creator Spiritus*.

**venim**, **venimet**, *n.* Old spellings of *venom*.  
**venimouset**, *a.* An obsolete form of *venomous*.  
**veniplex** (vē-ni-pleks), *n.* [NL., < *L. vena*, vein, + *plexus*, a network: see *plexus*.] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. *Cours.*

**veniplexed** (vē-ni-plekst), *a.* [*veniplex* + *-ed*.] Formed into a venous plexus or network. *Cours.*

**venire facias** (vē-ni-rē fā'si-as), [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' *L. venire*, come; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of *facere*, make, do, cause.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, *venire*.—*Venire facias de novo*, or *venire de novo*, in *law*, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

**venire-man** (vē-ni-rē-man), *n.* A man summoned under a *venire facias* for jury service.

**venison** (ven'zn or ven'i-zn), *n.* [Formerly also *ven'son*; < *ME. venison*, *venysoun*, *veneson*, *veneisun*, < *OF. \*rencisun*, *venaison*, *venoison*, *F. venaison*, *venison*, the flesh of the deer and boar, the principal objects of the chase, < *L. venatio* (n-), hunting, also the product of the chase, game, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*<sup>1</sup>, of which *venison* is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllabic pronunciation, cf. *menison*, *menson*, ult. < *L. manatio* (n-).] 1†. A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.  
A thief of *venysoun*, that hath forlapt  
His likeliness and al his olde craft,  
Can kepe a forest best of any man.  
*Chaucer, Physician's Tale, I. 83.*

"Come, kill [me] a *ven'son*," said bold Robin Hood,  
"Come, kill me a good fat deer."  
*Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 294].)*

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.  
Shall we go and kill us *venison*?  
*Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 21.*

A fair *ven'son* pastye brought she out presently.  
*King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).*  
Thanks, my Lord, for your *venison*, for finer or fatter  
Never rang'd in a forest or smok'd in a platter.  
*Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.*

**Fallow venison**, the flesh of the fallow deer.—**Red venison**, the flesh of the red deer.  
*Venison* both red and fallow.  
*Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. v. § 2.*

**Venite** (vē-ni'tē), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus." "O come, let us sing unto the Lord." *L. venite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *venire*, come.] 1. In *liturgies*, the 95th Psalm. In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the

psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, *Venite exultemus*.

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above sentence.

**venivel, venivela** (ven'i-vel, ven-i-vē'lī), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, *Cissampelos Parviflora*.

**venjet, v.** An old spelling of *venge*.

**vennel** (ven'el), *n.* [Formerly also *venall*; < *F. venelle*, a small street.] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the *vennel* of the Maison Dieu or hospitiun, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.  
*Encyc. Brit., IV. 242.*

**venom** (ven'um), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venome*, *venim*, *venime*, *venym*; < *ME. venim*, *venym*, *venyma*, *venum*, < *OF. venim*, *venim*, also *velin*, *F. venin* = *Pr. vere*, *veri* = *Sp. Pg. veneno* = *It. veleno*, *veneno*, < *L. venenum*, poison.] *I. n.* 1. Poison in general: now an archaic use.  
*Zif Venym* or *Poysoun* be broughte in presence of the  
Dyamand, anon it begynneth to wexe inoyst and for to  
swete.  
*Manderly, Travels, p. 159.*  
Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs  
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling *venom* flings.  
*Byron, Child Harold, i. 82.*

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands; and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rabies of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see *Latrodectus*, and cut under *spider*), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see cases cited under *sting*), and in one case at least may be fatal to large animals (see *testes*).  
Of alle fretynge *venymes* the vilest is the scorpion;  
May no medecyne amende the place ther he syngeth.  
*Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 158.*  
Or hurtful worm with canker'd *venom* bites.  
*Milton, Arcades, l. 53.*

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulence.  
What with *Venus*, and other oppressioun  
Of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun,  
That Ypermistra dar nat handle a knyf.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2593.*  
The *venom* of such looks, we fairly hope,  
Have lost their quality. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 18.*

4†. Coloring material; dye.  
They cowde nat medle the bryhte fleeces of the coudre  
of Seryens with the *venym* of Tyrie.  
*Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 5.*

**II.† a.** Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.  
In our lande groweth pepper in forestis full of snakes  
and other *venym* beastes.  
*R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).*  
Thou art . . .  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,  
As *venom* toads, or lizard's dreadful stings.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 138.*  
My *venom* eyes  
Strike innocency dead at such a distance.  
*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.*

**venom** (ven'um), *v.* [Early mod. E. *venome*, *venime*; < *ME. venymen*, *venymen*, by aphesis from *envenimen*, < *OF. envenimer*, poison (see *envenom*); in part directly from the noun *venom*.] *I. trans.* To envenom; infect with poison.  
The *venomed* vengeance ride upon our swords.  
*Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 47.*  
Here boldly spread thy hands, no *venom'd* weed  
Dares blister them.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.*  
Since I must  
Through Brothers' perierie dye, O let me *venome*  
Their Soules with curses!  
*Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 4.*  
Its bite [that of *Conus aulicus*] produces a *venomed* wound accompanied by acute pain.  
*A. Adams, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.*

**II.† intrans.** To become as if infected with venom.  
Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and  
fester. *Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium. (Latham.)*

**venom-albumin** (ven'um-al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin of snake-poison.

**venom-duct** (ven'um-dukt), *n.* The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it



venous duct

or branching network; *veiny*: as, a *venose* or *veiny* coat. 2. In *anat.*, and *anat.*, same.

**venose costate** (vē'nōs-kōst'at), *a.* In *bot.*, having a pinnate leaf-vein, having raised veins approaching ribs.

**venosity** (vē'nōs-i-tē), *n.* [*venose* + *-ity*.] 1. Venose state, quality, or character.—2. A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A pathological condition of the blood. *Science*, VII. 533.

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general venous congestion.

**venous** (vē'nus), *a.* [*L. venosus*, full of veins, < *vena*, vein; see *rein*. Cf. *venose*, *veinous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; containing veins; *vened*; *venose*: as, the *venous* system; *venous* blood or circulation; a *venous* plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In *entom.*, having veins or nervures; *venose* or *veined*, as an insect's wing.

**Venous blood**, the blood contained in the veins of the body of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which vary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Venous calculus**. Same as *calculi*. **Venous canal** (*ductus venosus*), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.

**Venous circulation**, the flow of blood through the veins. See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.

**Venous congestion or hyperemia**, engorgement of the veins of a part, due to obstruction of the venous circulation. Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion. **Venous duct**. See *ductus venosus*, under *ductus*. **Venous hemorrhage**, bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—**Venous hum**. See *hum*. **Venous plexus**. See *plexus*. **Venous pulse**, a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.

**Venous radicles**, the first beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes erroneously written *venous radicles*. **Venous sinus**. (a) One of the various large veins formed in the substance of the dura mater. See the distinctive names under *sinus*. (b) A natural dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins empty in common. In different cases such a sinus may correspond to the auricle of a heart, to a cavity communicating with a heart, as a caval vein, or to a cavity inclosing a heart, as the so-called pericardium of some invertebrates.

**venously** (vē'nus-li), *adv.* In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were *venously* congested. *Lancet*, 1899, I. 751.

**vent<sup>1</sup> (vent)**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *vente*; an altered form of *vent*, < ME. *vente*, < OF. *vente*, a slit, cleft, chink; see *fiat*.] The alteration of *fiat* to *vent* was not due to the dial. change shown in *vat* for *fat*, *vizen* for *fixen*, etc., but to confusion with F. *vent*, wind (see *vent<sup>2</sup>*), as if orig. 'an air-hole.' A similar confusion appears in the history of *vent<sup>2</sup>* and *vent<sup>3</sup>*, which have been more or less mixed with each other and with *vent<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage.

Through little *vents* and crannies of the place  
The wind was with his torch. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 310.

Now he flings about his burning heat,  
As in a furnace an ambitious fire  
Whose *vent* is stopt. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, ii. 2.

Great Builder of mankind, why hast thou sent  
Such swelling floods, and made so small a *vent*?  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, iii. 8.

Between the jaw and ear the jav'lin went;  
The soul, exhaling, issu'd at the *vent*.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, xvi. 738.

2. Specifically—(a) The small opening into the barrel of a gun, by which the priming comes in contact with the charge, or by which fire is communicated to the charge; a touch-hole. (b) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out; also, the vent-peg with which the opening is stopped.

If you are sent down in haste to draw any drink, and find it will not run, do not be at the trouble of opening a *vent*, but blow strongly into the fosses.

*Swift*, *Directions to Servants* (Butler). (c) A hollow gunlet used to make an opening in a cork or barrel, in order to draw out a small

quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (d) In *molding*, one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mold. (e) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (f) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Orford Glossary*. (g) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in feet. *Webster*. (h) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (i) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mammals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under *Terebratulidæ*.—3. A slit or opening in a garment.

Item, j. jaket of red felwet, the *ventis* bounde with red lether. *Paston Letters*, I. 476.

The collar and the *vente*. *Assembly of Ladies*, lxxvi.

4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like ruffling winds lock'd up in caves,  
Do bustle for a *vent*. *Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, v. 1.

This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no *vent*, no outlet, no passage through. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xxvii.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 334.

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it *vent*. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, v. 13.

The poor little Jackdaw,  
When the monks he saw,  
Feebly gave *vent* to the ghost of a caw.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 212.

6†. A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast  
There is a *vent* of blood.  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, v. 2. 352.

To give *vent* to, to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up; as, to give *vent* to anger. To serve the *vent*. See *serve*.—To take *vent*, to become known; get abroad.

Whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand.  
*Sir H. Watton*.

**vent<sup>1</sup> (vent)**, *v. t.* [*vent<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.

How earnest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? can he *vent* *Trinculos*? *Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii. 2. 111.

He *vented* a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in.

The gun is then *vented*. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 82.

It is usually necessary to *vent* the punch by a small hole. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 331.

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain  
He hath strange places cramm'd  
With observation, the which he *vents*  
In mangled forms. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, ii. 7. 41.

Let rash report run on; the breath that *vents* it  
Will, like a bubble, break itself at last.

*Ford*, *Tis Pity*, iv. 1.

After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so full as she could not contain, but *vented* her revelations.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 294.

And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to *vent* them.

*Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. iv.

As children of weak age  
Lend life to the dumb stones  
Whereon to *vent* their rage.

*M. Arnold*, *Empedocles on Etna*, i.

4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.

Adams frequently *vented himself* in ejaculations during their journey. *Fielding*, *Joseph Andrews*, ii. 10.

**vent<sup>2</sup> (vent)**, *n.* [*OF. vent*, wind, air, breath, scent, smell, vapor, puff, = *Sp. viento* = *Pg. It. vento*, < *L. ventus*, wind, = *E. wind*; see *wind<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *vent<sup>3</sup>*, *c.*, and *vent<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. Scent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.

When my hound doth straine upon good *vent*.  
*Turberville*.

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of *vent*. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5. 238.

*Vent* is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXXXVI. 176.

2. In *hunting*, the act of taking breath or air.

**venom** (vē'nəm), *n.* [*venose* + *-um*.] 1. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 2. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 3. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 4. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 5. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 6. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 7. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 8. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 9. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 10. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 11. A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes death or disease. 12. 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A substance which, when introduced into the system, causes



The Otter . . . you may now see above water at vent, and the dogs close with him.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.*

**vent<sup>2</sup>** (vent), *v.* [*< F. ventiler, blow, puff (as the wind), < vent, the wind: see vent<sup>1</sup>, n., and cf. vent<sup>1</sup>, v.*] **1.** † *trans.* To scent, as a hound; smell; snuff up; wind.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yerd of him and never vent him. . . . When he smellth or venteth anything we say he hath this or that in the wind.

*Turbo Redde.*

Bearing his nostrils up into the wind,  
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did vent.

*Drayton, Moonecalf.*

**To vent up**, to lift so as to give air.

But the brave Mayd would not disarm'd bee,  
But only vented up her umbriere,  
And so did let her goodly visage to appeere.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.*

**II. intrans.** **1.** To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

After the manner of a drunkeard, that venteth for the best wine. *Guanaco, Letters (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 344.*  
See how he venteth into the wind.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

**2. In hunting**, to take breath or air.

Now have at him [an otter] with Kilbuck, for he vents again.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.*

When the otter vents or comes to the surface to breathe.

*Encyc. Brit., XII. 306.*

**3. To draw**, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind.

*Scott, Antiquary, xi.*

**vent<sup>3</sup>** (vent), *n.* [*< OF. vente, F. vente, sale, place of sale, market, = Sp. venta, a sale, a market, also an inn (hacer venta, put up at an inn), = Pg. venda = It. vendita, a sale, < ML. vendita, a sale, < L. vendere, pp. venditus, sell: see vent<sup>1</sup>. (Cf. vent<sup>4</sup>.)*] **1.** The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to vent any English book but such as shall first be examined by Mr. Secretary Petre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or the one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 15th August, 1549.

*M.S. Priory Combed Book, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvi., note.]*

The vent of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouses of the company, would have prevented all this distress.

*Burke, Amer. Taxation.*

**2. Opportunity to sell; market.**

We be uncertaine what vent or sale you shall finde in Persia.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 342.*

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any vent.

*R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 336).*

There is in a manner no vent for any commodity except wool.

*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies, p. 11.*

**vent<sup>4</sup>** (vent), *v. t.* [*< vent<sup>3</sup>, n. (Cf. vent<sup>1</sup>, v.)*] **To vend; sell.**

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germania vent 60 or 80 thousand clothes yearly.

*G. Fletcher, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.*

Familiar with the prices

Of oil and corn, with when and where to vent them.

*Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, II. 2.*

**vent<sup>4</sup>** (vent), *n.* [*< Sp. venta, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see vent<sup>3</sup>.*] **An inn.**

Our house

Is but a vent of need, that now and then  
Receives a guest, between the greater towns,  
As they come late.

*Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, I. 1.*

**venta** (ven'tā), *n.* [*< Sp. venta, an inn: see vent<sup>4</sup>.*] **Same as vent<sup>4</sup>.** *Scott.*

**ventage** (ven'tāj), *n.* [*< vent<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] **A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.**

Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb.

*Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 372.*

I would have their bodies

Burnt in a coal-pit with the ventage stopped.

*Webster, Duchess of Malin, II. 3.*

**ventail, ventailer** (ven'tāl), *n.* [*< ME. ventuile, ventayle, < OF. ventaille, the breathing part of a helmet, < vent, wind, air, breath: see vent<sup>2</sup>. Cf. arentaile.*] **Same as arentaile.**

Galashin helde his felowe at the grounde, and with that oon hande hilde hym by the ventaile, and his swerde in the tother hande redy to smyten of his head.

*Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 571.*

Effsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,  
And Ventailes reare each other to behold.

*Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 12.*

**ventanna** (ven-tan'ā), *n.* [*< Sp. ventana, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (cf. window, lit. 'wind-eye'). < L. ventus, wind: see vent<sup>1</sup>.*] **A window.** [Rare.]

What after pass'd

Was far from the ventanna where I sate.

*Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. 1.*

**ventayletti, n.** [*< ME., dim. of ventail.*] **Same as arentaile.**

Item, v ventaylettes of bassenets. Item, vj. peces of mayle.

*Paston Letters, I. 487.*

**vent-bit** (vent'bit), *n.* **A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.**

**vent-bushing** (vent'bish'ing), *n.* **A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called vent-piece.**

**vent-cock** (vent'kok), *n.* **A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc.** *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-cover** (vent'kuv'ēr), *n.* **A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the box dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece.** *E. H. Knight.*

**vented** (ven'ted), *a.* [*< vent<sup>1</sup> + -ed.*] **In ornith., having the crissum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-vented; yellow-vented.**

**venter<sup>1</sup>** (ven'tēr), *n.* [*< vent<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] **One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.**

What do these superfluities signifie but that the venter of them doth little skill the use of speech?

*Barrow, Sermons, I. xv.*

**venter<sup>2</sup>** (ven'tēr), *n.* [*In def. 1 < OF. ventre, F. ventre = It. ventre; in defs. 2 and 3 directly < L. venter, the belly, womb.*] **1.** The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter; children by different venters.—**2.** In anat. and zool., the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(a) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to *dorsum*. (b) One of the three large, as if belying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the venter of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen: collectively called the three venters. (c) Some swelling or protuberant part; specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See *biventer, digastric, n.* (d) The belly or convexity of a bone, as opposed to its *dorsum* or convexity. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below.]

**3. In ornith., the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.**

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and venter or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.

*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 961.*

**4. In entom.:** (a) The lower part of the abdomen. (b) The under surface: as, the venter of the caterpillar.—**5.** In bot., the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, in which the oöphore is formed.—**In ventre sa mere.** See *in ventre*. **Venter of the ilium, the iliac fossa.—Venter of the scapula, the scapular fossa.—Venter propendens, anteversion of the uterus.—Venter renum, the pelvis of the kidney.**

**vent-faucet** (vent'fā'set), *n.* **A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkscrew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also vent-peg.** *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-feather** (vent'fēth'ēr), *n.* **In ornith., one of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See crissum, tectrices.**

**vent-field** (vent'fēld), *n.* **In ordnance, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the modern percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.**

**vent-gage** (vent'gāj), *n.* **A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.**

**vent-gimlet** (vent'gim'let), *n.* **In ordnance, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gun.**

**vent-hole** (vent'hōl), *n.* **1. A vent.—2. A buttonhole at the wrist of a shirt. [Prov. Eng.]** **venticular** (ven-tik'ū-lār), *a.* **Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]**

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "venticular perforations of the mezzail," or breathing holes.

*Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.*

**ventiduct** (ven'ti-duk't), *n.* [*< L. ventus, wind, + ductus, channel: see duct.*] **In arch., a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.** *Gwilt.*

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by venteducts from the vast caves above Padua they let

into their rooms at their pleasure, to qualifie the heat of the summer.

*Sandys, Travails, p. 103.*

**ventil** (ven'til), *n.* [*< L. ventulus, a breeze (ventilare, ventilare): see ventilate.*] **In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (a) such as is described under valve, or (b) specifically, in organ-building, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.**

**ventilable** (ven'ti-lā-bl), *a.* [*< ventil-ate + -able.*] **Capable of being ventilated.**

The sleeping room is rarely ventilable, and still more rarely ventilated.

*Philadelphia Times, Feb. 28, 1886.*

**ventilabrum** (ven-ti-lā'brum), *n.* [*L., a winnowing-fan, < ventilare, winnow: see ventilate.*] *Eccles., same as flabellum, 1.*

**ventilate** (ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. ventilated, pp. ventilating.* [*< L. ventilatus, pp. of ventilare (> It. ventilare = Sp. Pg. ventilar = F. ventiler), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, < ventulus, a breeze, dim. of ventus, wind: see vent<sup>2</sup>.*] **1. To winnow; fan.**

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we ventilate and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound.

*Landor, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.*

**2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to ventilate a room.**

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being ventilated by the winds.

*Harvey.*

**3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; aerate; oxygenate: as, the lungs ventilate the blood.—4. To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.**

I ventilate, I blowe tydynges or a mater abroad. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that ventylateh the maters abroad.

*Falsgrave, p. 765.*

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was ventilated in the Star Chamber.

*Court and Times of Charles I., II. 98.*

My object in this lecture is not to ventilate dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.*

**Ventilated bucket.** See *bucket*.

**ventilating-brick** (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), *n.* **A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.**

**ventilating-heater** (ven'ti-lā-ting-hē'tēr), *n.* **A stove or heater so arranged that its draft draws in outside air, which is heated and discharged into the interior of a building.**

**ventilating-millstone** (ven'ti-lā-ting-mil'stōn), *n.* **A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air through its grooves.**

**ventilating-saw** (ven'ti-lā-ting-sā), *n.* **A saw the web of which is perforated, so that the circulation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust.**

**ventilation** (ven-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. ventilation = Sp. ventilacion = Pg. ventilação = It. ventilazione, < L. ventilatio(n-), an airing, < ventilare, air, ventilate: see ventilate.*] **1†. The act of fanning or blowing.**

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air.

*Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.*

**2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.**

Insuring for the labouring man better ventilation.

*F. W. Robertson.*

**3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.**

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration.

*Harvey.*

**4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the ventilation of abuses or grievances.**

The ventilation of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world.

*Bp. Hall, Old Religion, II.*

**5†. Utterance; expression; vent.**







**tricus lateralis**, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procella. **Ventriculus Morgagni**, the ventricle of the larynx. **Ventriculus olfactorius**, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocelia. **Ventriculus opticus**, the optic ventricle; the mesocelia. **Ventriculus quartus**, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum; the metacelia (metopocelia). **Ventriculus quintus**, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the cavity of the septum lucidum; the pseudocelia. **Ventriculus sinister**, the left ventricle of the heart. **Ventriculus succenturiatus**, the duodenum. **Ventriculus tertius**, the third ventricle of the brain; the diacelia. **Ventriculus tricornis**, the three-horned ventricle; the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. Also called *ventriculus lateralis* and, more properly, *procella*.

**ventricumbent** (ven-tri-kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + \*cumben(-t)-s, ppr. of \*cumbere, lie down: see cumbent.*] Lying upon the belly; prone: opposed to *dorsicumbent*. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 36. [Rare.]*

**ventriduct** (ven'tri-duk't), *v. t.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + ductus, pp. of ducere, lead, conduct.*] To bring or carry (the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to *dorsiduct*. *Wilder and Gage. [Rare.]*

**ventrilocation** (ven-tri-lō-kū'shōn), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + locutio(n)-s, < loqui, speak. Cf. ventriloquy.*] Ventriloquism.

**ventriloque** (ven'tri-lōk), *a.* [*< F. ventriloque, a ventriloquist: see ventriloquism.*] Ventriloquial. *Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.*

**ventriloquial** (ven-tri-lō'kwī-āl), *a.* [*< ventriloquy + -al.*] Of or pertaining to, or using, ventriloquism.

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping. . . . "Sing out!" shouted one gentleman. . . . "I can't," replied Miss Amelia. *Dickens, Sketches, Characters, viii.*

**Ventriloquial monkey**, a South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Callicebus*.

**ventriloquially** (ven-tri-lō'kwī-āl-i), *adv.* In a ventriloquial manner. *Medical News, LII. 278.*

**ventriloquism** (ven-tril'ō-kwiz-m), *n.* [*< ventriloquy + -ism.*] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from a distance, as from the opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

What is called *ventriloquism*, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the larynx, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a particular character, and upon the skill with which he can suggest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voice issues from the bowels of the earth, he imitates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one uttering it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gestures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cause to exist. *Huxley.*

**ventriloquist** (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [*As ventriloquy + -ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.

I regard truth as a divine *ventriloquist*: I care not from whose mouth the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible.

*Coleridge, Biog. Lit., ix.*

**ventriloquistic** (ven-tril'ō-kwis'tik), *a.* [*< ventriloquist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72.*

**ventriloquize** (ven-tril'ō-kwiz), *v. i.; pret. and pp. ventriloquized, ppr. ventriloquizing.* [*< ventriloquy + -ize.*] To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled *ventriloquise*.

**ventriloquous** (ven-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [= *F. ventriloque, < LL. ventriloquus, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. venter (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak.*] Same as *ventriloquial*. *The Century, XXXVI. 719.*

**ventriloquy** (ven-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [= *F. ventriloque, < LL. ventriloquus, one who apparently speaks from the belly, < L. venter (ventr-), belly, + loqui, speak.*] Same as *ventriloquism*.

**ventrimesal** (ven-tri-mes'al), *a.* [*< ventrimeson + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also *ventromesal*.

**ventrimeson** (ven-tri-mes'on), *n.* [*NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. venter (ventr-), belly, +*

*NL. meson, q. v.*] The ventral border of the meson, opposite the dorsimeson. See *meson*.

**ventripotent** (ven-trip'ō-tent), *a.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + potent(-s), ppr. of posse, be able, have power.*] Of great gastronomic capacity. [*Rare and humorous.*]

The *ventripotent* mulatto [Dumas], the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait.

*R. L. Stevenson, Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.*

**ventripyramid** (ven-tri-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + pyramis, pyramid.*] Same as *pyramid*, 4.

**ventrocystorrhaphy** (ven'trō-sis-tor'a-fi), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + Gr. κυστις, bladder (see cyst), + ραφία, seam, < ράπτω, sew.*]

An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free discharge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practically converting it into a surface-tumor.

**ventrodorsally** (ven-trō-dor'sal-i), *adv.* In a dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

**ventrofixation** (ven-trō-fik-sa'shōn), *n.* In *surg.*, the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

**ventro-inguinal** (ven-trō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* Common to the belly and groin; pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal: as, the spermatic cord becomes *ventro-inguinal* during the descent of the testis.—**Ventro-inguinal hernia**, direct inguinal hernia.

**ventrolateral** (ven-trō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body: as, the *ventrolateral* muscles.

**ventrolaterally** (ven-trō-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a ventrolateral position or direction; to, at, or on the side of the belly. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 95.*

**ventromesal** (ven-trō-mes'al), *a.* Same as *ventrimesal*.

**ventrosity** (ven-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. ventrosus, ventriosus, having a large belly, + -ity.*] Corpulence.

**ventrotomy** (ven-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< L. venter (ventr-), belly, + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνω, τμήν, cut.*]

In *surg.*, abdominal section; laparotomy.

**vent-searcher** (vent'sēr'chēr), *n.* A small wire having a curved or hooked point, designed to detect cavities in the vent of a gun.

**vent-stopper** (vent'stop'ēr), *n.* In *ordnance*, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. *E. H. Knight.*

**vent-tube** (vent'tūb), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. *Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 62.*

**venture** (ven'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. venture, ventur; by aphoresis from aventure, adventure: see adventure.*] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.

I shall you telle of a *venture* certeyn,  
And that a strange, if it please you here.  
*Geoffrey Chaucer (L. E. T. S.), l. 1522.*

To desperate *ventures* and assured destruction.  
*Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 319.*

2. Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,  
And laid out all my stock to purchase you.  
*Dryden.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted.  
*Shak., M. of V., l. 1. 42.*  
May every merchant here see safe his *ventures*!  
*Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.*

Certainly Aristophanes had no *Venture* at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little.  
*J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 39.*

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

Yef thow haddest do alle the gode dedes of the worlde,  
and thyn ende were euell, thow were in a *venture* all for to lese.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.*

*Venture* hath place in love.  
*Earl of Oxford (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).*

At a *venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

So fourth she went and left all other thing,  
At a *venture* your welfare for to see.  
*Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), l. 1238.*

A certain man drew a bow at a *venture*. 1 Kl. xii. 34.

= *Syn. 1. Hazard, etc. See risk.*

**venture** (ven'tūr), *v.; pret. and pp. ventured, ppr. venturing.* [By aphoresis from *aventure, adventure, v.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.

To whom alone I *venture* to complain.  
*Congreve, To a Candle.*

2. To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street brest high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will *venture* to be soundly bang'd by the Watch.  
*Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 77.*

*Shal.* Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.

*Shen.* I'll make a shaft or a bolt on 't: 'slid, 'tis but *venturing*.  
*Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 25.*

Let him *venture*  
In some decay'd crare of his own.

You have greatly *ventured*; but all must do so who would greatly win.  
*Byron.*

To *venture* at, to *venture* on or upon, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

II. *trans.* 1. To expose to hazard; risk; stake.

We all are soldiers, and all *venture* lives.  
*Beau. and FL., King and No King, i. 1.*

If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would *venture* them all.

Quoted in *Macaulay's Hist. Eng., v.*

2. To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

I should *venture* purgatory for 't.  
*Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 77.*

No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to *venture* it than other people, and so I was told.  
*Swift, Journal to Stella, June 30, 1711.*

3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The cattle were ye best goods, for ye other, being *ventured* ware, were neither at ye best (some of them) nor at ye best prizes.  
*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 201.*

4. To confide in; rely on; trust. [*Rare.*]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse.  
*Addison, Spectator, No. 21.*

**venturer** (ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* [*< venture + -er.*]

1. One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.

A merchant *venturer* of daintie meate.  
*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 48.*

The *venturers* with the sword were sixty thousand in number, because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich than the citie of Nicosia was.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 129.*

2†. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster. Merchant Venturers†.* Same as *Merchant Adventurers. See adventurer.*

**venturesome** (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [*< venture + -some. Cf. adventuresome.*] Inclined to venture; venturesome; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.

That bold and *venturesome* act of his.  
*Styrie, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII., an. 1546.*

But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem *venturesome* to make Spanish explain Umbrian.  
*Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 244.*

**venturesomely** (ven'tūr-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

**venturesomeness** (ven'tūr-sum-nēs), *n.* The property of being venturesome. *Jeffrey.*

**venturine** (ven'tūr-in), *n.* Same as *aventurin*.

**venturous** (ven'tūr-us), *a.* [By aphoresis from *aventurous, adventurous.*] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.

I have a *venturous* fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 39.*

Pray you, demand him why he is so *venturous*.  
To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.*

**venturosously** (ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a venturesome manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went *venturosously*, who were welcomed of him after their manner.  
*Mourt's Journal, quoted in N. Morton's New England's Memorial, App., p. 355.*

**venturousness** (ven'tūr-us-nēs), *n.* The quality of being venturesome; boldness; hardness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

**venting†, n.** Cupping. See *ventouse*.

**vent-wire** (ven't-wir), *n.* In *founding*, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with a bow at one end, and a sharp point at the other. *E. H. Knight.*



ing. =

of the chief treasure of the  
the middle  
to the lips.



1. The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.  
2. The Venus of Melos, in the Louvre Museum.

the arms are broken off; the figure and face are at once graceful and beautiful, and highly imposing. The type is that of the Victrix. The *Venus of the Capitol*, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and in attitude and motive very similar to the Venus of Medici, though the Capitoline statue displays a more personal element, and comes closer to the living model. Of the modern statues representing Venus there may be mentioned the *Venus Borghese*, a celebrated statue by Canova, in the Villa Borghese at Rome. The statue represents the Princess Pauline (Bonaparte) Borghese in the character of Venus Genetrix. The figure is shown reclining, extending the apple in one hand, the head being a close portrait. See *Aphrodite*.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days; its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is found in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47' 3". The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23' 56"; and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 7th. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  that of the sun, or  $\frac{1}{11}$  that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of  $2 \times 8''.827$  at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of  $8''.68$  by the mean of the best night measures, or  $8''.40$  according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or  $8''.54$ , we find the diameter of Venus about  $\frac{1}{3}$  that of the earth. Its volume is about  $\frac{1}{10}$  its density about  $\frac{1}{2}$  and gravity at its surface about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that day and night last for many years. The old figure was deduced chiefly from the observation that a spot appeared nearly in the same place night after night, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day no sensible motion. The vast tidal action may account for the near approach of the periods of rotation and revolution. Venus has an atmosphere nearly twice as dense as our own, and we may safely infer that all its water is in the form of dry steam; for the dense atmosphere must cause a greater proportion of the heat to be retained. Probably nearly all the carbon is in the form of carbonic anhydride or carbonate, leaving little or no free oxygen. Geological erosion can hardly be great. The mountains of Venus are shown to be high by the form of the terminator. Still, Venus reflects a great amount of light (its albedo being 0.9 that of Jupiter, which is perhaps self-luminous), and much of this appears to come from general specular reflection, as from polished level surfaces, possibly melted metals. The night side of Venus, which must be intensely cold, shows a faint coppery-red light, which is somewhat fitful in its appearances, and is probably of the nature of an intense aurora. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the eighteenth century; but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is  $\text{♀}$ , supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

31. Sexual intercourse; venery. Bacon.—41. In *old chese*, copper.—5. In *her*, green; the name given to that color when blazing is done by means of the planets. See *blazon*, n.—6. In *cock*: a. The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family *Veneridae*: so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the

lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridae*, *quahog*, and *dumprarian*. (b) [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Levis*; any venerid.

The *Venerus* and Cockles.

J. Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

**Celestial Venus.** See *Venus Urania*.—**Corona Veneris**, or **crown of Venus**, a syphilitic eruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forehead and temples.—**Crystals of Venus**. See *crystal*.—**Fresh-water venuses**, the *Cochleolida*.—**Mark of Venus**, in *palmaria*, see *mark*.—**Mount of Venus**, in *palmaria*, see *mount*.—**Ring of Venus**, in *palmaria*, see *ring*.—**Venus accroupie** (crouching), in *art*, a type in which the goddess is represented as undraped, and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Museo Pio Clementino in the Vatican.—**Venus Anadyomene** (marine Venus, or Venus of the Sea), Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—**Venus Callipyge** or *Kallipygos*, a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—**Venus Genetrix**, in *art*, etc., Venus as the goddess of fecundity. The type presents the goddess undraped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous Ionic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other extending an apple.—**Venus of Cnidus**, the undraped type of Venus created by Praxiteles, and dedicated in the temple in Cnidus, paralleled with the draped type of the same master, that of Coa. According to tradition, the beautiful Phryne was the model for this statue. The most instructive copies accessible are one in the Vatican (as exhibited, partly masked by painted drapery of tin), and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under *Aphrodite*.—**Venus of the rock**, in *conch*, a boring bivalve mollusk of the genus *Venerupis*. See cut under *Venerupis*.—**Venus omnibus**, the Greek Aphrodite Pandemos, Venus as the patroness of unlawful love.—**Venus's basin or bath**, a name given to common teal, the leaves of which collect water.—**Venus's basket**, Venus's flower-basket.—**Venus's ear**, see *earl*, and cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.—**Venus's fan**, a kind of fan coral or sea-fan; a large, flat, flabellate alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniidae*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum*. See cuts under *Alejanoria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia*.—**Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, as *E. asperidulum* or a similar species. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Venus's fly-trap**. See *Dionaea*.—**Venus's girdle**, *Cestum veneris*, a tennate ctenophoran. See *Cestum* and *Tennata*.—**Venus's golden apple**, a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Atlantia monophylla*, of India. It bears a golden-yellow fruit of the size of a nutmeg, resembling a lime.—**Venus's hair**, a delicate little fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*: so called from the blackish, shining capillary branches of the rachis. It has ovate-lanceolate bipinnate fronds, or the upper part simply pinnate, with pinules and upper pinne wedge-shaped or rhomboid, long-stalked, the upper margin rounded, and more or less incised or crenate. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.—**Venus's hair-stones**, *Venus's pencils*, fanciful names applied to rock-crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxid of iron, rutile, oxid of manganese, etc.—**Venus's looking-glass**, a plant of the genus *Specularia*, primarily *S. speculum*.—**Venus's pencils**. See *Venus's hair-stones*.—**Venus's-shell**. (a) One of many different bivalve mollusks which suggest the vulva, of the family *Veneridae*, as *Cytherea dione*, and various others. Numerous genera of such lamellibranchs are named from the same appearance. See cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, and *Venus*. (b) One of various *Cypræideæ* or cowries. (c) Venus's comb; a murex. (d) Venus's slipper. (1) A heteropod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under *Carinaria*. (2) A pteropod of the family *Cymbulidæ*. See cut under *Cymbulium*.—**Venus's sumac**. See *sumac*, and cut under *smoke-tree*.—**Venus Urania**, or *Celestial Venus*, Venus as the goddess of divine love, or of love in its abstract and spiritual phase. She is a goddess of noble and majestic type, akin to that of Venus Victrix, and approaching the conception of Juno.—**Venus Victrix**, Venus victorious, or in the character of a goddess of victory. This type appears associated with the war-god Mars, and is illustrated notably on Roman imperial coins. The goddess is represented with arms and other attributes of war.—**Venus with the Apple**. See *Venus Genetrix*.—**Warty venus**, a bivalve mollusk, *Venus verrucosa*. The valves have concentric ridges opening backward, and toward the sides or ends becoming coarser and forming knots or tubercles (whence the name). These are diversified by fine ribs or furrows radiating from the beaks. The mollusk is common along the European coasts, and chiefly affects rocky bottoms about low-water mark, but is also found on sand-banks. It is extensively used as food, and has been made the object of a special culture in France.

**Venusidæ** (ve-nu'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Venus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Veneridæ*.

**Venus's-comb** (vē'nus-ez-kōm), *n.* 1. The plant *Scandix Pecten*. Also called *lady's-comb*, *shepherd's-needle*, and *needle cherrie*.—2. The thorny woodcock, *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispinus*, a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under *murex*.

**Venus's-navelwort** (vē'nus-ez-nā'vel-wért), *n.* See *nardwort*.

**Venus's-needle†** (vē'nus-ez-nē dl), *n.* Same as *Venus's-comb*, 1.

**Venus's-pride** (vē'nus-ez-prīd), *n.* The bluet, *Houstonia caribæa*, otherwise called *innocence*, *Quaker ladies*, *Quaker bonnets*, etc.

**Venus's-shoe** (vē'nus-ez-shō), *n.* Same as *Venus's-slipper*, 2.



**Venus's-slipper** (vē'nus-ez-slip'ēr), *n.* 1. See *Venus's-shell* (*d*) (under *Venus*) and *slipper*<sup>2</sup>.—2. Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

**venust** (vē-nust'), *a.* [*L. venustus*, charming, agreeable, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty; see *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly stentrous.

Waterhouse, Com. on Fortescue, p. 187. (Latham.)

**ver**, *n.* [*ME. ver, veer, vere*, < (*OF. ver*, < *L. ver*, spring, Gr. *ῥαπ, ῥαπ*, spring. Cf. *vernal*.] The spring.

Averil, when clothed is the mede  
With new grene, of lusty *veer* the prime.  
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 157.

**veracious** (vē-rā'shus), *a.* [*L. verax* (*verax*), speaking truly, truthful, < *verus*, true, real; see *very*.] 1. Truthful; habitually disposed to speak truth; observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.  
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxiv. (Latham.)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false; as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, . . . will find [it] a very mad one.  
Carlyle, Sterling, v.

**veraciously** (vē-rā'shus-ly), *adv.* In a *veracious* manner; truthfully.

**veracity** (vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [*OF. veracitē*, *F. veracité* = *Sp. veracidad* = *Pg. veracidade* = *It. veracità*, < *ML. veracitas* (*-s*), truthfulness, < *L. verax* (*verax*), truthful; see *veracious*.] 1. The fact or character of being *veracious* or true. Specifically—(a) Habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth: as, a man of *veracity*.

Let *veracity* be thy virtue, in words, manners, and actions.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

Another form of virtue which usually increases with civilisation is *veracity*, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of direct falsehood.  
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 143.

(b) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the *veracity* of the senses.

In narratives, where historical *veracity* has no place, I cannot discover why there must be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue.  
Johnson, Rambler, No. 4.

That enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of *veracity*, which is a greater possession than most learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge.  
Huxley, Universities.

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.—**Principle of veracity.** (a) The proposition that man has a natural inclination or propensity toward speaking the truth. (b) The proposition that God's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a given wide-spread belief. This was urged by the English Platonists and others. (c) The proposition that innate beliefs must be accepted on account of the veracity of consciousness.—**Veracity of consciousness**, the conformity of natural beliefs to the truth.

**veranda** (vē-ran'dā), *n.* [Also *verandah*, formerly also *veranda*, *veranda*, *verandah*; cf. *F. véranda* = *Sw. Dan. veranda* (< *E.*); < *Hind. varanda*, Beng. *baranda*, Malay *baranda*, late Skt. *varanda*, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. *barāmadah*, a porch, terrace, balcony (< *barāmadān*, ascend, < *bar*, up, + *āmadān*, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar OPg. and OSP. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word), namely OPg. *varanda* (1498), OSP. *varanda* (1505), a balcony, railing (Yule), "railes to leane the breast on" (Percival; so Minshew), < *vara*, a rod, < *L. vara*, a rod, stick; see *vare*.] An open portico, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and sometimes partly inclosed in front with lattice-work. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called *piazza* in the United States.

**veratralbine** (vē-rā-tral'bin), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *alb(um)* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*.

**veratrate** (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* [*Veratr(ic)* + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt of *veratric acid*.

**Veratrea** (vē-rā'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < *Veratrum* + *-ea*.] A tribe of liliaceous, sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panicle or racemed and chiefly polygamous flowers with confluent and finally orbicular-peltate anther-cells. The 33 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Schenocaulon*, *Amianthum*, *Melanthium*, and *Zygadenus* are confined to America; the others, *Stenanthium* and *Veratrum* (the type), occur also in the north of the Old World. They bear purple, greenish, or white flowers, followed by septical pedicels.

**veratric** (vē-rā'trik), *a.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *veratrine* or the genus *Veratrum*.—**Veratric acid**, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, the acid with which *veratrine* exists combined in *Schenocaulon officinale*. It

crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called *veratrates*. It has sometimes been called *evadit*, *evaditite*, or *subaditit acid*.

**veratrine** (vē-rā'trin), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of *Veratrum* and from *evadilla*. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of ointment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia.—**Oleate of veratrine**. See *oleate*.

**veratrise** (vē-rā'triz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *veratrise*, ppr. *veratrising*. [*Veratr(ine)* + *-ize*.] To give *veratrine* to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with *veratrine*: a procedure employed sometimes in physiological experiments upon animals.

**veratroidine** (vē-rā'troi'din), *n.* [*Veratr(um)* + *-oid* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, supposed to be identical with *rubijervine*, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

**Veratrum** (vē-rā'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < *L. veratrum*, hellebore.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Veratrea*. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicate leaves contracted into a sheathing base. There are 9 species, four of which are natives of Europe and Siberia, the others of North America. They are tall, erect, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somewhat fleshy fasciated root-fibers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a

terminal panicle, and followed by erect or reflexed capsules separated into three carpels. The species are known in general as *white hellebore*, especially *V. album* and *V. nigrum* of Europe, and *V. viride* of North America, species respectively with whitish, blackish, and green flowers; their rootstocks are powerfully emetic and cathartic, and are collected in quantities for medicinal use—*V. album* in Germany, and *V. viride* in North Carolina. Both are very acrid, occasioning excessive irritation of the digestive tract. *V. album* has also been known as *lingwort*, and, from its effect as an emetic, as *sneezewort*; it is chiefly subalpine, and occurs from Europe to Japan; its roots furnish the alkaloids *veratrine*, *jervine*, *rubijervine*, and others, also *evadit acid*. A poisonous gray powder prepared from it is used to destroy caterpillars; the fresh leaves are, however, freely eaten by slugs and snails. *V. viride*, the principal American species, known also as *Indian poke*, and locally as *itchweed*, *bugbane*, and *earth-gull*, is widely distributed in and near mountain regions from Georgia into Canada and from Oregon to Sitka, is a coarse herb from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous conspicuously ribbed and plaited ample leaves, which are ovate, pointed, and clasping. The whole plant is a nearly uniform deep green, including the conspicuous flowers, which form a pyramidal inflorescence sometimes over a foot long. Its thick, fleshy rootstock is sharp and bitter in taste, was used as an emetic by the Indians, and is also now in local use as a cardiac, and in fevers as a sedative. Many other species have conspicuous and peculiar flowers: they are green in *V. parvifolium* of North Carolina, greenish-purple in *V. Woodii* (the Indiana pokeweed), green and white in *V. Californicum*, dark-brown with the outside hoary in *V. intermedium* of Florida; in *V. fimbriatum*, of the Mendocino plains, they are fringed and spotted.

**veray**. A Middle English form of *very*.

**verb** (vərb), *n.* [*F. verbe* = *Sp. Pg. It. verbo*, < *L. verbum*, a word, language, a verb, = *E. word*, *q. v.*] 1. A word; a vocable.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*.  
South, Sermons, IX. v.

2. In gram., a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that makes a verb: that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verbs, but only verbal nouns and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into transitive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated *v.*—**Auxiliary**, **contract**, **deponent verb**. See the adjectives.—**Irregular verb**, a verb not regular: in English including not only cases like *sing, sang, sung* (usually called *strong verbs*), but such as *lead, led; put, put; work, wrought*.—**Liquid**, **personal**, **reflexive verb**. See the adjectives.—**Regular verb**, a verb inflected after the most usual model: in English, by addition of *-ed* or *-d* in preterit and past participle: as,

*seat, seated; pile, piled*.—**Strong, weak verb**. See the adjectives.

**verbal** (vē'r-bal), *a.* and *u.* [*F. verbal* = *Sp. Pg. verbal* = *It. verbale*, < *LL. verbales*, consisting of words, < *L. verbum*, a word, verb; see *verb*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and *verbal* art.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

It is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for *verbal* symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 16.

The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a *verbal* Rip Van Winkle.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

If slight and *verbal* differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.

Alty, Sharp, Works, II. iii.

Of those scholars who have disdained to confine themselves to *verbal* criticism few have been successful.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

A *verbal* dispute. Whately.

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

Made she no *verbal* question? Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 26.

4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

I am much sorry, Sir,

You put me to forget a lady's manners,  
By being so *verbal*. Shak., Cymbeline, II. 3. 111.

He's grown too *verbal*; this learning's a great witch.  
Middleton, Chaste Maid, I. 1.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 261.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a *verbal* translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,  
Make *verbal* repetition of her moans.  
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions: as, a *verbal* noun.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number.  
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i. 16.

In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its *verbal* power and approximates an adjective, as in *Verantē silva caremus*.  
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 317.

**Verbal amnesia**, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.—**Verbal contract**. See *contract*.—**Verbal definition**, a definition intended to state the precise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the essential characters of a form according to the nature of things.—**Verbal degradation**. See *degradation*, 1 (a).—**Verbal inspiration**. See *inspiration*, 3.—**Verbal note**, in diplomacy, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Verbal noun**. See II.—**Syn. 1-6. Verbal, Oral, Literal**. *Verbal* is much used for *oral*: as, a *verbal* message; and sometimes for *literal*: as, a *verbal* translation. It is an old and proper rule of rhetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, ch. ii., § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an *oral* message, *oral* tradition, a *literal* translation. *Verbal* nicety or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. *n.* In gram., a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a verbal noun.

**verbalism** (vē'r-bal-izm), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ism*.] Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

**verbalist** (vē'r-bal-ist), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ist*.] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbalian.

**verbality** (vē'r-bal'i-ti), *n.* [*Verbal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verbal; bare literal expression. Sir T. Browne.

**verbalization** (vē'r-bal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Verbalize* + *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled *verbalisation*.

The *verbalization*, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shrink from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

**verbalize** (vē'r-bal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *verbalized*, ppr. *verbalizing*. [= *F. verbaliser*; as *verbal* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To convert into a verb. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *intrans.* To use many words; be verbose or diffuse.

Also spelled *verbalise*.

**verbally** (vē'r-bal-i), *adv.* In a verbal manner. (a) In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.



Flowering Plant of American White Hellebore, or Indian Poke (*Veratrum viride*).  
a, male flower; b, perfect flower; c, capsule.



verbally. (c) Like a

Verbena (vēr-bē-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), altered from *Verberna* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidae*, type of the subtribe *Verbesinae*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awed by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 55 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 9 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crown-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *V. encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of *Ximenesia*.

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sometimes cultivated.

and spreading perennial with a few leaves at the base and a few on the stems. It occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois. A few species are cultivated. The numerous cultivated verbenas, very popular in the United States from their brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in masses, are largely derived from the South American species *V. chamadrifolia*, *V. phlogifolia*, *V. teucrioides*, and *V. crenulata*, in nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and lilac-purple. In cultivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped, and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrant, especially *V. teucrioides*. *V. venosa* is more often cultivated in England. 2. [*L. e.*] A plant of this genus. **Lemon-scented verberna.** Same as *lemon-scented*.

**Verbenaceae** (vēr-bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Jussieu, 1806), < *Verberna* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatae* and cohort *Lamiales*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and irregular bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related order *Labiatae* by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutlets. It includes about 740 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which the types are *Phoradendron*, *Stille*, *Clonanthus*, *Verberna*, *Vitex*, *Caraphra*, *Samolus*, and *Artemisia*. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees. Their leaves are usually opposite or whorled, entire, toothed, or incised, and without stipules. The inflorescence is a spike, raceme, panicle, or cyme, either simple or compound. The corolla is usually small, commonly with a distinct tube which is often incurved, five or frequently four imbricate flat spreading lobes, and four didynamous stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lipped corolla with one or more lobes enlarged or erect. The ovary contains at first one, soon two, and at length commonly four cells, each cell usually with one ovule; in fruit it becomes more or less drupeaceous, with a juicy, fleshy, or dry exocarp, and an indurated endocarp, which is indehiscent, or breaks into two or four nutlets, or rarely more. They are rare in the north temperate zone, common in the tropics and in temperate parts of South America. They are herbaceous in colder regions, becoming shrubby in the tropics, or even very large trees, as the teak. The fruit is sometimes edible, as in species of *Lantana* and *Prenanthes*, but is more often acid. Their properties are sometimes aromatic. Many are of medicinal repute, as species of *Callicarpa*, *Cassia*, and *Clerodendron* (Compare *Stachytarpheta* and *Vitex*). Many genera are cultivated for ornament, as *Verberna*, *Lantana*, and *Clerodendron*, or for the colored fruit, as *Callicarpa*. Only 4 genera are native within the United States—*Lippia*, *Callicarpa*, *Phoradendron*, and *Verberna*.

**verbenaceous** (vēr-bē-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Verbenaceae*.

**verbena-oil** (vēr-bē-nā-oil), *n.* Same as *Indian nutmeg-oil* (which see, under *nutmeg-oil*).

**verbenate** (vēr-bē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbenated*, ppr. *verbenating*. [*< L. verbenatus*, crowned with a garland of sacred boughs, < *verberna*, sacred boughs; see *Verberna*.] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

**verbene** (vēr-bēn), *n.* [*< NL. Verberna*, q. v.] A plant of the order *Verbenaceae*. **Lindley.**

**Verberna** (vēr-bē-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Verberna* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Verbenaceae*. It is characterized by a centripetal and usually unbranched inflorescence, a two- or four-celled ovary, and ovules usually erect from the base. It includes 12 genera, of which *Verberna* is the type.

**verberate** (vēr-bēr-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. verberatus*, pp. of *verberare*.] It. *verberare* = Pg. Sp. *verberar*, lash, scourge, whip, beat, < *verber*, a whip, rod. Cf. *verberate*.] To beat; strike.

**verb.** I have a great desire to be taught some of your brave words. . . .

**Gory.** You shall be *verberated*, and reverberated.

**Shelby.** Love Tricks, iii. 3.

**Bosom.** quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.

**Up.** *Sawyer*, Modern Policies, § 1.

**verberation** (vēr-bē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *verberation*, < Sp. *verberar* = Pg. *verberar*, < L.

*verberation*), a beating, chastisement. [*< verberare*, lash, whip, beat; see *verberate*.] 1. The act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation, all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.

**Arbutnot.** On Air.

Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.

**Blackstone.** Com., III. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound. **Verbesina** (vēr-bē-sī'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), altered from *Verberna* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidae*, type of the subtribe *Verbesinae*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awed by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 55 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 9 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crown-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *V. encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of *Ximenesia*.

**verbiage** (vēr-bi-āj), *n.* [*< F. verbiage*, wordiness, < L. *verbum*, word; see *verb*.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to *verbiage* unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rignarole.

**J. T. Fields.** Underbrush, p. 98.

=Syn. Verbosity, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**vericide**<sup>1</sup> (vēr-bi-sid), *n.* [*< L. verbum*, a word, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and *vericide*—that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life—are alike forbidden.

**O. W. Holmes.** Autocrat, i.

**vericide**<sup>2</sup> (vēr-bi-sid), *n.* [*< L. verbum*, a word, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humorous.]

These clownish *vericides* have carried their antics to the point of disgust.

**M. C. Tyler.** The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

**vericulture** (vēr-bi-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L. verbum*, a word, + *cultura*, cultivation; see *culture*.] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *vericulture*.

**F. Hall.** Mod. Eng., p. 289.

**verification** (vēr-bi-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. verificatio* (u-), a talking, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *facere*, do, make.] The act or process of verifying. **Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.**, XV. 32, App. [Rare.]

**verbify** (vēr-bi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbified*, ppr. *verbifying*. [*< verb* + *-ify*.] To make into a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nouns become *verbified* by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.

**Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.**, XV. 27, App.

**verbigeration** (vēr-bi-jē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. verbigere*, talk, chat, dispute, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *gerere*, bear about, carry.] In *pathol.*, the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

**verbose** (vēr-bōs'), *a.* [= F. *verbeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verboso*, < L. *verbosus*, full of words, prolix, wordy, < *verbum*, word; see *verb*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking.

**Aylife.** Pargenon.

=Syn. Wordy, diffuse. See *pleonasm*.

**verbosely** (vēr-bōs'li), *adv.* In a *verbose* manner; wordily; prolixly.

I hate long arguments *verbosely* spun.

**Couper.** Epistle to J. Hill.

**verboseness** (vēr-bōs'nes), *n.* Verbosity.

**verbosity** (vēr-bōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. verbosité* = Sp. *verbosidad* = Pg. *verbosidade* = It. *verbosità*, <



LL. *verbositas* (-s), wordiness, < L. *verbosus*, wordy: see *verbosus*.] The state or character of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer, or of what is said or written.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 18.

= *Syn.* *Verbiage*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**verd** (vèrd), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *vert*; < OF. *verd*, *vert*, F. *vert* = Sp. Pg. It. *verde*, green, greenness, verdure, < L. *viride*, green, greenness, verdure, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, or trees, neut. of *viridis* (> It. Sp. Pg. *verde* = OF. *verd*, *vert*), green, < *virere*, be green, be fresh or vigorous, bloom. From the L. *viridis* are also ult. E. *vert*<sup>1</sup> (in part identical with *verd*), *verdant*, *verderer*, *verdure*, *verdugo*, *virid*, *farthingale*, etc., and the first element of *verdigris*, *verditer*, *verjuice*, etc.] 1. Green; green color; greenness.

Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Vish layes, derined (as I have redde) of this worde *Verd* whiche betokeneth Greene, and laye which betokeneth a Song, as if you would say greene songes.

*Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 14 (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber].)

2. The green trees and underwood of a forest: same as *vert*.

**verdancy** (vèr'dan-si), *n.* [ < *verdant* (+ *-cy*).]

1. The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence — 2. Rawness; inexperience; liability to be deceived: as, the *verdancy* of youth.

**verdant** (vèr'dant), *a.* [ < OF. *verdant* (?), F. *verdoyant*, becoming green, < L. *viridant* (-s), ppr. of *viridare*, grow green, make green, < *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green: see *verd*.] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass: as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

The verdant gras my couch did goodly dight.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; unsophisticated; raw; green.

**verd-antique** (vèrd-an-tèk'), *n.* [ < OF. *verd antique*, F. *vert antique*, 'ancient green,' = It. *verde antico*: see *vert* and *antique*.] An ornamental stone which has long been used and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It consists of serpentine, forming a kind of breccia, mingled or interveined with a much lighter material, usually calcite, but sometimes magnesite or steatite, and sometimes a lighter-colored serpentine, the whole forming, when polished, an extremely beautiful material for constructive purposes or for interior decoration. Serpentine of various kinds and of different shades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and also from those of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, *verde di Prato*, *verde di Genova*, *verde di Pegli*, etc. The *verde di Prato*, quarried near Florence, has been extensively used in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of Sta. Maria Novella. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has also been quarried and used in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Sligo in Ireland; in Banffshire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its use in outdoor construction are that, as a general rule, it does not stand the weather well, and that it is not easily obtained in large blocks sufficiently free from flaws to justify their use. Also called *ophicalcite*.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like *verd antique*.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 193.

**verdantly** (vèr'dant-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner. (a) Freshly; flourishingly. (b) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. [Colloq.]

**verdantness** (vèr'dant-nes), *n.* The character or state of being verdant, in any sense.

**verdea** (ver-dä'ä), *n.* [ < It. *verdea* (F. *verdée*), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it, < *verde*, green: see *verd*, *vert*.] 1. A white grape from which wine is made in Italy. — 2. A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arcetri, near Florence.

**verde antico**. Same as *verd-antique*.

**verde di Corsica**. See *gabbro*.

**verdée** (ver-dä'), *a.* In *her*, same as *verdoy*.

**verdèr** (vèr'dèr), *n.* Same as *verdure*, 3.

**verderer**, **verderor** (vèr'dèr-èr, -or), *n.* [Formerly also *verdour* (the second -er being superfluous, as in *poulterer*, *fruiterer*, etc.), < OF. *verder*, < ML. *viridarius*, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the forest, < LL. *viride*, greenness, pl. green plants: see *verd*<sup>1</sup>, *vert*.] In Eng. forest law, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the *vert*—that is, the trees and underwood of the

forest—and to keep the assizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

They [the freeholders] were the men who served on juries, who chose the coroner and the *verderer*.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

**verdict** (vèr'dikt), *n.* [Formerly also *verdit*; < ME. *verdit*, *verдите*, *verdoit*, *voirdit*, < OF. *verdit*, *verdict*, < ML. *verdictum*, a verdict, lit. 'a true saying or report'; orig. two words, *vere dictum*: *vere*, truly; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] 1. In law, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called *general verdicts*. In some civil causes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *special verdict* is given finding and stating specific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See *jury*.

He tolde me that he seide to the jurores whiche have sealed her *verditte*: "Seris, I wot well this *verditte* after my making is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happe it shall be makid newe at London." *Paston Letters*, I. 54.

My soul, . . . thy doubt-depending cause

Can ne'er expect one *verdict* 'twixt two laws.

*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the *verdict* of the public.

Bad him seye his *verdit* as him leste.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 787.

Nor caring how slightly they put off the *verdit* of holy Text unsalv'd.

*Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

We will review the deeds of our fathers, and pass that just *verdict* on them we expect from posterity on our own.

*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**Open verdict**, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proved. — **Partial verdict**. See *partial*. — **Privy verdict**. See *privy*.

— **Sealed verdict**, a verdict reduced to writing and sealed up for delivery to the court: a method sometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next session of the court.

— **Special verdict**, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the conclusion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according as the law applicable thereto may require. = *Syn.* 1. *Verdict*, *Judgment*, etc. See *decision*.

**verdigris** (vèr'di-grès), *n.* [Formerly also *verdigrise* (prob. often associated with E. *grease*, as also with *amberggris*); < ME. *verdegresse*, *verdegrece*, *verdegrees*, *verdgrese*, *verte grece*, *verte grez*, < OF. *verd de gris*, 'verdigrise, a Spanish green' (Cotgrave), also *vert de gris*, F. *vert-de-gris* (the ME. form *verte grece* glossed by ML. *viride Grecum*, lit. 'Greek green'): OF. *verd*, *vert* (< ML. *viride*), green; *de*, of; *Gris*, Greeks, pl. of *Gri*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek* and *Gru*.] For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. *grüenspan*, *spangrün*, G. *grüenspan*, Sw. *spångsgroma*, *spångsgrün*, Dan. *spångsgrün*, D. *spangsch-gröen*, *verdigris*, < ML. *viride Hispanum* (also *viride Hispanicum*), 'Spanish green.' The F. *vert de gris* has been erroneously explained as 'green of gray' (*gris*, gray: see *grise*<sup>4</sup>); the form *verte grez* as possibly for *vert aigre*, green produced by acid (vinegar: see *eager*<sup>1</sup> and *vinegar*); also as 'green grit' (*grez*, grit: see *grit*<sup>2</sup>); or as substituted for another term for *verdigris*, namely OF. *verderis*, < ML. *viride æris*, *verdigris*, lit. 'green of copper' (*æris*, gen. of *æs*, copper or bronze). Cf. OF. *verdet*, *verdigris*, dim. of *verd*, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous; and it is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is, chemically, a crystalline salt known as the basic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greenish-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally used only as a glazing color.

Bole armoniak, *verdegrees*, boras.

*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Distilled verdigris, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the salt to crystallize out of the cooled solution. It forms dark-green crystals.

**verdigris** (vèr'di-grès), *v. t.* [ < *verdigris*, *n.*] To cause to be coated with verdigris; cover or coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne*.

**verdigris-green** (vèr'di-grès-grèn), *n.* A bright, very bluish green.

**verdin** (vèr'din), *n.* [ < F. *verdin*, yellowhammer (= Sp. *verdino*, bright-green), < *verd*, *vert*, green: see *verd*.] The gold tit, or yellow-

headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, inhabiting parts of Arizona, California, and southward. It is 4½ inches long, of a grayish color with bright-yellow head. See *tit*<sup>2</sup> and *titmouse*.

**verdingalet**, **verdingalt**, *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

**verdit**, **verditet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *verdict*.

**verditer** (vèr'di-tèr), *n.* [ < OF. *verd de terre*, earth-green: *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See *green*<sup>1</sup> and *blue*.

**verditure**, *n.* An erroneous form of *verditer*. *Peachment*.

**verjuicet**, *n.* An old spelling of *verjuice*.

**verdoy** (vèr'doi), *a.* [ < OF. *verdoyer*, become green, put out leaves, < *verd*, green: see *verd*.] In *her*, charged with leaves, branches, or other vegetable forms: especially noting a border. Also *verdée*.

**verdun** (vèr'dun'), *n.* [ < *Verdun*, a town in France.] A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the sixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was considered as especially suitable for the duel.

**verdure** (vèr'dür), *n.* [ < ME. *verdure*, < OF. *verdure*, F. *verdure* (= Sp. Pg. It. *verdura*), < *verd*, *vert*, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verd*.] 1. Greenness; specifically, the fresh green of vegetation; also, green vegetation itself: as, the *verdure* of spring.

Alle his vesture uerayly wat3 clene *verdure*,  
Bothe the barres of his belt & other blythe stones,  
That were richly rayled in his aray clene.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Innepe she lepte the fenestre vpon,  
Aboue beheld she *uerdures* flourishing.

*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3823.

Plants of eternal *verdure* only grew  
Upon that virgin soil.

*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, ii. 196.

Bleak winter flies, new *verdure* clothes the plain.

*Cowper*, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence — 2. Freshness in general.

Whatsoever I should write now, of any passages of these days, would lose the *verdure* before the letter came to you.

*Donne*, Letters, lix.

3. In decorative art, tapestry of which foliage or leafage on a large scale, scenery with trees, or the like, is the chief subject. Also *tapis de verdure*.

A counterpaynt of *verder*. . . iije gret kerpettes for tables ii . . . of fyne arres and the other of *verder*.

*Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory*, temp. Henry VIII. [Archæologia, XXXVIII. 364.]

**verdure** (vèr'dür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verdured*, ppr. *verduring*. [ < *verdure*, *n.*] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "verdured bank," *Parcell*.

One small circular island, profusely *verdured*, reposed upon the bosom of the stream.

*Foe*, Tales, l. 363.

**verdureless** (vèr'dür-less), *a.* [ < *verdure* + *-less*.] Destitute of verdure; barren.

**verdurous** (vèr'dür-us), *a.* [ < *verdure* + *-ous*.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant: as, *verdurous* pastures.

Yet higher than their tops

The *verdurous* wall of Paradise up sprung.

*Milton*, P. L., iv. 143.

Through *verdurous* glooms and winding mossy ways.

*Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

**verecund** (ver-è-kund), *a.* [= Pg. *verecundo* = It. *verecundo*, < L. *verecundus*, modest, bashful, < *vereri*, reverence, respect: see *revere*<sup>1</sup>.] Bashful; modest.

**verecundious** (ver-è-kun'di-us), *a.* [ < L. *verecundia*, modesty, bashfulness, < *verecundus*, modest: see *verecund*.] Modest; bashful; verecund. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiæ*, p. 156.

**verecundity** (ver-è-kun'di-ti), *n.* [ < *verecund* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty.

**veretilleous** (ver-è-til'ius), *a.* [ < LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis: see *Veretillum*.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the *Veretillidæ*: as, a *veretilleous* pennatuloid polyp.

**Veretillidæ** (ver-è-til'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Veretillum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid alcyonarian polyps, whose type genus is *Veretillum*.

**veretilliform** (ver-è-til'i-fòm), *a.* [ < LL. *veretillum* (see *veretilleous*) + L. *forma*, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: specifically noting ordinary holothurians having a long, soft, sub-







that the statements in it are true. (b) To support by proof or by argument. —Syn. 1, 3, and 4. To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

**veriloquent** (ver-il'ō-kuwēt), *a.* [*L. verus*, true, + *loquens* (-t-s), pp. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; veracious.

**verily** (ver'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. verili, verrili, verily, verayle, vereliche*; < *very* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

This lone is to us euerelastyng  
Fro that tyme that we may it *veridly* fele.  
*Hymns to Virgins*, etc. (L. L. F. S.), p. 23.

But the centurion . . . seide, *Verde*, this man was Goddis sone.  
*Wyclif*, Mark xv. 39.

*Verily* some such matter it was as want of a fat Diceas that kept our Britain Bishops so poore in the primitive times.  
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he *verily* believes the woman's story.

It was *verily* thought that, had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.  
*Bacon*.

**veriment**, *adv.* [*ME.*, also *verrayment, verament*, < *OF. verement*, *F. verament*, truly, < *verai, vrai*, true: see *very*.] Truly; verily.

I wol telle *verrayment*  
Of mirthe and of solas.  
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 2.

**veriment**, *n.* [Also *verament*; an erroneous use, as a noun, of *veriment, adv.*] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you  
What is *verement* and true.  
*Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (*Davies*.)

In *verament* and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.  
*Ashe*, Lenten Staiffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162). (*Davies*.)

**verisimilar** (ver-i-sim'i-lār), *a.* [After *similar* (cf. *Sp. verisimil* = *Pg. verisimil* = *It. verisimile*), < *L. verisimilis*, prop. *veri similes*, having the appearance of truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth (neut. of *verus*, true); *similis*, like: see *very* and *similar*.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, . . . none of them *verisimilar*.  
*Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

**verisimilarly** (ver-i-sim'i-lār-li), *adv.* In a verisimilar manner; probably.

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented *verisimilarly* enough as a man full of English prejudices.  
*Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

**verisimilitude** (ver'i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= *Sp. verisimilitud* = *Pg. verisimilitud* = *It. verisimilitudine*, < *L. verisimilitudo*, prop. *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth; *similitudo*, likeness: see *similitude*, and cf. *verisimilar*.] 1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the *verisimilitude* of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its *verisimilitude* warrants.

*Thackeray*, Philip, iii.  
These devices were adopted to heighten the *verisimilitude* of the scene.  
*Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

Shadows of fact,—*verisimilitudes*, not verities.  
*Lamb*, Old Benchers.

**verisimilarity** (ver'i-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. \*veri similita*(-t-s), equiv. to *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: see *verisimilitude*.] Verisimilitude.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least *verisimilarity*.  
*Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

**verisimilar** (ver-i-sim'i-lus), *a.* [*L. verisimilis*: see *verisimilar*.] Probable; verisimilar.

A fresh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and *verisimilar*, invasion of the commonplace.  
*Geo. MacDonald*, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xli.

**veritable** (ver'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*OF. veritable, F. véritable* = *It. veritabile*, true, < *L. verita*(-t-s), truth: see *verity*.] 1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings [those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters] be *veritable*, also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 381.  
The inward work and worth  
Of any mind what other mind may judge  
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,  
The *veritable* service He exacts?  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very *veritable*.  
*Golden Book*, xiv.

**veritably** (ver'i-tā-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two augurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is *veritably* in danger.

*H. N. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 379.

**veritas** (ver'i-tas), *n.* [*F. veritas* (also *bureau veritas*), < *L. veritas*, truth: see *verity*.] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in Austria.

**verity** (ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *verities* (-tiz). [Early mod. *E.* also *veritie, verityce*; < *ME. verite*, < *OF. verite*, *F. vérité* = *Sp. verdad* = *Pg. verdade* = *It. verità*, < *L. verita*(-t-s), truth, truthfulness, < *verus*, true: see *very*.] 1. The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Ffeire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre felowes telle me the *verite*, for longe me thinketh it to wite.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

So he gan do in trouthe and *uerite*,  
As for to see hym grete pite it was,  
His mornynge, his wailing, his loking bas.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun *verity* of Christ's Gospel unfit any longer to hold their Lordships acquaintance.  
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find  
By every syllable a faithful *verity*.  
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal *verities*.  
*Emerson*, Nature, viii.

3†. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, *verity*, temperance. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 92.  
And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,  
And Marg'ret o' *veritie*.  
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

Of a *verity*, in very truth or deed; certainly.

Of a *verity* his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment.  
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, ii.

**verjuice** (vēr'jös), *n.* [Formerly also *verjuice*, *verjuice*: < *ME. \*verjus, verjons, verjons*, < *OF. verjus*, verjuice, juice of green fruits, < *verd*, green, + *jus*, juice: see *verd* and *juice*.] 1. An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

3it Moyses this resoun rad,  
"Ete zoure lambe with soure *vergeous*."  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less *verjuice* with her mutton.  
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe the honey and love *verjuice*.  
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogheads of meal, . . . a hoghead of wine vinegar, and another of *verjuice*, both in good casks and iron-bound.  
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 454.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression; tartness.

**verjuice** (vēr'jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verjuiced*, pp. *verjuicing*. [*verjuice*, *n.*] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plentifully *verjuiced*.  
*Lovell*, Fable for Critics.

**Vermale's operation.** See *operation*.

**vermaylet, vermeilet, n.** Obsolete forms of *vermeil*.

For such another, as I gesse,  
Afore ne was, ne more *vermayle*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3645.

[Early editions have the spelling *vermeile*. The French has *vermeille*.]

**vermeil** (vēr'mil), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *vermil, vermell* (the mod. spelling being a reversion to the *F.* spelling); < *ME. vermeile, vermayle*, < *OF. vermeil* (= *It. vermiglio*), bright red, vermilion, < *L. vermiculus*, a little worm, *LL.* (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of *L. vermis*, a worm, = *E. worm*: see *vermicle, vermicule*, and *worm*, and cf. *crimson* and *carmine*, which are ult. connected with *worm*. Hence *vermilion*.] 1. A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see  
The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermeil*?  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 24.

A *vermeil*-tinctured lip.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 752.

Daisies, *vermeil*-rimm'd and white.  
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished *vermeil*, with five superposed rows of figures framed in richly ornamented cases of embossed metal.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 334.

3. In *gilding*, a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. *F. H. Knight*.—4. A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewelers' name.

**vermeiled**, *a.* [Also *vermiled*; < *vermeil* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Gilded.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.  
*Ph. de Commines*, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde.  
*Boyd* (*Narr.*)

**vermeilet**, *n.* [*OF. vermeillet*, somewhat red, dim. of *vermeil*, red: see *vermeil*.] Vermilion.

O bright Regina, who made the so faire?  
Who made thy colour *vermeilet* and white?  
*Court of Love*, l. 142.

**vermeilologist** (vēr-mē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*vermeilology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in *vermeilology*; a helminthologist.

**vermeology** (vēr-mē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. vermis*, a worm (> *NL. Vermes*, the worms), + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Vermes*; helminthology.

**Vermes** (vēr'mēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. vermis*, a worm, = *E. worm*.] 1. Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earth-worm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—2†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inarticulate unilocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linnaeus did not dispose under the five other classes *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, and *Insecta* (or vertebrates and insects). This class *Vermes* was divided into five orders, *Intestina*, *Mollusca*, *Testacea*, *Lithophyta*, and *Zoophyta*, comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linnaeus (as *Radiata* was of Cuvier).

3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the leading types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (*Metazoa*), no backbone (*Invertebrata*), normally an intestinal canal (which *Celentera* have not), not a radiate structure (which *Echinodermata* have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in *Arthropoda*), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptance *Vermes* form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. *Vermes* thus defined are approximately equivalent—(a) in Lamarck's system (1801–1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders *Molles*, *Rigiduli*, *Hispiduli*, and *Epizoarise* (the last including lernæan crustaceans); (b) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of *Articulata* (the annelids of Lamarck, or red-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of *Radiata* (*Apoda* and *Entozoa*), plus some of his fourth class of *Radiata* (some *Polypii*), plus his first order (*Rotifera*) of his fifth class of *Radiata*; (c) in Huxley's classification (1869), to the classes *Polyzoa*, *Scolecida*, *Annelida*, *Chaetognatha*, and therefore to his two subkingdoms, *Annuloida* and *Annulosa*, without the *Echinodermata* of the former, and without the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta* of the latter; or, in other terms, to his *Annuloida* minus *Echinodermata* and plus the whole of the anarthropodous *Annulosa*. *Vermes* as here defined have been divided into seven classes: (1) *Platyelmintha*, with three orders, respectively the turbellarian, trematoid, and cestoid worms; (2) *Nematelemintha*, with two orders, the nematoid and acanthocephalus worms—most of these two classes, excepting the *Turbellaria*, being entozoic or ectozoic parasites, as tapeworms, threadworms, etc.; (3) *Chaetognatha*, based on the single exceptional form *Sagitta*; (4) *Gephyrea* (being Cuvier's second order of *Echinodermata*); (5) *Annelida*, or ordinary segmented worms, with four orders—*Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochaeta* (earthworms, etc.), *Polychaeta* (lobworms, sea-mice, etc.), and *Cephalobranchia* (tubicolous worms, etc.); (6) *Rotifera*, the wheel-animalcules; (7) *Polyzoa* (by most naturalists now dissociated from *Vermes*). The tendency at present is to break up the unmanageable group and discard the name.

The total abandoning of the indefinite and indefensible group of *Vermes*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 812.

4. [*i. e.*] Plural of *vermis*.

**Vermetacea** (vēr-mē-tā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vermes* + *-acea*.] Same as *Vermetidae*.

**Vermetidae** (vēr-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vermes* + *-ida*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Vermetus*; the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of *Turritella*; but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.



Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
*James B. Thompson*

II. *trans.* To ornament with winding and  
 -ing lines, as if caused by the movement of

As an example, let us begin with the back on, the system is in the state  $g = 1$ . At a given value of  $\beta$ , the state  $g = 0$  is reached when  $g = 1$  and the system is in the state  $g = 0$ . The system is then in the state  $g = 0$  and the system is in the state  $g = 0$ .

**Indexing:** This article was indexed with the following keywords: *China, Korea, N. A. Eritrea, p. 305.*

**Vermiculated mosaic**, as in the Roman mosaic of the 4th century, is characterized by the frequent presence of the same basic pattern to the straight, curved, and twisted lines and wave lines as in the design. **Vermiculated work**—sculpture in which the lines are vermiculate.

vermiculate (ver-mik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*l.* *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, to full of worms, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *r.*] 1. In zool. (a) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermiculate: as, *vermiculate* color-markings. (b) In entomology: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-eaten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs.—2. Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

It is the property of good and sound knowledge to put  
 truth and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and *intermediate* questions.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.*

**vermiculation** (vér-mik-ŭ-lā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *vermiculacion*, < *L. vermiculatio-nis*, a being worm-like, *vermiculati*, be worm-eaten; see *vermiculate*, *v.*] **1.** The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation ; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration ; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.

*Sir M. Hab.*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

**2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery;** vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under *cushe* and *vermicular*.

The dusky *vermiculation* of the under parts [of a shrike].  
*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 337.*

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament.—4. Worminess: the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of *verminulation*, being all worm-eaten within.

**vermicule** (ver'mi-kul), *n.* [*L. vermiculus*,  
dim. of *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*. Cf. *vermicle*.

**vermiform**, *ver-mi-fŏrm*, a worm; see **worm**. Cf. **vermic**, *ver-mĭk*. [*verm*, *worm*.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, **vermicle**.

**vermiculi** (vè-mik' ū-lī), *n.* Plural of *vermicu-*

**vermiculite** (vēr-mik'ŭ-līt), *n.* [*L. vermiculus*, a worm, + *-ite*]. In *mineral.*, one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common micas by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a violent motion as if they were a mass of air. Two are known to the name.

**vermiculose** (vér-mik'ŭ-lós), *a.* [*<* *LL. vermiculose*, full of worms, wormy, *<* *L. vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten.—2. Worm-like; vermiform; vermicular.

vermiculons (ver-mik'u-lus). Same as ver.

**vermiculus** ver-mik'ū-lu-s, n.; pl. *vermiculi* (-li). [*L. vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. A little worm or grub.—2†. Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as *worm-dye*. See *vermilion*.

**vermiform** (vér'mi-fŏrm), *a.* [*NL. vermiformis*, *L. vermis*, worm, + *forma*, form.] Worm-like in form; shaped like a worm; vermicular. (a) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length. (b) *vermiform* body of a vessel, the part of the endartery between the endarterial and the endarterio-venous branches. See cuts under *artery*.

This (a fibrinous clot in the heart), when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of vermiform prolongation that

*M. communis* Linn., Operative surgery, p. 167.

(2) Related to a warm insecture; allied or belonging to the *Vermes*. Verminous Inhumilis, annulated or annulose, respectively, *inertum*, etc. Nothing any longer of maggot-like larva, as those of most *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*.  
(2) Noting certain worm like polyphagous larvae, with slender tapering anterior end, milky-pedious or with very short hair like tubercles, as those of most weevils and long-

**VERMIFORM** *vermiform*. See *appendix*. — **VERMIFORM** *echinoderms*, the zoophytes or spongiophores. See *Vermiform*. — **VERMIFORM** *embryos*, in *Dicynoda* and *Amplexus* produced by a nematogenous diacyema. See *Dicynoda* with *Amplexus Vermiform*. — **VERMIFORM** *holothurians*, the *synaptae*. See *cutis* under *relaxopodium* and *Synapta*. — **VERMIFORM** *process*. (a) Same as *vermiform appendix*. (b) The vermis of the cerebellum.

**Vermiformis** (vèr-mi-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vermiformis*; see *vermiform*.] In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the first section of the third class of *Podaxonia*, containing only the genus *Phoronis*.

**vermifugal** (vēr-mif'ū-gal), *a.* [*< vermifuge + -al.*] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicidal.

**vermifuge** (vèr'mi-fū), *n.* [*< F. vermifuge = Sp. vermitago = Pg. It. vermitago, expelling worms, < L. vermis, worm, + fugare, put to flight, expel, < fugire, flee.*] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms.

To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicine.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, XL, 48.

**vermiglia** (vèr-mil'ia), *n.* [*It. vermiglia, a sort of precious stone, < vermiglio, bright-red: see vermeil.*] A scorpaenoid fish, the rock-cod, *Sebastichthys chlorostictus*. [Monterey, California.]

**Vermigrada** (vēr-mig'grā-dī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of *vermigradus*: see *vermigrade*.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the geophyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinodermata*. See cut under *Sipunculus*.

**vermigrade** (vér'mi-gräd), *a.* [*< NL. vermi-*  
*gradus, < L. vermes, a worm, + gradi, step.*]  
Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting  
the Vermigrada.

**vermilt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vermeil*.

**Vermileo** (vèr-mil'ē-ō), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1834), < It. *vermiglio* = F. *vermeil*: see *vermeil*.] A genus of snipe-flies, of the family *Leptidae*: synonymous with *Leptus*.

**vermilingual** (vèr-mi-ling'gwəl), *a.* Same as *vermilingual*.

**Vermilingues** (vēr-mi-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Vermilingua*, 2.

**Vermilinguia** (vèr-mi-lìng'gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *lingua*, tongue.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, *Epfodientia*: now restricted to the American ant-eaters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.—2. In *herpet.*, a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the *Dendrosaurina* or *Rhaptoglossa*. Also *Vermilinguinae*. See cut under *chameleon*.

**vermilingual** (vēr-mī-ling'gwī-əl), *a.* [*As Vermilingua* + *-al*.] 1. Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the *Vermilingua*. See cut under *tamandua*.—2. In ornith., same as *sagittilingual*. See cut under *sagittilingual*.

**vermilion** (vêr-mil'yon), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *carminillon*, *carminion*; OF. *carmillon*, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. *carmillon*, vermilion (= Sp. *bermellon* = Pg. *vermelhão* = It. *carminigione*, vermilion). < *vermel*, bright-red; see *vermil*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, the product of cochineal; worm-dye.—2. The red sulphid of mercury, or the mineral cinnabar, occurring in nature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (a) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal iron cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermilion-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (b) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermilion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light on exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, tinging toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red sealings,



wax, and for other purposes. The name *artificial vermilion* is also applied to a vermilion red made by precipitating the coal-tar color osm on orange mineral. It is quite equal in color, brilliancy, and body to that made from quicksilver; but it is not very permanent under the direct action of the sun, unless protected by a coat of varnish.

3. A color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

The armies, that equest so bright did show,  
Into a pure vermilion now are dyed.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dyed with vermilion.

They buy Cotton Wool in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same, and perfit into Fustians, Vermillions, Dynities, and other such Stuffs, and then returne it to London.

L. Roberts, Treasure of Trafalke, quoted in A. Barlow's (Weaving, p. 26).

5. Same as *vermeil*, 4.

Several Gold Rings set with Turkey and Vermillions.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 131.

**Antimony vermilion.** See *antimony*.—**Orange vermilion.** See *orange*.

**II. a.** Of the color of vermilion; of the brilliant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single scarlet geranium: as, a *vermilion dye*.

The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind,  
And fulminated a vermilion light,  
Which overmastered in me every sense,  
And as a man whom sleep hath seized I fell.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 134.

**Vermilion border**, the red part of the human lips, where the skin passes over into mucous membrane.—**Vermillion flycatcher**, a small tyrant-bird of the genus *Pyrocephalus*, as *P. rubinus*, about 6 inches long, the male of which is dark-brown with all the under parts and a full globular crest vermilion-red or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and the regions southward; and several others are found in the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Pyrocephalus*.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).

**vermilion** (vēr-mil'yōn), *v. t.* [*< vermilion, n.*] To color with or as with vermilion; dye red; cover or suffuse with a bright red.

A sprightly red vermilion all her face.

Granville, A Receipt for Vapours.

**vermilyt** (vēr'mi-li), *n.* [Irreg. extended from *vermil*, *vermil*.] Same as *vermilion*. Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

**vermin** (vēr'min), *n.* [Formerly also *vermine* (also dial. *varmin*, *varmint*, *varment*); *< ME. vermine, vermyne, < OF. (and F.) vermine = Pr. vermena = It. vermine, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as if < L. vermicus or vermicus, < vermis, a worm: see worm.*] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective sense.

Your woful moder wende stedfastly  
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne  
Hadde eten yow. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 1039.

(a) A worm; a reptile.

No heart have you, or such  
As fancies, like the vermin in a nut,  
Have fretted all to dust and bitterness.

Tennyson, Princess, vi.

(b) A noxious or disgusting insect, especially a parasite; particularly, a louse, a bedbug, or a flea. (c) A mammal or bird injurious to game, and mischievous or troublesome in game-preserves: chiefly an English usage. Such quadrupeds as badgers, otters, weasels, polecats, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called *vermin*.

Inhuman devil! think some fatal hower  
Will bring huge troupes of vermine to devour  
Thy graine & thee.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

They [of Java Major] feede on Cats, Rats, and other vermine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

Like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base vermin the Otters. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence—2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

You are my prisoners, base vermine.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1072.

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.

Burke, Amer. Taxation.

**vermin+** (vēr'min), *v. t.* [*< vermin, n.*] To rid or clear of vermin.

Get warrenre bound

To vermine thy ground.

Tusser, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

**verminate** (vēr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; [*< pret. and pp. verminated, ppr. verminating.*] [*< L. verminare, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. vermina, gripes, belly-ache), < vermis, worm: see vermin.*] To breed vermin; become infested with worms, lice, or other parasites.

**vermination** (vēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. verminatio(n)-, worms (as a disease), also crawling*

pains, *< verminare, have worms, have crawling pains: see verminate.*] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasitic infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthiasis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease.

**verminer+** (vēr'mi-nēr), *n.* A terrier.

The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the verminers, or, as we should call them, the terriers.

Ainsworth, Lancashire Witches, iii. 1.

**vermin-killer** (vēr'min-kil'ēr), *n.* One who or that which kills vermin.

**verminly** (vēr'min-li), *a.* [*< vermin + -ly.*] Like or characteristic of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a verminly nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (Latham.)

**verminous** (vēr'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *vermineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verminos*, *< L. verminosus*, full of worms, *< vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] 1. Tending to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, *verminous carrion*.

Verminous and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toying shoulders of Time. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Or how long he had held verminous occupation of his blanket and skewer. Dickens, Tom Tiddler's Ground, i.

2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, *verminous ulcers*. See *phthiriasis*.—3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

Do you place me in the rank of verminous fellows,  
To destroy things for wages?

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 4.

That soft class of devotees who feel  
Reverence for life so deeply that they spare  
The verminous brood.

Wordsworth, The Borderers, ii.

Verminous and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.

**Verminous crasis**, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.—**Verminous fever**, a fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

**verminously** (vēr'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms: as, *verminously unclean*.

**vermiparous** (vēr-mip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. vermis, worm, + parere, bear, + -ous.*] Producing or breeding worms.

A generation of eggs, or some vermiparous separation. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

**vermis** (vēr'mis), *n.*; pl. *vermes* (-mēz). [*L. a worm: see worm.*] In *anat.*, the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into *prevermis* and *postvermis*.

**Vermivora** (vēr-miv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), *< L. vermis, a worm, + vorare, devour.*] A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers: now divided into several other genera, including *Helminthus* (*Helinaia* or *Helinaia*) and *Helminthophaga* (or *Helminthophila*). (See *warbler, swamp-warbler*, and cut under *Helminthophaga*.) The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family *Tyrannidae*), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

**vermivorous** (vēr-miv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. vermis, worm, + vorare, devour, + -ous.*] Worm-eating; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; erucivorous; campophagous.

**Vermont** (vēr-mon'tēr), *n.* [*< Vermont* (see *def.*) + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

In 1776 the Vermonters sought admission to the provincial Congress. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 168.

**vermouth, vermouth** (vēr'mōth), *n.* [= F. *vermouth*, *uermouth*, *< G. vermouth*, wormwood, = AS. *wermod*, wormwood: see *wormwood*.] A sort of mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. It is prepared chiefly in France and Italy, that of Turin being the most esteemed, and its special use is to stimulate the appetite by its bitterness.

**vernacle** (vēr'nā-kl), *n.* [*< L. vernaculus, native, vernacular: see vernacular.*] A vernacular word, term, or expression. [Rare.]

Vernacles or vernacular terms.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518.

**vernacle** (vēr'nā-kl), *n.* A Middle English form of *vernicle*.

**vernacular** (vēr-nak'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. vernaculus, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves, < verna, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' < vas = Skt. vas, dwell: see was.*] I. a. 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires: as, English is our vernacular language.

The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen vernacular and independent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dialects. Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

The tongues which now are called learned were indeed vernacular when first the Scriptures were written in them. Evelyn, True Religion, I. 367.

An ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly vernacular in his talk. De Quincy, Style, ii.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, *vernacular architecture*.—**Vernacular disease**, a disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, disease.

II. n. One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the vernacular. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in English, and the use of the chief forms of prayer in the vernacular. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the vernacular of mining, and to pride themselves on being "old miners." The Century, XLII. 128.

**vernacularism** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-izm), *n.* [*< vernacular + -ism.*] 1. A vernacular word or expression. Quarterly Rev.—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of *classicalism*.

**vernacularity** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vernacularities* (-tiz). [*< vernacular + -ity.*] A vernacularism; an idiom.

Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough vernacularities.

Carlyle, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 264.

**vernacularization** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< vernacularize + -ation.*] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or revival as candidates for vernacularization, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

**vernacularize** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; [*pret. and pp. vernacularized, ppr. vernacularizing.*] [*< vernacular + -ize.*] To make vernacular; vernaculate.

**vernacularly** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

**vernaculate** (vēr-nak'ū-lār-li), *v. t.*; [*pret. and pp. vernaculated, ppr. vernaculating.*] [*< L. vernaculus, native, + -ate.*] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are vernaculated by the average fruit-grower.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 15, 1887.

**vernaculous** (vēr-nak'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *vernaculo* = Pg. It. *vernaculo*, *< L. vernaculus*, native, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves: see *vernacular*.] 1. Vernacular.

Their vernaculous and mother tongues.

Sir T. Browne, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. [A Latinism.]

The petulancy of every vernaculous orator.

B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

**vernage** (vēr'nāj), *n.* [*< ME. vernage, < OF. vernage, < It. vernaccia, "a kind of strong wine like malvesio or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. vernachia), lit. 'winter wine,' < vernaccio, a severe winter, < verno, winter, = It. Pg. inverno = Sp. invierno = F. hiver, winter, < L. hibernus, pertaining to winter: see hibern-*ate.] A kind of white wine.

He drynketh ypcoras, claree, and vernage,  
Of spices hooted, to encreasen his corage.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 563.

Sche brougthe hem Vernage and Crete.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

**vernal** (vēr'nāl), *a.* [*< F. vernal = Pr. Sp. Pg. vernal = It. vernale, < LL. vernalis, of the spring, vernal, < L. ver, spring: see ver.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, *vernal bloom*.

In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches.

Milton, Education.

The vernal breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden.

Goldsmith, National Concord.

And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied  
Indoors by vernal Chaucer.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to the springtime of life.



**verricule** (ver'i kŭl), *n.* [*L. verriculum*, a drag-net, *< verrere*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.



Vernier scale 0.01 mm.



**verruca** (ve-rō'kū), *n.*; pl. *verruca* (-sē). [NL., < L. *verruca*, a wart, a steep place, a height.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wart.—2. In *bot.*, a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants, especially upon a thallus.—3. In *zool.*, a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verruciform tubercle.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the family *Verrucidae*.

**verrucano** (ver-ō-kā'no), *n.* [It. *verrucano*, a hard stone used in crushing-mills, < *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pale-red quartz, varying in size from that of a grain of sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violet-colored siliceous or talcose material. It occurs in numerous localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, sometimes in masses of great thickness, which often take on a gneissoid or schistose structure. In certain localities the verrucano overlies a slaty rock which contains plants of Carboniferous age; hence some geologists have considered it as belonging to that formation, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothliegendes, the lower division of the Permian.

**Verrucaria** (ver-ō-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < L. *verrucaria*, a plant that drives away warts, < *verruca*, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

**Verrucariacei** (ver-ō-kā'ri-ā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verrucaria* + *-acei*.] A tribe of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apothecia which open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also *Verrucariaci*.

**verrucariaceous** (ver-ō-kā'ri-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

**verrucarine** (ver-ō-kā'ri-in), *a.* [It. *verrucaria* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*, or having their characters.

**verrucarioid** (ver-ō-kā'ri-oid), *a.* [It. *verrucaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *verrucarine*.

**Verrucidae** (ve-rō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A family of sessile thoracic Cirripedia, characterized by the absence of a peduncle and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the scuta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. *Verruca* is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk formation.

**verruciform** (ve-rō'si-fōrm), *a.* [It. *verruca*, a wart, + *forma*, form.] Warty; resembling a wart in appearance. Also *verruciform*.

**verrucose** (ver'ō-kōs), *a.* [It. *verrucosus*; see *verrucous*.] Same as *verrucous*.

**verrucous** (ver'ō-kus), *a.* [= F. *verruqueux*, < L. *verrucosus*, full of warts, < *verruca*, a wart; see *verruca*.] Warty; studded with verruciform elevations or tubercles.

**verruculose** (ve-rō'kü-lōs), *a.* [It. *verrucula*, a little eminence, a little wart (dim. of *verruca*, a wart), + *-ose*.] Minutely verrucose; covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

**verrugas** (ve-rō'gās), *n.* [It. *verrugas*, pl. of *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambesia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. See also *yaws*.

**verrulet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*<sup>2</sup>.

**verry** (ver'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

**versability** (vēr-sā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [It. *versabile* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a-going by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and by the *versability* of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 42.

**versable** (vēr'sā-bl), *a.* [It. *versabilis*, movable, changeable, < *versare*, turn or whirl about; see *versant*.] Capable of being turned. *Blount*, 1670.

**versableness** (vēr'sā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being versable; versability.

**versal** (vēr'sal), *a.* [Abbr. of *universal*. Cf. *varsal*.] Universal; whole.

She looks as pale as any clout in the *versal* world.

*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 219.

Some, for brevity,

Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. iii. 930.

**versant** (vēr'sant), *a.* and *n.* [It. *versant*, < L. *versant* (-s), ppr. of *versare*, turn or whirl about; see *verse*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. *a.* Familiar; conversant; versed.

1. With great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most *versant* in the language of each nation.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 404.

The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law.

*Sydney Smith*, *First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton*.

(*Duacis*).

2. In *her.*, carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as *elevated* and *pur-suant*, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

II. *n.* All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

**versatile** (vēr'sā-til), *a.* [It. *versatile* = Sp. *versátil* = Pg. *versatil* = It. *versatile*, < L. *versatilis*, revolving, movable, versatile, < *versare*, turn; see *verse*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a *versatile* spindle.

At y<sup>e</sup> Royal Society's Mr Wm Petty propos'd divers things for the improvement of shipping: a *versatile* keele that should be on hinges.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Nov. 20, 1661.

He had a *versatile* timber house built in Mr Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's park) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.

*Aubrey*, *Lives* (James Harrington).

*Versatile* and sharp-piercing, like a screw.

*W. Harte*, *Eulogies*.

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove.

*Glanville*.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a *versatile* writer; a *versatile* actor.

An adventurer of *versatile* parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing-master, buffoon, poet, comedian.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* Montague.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

The *versatile* mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a new and unexplored quarter.

*J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 97.

4. In *bot.*, swinging or turning freely on a support; especially noting an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swinging freely to and fro. See cuts under *anther* and *lily*.—5. In *ornith.*, specifically, reversible: noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grapping irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite *versatile*.

*Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 130.

6. In *entom.*, moving freely up and down or laterally: as, *versatile* antennæ.—**Versatile dementia**, a form of dementia in which the patient is talkative and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—**Versatile head**, in *entom.*, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

**versatily** (vēr'sā-til-li), *adv.* In a *versatile* manner.

**versatileness** (vēr'sā-til-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *versatile*; versatily.

**versatility** (vēr'sā-til'i-ti), *n.* [It. *versatilità* = Sp. *versatilidad* = Pg. *versatilidade* = It. *versatilità*; as *versatile* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being changeable or fickle; variability.

The evils of inconstancy and *versatility*, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the *versatility* of genius.

I do not mean the force alone,

The grace and *versatility* of the man.

*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the *versatile* movement of such a digit.

**versation** (vēr-sā'shon), *n.* A turning or winding. *Blount*, 1670.

**Verschoorist** (vēr'skōr-ist), *n.* [It. *Verschoor* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a minor sect in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called *Hebraists*, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

**vers de société** (vers dé sō-sē-ā-tā'). [F.] Same as *society verse* (which see, under *society*).

**verse**<sup>1</sup> (vêrs), *v. t.* [It. *versare*, F. *verser* = Sp. Pg. *versar* = It. *versare*, < L. *versare*, OL. *vorsare*, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, *versari*, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of *vertere*, *vortere*, pp. *versus*, *vorsus*, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. *weorðan*, E. *worth*, be: see *worth*<sup>1</sup>.] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry?

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 344.

**verse**<sup>2</sup> (vêrs), *n.* [It. *vers*, partly, and in the early form *fers* wholly, < AS. *fers*, partly < OF. (and F.) *vers* = Sp. Pg. It. *verso* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *vers*, < L. *versus* (pl. *versus*), also *vorsus*, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*<sup>1</sup>. Hence *verse*<sup>2</sup>, v., *versicle*, *versify*, etc.] 1. In *pros.*: (a) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred *verses*; hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A *verse* may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

He made of ryme ten *vers* or twelve.

*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 463.

They . . . thought themselves no small fooles, when they could make their *verses* goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 9.

It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good *verses*.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 295.

(b) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spenserian *verse*; hence, a stanza: as, the first *verse* of a (rimed) hymn.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . .  
Come, but one *verse*.

*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 7.

A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four *verses*.

*Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xxvi.

A stanza—often called a *verse* in the common speech of the present day—may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines.

*S. Laniel*, *Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 239.

(c) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

This *verse* be thine, my friend. *Pope*, *Epistle to Jervas*.

(d) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed to *prose*.

To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread,

*Verse* that a Virgin without blush may read.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.

Who says in *verse* what others say in *prose*.

*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 202.

Poets, like painters, their machinery claim,

And *verse* bestows the varnish and the frame.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Poetry*.

2. (a) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichos. It was a custom in ancient times to write prosaic as well as metrical books in lines of average length. (See *colometry*, *stichometry*.) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(b) In *liturgics*, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or leader and the choir or people; specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the officiant or leader, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a *verse* is especially a sentence following the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the second sentence is called a *verse*, and also that following the alleluia. Also *versus*. (c) In *church music*, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with *chorus*; also, a soloist who sings such a passage. (d) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with modifications, from the masoretic division of verses (*pesuqim*), and has been used in Latin and other versions since 1528. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephanus on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the verses were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1560. (e) A similar division in any book.—**Adonic, Alcaic, Alcmæan verse**. See the adjectives. **Blank verse**, unrimed *verse*; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by



Though she have a better *verser* got  
(Or Poet in the court-account) than I.  
L. Bacon, *The Forest*, xii  
In the *Forest*, the poet is not a Poet, but a *Verser*,  
as we say in the Court-account.

**verse-service** (vêrs'sêr'vis), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, a choral service for solo voices. Compare *verse* and *verse*.

**verset** (vêr'set), *n.* [*< F. verset*, dim. of *vers*, verse: see *verset*.] 1. A verse, as of Scripture; a *versicle*.

They bear an equal part with Priest in many places,  
and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

2. In *music*, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

**verse-tale** (vêrs'tâl), *n.* A tale written or told in verse.

Many of the *verse-tales* are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.

The *Asiatick*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

**versicle** (vêr'si-kl), *n.* [*< L. versiculus*, a little verse, dim. of *versus*, a verse: see *verset*.] A little verse; specifically, in *liturgies*, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (*R*) of the choir or congregation. See *verse*, 2 (b). The name of the *versicles* is sometimes given distinctively to the *versicles* and responses *prophets* after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is V.

Do it for thy name. Do it for thy goodness, for thy covenant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in several *versicles*.

Purcell, *Prayerbook*, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter *versicle* by St. Jerome.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), II, 255.

**versicolor, versicolour** (vêr'si-kul'ôr), *a.* [*< L. versicolor, versicolour*, that changes its color, *< versari*, change (see *verset*), + *color*: see *color*.] 1. Having several different colors; party-colored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 478.

2. Changeable in color, as the chameleon; glancing different hues or tints in different lights; iridescent; sheeny. Also *versicolorate*. Also *verse-colored, versicolored, versicolorous*.

**versicolourate** (vêr'si-kul'ôr-ât), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, same as *versicolor*, 2.

**versicolored** (vêr'si-kul'ôr-d), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ed*.] Same as *versicolor*: as, *versicolored* plumage; "a *versicolored* cloak." Landor.

**versicolorous** (vêr'si-kul'ôr-us), *a.* [*< versicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *versicolor*.

**versicular** (vêr'sik'û-lâr), *a.* [*< L. versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, verse (see *versicle*).] Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing; as, a *versicular* division.

**versification** (vêr'si-fi-kâ'sh'ôn), *n.* [*< F. versification* = Sp. *versificación* = Pg. *versificação* = It. *versificazione*, *< L. versificatio*(-n-), *< versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the construction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your *versification*.

Dryden, *Essay on Satire*.

But *versification* alone will certainly degrade and render disgusting the sublimest sentiments.

Goldsmith, *Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing*.

The theory that *versification* is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 259.

**versificator** (vêr'si-fi-kâ-tôr), *n.* [*< F. versificateur* = Sp. *versificador* = It. *versificatore*, *< L. versificator*, *< versificare*, versify: see *versify*.] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye.

Dryden, *Essay on Satire*.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical *versificators* are a mere artifice, . . . charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet.

L. P. Smith, *Amén*, of Lit., II, 128.

**versificatrix** (vêr'si-fi-kâ-triks), *n.* [*< L. as if versificator*, fem. of *versificator*: see *versificator*.] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1784 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful versificatrix' in the English language."

Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 894.

**versifier** (vêr'si-fi-êr), *n.* [*< versify* + *-er*.] 1. One who versifies; one who makes verses; a poet.

There is a *versificator* seith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter because of the grete cold and in somer by echousure of the heete. Chaucer, *Tale of Melibeus*.

There have been many most excellent Poets that never versified, and now swarms many *versifiers* that neede neuer answer to the name of Poets.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie* (ed. Arber), p. 23.

2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another; one who turns prose into verse; a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a *versifier* of the Psalms.

**versiform** (vêr'si-fôr'm), *a.* [*< LL. versiformis*, changeable, *< L. versus*, in lit. sense 'turning,' + *forma*, form.] Varied or varying in form.

**versify** (vêr'si-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *versified*, ppr. *versifying*. [*< F. versifier* = Sp. Pg. *versificar* = It. *versificare*, *< L. versificare*, put into verse, versify, *< versus*, verse, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn into verse; make a metrical paraphrase of: as, to *versify* the Psalms.

The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther *versified*; then the 12th, 46th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 128th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther.

Burney, *Hist. Music*, III, 35, note.

Our fair one . . . made us *versify*.

The legend. Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*.

2. To relate or describe in verse: treat as the subject of verse.

I *versify* the truth.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, I.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to *versify* the disaster.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To make verses.

I received your letter, sent me last week: whereby I perceive you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of *versifying* in English.

Spenser, *To Gabriel Harvey*.

In *versifying* he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 40.

**versing** (vêr'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *verse*, 2, *v.*] The act of writing verse.

**version** (vêr'sh'ôn), *n.* [*< F. version* = Sp. *version* = Pg. *versão* = It. *versione*, *< ML. versio*(-n-), a turning, translation, *< L. vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn, translate: see *verset*.] 1. A turning round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left.

Congreve, *On the Pandaric Ode*.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects.

Bacon, *Vicissitudes of Things* (ed. 1887).

2. A change or transformation; conversion.

The *version* of air into water. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

3. The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another. [Rare.]—4. A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word *Bible*.

I received the Manuscript you sent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the *Version* to be very exact and faithful.

Howell, *Letters*, I, vi, 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than the stalled ox and infancy is my *version*.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, iv.

5. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's *version* of the affair.—6. A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—7. In *obstet.*, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be brought down, the operation is called *podalic* or *cephalic version*. Pelvic version is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called *external* when it is effected by external manipulation only, *internal* when it is performed by the hand within the parturient canal, and *bimanual* or *bipolar* when one hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

8. In *mathematical physics*, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or *version* is the rotation of that fluid at any point where its motion is rotational. The advantage of the word *version* over *rotation* is that it is applicable to cases where there is no motion: as, for example, to a stress. — *Italic version of the Bible*. See *Italic*. Revised *version* (sometimes called the *revision* of the authorized *version*, or the *new revision*, or the *revision* simply), a revision of the authorized or King James *version* of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870–84. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the cooperation of American scholars



of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providing that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880, that of the Old Testament in July, 1884. Abbreviated *R. V., Rev. Ver. = Spontaneous version*, in *abstract*, the rectification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the accoucheur. = *Syn. 4*. See *translation*.

**versional** (vēr'shon-əl), *a.* [*version* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or *versional*.

*The Independent* (New York), March 23, 1871.

**versionist** (vēr'shon-ist), *n.* [*version* + *-ist*.] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

**verso** (vēr'sō), *n.* [*L. verso*, abl. of *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] The reverse, back, or other side of some object, specifically—(a) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to *obverse*. (b) Of a manuscript or print, the second or any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number: opposed to *recto*, or one of uneven number: as, *verso* of title, the back of the title-page of a book.

**versor** (vēr'sor), *n.* [NL., < *L. vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor; and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital *V* written before the symbol of the quaternion.

**versorium** (vēr-sō'ri-um), *n.* A magnetic needle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 220.

**verst** (vēr'st), *n.* [Also sometimes *verst* (after *G.*): = *F. verst*, < *Russ. versta*, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn,' hence a distance, a space, for *\*vertta*, < *Russ. verteti* (Slav. *√ vert*), turn, = *L. vertere*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

**versual** (vēr'sū-əl), *a.* [*L. versus*, a verse, + *-al*.] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the *versual* divisions of the Bible: correlated with *capital*, *sectional*, *pausal*, *parenthetical*, *punctual*, *literal*, etc. *W. Smith's Bible Dict.*

**versus** (vēr'sus), *prep.* [*L. versus*, toward, against, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbreviated *v. vs.*

**versute** (vēr-sūt'), *a.* [*L. versutus*, adroit, versatile, < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *versant*.] Crafty; wily.

A person . . . of *versute* and vertiginous policy.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 132. (*Davies*.)

**vert<sup>1</sup>** (vēr't), *n.* [*F. vert*, green, < *OF. verd*, < *L. viride*, green, green color: see *verd<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In *Eng. forest law*, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

Cum furca, fossa, sock, . . . *vert*, veth, venison.

*Charter*, Q. Anne, 1705. (*Jamieson*.)

The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of *vert* and venison in my woods of Warnccliffe. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xl.

I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the *vert* more than the hunters or wood-choppers.

*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 269.

2. In *her.*, the tincture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated *v.*—*Nether vert*, underwoods.—*Over vert* or *overt vert*, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods.—*Special vert*, in *old Eng. forest law*, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other *vert*.



Vert.

**vert<sup>2</sup>** (vēr't), *n.* [Taken for *convert* and *pervert*, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of per-

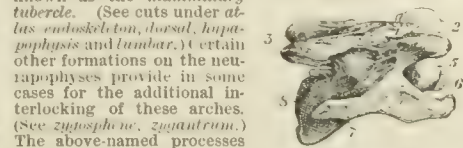
sons who go from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

**vert<sup>2</sup>** (vēr't), *v. i.* [*< vert<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

**vertant** (vēr'tant), *a.* [*L. vertere*, turn, turn about, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

**verte** (vēr't), *v.* [*L. verte*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *vertere*, turn: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] In *music*, same as *volti*.—*Verte subito*. Same as *volti subito*. Abbreviated *v. s.*

**vertebra** (vēr'tē-brā), *n.*; pl. *vertebræ* (-brē). [Formerly in *E. form vertebra*, *q. v.*: = *F. vertebre* = *Sp. vértebra* = *It. vertebra*, < *L. vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *vers<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In *Vertebrata*, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See *backbone* and *spine*. Specifically—(a) Broadly, any axial metamer of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (b) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most cases composed of a centrum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under *cervical* and *neurocentral*), these apophyses forming the pedicels and laminae of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse process of human anatomy, and a prezygapophysis and a postzygapophysis, called in man the *superior* and *inferior oblique or articular processes*, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses), the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebrae of man is known as the *mammillary tubercle*. (See cuts under *atlas*, *endostyle*, *ton*, *dorsal*, *laryngopharynx* and *lumbar*.) Certain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches. (See *zygapophyseal*, *zygantrum*.) The above-named processes are either autogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different animals; they are all that ordinary vertebrae present; and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under *epileura*, *sacrum*, and *sacrum*.) The centrum of certain vertebrae of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See *hypapophysis*.) Vertebral centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See *intercentrum*, *embolomerous*, *rachitomous*.) Bodies of free vertebrae articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shapes of these faces, they are described as *amphicelium*, *procelium*, *opisthocelium* (see these words), and *heterocelium*, and also called *biconcave*, *convexo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, and *saddle-shaped*. Arches of vertebrae are often connected, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See *interhemal*, *interneural*.) Ordinary vertebrae are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, as *cervical*, *dorsal* or *thoracic*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *caudal* or *coccygeal*, respectively indicated in vertebral formulae by the letters *C*, *D*, *L*, *S*, *Cd*. In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three former regions, and by extensive ankyloses in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fail of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebrae; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under *ankylosis*); birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see cuts under *sacrum* and *sacrum*); snakes have vertebrae gently graded in character from head to tail; in fishes the vertebrae are ordinarily grouped as *abdominal*, which extend from the head as far as the cavity of the belly extends, and *caudal*, all the rest of the bones, including some special elements (see *heterocercal*, *homocercal*, *epural*, *hypural*). Such regional variations in the characters of vertebrae also give rise to the terms *cervicodorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbosacral*, *urosacral*, etc. Certain vertebrae have individual names, as *atlas*, *axis*, *odontoid*; see also phrases given below. The number of vertebrae varies widely; it is greatest in some reptiles (over 200). Seven cervicals is the rule in mammals, with rare exceptions (see *stethy*); but there is no constancy, as regards number, in any of the other regions of the spinal column. See *skeleton* and the cuts there cited, also cuts under *atlas*, *axis*, *chevron-bone*, and *zenarthal*.



Cervical Vertebra of Horse, right side view.

1, rudimentary spinous process; 2, prezygapophyses, or anterior articular processes; 3, postzygapophyses, or posterior articular processes; 4, convex anterior face of centrum body of the vertebra; 5, its concave posterior surface; 6, 7, transverse processes and rudimentary ribs; 8, diapophyses and pleural apophyses.

2. In *echinoderms*, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—*Cranial vertebra*, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Carus, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebrae have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the *occipital* or *epencephalic*, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital

is the centrum, the *exoccipitals* are the neurapophyses, and the *supra-occipital* is the neural spine (see cuts under *Cleibania*, *Esoc*, and *skull*). (2) the *parietal*, *mesencephalic*, or *otic*, represented mainly by the basioccipital as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including parts of the skull of the ear (see cuts under *Balanista*, *parietal*, *sphenoid*, and *tymppanic*). (3) the *frontal*, *prosencephalic*, or *ophthalmic*, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontals as a single or bifid neural spine (see cuts under *craniofacial*, *Galline*, and *sphenoid*). (4) the *nasal*, *rhinencephalic*, or *olfactory*, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebrae are sought in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebrae are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamorphically segmented. See *skull*, *parachordal*, and cuts under *chondrocranium*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *paraspine*.—*Dorsocervical vertebrae*. See *dorsocervical*.—*Epencephalic vertebra*. See *cranial vertebra*.—*False vertebra*, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—*Frontal vertebra*. See *cranial vertebra*.—*Laminae of a vertebra*. See *lamina*.—*Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra*. See *cranial vertebra*.—*Odontoid vertebra*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*Spinous process of a vertebra*. See *spinous*.—*Toothed vertebra*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*True vertebra*, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy. *Vertebra dentata*. Same as *axis*, 3 (a).—*Vertebra prominens*, the prominent vertebra; that vertebra whose spinous process is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical; but the most prominent vertebra is usually one of the dorsals.

**vertebral** (vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vertébral* = *Sp. Pg. vertebral* = *It. vertebrale*, < *NL. vertebralis*, < *l. vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] 1. *a.* Of the nature of a vertebra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebrae: as, *vertebral* elements or processes; *vertebral* segmentation.—2. Pertaining to or relating to a vertebra or to vertebrae; spinal: as, *vertebral* arteries, nerves, muscles; a *vertebral* theory or formula.—3. Composed of vertebrae; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the *vertebral* column.—4. Having vertebrae; backboned; vertebrate: as, a *vertebral* animal. [Rare.]—5. In *Echinodermata*, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid internal axis of any ray or arm, each ossicle consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-and-mortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See *Ophiuridae*, and cuts under *Asteridae* and *Astrophyton*.

Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and superambulacral. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 482.

6. In *entom.*, situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—*Anterior vertebral vein*. See *vein*.—*Vertebral aponeurosis*, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebrae to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nucha. Also called *vertebral fascia*.—*Vertebral artery*, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebral canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries.—*Vertebral arthropathy*, a form of spinal or tabetic arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebrae.—*Vertebral border of the scapula*, in *human anat.*, that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the proximal end of the bone. See *scapula* and *shoulder-blade*.—*Vertebral canal*. See *canal*.—*Vertebral caries*, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebrae; Pott's disease of the spine: the cause of angular curvature of the spine.—*Vertebral chain, vertebral column*. Same as *spinal column* (which see, under *spinal*).—*Vertebral fascia*. Same as *vertebral aponeurosis*.—*Vertebral foramen*. See *foramen* and *vertebraral*.—*Vertebral formula*, the abbreviated expression of the number of vertebrae in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is *C 7, D 12, L 5, S 5, Cd 1-3*.—*Vertebral muscles*, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with vertebrae or vertebral segments. In the lower vertebrates, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous myocommata (the flakes of the flesh of fish, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebrae. In the higher, most of the vertebral muscles extend undivided along several vertebrae, though their segmentation may be traced in their deeper layers or fascicles, as in the so-called fourth and fifth layers of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in front of) the vertebrae are grouped as *prevertebral*, as the scaleni of the neck and psoas of the loins.—*Vertebral ossicle*. Same as *ambulacral ossicle* (which see, under *ambulacral*). See also *vertebra*, 2, and *vert*, *a.*, 5.—*Vertebral plexus*. See *plexus*.—*Vertebral ribs*, in man, the two lowest ribs on each side, connected with the vertebrae only; the floating ribs; distinguished from *vertebrochondral* and from *vertebrosternal ribs*.—*Vertebral vein*. See *vein*.

II. *n.* 1. A vertebrate. [Rare.]—2. A vertebral artery.



**verticality** (ver-ti-kal'i-tiv, *n.* [= *F.* *verticalité*; as *vertical* + *-ity*.] The state of being verti-



cal; verticalness. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 3.

**vertically** (vēr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward toward or downward from the zenith.

Butterflies, when they alight, close their wings *vertically*, moths expand them horizontally.

*G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., II. 144.

The flakes fell softly and *vertically* through the motionless air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose.

*Hovells, Venetian Life*, iii.

**verticalness** (vēr'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical; verticality.

**verticel** (vēr'ti-sel), *n.* Same as *verticil*.

**vertices**, *n.* Latin plural of *vertex*.

**verticil** (vēr'ti-sil), *n.* [Also *verticel*; = *F. verticille* = *Sp. Pg. It. verticello*, < *L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl; see *vertex*.] 1. In *bot.*, a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis. — 2. In *zool.*, a whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a *verticil* of hairs, tentacles, or processes.

**verticillaster** (vēr'ti-sil-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., < *L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle (see *verticil*), + dim. -*aster*.] In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the *Labiatae*.

**verticillate** (vēr'ti-sil-as'trāt), *a.* [ < *verticillaster* + -*ate*.] In *bot.*, bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

**verticillate** (vēr'ti-sil'āt), *a.* [= *F. verticillé* = *Sp. verticulado* = *Pg. verticillado* = *It. verticillato*, < NL. \**verticillatus*, < *L. verticillus*, a whirl: see *verticil*.] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed. — *Verticillate antennæ*, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs. — *Verticillate leaves*, in *bot.*, same as *stellate leaves* (which see, under *stellate*).

**verticillated** (vēr'ti-sil'āt-ed), *a.* [ < *verticillate* + -*ed*.] Same as *verticillate*.

**verticillately** (vēr'ti-sil'āt-li), *adv.* In a verticillate manner.

**verticillate-pilose** (vēr'ti-sil'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennæ of some insects.

**verticillation** (vēr'ti-sil'ā-shon), *n.* [ < *verticillate* + -*ion*.] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

In the *Dicladenaria* the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or verticillations. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 167.

**verticillus** (vēr'ti-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *verticilli* (-i). [NL.: see *verticil*.] A verticil.

**verticity** (vēr'ti-si'ti), *n.* [ < *F. verticité* = *Sp. verticidad* = *Pg. verticidade*: as *vertex* (*vertic*-) + -*ity*.] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville*.

Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers.

*Locke, Human Understanding*, IV. ii. 12.

**Pole of verticity.** See *pole*².

**verticler** (vēr'ti-kl), *n.* [ < *L. verticula, verticulum*, a joint, dim. (cf. *vertex*, a whirl), < *verte*, turn about: see *vers*¹, and cf. *vertebra*.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse*.

**Verticordia** (vēr'ti-kōr'di-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. Verticordia*, a name of Venus, < *verte*, turn, + *cor* (*cord*-), heart.] 1. [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Chamælauciceæ*. It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alternate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, pink, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy corymbs, or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *juniper-myrtle*.

2. [S. Wood, 1844.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Verticordiidae*.

**Verticordiidae** (vēr'ti-kōr'di-i-dē), *n. pl.* [ < *Verticordia* + -*idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Verticordia*. The animal has the mantle-margins mostly connected, the siphons sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branchiae. The shell is coriiform, nacreous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subintertine groove, and has an ossicle.

**vertiginate** (vēr'tij'i-nāt), *a.* [ < LL. *vertiginatus*, pp. of *vertiginare*, whirl around, < *L. vertigo* (-*gin*-), a whirling: see *vertigo*.] Turned round; giddy. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**Vertiginidae** (vēr-tij'in'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vertigo* (-*gin*-) + -*idae*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vertigo*, generally united with *Pupidae* or *Helicidae*.

**vertiginous** (vēr'tij'i-nus), *a.* [= *F. vertiginos* = *Sp. Pg. It. vertiginoso*, < *L. vertigo* (-*gin*-), a whirling in the head: see *vertigo*.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary: as, a *vertiginous* motion.

The love of money is a *vertiginous* pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 300.

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor, Repentance*, iii. § 3.—3. Apt to turn or change; unstable.

"He that robs a church shall be like a wheel," of a *vertiginous* and unstable estate.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a *vertiginous* height.

The *vertiginous* disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple.

*Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistle Montory*.

**vertiginously** (vēr'tij'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

**vertiginousness** (vēr'tij'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness.

**vertigo** (vēr'tijō, now usually vēr'tijō), *n.* [= *F. vertige* = *Sp. vertigo* = *Pg. vertigem* = *It. vertigine*, < *L. vertigo* (-*gin*-), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, < *verte*, turn, turn about: see *vers*¹. Cf. *tiego*.] 1. Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called *subjective vertigo* when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and *objective vertigo* when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber,  
Which we will take until my roof whirl round  
With the vertigo. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, iii. 6.

That old vertigo in his head  
Will never leave him till he's dead.  
*Swift, Death of Dr. Swift*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family *Vertiginidae*.—**Auditory or aural vertigo**, Ménière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear. — **Essential vertigo**, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered. — **Ocular vertigo**, See *ocular*. — **Paralyzing vertigo**, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called *Gertier's disease*.

**vertu**¹, *n.* An old spelling of *virtue*.

**vertu**², *n.* See *virtu*.

**vertue**¹, **vertulest**. Old spellings of *virtue*, *virtueless*.

**vertumnal**, *a.* [Irreg. < *L. ver*, spring, with term. as in *autumnal*.] Vernal.

Her [mystical city of peace] breath is sweeter than the new-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 333.

**Vertumnus** (vēr-tum-nus), *n.* [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, < *verte*, turn, change, + -*umnus*, a formative (= Gr. -*μενός*) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. *alumnus*.] 1. An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshipped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a generic name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amphipods.

**vertuous**, *a.* An old spelling of *virtuous*.

**veru** (vēr'ō), *n.* [L.] A spit.—**Veru montanum**, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra: same as *crista urethrae* (which see, under *crista*).

**verucoust**, *a.* A bad spelling of *verrucous*.

**Verulamian** (vēr-ō-lā-mi-an), *a.* [ < *Verulam* (ML. *Verulamium, Verolamium*), an ancient British city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, iii.

**veruled** (vēr'ōld), *a.* [ < *verule*-s + -*ed*.] In *her.*, ringed: noting a hunting-horn or similar bearing when the rings around it are of a different tincture from the rest. Also *virole*, *virole*.

**verules** (vēr'ōlz), *n.* [Pl. of *verule*, var. of *virole*, *ferule*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called *vires*.

**vervain** (vēr'vān), *n.* [Formerly also *vervaine*, *verveine*, *verveine*, *vervina*; < OF. *verveine* = *Sp. Pg. It. verbenā*, *vervain*, < *L. verbenā*, a green bough, etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later *verbenā*, *vervain*: see *verbenā*.] One of several weedy plants of the genus *Verbenā*, primarily *V. officinalis*, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racemes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called *June's-tears*, *holy-herb*, *herb-of-grace* or *herb of the cross*, and *pigeon's-grass*. (See *pigeon's-grass*.) The plant has a bitterish and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febrifugal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In *America* several other *verbenas* receive the name, as *V. hastata*, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, *V. stricta*, the hoary vervain, a hairy plant with larger purple flowers, and *V. urticifolia*, the white or nettle-leaved vervain, with small white flowers.

With reverence place  
The vervain on the altar.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus*, v. 4.

And thou, light vervain too, thou must go after,  
Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 2.

**Bastard or false vervain.** See *Stachytarpheta*.—**Stinking vervain.** See *stink*.

**vervain-mallow** (vēr'vān-māl'ō), *n.* A species of mallow, *Malva Alcea*.

**verve** (vēr'v), *n.* [ < *F. verve*, rapture, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master. *Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid*.

**verveinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vervain*.

**verveled** (vēr'veld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varveled*.

**vervelle** (vēr'vel'), *n.* [F.: see *varvels*.] In *medieval armor*, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

**vervels** (vēr'velz), *n. pl.* Same as *carrels*.

**vervet** (vēr'vet), *n.* A South African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, or *C. lalandi*. It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the grivet. Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organ-grinders.

**very** (vēr'i), *a.* [ < ME. *very*, *verri*, *verray*, *verrai*, *veray*, *verry*, *verrey*, *verrei*, *verre*, < OF. *verrai*, *verai*, *vrai*, *vray*, *F. vrai* = *Fr. vrai*, true, < LL. as if \**verācus*, for *L. verax* (*verāc*-), truthful, true, < *verus* (> *It. Pg. vero* = OF. *ver*, *veir*, *voir*), true, = OF. *fir* = OS. *fār* = OFries. *wer* = MD. *waer*, D. *waar* = MLG. *wār* = OHG. *MHG. wār* (also OHG. *wāri*, *MHG. wære*), G. *wahr*, true, = Goth. *wērs*, in *tuz-wērs*, doubtful; cf. OBulg. *viera* = Russ. *viera*, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with *L. velle*, will, choose, E. *will*: see *will*, *wale*². From the *L. verus* are also ult. E. *verily* (the adv. of *very*), *veracious*, *veracity* (the abstract noun of *veracious*, and of *very* as representing *L. verax*), *verity*, *aver*, and the first element in *verify*, *verisimilar*, *verdict*, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his *very* life: that is the *very* thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with *same*: as, the *very same* fault.

That was the *verray* Croys assayed; for thei founden 3 Crosses, on of our Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 76.

This is *verry* gold of the myn.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The *very* Greeks and Latines themselves tooke pleasure in Riming verses, and used it as a rare and gallant thing.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 8.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.

*Gen.* xxvii. 21.

When all else left my cause,  
My *very* adversary took my part.

*Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune*, i. 1.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . *very* God of *very* God.

*Nicene Creed, Book of Common Prayer*.

We have as *very* a knave in our company [By-ends] as dwellth in all these parts. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was *very* Heaven!

*Wordsworth, Prelude*, xi.

[*Very* is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all.

*Shak., T. of the S.*, v. 2. 64.







**vesiculate** (vē-sik'ū-lăt), *a.* [*< NL. vesiculatus, < L. vesicula, a little bladder or blister: see vesicle.*] Having a vesicle or vesicles; formed into or forming vesicular tissue; vesicular.

**vesiculate** (vē-sik'ū-lăt), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp. vesiculated*, *ppr. vesiculating*. [*< vesiculate, a.*] To become vesicular.

**vesiculation** (vē-sik'ū-lăt'shən), *n.* [*< vesiculate + -ion.*] The formation of vesicles; vesication; a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladdery condition; inflation.

**vesicle** (ves'i-kül), *n.* [*< F. vésicule: see vesicle.*] Same as *vesicle*.

**vesiculi**, *n.* Plural of *vesiculus*.

**Vesiculiferi** (vē-sik'ū-lif'ē-ri), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of vesiculifer: see vesiculosus and -fer.*] Same as *Physomyctes*.

**vesiculiferous** (vē-sik'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. vesicula, a vesicle, + ferre = F. bear.*] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

**vesiculiform** (vē-sik'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vesicula, a vesicle, + forma, form.*] Like a vesicle; vesicular; bladdery.

**vesiculobronchial** (vē-sik'ū-lō-brong'ki-al), *a.* Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities; applied to a respiratory sound. **Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.

**vesiculocavernous** (vē-sik'ū-lō-kav'ēr-nus), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities; applied to a respiratory sound. **Vesiculocavernous respiration.** See *respiration*.

**Vesiculosa, Vesiculosæ** (vē-sik'ū-lō'sā, -sē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. vesiculosus, full of bladders or blisters: see vesiculosus.*] In *entom.*, a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladdery abdomen; the *Cyrtidae* or *Aeroceidae*.

**vesiculose** (vē-sik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. vesiculosus, full of bladders: see vesiculosus.*] Full of vesicles; vesiculate; vesicular.

**vesiculotubular** (vē-sik'ū-lō-tū'bū-lār), *a.* Combining vesicular and tubular qualities; applied to a respiratory sound. **Vesiculotubular respiration**, a respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

**vesiculotympanic** (vē-sik'ū-lō-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and tympanic qualities; applied to a percussion note. **Vesiculotympanic resonance.** See *resonance*.

**vesiculosus** (vē-sik'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. vésiculeux, < L. vesiculosus, full of bladders or blisters, < vesicula, a little bladder or blister: see vesicle.*] Same as *vesiculose*.

**vesiculus** (vē-sik'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. vesiculi* (-li). Same as *vesicle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 551. [Rare.]

**Vespa** (ves'pā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. vespa, a wasp. = E. wasp, q. v.*] A Linnaean genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family *Vespidæ*, as the common wasp, *V. vulgaris*, and the common hornet, *V. crabro*. See cuts under *hornet* and *wasp*. It at first corresponded to Latreille's family *Diptera*, but is now restricted to forms having the abdomen sessile, broad and truncate at the base, metathorax very short and truncate, and the basal nervure of the fore wings joining the subcostal at some distance before the stigma. They are short-bodied wasps with folded wings, and are commonly known in the United States as *yellow-jackets* or *hornets*. Their nests consist of a series of combs arranged one below another, and enveloped in a papery covering. In tropical regions these nests reach an immense size, those of a Ceylonese species often measuring 6 feet in length. Twenty species occur in the United States and 14 in Europe. *V. maculata* of North America is the so-called *white-faced hornet*, and is isotypical with the European *V. crabro*. The latter has been introduced into the United States, and occurs in New York and New England.

**vesper** (ves'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. vesper, the evening star, < OF. vespre, evening, the evening star, vespres, even-song, vespers, F. vèpre, evening, vèpres, vespers, = Sp. vespéro, the evening star, = Pg. vespero, the evening star, = It. vespero, evening, the evening star, vespers, vespro, vespers, < L. vesper, evening, even, eventide, the evening star, poet. the west, the inhabitants of the west, also, and more frequently, fem. vespera, the evening, eventide, = Gr. ἑσπερος, evening, the evening star, Hesper, of the evening, ἑσπέρα, evening, = OBulg. večerŭ = Serv. Bohem. večer = Pol. wieczor = Russ. večerŭ, evening, = Lth. vakaras = Lett. vakars, evening; akin to Skt. vasatī, night, and to E. west. Cf. Hesper.] 1. The evening star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening.*

Black vesper's pageants. Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

2. *pl.* [*< LL. vespera, ML. vesperæ, < vespera, evening.*] In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the sixth or next to the last of the canonical hours. The observance of this hour is mentioned in the third century by St. Cyprian. The chief features of the Western vespers, besides the psalms and varying hymn, are the Magnificat and the collect for the day. The chief features of the Greek vespers (ἑσπερινός) are the psalms, the ancient hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The old English name for vespers is *even-song*. The Anglican public evening prayer, also called *even-song*, is mainly a combination and condensation of the Sarum vespers and complin, the part of the office from the first Lord's Prayer to the Magnificat inclusive representing vespers. [Occasionally used in the singular.]

They [the priests] concluded that dayes ceremonies with their *Vespera*.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

The far bell of vesper, . . .  
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.

Byron, Don Juan, iii. 108.

**Sicilian Vespers.** See *Sicilian*. **Vesper mouse.** See *vesper-mouse*.

**vesperal** (ves'pēr-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. vesperalis, of the evening, < L. vesper, vespera, evening: see vesper.*] 1. *a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. *Lee's Glossary.*

**vesper-bell** (ves'pēr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

Hark the little vesper-bell,  
Which biddeh me to prayer!  
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

**vesper-bird** (ves'pēr-bērd), *n.* The common bay-winged bunting of the United States, *Poocetes gramineus*; so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See *Poocetes*, and cut under *grassfinch*. J. Burroughs.

**Vesperimus** (ves-per'i-mus), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1874), < L. vesper, the evening, hence the west, + mus, mouse.*] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as type the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called *Hesperomys leucopus*. The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but *Hesperomys* has lately (1891) been shown to be untenable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called *V. americanus* (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under *deer-mouse*.

**vesper-mouse** (ves'pēr-mous), *n.*; *pl. vespermice* (-mis). A mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Vesperimus*, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the *Sigmodontes*, as distinguished from the *Mures*, indigenous to the Old World. See the technical words. S. F. Baird, 1857.

**vesper-sparrow** (ves'pēr-spar'ō), *n.* The vesper-bird. Coues.

**Vespertilio** (ves-pēr-til'i-ō), *n.* [*NL., < L. vespertilio(n-), a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for \*vespertilio(n-), < vespertinus, of the evening: see vespertine.*] A Linnaean genus of mammals, the fourth and last genus of the Linnaean order *Primates*, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order *Chiroptera*. Most of the longer-known bats have been placed in *Vespertilio*. By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to about 40 small species, of both hemispheres, as the pipistrelle of Europe, *P. pipistrellus*, and the little brown bat of the United States, *V. subulatus*. The genus now includes only the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings, the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, no leafy appendage to the nose, no special development of the ears, six grinding teeth in each half of each jaw, and four upper and six lower incisors. See *bat* and *Vespertilionidæ*.

**Vespertilionidæ** (ves-pēr-til-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vespertilio(n-) + -idæ.*] A family of chiropterous mammals, of which the genus *Vespertilio* is the type, belonging to the naked-nosed section (*Gymnorrhina*) of insectivorous or microchiropterous bats. It is distinguished, like other *Gymnorrhina*, from the *Histiophora*, or leaf-nosed section, by the absence of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sucking bats by the character of the dentition and digestive organs, and from other *Gymnorrhina* by having the tail inclosed in an ample interfemoral membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skull. The nearest relationships are with the molossid bats (*Molossidæ* and *Noctilionidæ*). The family contains numerous genera, as *Vespertilio*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, *Atalapha*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticeus*, *Lasiurus*, etc., and about 150 species (or more than one third of the whole order *Chiroptera*) of small bats of most parts of the world. Some of these are also very rich in individuals, and among the best-known representatives of the whole order. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies, *Vespertilioninæ* and *Nycticejinæ*. See cut under *Synotus*.

**Vespertilioninæ** (ves-pēr-til'i-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vespertilio(n-) + -inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing about nine tenths of the family, and represented by *Vespertilio* and about 6 other genera.

**vespertilionine** (ves-pēr-til'i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Vespertilio(n-) + -inæ.*] 1. *a.* Resembling a bat of the restricted genus *Vespertilio*; of or pertaining to the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*. **Vespertilionine alliance**, one of two series of microchiropterous bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families *Rhinolophidæ*, *Nycticejidæ*, and *Vespertilionidæ*. The tribe is contrasted with the *emballonurine alliance*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ* or of the vespertilionine alliance.

**vespertinal** (ves'pēr-tin-al), *a.* [*< vespertine + -al.*] Same as *vespertine*. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

**vespertine** (ves'pēr-tin), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. vespertino, < L. vespertinus, of or belonging to the evening, < vesper, evening: see vesper.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. Sir T. Herbert.—2. In bot., opening in the evening, as a flower.—3. [*cap.*] In geol., noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania Survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and Conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying immediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red Shale (the "Unbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See *Pocono sandstone*, under *sandstone*.

4. In zool., crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the *vespertine* or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*.—5. In astron., descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

**Vesperugo** (ves-pe-rō'gō), *n.* [*NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), < L. vesperugo, a bat, < vesper, evening: see vesper, and cf. Vespertilio.*] The most extensive genus of bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*, typified by the European *V. scrocinus*. They have the incisors  $\frac{3}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{1}$ , the premolars  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ , or  $\frac{3}{1}$ , and a well-developed post-calcanal lobule of the interfemoral membrane. They are divided into several subgenera, as *Vesperugo*, *Scotozous*, *Rhinoglossa*, and *Lasiomyotis*. The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Magellan.

**vespiary** (ves'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl. vespiaries* (-riz). [*Prop. \*vespy (the form vespiary being irreg. conformed to apiary), < L. vespa, a wasp: see wasp.*] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See *Vespa*, and cut under *wasp*, and compare *apiary* and *formicary*.

**Vespidæ** (ves'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Vespa + -idæ.*] A family of dipterous aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Vespa*; the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-spurred middle tibiae and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists in the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone hibernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The nests are made of paper, and the young are fed by the workers with nectar and animal and vegetable juices. The principal genera besides *Vespa* are *Polistes* and *Polybia*. See *Vespa*, and cuts under *wasp*, *hornet*, and *Polistes*.

**vespiform** (ves'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vespa, wasp, + forma, form.*] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects; noting certain moths. See *hornet-moth*.

**vespillot** (ves-pil'ō), *n.* [*L., also vespulla, also, according to Festus, vespa, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, < vesper, evening: see vesper.*] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 38.

**vespine** (ves'pin), *a.* [*< L. vespa, wasp, + -inæ.*] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. Pop. Sci. Mo., IV. 176.

**vessel** (ves'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vessell*; < ME. vessel, vesselle, fessel, < OF. vessel, veissel, vaissel, F. vaisseau = Sp. vasillo = Pg. vasilha = It. vascello, a vessel, < L. vascellum (in an inscription), a small vase or urn, dim. of *vas*, a vase, urn: see *vase*. In def. 6 the word is orig. collective. ME. vessel, vessell, < OF. \*vesselle, vaisselle, F. vaisselle, vessels or plate collectively; < vessel, vaissel, a vessel: see above.] 1. A utensil for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a pot, a cup, or a dish.

The Arm and the Hond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appered to him, afre his Resurreioun . . .) is zit lyggynge in a Vesselle with outen the Tombe.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.  
Ps. ii. 9.

The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.  
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 73.



As a garment covering the person; an undergarment or waistcoat. [A. L. L.]

Over his lucid arms

A vestment of purple blue and

Milton, P. L., XI. 241

The rivets of the vest

Which girds in steel his ample breast.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, III.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; vestiture.

Not seldom, clad in radiant vest,

Decently goes forth the morn.

Woodworth, Near the Spring of the Hermitage.

Whom it be thrown whatever vest

The being hath put on which lately here

So many-friended was. Lowell, Agassiz, VI. 2.

3. A body garment for men's wear, at different times of distinct types. An originally, a garment made of flax and by Egypt to have been adopted by the Greeks, the fashion for his coat and indicated by the XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,

At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich Vest

And a Perruque are to a Man that aims at their [ladies']

Favours. Etherton, She Would if she Could, III. 3.

The vest is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornucopia. Addison, Ancient Medals, II.

Under his doublet Charles appeared in a vest, "being a long casock," as Pepys explains, "close to the body, of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

(b) A body-garment of later times; especially, the waistcoat in the ordinary modern sense—that is, a short garment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and having the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "vests"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them. D. W. Holmes, Professor, VII.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a vest bearing this inscription.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, LXVI.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially—(a) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion, as, Breton vest, Oriental vest, etc. (b) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodice, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest; a fashion often respecting over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. Vest and undervest are more common in England; undershirt in the United States.

vest (vest), *v.* [*OF. vestir, F. vêtir* = *Sp. Pg. vestir* = *It. vestire*, *L. vestire*, clothe, dress, *< vestis*, a garment, clothing; see *vest*, *n.* Cf. *vestal*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Vested all in white, pure as her mind.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of); followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is vested with power over them. Locke.

Had I been vested with the Monarch's Pow'r,

Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.

Prior, To Mr. Howard.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to; followed by *in*.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortmain to enable him to vest his lands in the Guild of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feoffment, vesting them in persons therein named. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, vested in the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

4. To lay out, as money or capital; invest; as, to vest money in land. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To put on clothing or vestments.

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to vest in the sanctuary. Cath. Dict., p. 338.

2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect, as a title or right; with *on*.

The supreme power could not be said to vest in them exclusively. Brownson.

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that vests, and as a thing that may be divested. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 27, note.

To vest in interest, to pass or devolve as matter of right.

To vest in possession, to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See *vested*.

Vesta (ves'ta), *n.* [*L. = Gr. Tēra*, the goddess of the hearth, *< vas*, Skt. *< ush*, burn:

see *ustion*, *Aurora*, *Eastere*.] 1. One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia, one of the twelve great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Aeneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called *vestales*. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture ground. See also cuts under *hut urn* and *monopteron*.

The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia). Louvre Museum, Rome.

2. The fourth planetoid, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1807.—3. [*l. c.*] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a *vesta*, he opened it and entered. R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 178.

vestal (ves'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vestale*, *n.*, = *Sp. Pg. vestal* = *It. vestale*, *< L. Vestalis*, of Vesta, as a noun (see *virgo*) a vestal virgin. *< Vesta*, Vesta: see *Vesta*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Vesta, the classical goddess of the sacred fire and of the household and the state.

When thou shouldst come,

Then my cot with light should shine

Purer than the *vestal* fire.

Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

Vestal modesty.

Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 38.

My *vestal* habit me contenting more

Than all the robes adorning me before.

Drayton, Matilda to King John.

II. *n.* 1. Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was immured alive in an underground vault amid public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under Domitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—2. A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Shall's go hear the *vestals* sing?

Shak., Pericles, IV. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated *vestal* prove,

And give her virgin vows to heaven and love.

Crabbe, Works, VII. 94.

3. In *entom.*: (a) The geometrid moth *Sterrhra sacralia*; popularly so called in England. (b) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of the *Vestales*.

Vestales (ves-tā'lez), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *vestal*.] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

vestment, *n.* Same as *vestment*.

His *vestments* sit as if they grew upon him.

Massinger, Fatal Dowry, IV. 1.

vested (ves'ted), *p. a.* 1. Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes or some ceremonial costume; as, a *vested* choir.

A troop of yellow-vested white-haired Jews,

Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.

Browning, Paracelsus, IV.

2. In *her.*, clothed; draped; especially when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more





usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also *clothed*.—3. Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In *law*: (a) Already acquired, existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner, as a law is not to be construed so as to impair *vested* rights without compensation. See *right*. (b) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be *vested* when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future payment which is not defeasible, and he can therefore extinguish it by release. (c) Noting the quality of a present estate even though defeasible, as distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a devise of land is said to be *vested* when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be immediately entitled to possession were the precedent estate to terminate, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that before that time comes another person may come into being who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is said to be *vested in interest*, but not *vested in possession*. Vested remainder. See *remainder*, 3.

**vester** (ves'tēr), *n.* One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.]

But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. Southey, To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

**vestiarian** (ves-ti-ā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< vestiary + -an.*] Same as *vestiary*.

**vestiary** (ves'ti-ā'-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. vestiaire, a., = Sp. vestuario = Pg. vestiário, vestuário, n., = It. vestiario, a. and n., < L. vestiarius, of or pertaining to clothes, neut. vestiarius, a wardrobe, ML. a robing-room. vestry, < vestis, clothing; see vest. Cf. vestry.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to costume or dress. Bp. Hall, *Select Thoughts*, § 93.

II. *n.*; pl. *vestiaries* (-riz). 1. A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. Fuller. [Rare].—2. Garb; clothing.

If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chunky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicolored and cloudlike *vestiary*, puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Diogenes and Plato.

3. *a.* Vestibule; a place of entrance; a court. Thei wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Bahurym, that had a pit in his *vestiary*. Wyclif, 2 Ki. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

**vestibula**, *n.* Plural of *vestibulum*.

**vestibular** (ves-tib'ū-lār), *a.* [*< vestibule + -ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—**Vestibular artery**, a branch of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—**Vestibular membrane**. Same as *membrane of Reissner* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Vestibular nerve**, the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—**Vestibular passage**. Same as *scala vestibuli* (which see, under *scala*).—**Vestibular sacculus** or *sacculus*. See *sacculus*.—**Vestibular seta**, the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the *Vorticellidae*: originally called in French *soie de Lachmann*. W. S. Kent.

**vestibulate** (ves-tib'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< vestibule + -ate.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular. **vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [*(F. vestibule = Sp. vestibulo = Pg. It. vestibulo, < L. vestibulum, a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (a) 'a place separated from the (main) abode,' < ve-, apart, + stabulum, abode (see stable); (b) 'abode,' < √ ves, Skt. √ vas, dwell (see vas); (c) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. vestry), < vestis, garment, clothing.)*] 1. A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under *opisthodomus*, *porch*, and *pronaos*.

In the intention of the early builders of the church, the vestibule, or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.

C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 186.

2. In *anat.*: (a) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranous cavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, which, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under *ear* and *temporal*. (b) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia mi-

nora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called *vestibule of the vulva* and *vestibulum vaginae*. (c) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—3. In *zool.*: (a) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as *Paramecium* and *Noctiluca*, leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosarc. See *Vorticella*, *Noctiluca*, and cut under *Paramecium*. (b) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—**Aortic vestibule**. See *aortic*.—**Common sinus of the vestibule**. Same as *utricule*, 2.—**Membranous vestibule**, the membranous sac contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man, divided into a larger section, the utricle or utriculus, and a lesser, the sacculus or sacculus.—**Osseous vestibule**, the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the prootic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**. See *pyramid*.—**Utricle of the vestibule**. See *utricle*.—**Vestibule of the larynx**, that part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—**Vestibule of the mouth**, the cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth, technically called *vestibulum oris*.—**Vestibule of the pharynx**, the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—**Vestibule of the vulva**. See def. 2 (b).—**Vestibule train**. See *vestibule*, v. t.—**Syn. 1**. See definitions of *porch*, *portico*, *hall*, *lobby*, *passage*.

**vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestibuled*, ppr. *vestibuling*. [*< vestibule, n.*] To provide with a vestibule.—**Vestibuled train**, a train of parlor-cars each of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U. S.]

**vestibulum** (ves-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vestibula* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *vestibule*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a vestibule.—**Aquæductus vestibuli**. See *aquæductus*.—**Pyramis vestibuli**. See *pyramis*.—**Scala vestibuli**. See *scala*.—**Utriculus vestibuli**. Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Vestibulum oris**, the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under *vestibule*).—**Vestibulum vaginae**. Same as *vestibule*, 2 (b).

**vestigatē** (ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. vestigatus, pp. of vestigare, track, trace out, < vestigium, a footprint, track; see vestige. Cf. investigate.*] To investigate.

**vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* [*(F. vestige = Sp. Pg. It. vestigio, < L. vestigium, footprint, track, mark.)*] 1. A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray,  
Or nodding column on the desert shore,  
To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.

Thomson, *Liberty*, ii.

I could discover no *vestiges* of common houses in Dendera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt. Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, i. 105.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left?

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. In *biol.*, any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See *vestigial* and *rudiment*, 3.—**Syn.** See *trace*.

**vestigia**, *n.* Plural of *vestigium*.

**vestigial** (ves-tij'i-āl), *a.* [*< L. vestigium, footprint (see vestige), + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology *vestigial* has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called *rudimentary*, and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remains of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or in lower preceding organisms, and have aborted or atrophied, or become otherwise reduced or rudimentary in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the parovaria, the canals of Gartner, the male womb, the urachus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolfian bodies and allantois of the fetus; the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the very large cæcum of a ruminant; the stunted coracoid process of the scapula of a mammal is a vestigial structure with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under *rudimentary*). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolutionists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—**Vestigial fold**, a projection of the pericardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cuvieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—**Vestigial**

**muscle**, a muscle, like those of the external ear, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in man.—**Syn.** *Abortive*, etc. See *rudimentary*.

**vestigiary** (ves-tij'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*< L. vestigium, footprint, + -ary.*] Vestigial.

**vestigium** (ves-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *vestigia* (-iā). [*L.*: see *vestige*.] In *anat.*, a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Vestigium foraminis ovalis**, the fovea or fossa ovalis.—**Vestigia rerum**, traces of things. See the quotation.

It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its substance which answer to what Haller called "*vestigia rerum*," and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Vibratuncles."

Huxley, Address before the British Association at Belfast, 1874.

**vestment**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vestment*. **vesting** (ves'ting), *n.* [*< vest + -ing.*] Cloth especially made for men's waistcoats: most commonly in the plural.

**vestiture** (ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [*< L. vestire, pp. vestitus, dress, clothe (see vest), + -ure. Cf. vesture, investiture.*] 1. The manufacture or preparation of cloth. R. Parke.—2. Investiture.—3. In *zool.*, the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the *vestiture* of the thorax of an insect.

**vestlet** (vest'let), *n.* [*< vest + -let.*] A tubiculous sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus*, as *C. borealis*. It is not fixed to any support, and remarkably resembles a cephalobranchiate worm, having a long, smooth, slender body or stalk tapering to a free base, and surmounted by a large double wreath of tentacles. The stem is a tube secreted by the polyp and investing it (whence the name). It is 6 or 8 inches long, and the wreath expands an inch or more.

See *Cerianthus*, and compare cut under *Edwardsia*.

**vestment** (vest'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *vestiment*, *vestment*; < ME. *vestment*, < OF. *vestment*, F. *vêtement* = Sp. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., = Pg. *vestimenta* = It. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., < L. *vestimentum*, clothing, covering, < *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, v.] 1. A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing; specifically, a ceremonial or official robe or garment.

Hir vestments which that they were.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2090.

The judges in their vestments of state attended to give advice on points of law. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the eucharist; specifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and maniple. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been the nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (b) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

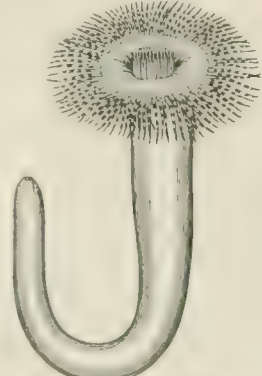
**vestral** (ves'tral), *a.* [*< vestry + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a vestry.

**vestrify** (ves'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestrified*, ppr. *vestrifying*. [*< vestry + -fy.*] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to *vestrify* the House of Commons."

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 6.

**vestry** (ves'tri), *n.*; pl. *vestries* (-triz). [*< ME. vestrye, < OF. \*vestaire (?)*, *vestiaire*, F. *vestiaire*, < L. *vestiarius*, a wardrobe; see *vestiary*. For the terminal form, cf. *sectry*.] 1. A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy,





**vestry** (ves'trī), *n.* [*< vestry + -y*.] 1. The assembly of the members of a parish, who, in connection with the minister, manage its temporal affairs. 2. The minister of a parish, who, in connection with the members of the vestry, manage its temporal affairs. 3. In *U. S.*, the assembly of the members of a parish, who, in connection with the minister, manage its temporal affairs. 4. The minister of a parish, who, in connection with the members of the vestry, manage its temporal affairs. 5. The assembly of the members of a parish, who, in connection with the minister, manage its temporal affairs. 6. The minister of a parish, who, in connection with the members of the vestry, manage its temporal affairs. 7. The assembly of the members of a parish, who, in connection with the minister, manage its temporal affairs. 8. The minister of a parish, who, in connection with the members of the vestry, manage its temporal affairs. 9. 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**vesturer** (ves'tur-er), *n.* [*< vesture + -er*.] 1. A person who has charge of the vestments of a church. 2. A subordinate of a collegiate church or cathedral.

**Vesuvian** (ves'u-vi-ən), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Vesuvien*, *L. Vesuvius* (see def. 1).] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.

*II. n.* [*< Vesuvius*.] 1. In *mineral.*, same as *resurpator*. 2. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. Also *vesuvius*.

*Vesuvius* (ves'u-vi-əs), *n.* [*< Vesuvius*.] 1. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 2. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 3. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 4. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 5. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 6. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 7. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 8. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 9. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 10. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 11. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 12. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 13. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 14. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 15. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. 16. 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**vesuvianite** (ves'u-vi-ən-ī-t), *n.* [*< Vesuvius + -ite*.] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminum, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *chlorite* and *gipsite*. Xanthite, cypine, and white are varieties.

**vesuviate** (ves'u-vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesuviated*, ppr. *vesuviating*. To burst forth as a volcanic eruption. [Rare.]

*It vesuviates.* This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.

Mortimer Collins, *Thoughts in my Garden*, I. 166.

**vesuvium** (ves'u-vi-əm), *n.* Bismuth brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. See *brown*.

**vesuvius** (vē-sū'vi-us), *n.* Same as *vesuvian*. 2. **Vesuvius-salt** (vē-sū'vi-us-salt), *n.* Same as *aphthalite*.

**vet** (vet), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *veterinary* (surgeon).

Great pains are taken with the shoeing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished *vet* employed by that department. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 114.

**veta** (vē'tā), *n.* A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the punas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called *puna*.

**vetanda** (vē-tan'dā), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare*, forbid; see *reto*.] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Win-stanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the vetanda of maritime engineering. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

**vetch** (veh), *n.* [Also *fitch*, *fetch* (?) (see *fitch* 1); *< ME. vech*, also *fiche*, *fiche*, *< OF. vech*, *vesse*, later *vesse*, *F. vesce* = *Sp. vesca* = *It. vesca*, *vesca* = *OHG. wiche*, *MIHG. G. wicke* = *D. wikke* = *Sw. vicker* = *Dan. rikke*, *< L. vicia*, *vetch*, = *Gr. vicia*, *vetch*; akin to *vinca*, *vinca*, *pernua* (see *pernua* 1), *< vici* (✓ *vic*), bind; cf. *bind* = *L. vitis*, a vine, *rimen*, a pliant twig, *< vit*, bind; see *ritus*, *rim*, *withy*.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*; the tare. The species are mostly climbing herbs of moderate height; many of them are useful as wild or cultivated forage-plants. The common vetch, the species most largely cultivated, is *V. sativa* (see *tare*). *V. pinnatifida* and *V. cordata* are animals grown in Italy; and *V. (Erinacea)*, *Erinacea* of the Mediterranean region, known as *blue*, *bitter-vetch*, is grown as a forage-plant on calcareous soils. *V. tetrasperma*, the lentil tare, is said to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and *V. hirsuta* the tare-vetch, and *V. calcarata* approach it in value. The wood-vetch, *V. sylvestris*, the bush-vetch, *V. supina*, and the tufted vetch, *V. cracca*, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, *V. faba* (see *bean*).

The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera. **Bastard hatchet-vetch**, *hirsuta* *Peucedanum*, a climbing herb, the only species of its genus, having flat pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-dentate. — **Bastard vetch**, a plant of the forage-plant group, now included in *Astragalus*. — **Bitter vetch**, *Erinacea*, the name referring to the inflated pods. — **Bladder-vetch**, *Erinacea*, the name referring to the inflated pods. — **Bush vetch**. See *def.* — **Chickling vetch**, an annual



Fig. 1. Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers and Leaves of Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).  
a, flower.

herb, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals. — **Grass vetch**. See *grass-vetch*. — **Hairy vetch**. Same as *hairy-vetch*. — **Hatchet vetch**. See *hatchet-vetch*. — **Horse or horseshoe vetch**, *Hippocrepis comosa*; so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the shoes of horses that tread upon it; hence also called *under-the-horse*. See *Hippocrepis*. — **Kidney vetch**. See *kidney-vetch*. — **Licorice-vetch**, a milk vetch, *Astragalus alpinus*, having a sweet root. — **Milk vetch**. See *milk-vetch*. — **Sensitive joint-vetch**, a plant of the genus *Asplenium*. The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive. — **Tare-vetch**, the hairy vetch of tare, *Vicia hirsuta*. — **Tufted vetch**, *Vicia cracca*, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and bearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See *def.* — **Wood-vetch**. See *def.*

**vetchling** (veh'ling), *n.* [*< vetch + -ling*.] In *bot.*, a name given loosely to plants of the genus *Lathyrus*. The meadow-vetchling is *L. pratensis*, a plant difficult to eradicate, but useful for forage.

**vetchy** (veh'ī), *a.* [*< vetch + -y*.] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

A vetchy bed. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

**veteran** (vet'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vétéran*, *n.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. veterano*, *a.* and *n.*, *< L. veteranus*, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, *< vetus* (*veter*), also *veter*, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to *veterna*, *f.*, *veterinum* (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to *vitulus*, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (> *ult. E. veal*), *< vetus* (*veter*), a year. = *Gr. βῆτος* (*vetos*), orig. *\*Fētos* (*Fetos*), a year; cf. *Skt. vatsa*, a year. From the same *L.* source are *ult. invertebrate*, *veterinary*, and (*< L. vitulus*) *E. veal*, *velum*.] *I. a.* 1. Grown old in service. — 2. Hence — (a) Practised and skillful. (b) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (c) In *milit. matters*, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from *raw*, *newly enlisted*, etc. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadiness and confidence which make him a trustworthy soldier.

The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 108.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and veteran service to the state. *Longfellow*.

*II. n.* One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (*milit.*), a veteran soldier. See *I.*, 2 (c).

Superfluous lags the *vet* on the stage. *Johnson*, *Vanity of Human Wishes*, I. 308.

The long-trained veteran scarcely winning hearts  
The infallible strategy of volunteers  
Making through Nature's walls its easy breach.

*Lowell*, *Agassiz*, iii. 3.

**veteran** (vet'e-ran), *v. i.* [*< veteran*, *a.*] Same as *veteranize*. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

**veteranize** (vet'e-ran-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *veteranized*, ppr. *veteranizing*. [*< veteran + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To make veteran.

During the civil war in the U. S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized* this was reduced. *Johnson's Cyc.* (revised ed.), I. 266.

*II. intrans.* To reenlist for service as a soldier; often abbreviated to *veteran*. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

**veterinarian** (vet'e-ri-nā-ri-an), *n.* [*< veterinary + -an*.] One who practises the art of treating disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good veterinarians, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 2.

To the veterinarian a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

**veterinary** (vet'e-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vétérinaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. veterinario*, *< L. veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, *< veterina* (see *bestia*), *veterinum* (see *animal* or *jumentum* ?), beast of burden; see *veteran*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle; as, a



*veterinary surgeon; veterinary medicine; a veterinary college or school.*

**II. n.; pl. veterinaries (-riz).** A veterinarian. **vetiver** (vet'i-vér), *n.* [= *F. vétiver, vétyver* (Nl. *vetivera*), < *E. Ind. véticayr* (Littéré), a name given to the roots of the plant.] The cuscus-grass, *Andropogon squarrosus* (*A. muricata*), of India, the fibrous roots of which are made into tattles (see *tatty*). The rootstock and rootlets have a strong persistent odor compared to myrrh, and yield *vetiver-oil*, of modern use in European perfumery. In India an infusion is used as a cooling medicine.

**veto** (vē'tō), *n.* [= *F. veto*, < *L. veto*, I forbid (see def.)], 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *vetare*, forbid, prohibit, oppose, hinder. 1. In a constitutional government, the right vested in one branch of it to negative the determinations of another branch; specifically, the right, under constitutional restrictions, of the executive, as a king, a president, or a governor, to reject a bill passed by the legislature; also, the act of exercising this right. This power is often traced to the privilege enjoyed by the Roman tribunes of annulling or suspending any measures of the senate, decree of a magistrate, etc., the word *veto* (I forbid) having been at least occasionally used by the tribune in such a case. This power of the tribunes was properly called *intercessio*. The attempt on the part of Louis XVI. of France to exercise the veto assured to him by the Constitution of 1791 was one of the causes of the revolutionary movements of 1792, which at once dethroned the king and overturned the Constitution. In Great Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right has become practically obsolete, the last occasion of its exercise being in the reign of William III. The Constitution of the United States provides that "every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." (Article I, Sec. 7.) Most of the State Constitutions have a similar provision.

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single veto might not scruple to return it for re-consideration. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 73.

Afterwards the veto message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes.

T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, I. 26.

**Veto.** By this expression (Lat. *veto*, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negating, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdict.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant veto. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a veto on any Dissenting chairman. George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxiv.

**Absolute veto**, a veto without restrictions.—**Liberum veto**, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a single member of the diet of invalidating any measure.—**Pocket veto**. See *pocket*.—**Suspensory veto**, a veto to which certain conditions are attached.—**Veto Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

**veto** (vē'tō), *v. t.* [*< veto, n.*]. To forbid authoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to veto a bill.

**vetoer** (vē'tō-ēr), *n.* One who vetoes. *New York Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

**vetoist** (vē'tō-ist), *n.* [*< veto + -ist*]. One who exercises the right of veto; a vetoer.

**Vetterlin gun**. See *gun*.

**Vetterlin repeating rifle**. See *rifle*.

**vettura** (vet-tō'rā), *n.* [It., = *F. voiture*, < *L. vectura*, a carrying, carriage: see *recture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

**vetturino** (vet-tō-rē'nō), *n.*; pl. *vetturini* (-nī). [It., < *vettura*, a carriage: see *vettura*.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or who drives such a vehicle.

**vetust** (vē-tust'), *a.* [*< L. vetustus*, aged, old, < *vetus*, old: see *returan*.] Old; ancient. [Rare.]

**veuglairet**, *n.* [OF., < *Flem. vogheleer*, fowling-piece, < *voghel*, a bird: see *fowl*.] A small cannon, loaded by a movable chamber fitted into the breech, used in Europe in the sixteenth century: same as *focher*, 2. Also *vogler*.

**venue** (vēv), *n.* [F.] Any bird of the genus *Vidua*, in a broad sense, or of the subfamily *Viduinæ*; a whidah-bird. See *Vidua*.

**vew** (vū), *n.* [Also *veer* and *veve* (Halliwell).] The vew, *Taxus baccata*. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

**vex** (veks), *v.* [*< F. vexer* = *Sp. Pg. vexar*, < *L. vexare*, shake, jolt, hence distress, orig. shake in carrying, freq. of *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.]

**I. trans. 1.** To make angry by little provocations; excite slight anger or displeasure in; trouble by petty or light annoyances; irritate; tease; fret; plague; annoy; harass.

They that vex and inquiet themselves with cares and study. Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

Such an injury would vex a very saint.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my lace, I'm so vexed! Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are vexed at your own awkwardness. G. W. Curtis, *Prue and I*, p. 10.

2. To make sorrowful; grieve; afflict; distress.

As all endeavours use to seduce by pleasing, so all punishments endeavour by vexing to reform transgressions. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

Yet sold they not his Coat; With this, said they, As Jacob vexed us, We'll vex Him again.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 135.

3. To agitate; disturb; overturn or throw into commotion; hence, to dispute; contest; cause to be discussed: in this sense chiefly used in the past participle: as, a vexed (much discussed but unsettled) question.

He was met even now

As mad as the vex'd sea. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 4. 2.

How are endless fields vexed with ploughshares!

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 157.

Not vexing a question (settled forever without our votes).

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xli.

No thought of storm the morning vexes yet.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 291.

= *Syn. 1.* Annoy, Plague, etc. (see *tease*), provoke, gall, chafe.—3. To disquiet.

**II. † intrans.** To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever,

And vex while I laugh at thee.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

Prithce, sweet Mistress Dorothy, vex not; how much is it [a debt]?

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, ii. 1.

**vex** (veks), *n.* [*< vex, v.*] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great vex. Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

A sair vex to mony a . . . body.

Geo. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xliii.

**vexation** (vek-sā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vexation* = *Sp. vejación* = *Pg. vexação* = *It. vessazione*, < *L. vexatio* (n-), agitation, annoyance, < *vexare*, agitate, vex: see *vex*.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. Bacon.

No noise, no pulling, no vexation wakes thee,

Thy lethargy is such. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 2.

2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoyance.

All thy vexations

Were but my trials of thy love.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 5.

There's nothing of so infinite vexation

As man's own thoughts.

Webster, *White Devil*, v. 2.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels vexation at his own inability—a vexation arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 517.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were vexation to your youth.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 305.

= *Syn. 2.* Anger, Vexation, Indignation, etc. (see *anger*). Chagrin, etc. (see *mortification*); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

**vexatious** (vek-sā'shus), *a.* [*< vexati* (on) + *-ous*.] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome: as, a vexatious neighbor; a vexatious circumstance.

Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion?

Bucke, *Rev. in France*.

Continual vexatious wars.

South.

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a vexatious life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another.

Sir K. Digby.

An administration all new and all vexatious was introduced.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 54.

**Vexatious suit**, in law, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy. = *Syn. 1.* Irritating, provoking.

**vexatiously** (vek-sā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance.

**vexatiousness** (vek-sā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

**vexedly** (vek'sed-li), *adv.* With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. lxix.

**vexedness** (vek'sed-nes), *n.* Vexation; annoyance. Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. xc.

**vexer** (vek'sēr), *n.* [*< vex + -er*]. One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

**vexil** (vek'sil), *n.* [*< L. vexillum*, q. v.] In bot., same as *vexillum*.

**vexilla**, *n.* Plural of *vexillum*.

**vexillar** (vek'si-lār), *a.* [= *F. vexillaire* = *Pg. vexillario*, < *L. vexillarius*, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In bot., same as *vexillary*, 2.—3. In ornith., of or pertaining to the vane, web, or vexillum of a feather.

**vexillary** (vek'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. vexillarius*, a standard-bearer: see *vexillar*.] 1. *a.* 1. Same as *vexillar*, 1.—2. In bot., of or pertaining to the vexillum or standard.—**Vexillary estimation**, a mode of estimation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

**II. n.** One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the vexillary

Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

**vexillate** (vek'si-lāt), *a.* [*< vexillum* (um) + *-ate*]. Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate, as a feather.

**vexillation** (vek'si-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vexillatio* (n-), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

**vexillator** (vek'si-lā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *L. vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential difference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle; the pageants used for one were used for the other; vexillators proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["Corpus Christi"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called vexillators. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 229.

**vexillum** (vek-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *vexilla* (-ā). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, flag, also a company, < *vehere*, carry: see *vex*, *vehicle*.]

1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) Strictly, the standard of a maniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (b) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength.—2. *Eccles.*: (a) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (b) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also *orarium*, *sudarium*, *veil*.

3. In *her.*, same as *banderole*, 1 (b).—4. In *bot.*, the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also *vexil*. See *cut* under *papilionaceous*.—5. In *ornith.*, a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon which they are borne. Also called *standard*.

**vexingly** (vek'sing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

**vexingness** (vek'sing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vexing.







So stirring and vibrant with commerce and speculation.  
*The Century*, XXVI, 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

Gaily the old man sang to the vibrant sound of his fiddle.  
*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, i. 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . . her voice was vibrant with feeling.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 8.

**vibrate** (vī'brat), *v.*: pret. and pp. *vibrated*, ppr. *vibrating*. [*< L. vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* (*> It. vibrare* = Sp. Pg. *vibrar* = F. *vibrer*), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro, brandish, shake; cf. Skt. *√ vip*, tremble.] **I. intrans.**  
 1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would *vibrate* between the two factions (for such will parties have become) at each successive election.  
*Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 42.

2. To move in any kind of stationary motion under forces of restitution, commonly with a rapid motion.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Music, when soft voices die,  
*Vibrates* in the memory. *Shelley*, *To —*.

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that *vibrated* to her appeal.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 11.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that *vibrated* thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and thundered.  
*De Quincy*, *Style*, iii.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, *vibrated* breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

**vibratile** (vī'brā-tīl), *a.* [= F. *vibratile*; as *vibrate* + *-ile*.] Capable of vibrating; susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: as, a *vibratile* organ; *vibratile* action or motion.—**Vibratile antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the *Ichnumonidae* and some other *Hymenoptera*.—**Vibratile cell**, a ciliated cell.—**Vibratile epithelium**, epithelium composed of ciliated cells.—**Vibratile membrane**. See *membrane*.

**vibratilitv** (vī-brā-tīl'ī-tī), *n.* [*< vibratile* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

**vibration** (vī-brā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vibration* = Sp. *vibración* = Pg. *vibração* = It. *vibrazione*, *< L. vibratio* (*n.*), a shaking or brandishing. *< vibrare*, shake, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a *vibration* of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive *vibration* in our favor.

*Jefferson*, To James Madison, Correspondence, I. 300.  
 Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn *vibrations*.  
*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, ii. 4.

In Virginia there had been a great *vibration* of opinion.  
*Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 354.

2. In *physics*, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used, while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as *transverse* or *longitudinal*, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term *vibration* is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See *sound*, and *undulatory theory of light* (under *light*), 1, also cuts under *nodal* and *sonometer*.

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the *vibrations* of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays.  
*Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 351.

3. In *med.*, same as *frematus*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, movement to and fro, especially when quick,

continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the *vibration* of aspen-leaves on the breeze; the *vibration* of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the *vibration* of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic filaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—

**Amplitude of a simple vibration**. See *amplitude*.—**Amplitude of vibration**, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—**Free vibration**, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibrating body: used in contradistinction to *forced vibration*, when the period is more or less modified by some outside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—**Funipendulous vibration**. See *funipendulous*.—**Harmonic vibration**. Same as *simple harmonic motion* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Lateral vibration**. See *lateral*.—**Period of vibration**, the shortest time between instants at which the displacement and velocity of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—**Phase of vibrations**, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time since the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

**vibrational** (vī-brā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< vibration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The *vibrational* impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 242, note 1.

**vibratiuncle** (vī-brā'ti-ung-kul), *n.* [*< NL. \*vibratiuncula*, dim. of *L. vibratio* (*n.*), vibration: see *vibration*.] A small vibration. Also *vibratiuncle*. See the quotation under *vestigium*.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory *vibratiuncles* depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain.  
*Hartley*, *Theory of the Human Mind*, i. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or *vibratiuncles*, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations.  
*Huxley*, *Animal Automatism*.

**vibratiunculation** (vī-brā'ti-ung-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< NL. \*vibratiuncula* + *-ation*.] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vibratiuncle. *Coues*, *Dæmon* of Darwin (1885), p. 58. [Rare.]

**vibrative** (vī-brā-tiv), *a.* [*< vibrate* + *-ive*.] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A *vibrative* motion. *Newton*.

**vibrato** (vī-brā'tō), *n.* [It., pp. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly, the *vibrato* is distinct from the *tremolo*, in that the latter involves a perceptible variation in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made synonymous.

**vibrator** (vī-brā'tor), *n.* [*< NL. vibrator*, *< L. vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. In *elect.* or *teleg.*, a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See *harmonic telegraph*, under *telegraph*.—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.—3. In *printing*, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table of a cylinder-press.

**vibratory** (vī-brā'tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *vibratoire* = Sp. Pg. *vibratorio*; as *vibrate* + *-ory*.] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

*Vibratory* motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the ether.  
*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 246.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness.  
*Burke*, *Sublime and Beautiful*.

**Vibrio** (vib'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cohn), *< L. vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as *Spirillum*. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cilium. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See *Spirillum*, *Schizomycetes*). The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Muller in 1756 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *vibrios* or *vibriones* (vib'ri-ōz, vib'ri-ō'nez).] A member of this genus; a vibrio; a motile bacterium.—3t. [*l. c.*] An animalcule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus *Vibrio*: an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of *Tylenchus* which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles.

**vibrio** (vib'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *vibriones* (vib'ri-ō'nēz). [*< F. vibron*, *< NL. vibrion* (*n.*); see *Vibrio*.] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. See *Vibrio*, 1.

**Vibrionidæ** (vib'ri-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Vibrio* (*n.*) + *-idæ*.] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus *Vibrio*, and including some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See *Vibrio*, 3. Also called *Vibrionia* and *Vibrionina*, and referred to the *Infusoria*, as by Ehrenberg and by Dujardin.

**vibrionine** (vib'ri-ō-nin), *a.* [*< vibron* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

**vibrissa** (vī-bris'sā), *n.*; pl. *vibrissæ* (-ē). [NL., *< L. vibrissa*, usually in pl. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. In *mammal.*, one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called *tactile hairs* (*pili tactiles*). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under *mouse*, *ocelot*, *panther*, *seraal*, *tiger*, and *tiger-cat*.

2. In *ornith.*, a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vixilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called *vibrissæ pectinate*, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's-widow. The use of the vibrissæ is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be especially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under *Platyrhynchus*, *flycatcher*, *goatsucker*, and *whippoorwill*.

3. In *human anat.*, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.—4. In *entom.*, one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain *Diptera*.

**vibroscope** (vī-brō-skōp), *n.* [*< L. vibrare*, vibrate, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations.

**Viburnum** (vī-bér'num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Sambuceæ*. It resembles the related genus *Sambucus*, the elder, in its corymbose or thyrsoid inflorescence, but is distinguished by the absence of any pinnately parted leaves. There are about 80 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsewhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madagascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The white or pinkish corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbelled or paniced, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheel-shaped, with five equal lobes, and a one- to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or globose drupe usually one-celled and containing a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in *V. Lentago*, acid in *V. Opulus*, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section *Opulus* (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers, of a broad flat inflorescence, are enlarged and sterile. (See cuts under *hobble-bush* and *neutral*, and compare *guelder rose* and *snowball*.) In the five other sections the flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Himalayan and Chinese species (the section *Solenotinus*) the flowers are tubular, elongated, and paniced, and in a few others funnelliform. Three species occur in Europe,



Flowering Branch of Arrow wood *Viburnum dentatum*. a, flowers; b, fruits.







7. [*cap.*] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud*, *Envy*, *Covetousness*, sometimes of *Vice* in general. See *Iniquity*, 4.

Like to the old Vice, . . .  
Who, with dagger of lath,  
In his rage and his wrath  
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.  
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2, 134.

Now issued in from the rearward madam *Vice*, or old Iniquity, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.

*Old's Almanack* (1618), p. 12. (*Nares*.)

When every great man had his *Vice* stand by him  
In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger.  
*B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

—*Syn.* 3 and 4 *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

*vice*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* See *visi* 1.

*vice*<sup>3</sup> (*vis*), *n.* [*< vice*, prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

The governor . . . was a more imposing personage than his *Vice*, and was robed in character with his greater pretensions.  
*R. Tames*, *Americans in Japan*, p. 157.

The company . . . within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton—Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*.  
*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, vii.

*vice*<sup>4</sup> (*vi'se*), *prep.* [*< L. vice*, in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of *vis*, *gen. visis*, etc., change, alternation, akin to *Gr. visar*, yield, AS. *wican*, etc., yield: see *weak*, *wick*, *wicker*.] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain, *vice* Captain B promoted.

*vice* (*vis*). [*< vice*<sup>4</sup>. Hence *vice*<sup>3</sup>. This prefix appears as *vis*, formerly also *vi*, in *viscount*.] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank: as, *vice-president*, *vice-chancellor*. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. *Vice* in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vicegerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, alternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having no power to act in place of the primary officer except in case of a vacancy or, it may be, absence or disability, in which case he acts not under the direction of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of *vice-president* or *vice-chairman*.

*vice-admiral* (*vis-ad'mi-ral*), *n.* A degree of the rank of admiral. See *admiral*, 2.

The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallees, struck sail directly.  
*Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*.

*vice-admiralty* (*vis-ad'mi-ral-ti*), *n.* The office of a *vice-admiral*; a *vice-admiralty* court. —*Vice-admiralty courts*, tribunals established in British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

*vice-agent* (*vis-ā-jent*), *n.* One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his *vice-agent* to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Tertullian*, quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, v. 41.

*vice-bitten* (*vis-bit'n*), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

A man *vice-bitten*.

*Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, VI. 181. (*Davies*.)

*vice-chairman* (*vis-chār'man*), *n.* An alternate chairman. See *vice*.

*vice-chairmanship* (*vis-chār'man-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-chairman + -ship*.] The office or duties of a *vice-chairman*.

*vice-chamberlain* (*vis-chām'bér-lān*), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household of England, the deputy of the lord chamberlain.

The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a *vice-chamberlain*, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.  
*Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 154.

*vice-chancellor* (*vis-chān'sel-or*), *n.* The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically—(a) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a *vice-chancellor* of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is

also styled *vice-chancellor*. (b) An officer of a university who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

I . . . carried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the *Vice-Chancellor*, the several Professors.  
*Evelyn*, *Diary*, July 10, 1654.

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the *Vice-Chancellor* and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons.

*Thomas Adams*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 147.

(c) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 241.—*Assessor of the vice-chancellor*. See *assessor*.

*vice-chancellorship* (*vis-chān'sel-or-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-chancellor + -ship*.] The office or dignity of a *vice-chancellor*.

They have great expectations from your *Vice-Chancellorship* [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off.

*E. Gibson*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 235.

He [the German chancellor] is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every case—even for the non-exercise of his office. The *vice-chancellorship* is only a convenience.  
*W. Wilson*, *State*, § 426.

*vicecomes* (*vi'sē-kō'mēz*), *n.*; pl. *vicecomites* (*-kom'i-tēz*). [*ML.*: see *viscount*.] A viscount or sheriff.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Vicounties, or Sheriffs, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sheriffs of London do till this day.

*Stow*, *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), p. 536.

Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the *vicecomes*.

Quoted in *The Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

*vice-constable* (*vis-kun'stā-bl*), *n.* A deputy constable.

Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed *Vice-Constable* hac vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.

*J. Gairdner*, *Richard III.*, iv.

*vice-consul* (*vis-kon'sul*), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general supervision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

The Europeans have their *vice-consuls* and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 14.

*vice-consulship* (*vis-kon'sul-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-consul + -ship*.] The office or duties of a *vice-consul*.

The *vice-consulship* was soon after filled.

*E. H. Yates*, *Fifty Years of London Life*.

*vice-dean* (*vis-dēn'*), *n.* 1. In British cathedrals, a canon annually chosen to represent the dean in his absence. — 2. A subdean.

*vicegerency* (*vis-jē'ren-si*), *n.* [*< vicegeren(t) + -cy*.] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

To the great *vicegerency* I grew,  
Being a title as supreme as new.

*Drayton*, *Legend of Thomas Cromwell*, st. 64.

*Vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South*.

Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's *vicegerency*.

*Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Archdeacon Hare and Landor.

Is yonder squalid peasant all  
That this proud nursery could breed  
For God's *vicegerency* and stead?

*Emerson*, *Monadnoc*.

*vicegerent* (*vis-jē'rent*), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. vicegerent*, F. *vicegerent*, *< ML. vicegeren(t)s*, *vicegerent*; as *vice- + gerent*.] 1. *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting in the place of another, as by substitution or deputation.

Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide  
United, as one individual soul.

*Milton*, P. L., v. 609.

II. *n.* An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vicar.

All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no *Vicegerent* of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head thereof, governing it from Heaven.

*Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Distant nations looked on the Pope as the *vicegerent* of the Almighty, the oracle of the All-wise.

*Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual—the divine *vicegerent* at Westminster with the divine *vicegerent* at Rome. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 461.

*vice-governor* (*vis-guv'er-nor*), *n.* A deputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

The *vice-governor* of the islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Marchesa."

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 322.

*vice-king* (*vis-king'*), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

I shall most sojourn in Normandy;  
And thou be my *vice-king* in England.

*Tennyson*, *Harold*, ii. 2.

About that time, Tamasese, the *vice-king*, became prominent as a rebel.  
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 24.

*vice-legate* (*vis-leg'āt*), *n.* A subordinate or deputy legate. *Small tt.*

*viceman*, *n.* See *viseman*.

*vicenary* (*vis'e-nā-ri*), *a.* [*< L. vicenarius*, of or pertaining to the number twenty, *< viceni*, rarely *vigini*, twenty each, distributive of *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

*vicennial* (*vis-en'i-āl*), *a.* [*Cf. F. vicennial* = Sp. *vicinal* = Pg. *vicinal* = It. *vicennale*, *< LL. vicennalis*, of twenty years, *< L. vicennium*, a period of twenty years, *< vicies*, twenty times (*< viginti*, twenty), + *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a *vicennial* charter or license. — 2. Happening once in twenty years: as, a *vicennial* commemoration. — *Vicennial prescription*, in *Scots law*, a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

*vice-presidency* (*vis-prez'i-den-si*), *n.* [*< vice-president(t) + -cy*.] The office or term of *vice-president*.

Each party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and *vice-presidency*.

*W. Wilson*, *The State*, § 1099.

*vice-president* (*vis-prez'i-ident*), *n.* An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The *Vice-President* of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. He is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

*vice-presidentship* (*vis-prez'i-ident-ship*), *n.* [*< vice-president + -ship*.] The office of *vice-president*; *vice-presidency*.

The *vice-presidentship* being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidency is too distant to be thought of.  
*Bagehot*, *Eng. Const.*, p. 76.

*vice-principal* (*vis-prin'si-pāl*), *n.* A deputy or assistant principal: as, the *vice-principal* of an academy.

*vice-queen* (*vis-kwēn'*), *n.* A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See *vice-king*. [*Rare.*]

[It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and *Vicequeen*; . . . but there were political objections to the step.  
*T. H. S. Escott*, *Society in London*, I. 11.

*vice-rector* (*vis-rek'tor*), *n.* [*ML. vicerektor*; as *vice- + rector*.] A deputy or assistant rector.

Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was *vice-rector* in 1458.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 503.

*viceregal* (*vis-rē'gal*), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, *viceregal* power.

In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act] by the *Viceregal veto*.  
*Sir C. W. Dilke*, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, i. 2.

*vice-regent* (*vis-rē'jent*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the *vice-regent* Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.

*W. Wilson*, *The State*, § 1149.

II. *n.* A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

The five Ephors (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as *vice-regents* in the absence of their royal principals: . . . in short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings.

*W. Wilson*, *The State*, § 104.

*viceroy* (*vis'roi*), *n.* [*< OF. viceroy*, F. *viceroy* = Pg. *vicerei* = It. *vicere*, *< ML. vicere*, viceroy; as *vice- + roy*.] 1. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the *viceroy* of India or of Ireland.

This Cittle [Caer, Cairo] standeth in the land of Egypt, and is vnder the government of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the saide Cittle, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye *Wise Roy* or Lieutenant to the great Turke.  
*E. Webbe*, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 21.

We are so far from having a king that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time.

*Swift*.

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus*, formerly known as *Limenitis disippus*. It is orange-red with



neighboring, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see

1. The place or places  
ing or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

But that makes itself an object to sin, and invites  
the devil to tempt him, and live in the *vicinity*,  
of the devil, *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xii.

1. The place or places  
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When *vicious* passions and impulses are very strong, it  
is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy if  
his nature were radically different from what it is.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated; as, *vicious* humors.  
—5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt; as,  
a *vicious* style.

Whatever transgressed those limits, they counted it  
for *ritious*; and thereupon did set down a manner of  
regiment in all speech generally to be observed, consist-  
ing in six points.

It is a *vicious* use of speech to take out a substantive  
kernel from its content and call that its object.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to ob-  
jectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring *vicious* animals,  
given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in con-  
stant risk of his neck.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malig-  
nant; spiteful; as, a *vicious* attack. [Colloq.]

*Vicious circle*. See *circle*. *Vicious intramission*.  
See *intramission*. 3.—*Vicious syllogism*, a fallacy or  
sophism.—*Vicious union*, the knitting of the two frag-  
ments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deforma-  
tion of the limb or marked interference with its function.

*viciously* (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a *vicious* man-  
ner. Specifically—(a) In a manner contrary to rectitude,  
virtue, or purity; as, a *viciously* inclined person. (b)  
Faultily; incorrectly; as, a picture *viciously* painted.

*viciousness* (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or  
state of being *vicious*. (a) The quality or state of  
being imperfect; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness;  
as, the *viciousness* of a system or method. (b) Corruptness  
of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the  
moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in prin-  
ciples or in manners.

When we in our *viciousness* grow hard.  
Shak., A. and C. iii. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and  
philosophers among the Greeks had an allay of *vicious-  
ness*.

(c) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or  
bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost  
everything but his *viciousness*.

(d) Spitefulness; malignancy.

*vicissitude* (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *vicissitude*  
= Sp. *vicisitud* = Pg. *vicissitude*, < L. *vicissitu-  
do*, change, < *vicissim*, by turns, < \**vix* (vie-),  
change: see *vix*.] 1. Regular change or suc-  
cession of one thing to another; alternation.

God created them equal, but by this it came to passe  
that the *vicissitude* or intercourse of day and night was  
uncertain.

Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.  
Milton, P. L., vi. 8.

2. A passing from one state or condition to  
another; irregular change; revolution; muta-  
tion: as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning  
wheels of *vicissitude*, lest we become giddy.

His whole life rings the changes—hot and cold, in and  
out, off and on, to and fro: he is peremptory in nothing  
but in *vicissitudes*.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Hu-  
mours, there must be Vices, and *vicissitudes* of Things.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try  
A short *vicissitude*, and fit of poverty.

But *vicissitudes* so extraordinary as those which marked  
the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by  
supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.

The whirlpool of political *vicissitude*, which makes the  
tenure of office generally so fragile.

*vicissitudinarity* (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [ < L.  
*vicissitudo* (-din-), vicissitude, + -ary.] Sub-  
ject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized  
by a succession of changes; vicissitudinous.

We say . . . the days of man [are] *vicissitudinarity*, as  
though he had as many good days as ill.

*vicissitudinous* (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [ < L.  
*vicissitudo* (-din-), vicissitude, + -ous.] Char-  
acterized by or subject to a succession of  
changes; vicissitudinarity.

*Vicissy duck*. [ < *Vicissy*, a local name (cf. Sp.  
*vicicilin*, a humming-bird), + E. *duck*.] The  
widow-duck. *Simmonds*.

*Vicksburg group*. In *geol.*, a division of the  
Tertiary, of importance in the Gulf States from  
Florida west to Mississippi. The name *Vicksburg*  
was given by Conrad, who referred this group to the  
Oligocene, a reference which has been confirmed by Heil-  
prin, who, however, prefers the name *Orbitoides*, given  
with reference to the great abundance of *Orbitoides Man-  
telli*, the most distinctive fossil of these beds.

*viceroy* (vis'oi), *n.* [= F. *viceroyauté*;

*viceroyship* (vis'oi-ship), *n.* [ < *viceroy* +

*viceroy* (vis'oi), *n.* [= F. *viceroyauté*;

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**vicintiel** (vi-kon'ti-el), *a.* [Also *vicintiel*: < (OF. (AF.)) *vicintiel*, < *vicente*, sheriff, viscount: see *viscount*.] In *old Eng. law*, pertaining to the sheriff or viscount. **Vicintiel rents**, certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 39, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests. **Vicintiel writs**, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

**vicount**, *n.* A former spelling of *viscount*.

**vicountiell**, *a.* See *vicintiel*.

**victim** (vik'tim), *n.* [*< F. victima* = Sp. *victima* = Pg. *victima* = It. *vittima*, < L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with a fillet or band, < *vincire* (√ *vinc*, *vinc*), bind, bind around, wind: see *vinculum*. (f. *vicia*, vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. *vitta*, a band, fillet, usually derived (as *victima* is also by some derived) from *vincere*, pp. *vincens*, bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.)] 1. A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

When the dull ox [shall know] why . . . he . . .

Is now a victim and now Egypt's God.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 64.

Swift was the course: no vulgar prize they play;

No vulgar victim must reward the day

(Such as in races crown the speedy strife);

The prize contended was great Hector's life.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxii. 208.

2. A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen victims to jealousy, to ambition; a victim to rheumatism; the victims of a railroad accident.

He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a victim to her beauty and blueism.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends, p. 4.

The planters [of Jamaica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the victims.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 225.

Across the extensive acreage allotted to the victims of the sad cholera years the Prince of Zanzibar has ruthlessly cut his way to form a garden . . .

H. M. Stanley, Through the Dark Continent, I. 45.

3. One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull: as, the victim of a confidence man.

He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected victim to settle the bill.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.

Women are, indeed, the easy victims both of priestcraft and self-delusion.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

**victimater** (vik'tim-ät), *v. t.* [*< LL. victimatus*, pp. of *victimare* (> *F. victimar*), sacrifice as a victim, < L. *victima*, a victim: see *victim*.] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. *Bullockar*.

**victimization** (vik'tim-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*< victimize* + *-ation*.] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled *victimisation*.

The general victimization of good people by bad, which is the leading "motif" of the story.

Contemporary Rev., L. 365.

**victimize** (vik'tim-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *victimised*, ppr. *victimizing*. [*< victim* + *-ize*.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled *victimise*. [*Colloq.*]

Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongitharm, . . . was victimized by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hockey."

Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

A fascinating married man, victimized by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of womanhood in this affliction.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 512.

By submitting in turn to be victimized, a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play.

A. Bain, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 311.

**victimizer** (vik'tim-i-zér), *n.* [*< victimize* + *-er*.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled *victimiser*.

The inviol had a great hatred and secret terror of her victimizer.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

**victor** (vik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *victor*, *vitor* = It. *vittore*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *vincens*, conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. *victory*, *victorious*, etc., *convict*, *evict*, *convince*, *erince*, *vincible*, *invincible*, *vanquish*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. One who wins in a contest of

any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

Pericles was a famous man of warre,

And victor eke, in nine great foughten fields.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

If your father had been victor there.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 134.

In love, the victors from the vanquish'd fly;

They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.

Waller, To a Friend, on the Different Success of

[their Loves.

2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,

And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

= *Syn.* 1. *Victor, Conqueror.* A victor differs from a conqueror inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the victor is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

II. *a.* *Victorious.*

Despite thy victor sword and fire-new fortune,

Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 132.

Where's now their victor vaward wing,

Where Huntly, and where Home?

Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

**victor** (vik'tor), *v. i.* [*< victor*, *n.*] To play the victor; exult.

To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes

Which I haue seene in hands of Victoring Boyes.

A. Holland (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (Davies.)

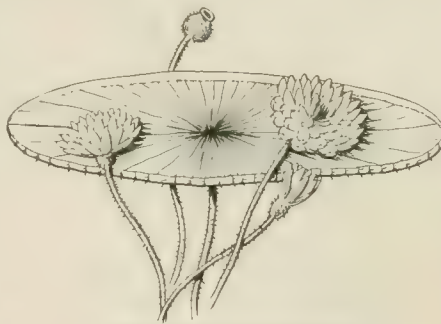
**victorer** (vik'tor-ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *victourer*; < *victor* + *-er*.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

The Spaniards as the mynisters of grace and libertie brought vnto these newe gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are nowe made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphant victourer.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

**victoress** (vik'tor-es), *n.* [*< victor* + *-ess*.] A female who is victorious; a victress.

**Victoria** (vik-tō-ri-ä), *n.* [*< L. victoria*: see *victory*.] 1. The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—2. [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the order *Nymphaeaceæ* and tribe *Nymphaeæ*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, *V. regia*, is known as the *Victoria* or *royal water-lily*, in

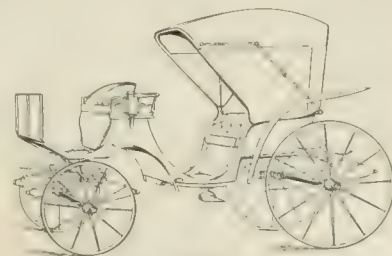


Victoria Water-lily. *Victoria regia*.

Guiana (from the leaves) as *irupe* or *water-platter*, and sometimes as *water-mat*, from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each about 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear with age. The leaves are deep-green above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the petioles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding at night white and fragrant, closing by day, and expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep-rose petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous petals in many rows, the outer larger than the sepals, the inner gradually passing into the numerous stamens which fol-

low in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the inner narrow with longer anthers, the innermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce albuminous edible seeds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Bolivia by Haenke, 1801; it first flowered in England in November, 1849, and in the United States in 1853. Compared with other water-lilies, the flowers most resemble those of *Castalia*, and the leaves those of *Euryale*.

3. [*l. c.*] A form of low, light, four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top, with seats for two



Victoria.

persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front.

—4. [*l. c.*] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—**Victoria water-lily.**

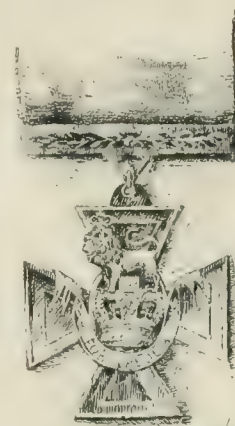
See *def.* 2.

**Victoria blue.** (a) A stain used in histological examinations. (b) See *bluc*.

**Victoria crape.** See *crape*.

**Victoria cross.** A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery.

It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated *V. C.*



Victoria Cross.

**Victoria crown-pigeon.** Same as *queen's-pigeon*. See *Goura* (with cut).

**Victoria green.** See *green*.

**victorial** (vik-tō-ri-ä), *a.* [*< OF. victorialis*, < LL. *victoralis*, of or belonging to victory, < L. *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

The howce of Mars victoriall.

MS. Lansd. 762 fol. 7 v, temp. Hen. V. (Rel. Antiq., I. 206.)

**Victoria lawn.** A kind of muslin used for fittings, and sometimes for women's dresses.

**Victorian** (vik-tō-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Victoria* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the *Victorian literature*; the *Victorian crown* (see first cut under *crown*).

We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it's quite different. We've got a *Victorian* type in that.

Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.

In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank.

Athenæum, April 21, 1888, p. 501.

The *Victorian* age has produced a plentiful crop of parodists in prose and in verse.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 319.

Macaulay, the historian of the first *Victorian* period.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 342.

2. Pertaining to *Victoria* in Australia.—**Victorian bird-cherry.** See *Pimelea*.—**Victorian bottle-tree.** See *Sterculia*.—**Victorian bower-spinach.** See *Australian spinach* (under *spinach*).—**Victorian cabbage-tree.** See *Livistona*.—**Victorian cheesewood.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian dogwood.** See *Prostanthera*.—**Victorian hedge-hyssop, hemp-bush.** See the nouns.—**Victorian laurel.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian ilac.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Victorian myall, parnip, etc.** See the nouns.—**Victorian swamp-oak.** See *Viminaria*.—**Victorian swampweed.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian whortleberry.** See *whortleberry*.

II. *n.* One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reluctant syllables with more success than falls to the *Victorians*.

The Atlantic, LXVII. 404.



They resolved to *victual* the ships for eighteene moneths  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 243

**II. intrans.** To feed; to obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, *victualling* again, with brave and man-like minds  
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler (the horses) in  
company . . . and *victualling* where the grass was good.  
R. D. Blackmore, Torna Doone, III.

**victualage** (vit'l-aj), *n.* [*< victual + -age.*] Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing  
some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised  
with my cargo of *victualage*, so I stood still at this  
end, which, being windowless, was dark.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

**victualer, victualler** (vit'l-er), *n.* [Formerly also *vittler*; *< ME. vittler, vittaller* (see *victual*) + *-er*.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

That no maner *vitteller* pay eny thyng for the occupation  
of the kynges Borde, to eny maner officers, for ther  
vytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withyn the seid cite.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.) p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the suttlers?  
You are no *victualler* here, are you?

Sheridan (?) The Camp, I. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper.

*Fal.* Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for  
suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the  
law. . . .

*Host.* All *victuallers* do so; what's a joint of mutton or  
two in a whole Lent?

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 375.

He scorned to walke in Paules without his bootes,  
And scores his diet on the *vittlers* post.

Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine (1600).

(Hallivell.)

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Licensed victualler**, in Great Britain, an innkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, etc.

**victualing, victualling** (vit'l-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *victual, v.*] The furnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our *victualling* arrangements have now been satisfactorily  
settled, and everybody has been put on an allowance  
of water. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.*

**victualing-bill** (vit'l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

**victualing-house** (vit'l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorrosa to inhabit  
. . . that they might beg bayting places and *victualinge*  
houses for suche as shulde journey towards the south.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America,  
[ed. Arber, p. 148].)

**victualing-note** (vit'l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the British Navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds.*

**victualing-office** (vit'l-ing-of'is), *n.* An office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy. [Eng.]

We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-  
Board, pry into the Rogueries of the *Victualing-Office*,  
and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago  
bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men.

C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

**victualing-ship** (vit'l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualer.

**victualing-yard** (vit'l-ing-yārd), *n.* A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned. (*Imp. Dict.*) In the United States all navy-yards are victualing-yards.

**victualless** (vit'l-less), *a.* [*< victual + -less.*] Destitute of food. *Carlyle*, in Froude, First Forty Years, II.

**vicugna, vicuña** (vi-kō'nyā), *n.* [Also *vigonia* and *viguna*; = *F. vigogne*, formerly *vicogne*, *< Sp. vicuña, vicugna*, *< Peruv. vicuna, Mex. vicuque*, the vicugna.] A South American mammal of the camel tribe, *Auchenia vicugna* or *vicuna*, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in elevated regions of Bolivia and Chili, and is much hunted for its wool and flesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers, and of variegated coloration. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft



The Victory (1858) by the artist, in the Louvre Museum.

**victress** (vik'tres), *n.* [*< victor + -ess.* Cf. *victrix*.] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole *victress*, Caesar's Caesar.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 336.

**victrice** (vik'tris), *n.* [*< OF. victrice = It. vittoria*, *< L. victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor; see *victoria*.] A victress.

He knew certes,  
That you, *victrice*  
Of all ladies,  
Should have the prize  
Of worthiness.

Udall (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand!

*E. Janson, Underwoods, cii.*

**victrix** (vik'triks), *n.* [*< L. victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor; see *victor*.] A victress. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xxxii.* [Rare.]

**victual** (vit'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vittle*, earlier *vytaille* (the spelling with *v*, *victual*, as in *F. victuaille*, being a modern sophistication imitating that of *vittle*); *< ME. vitaille, vitayle, vitale*, also *vitailes, vytaylles*, *< OF. vitaille, vytaille*, later (with inserted *e*) *victuaille, victuailles*, *vytailles = Sp. vitualla = Pg. vitualha = It. vettoraglia*, *< LL. victualia*, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, *< victus*, food, *< vivere*, pp. *victus*, live; see *virid*.] 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions; generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating.

But allowes Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that hem  
nede the of *Vitualle*. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 34.*

Thor as bagges ben and fat *vittale*.

Ther wol they gon. *Chaucer, Former Age, I. 38.*

Physicians ben of opynyon that one ought to begyn the  
meate of *vittales* (manles liquides) to thende that by that  
meane to gyve direction to the remenant.

*G. du Fouz*, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

(Index.)

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for *victuals*,  
And stop their throats a day or two.

*Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.*

Why then we will to the greenwood gang.

For we have no *vittles* to dine.

*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My pig likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No meal-  
time, and no sort of *victuals*, ever seems to come amiss to  
my pig.

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.*

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand  
Bare *victual* for the mowers.

*Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.*

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—**Broken victuals**. See *broken meat*, under *broken*.

**victual** (vit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *victualled, victualled*, pp. *victualled, victualling*. [With spelling altered as in the noun; *< ME. vittalen, vittallen*, *< L. victualis*, food; see *victual, n.*] 1. *trans.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage

Is but for two months *victual'd*.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 198.

**victorious** (vik-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< F. victorieux =*

*Lat. victoriosus*, *< L. victor*, victor; see *victoria*.]

1. Having won a victory; characterized by victory.

The *victorious* army of the East, in the year 1000.

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wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used



Vicuña (*Lama guanicoe*).

now, what is known in the trade as *vicuñina* (or *viguina*) wool being a mixture of wool and cotton.

**vicugna-cloth** (vi-kō'nyā-kloth), *n.* Woolen cloth made from the wool of the vicuña. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

**vid** (vid), *n.* In *math.*, a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebras.

**vida-finch** (vi'dā-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-bird*. See *Vidua*.

**vidame** (vê-dām'), *n.* [F., < ML. *vice-dominus*, as *vice* + *dominus*.] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

A *vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Vicount was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Fief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.

Blount, Glossographia (1670).

**vide** (vi'dē), [L., *impv.* 2d pers. sing. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, *vide ante*, 'see before'; *vide supra*, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); *vide post*, 'see after'; *vide infra*, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); *quod vide*, which see (usually abbreviated *q. v.*).

**vidée** (vê-dā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *roided*.

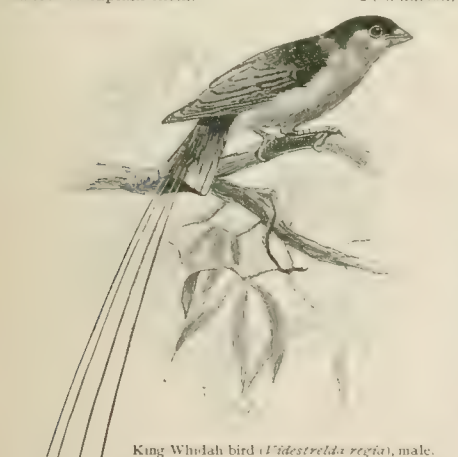
**videlicet** (vi-dēl'i-set), *adv.* [L., for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see: *videre*, see; *licet*, it is permitted: see *vision* and *license*. Cf. *scilicet*.] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to *viz.*, which is usually read 'namely.'

Numberless are the Changes she'll dance thro', before she'll answer this plain question; *videlicet*, Have you delivered my Master's Letter to your Lady?

Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

*Videlicet* is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which, if material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage. . . . It is the office of a *videlicet* to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some instances to explain them.

F. Wharton.



King Whidah bird (*Vidua regia*), male.

**videndum** (vi-den'dum), *n.*: pl. *videnda* (-dā). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A thing to be seen.

In my list, therefore, of *videnda* at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 31.

**vide-poche** (vêd'pōsh), *n.* [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the

pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (a) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare *watch-pocket*. (b) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

**vide-ruff**, *n.* An old card-game.

Faith, let it be *Vide-ruffe*, and let's make honours.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. 122).

**Videstrela** (vid-es-trel'dā), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < *Vid(ua)* + *Estrela*.] A genus of *Viduinæ*, detached from *Vidua* for the wire-tailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called *Tetrænura* (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is *V. regia*, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the *veuve de la cote d'Afrique* and *veuve à quatre brins* of early French ornithologists, the *shaft-tailed bunting* of Latham (1783), the *Vidua regia* of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more: the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coral-red. See cut in preceding column.

**vidette** (vi-det'), *n.* Same as *redette*.

**Vidian** (vid'i-an), *a.* [ < *Vidius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.

—**Vidian artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—**Vidian canal, nerve, plexus**. See the nouns.—**Vidian foramen**. Same as *Vidian canal*.

**vidimus** (vid'i-mus), *n.* [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: L. *vidimus*, 'we have seen,' 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

**vidonia** (vi-dō'ni-ā), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho*, a vine-branch (cf. *videira*, a vine), < *vide*, a vine-branch, = Sp. *vid*, a vine, = It. *vite*, a vine, < L. *vitis*, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.

**Vidua** (vid'ū-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), a Latinized form, as if < L. *vidua*, a widow, tr. F. *veuve*, the name of the widow-bird, itself a translation of the E. *widow* or *widow-bird*, confused with *widow*: see *whidah-bird*.] An African genus of *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the



Principal Whidah-bird (*Vidua principalis*), male.

*Viduinæ*; the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically continuous with *Viduinæ* in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to *V. principalis* and *V. (Videstrela) regia*. The former of these has in the male the four middle tail-feathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the *long-tailed sparrow*, by Brisson in the same year as *la veuve d'Angola*, by Linnaeus in 1766 as *Emberiza vidua*, *E. principalis*, and *E. serena*, by Latham in 1783 as the *long-tailed, variegated, and Dominican bunting*, and by Cuvier in 1817 as *Vidua principalis*. The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 5 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is *V. hypocherina* (or *splendens*) of the Zanzibar district. For *V. regia*, see *Videstrela*; and for other forms, see *Viduinæ*.

**viduage** (vid'ū-āj), *n.* [ < L. *vidua*, a widow (see *widow*), + *-age*.] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

**vidual** (vid'ū-āl), *a.* [ < L. *vidualis*, of or pertaining to a widow, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, ii. 3.

**viduate** (vid'ū-āt), *n.* [ < L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, widow: see *viduation*.] *Eccles.*, the office or position of one of the order of widows; the order itself.

**viduation** (vid'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [ < L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, bereave, widow, < *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, widowed: see *widow*.] The state of being widowed; bereavement.

**Viduinæ** (vid'ū-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Vidua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Vidua*; the whidahs and related forms: variously restricted. (a) In a broad sense, lately adopted by some monographers, one of two sub-



Paradise Whidah-bird (*Steganura paradisea*), male.

families of *Ploceidæ*, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to *Ploceinæ* alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called *Spermestinæ*, as wax-bills, amadavats, blood-finches, senegals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See *Philetærus*, *Pyrenestes*, *Quelea*, *Spermestes*, *Anadina*, *Teniopygia*, *Estrela*, with various cuts. (b) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which

the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under *Vidua* and *Videstrela* respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*. This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the *red-breasted long-tailed finch*; by the early French ornithologists as *grande veuve d'Angola* and *veuve à collier d'or*; and is the original whidah-bird of Latham, 1783. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them taper to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff, and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is *Vidua* (*Linura*) *fischeri*, of East Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers wired throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less elongation. Such belong to the three genera *Chera*, *Cotuspasser* (or *Penthetria*), and *Penthetriopsis*. *Chera procne* of South Africa is the epaulet-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and 19 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. This is the only member of its genus. The species of *Cotuspasser* are several, of which the best-known is *C. ardens* (with nearly twenty other New Latin names). The male of this is black above and below with a scarlet collar across the fore neck; it inhabits South Africa. *C. latianthus*, *C. hartlaubii*, *C. albonotata*, and *C. eque* are the other species of this genus. The three members of the genus *Penthetriopsis* furnish the remaining type of whidahs, in which the males are black, varied with bright-yellow, as *P. macrura* of western and equatorial Africa, and *P. macrocera* of northeastern Africa.

**viduity** (vi-dū'i-ti), *n.* [ < L. *viduita* (-t)-s, widowhood, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy*, i. § 6.

**viduous** (vid'ū-us), *a.* [ < L. *viduus*, widowed, bereft: see *widow*.] Widowed. [Rare.]

She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, lxi.

**vie** (vi), *v.*: pret. and pp. *vied*, ppr. *vying*. [Formerly also *vye*; < ME. *vien*; by aphesis from *envy*<sup>2</sup>, ult. < L. *invitare*, invite: see *envy*<sup>2</sup>, *invite*.] **I. intrans.** 1†. In the old games of glee, primero, etc., to, to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.



capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

**II.** *n. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna.

**vi et armis** (vī'et-ārmis). [*Lat. vi*, abl. sing. of *vis*, force; and *armis*, abl. of *arma*, a weapon, defensive armor: see *vis* and *armis*.] In *law*, with force and arms: words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show that the trespass or crime was forcible or committed with a display of force; hence, with force or violence generally.

**view** (vū), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *veue*; < *OF. veue*, *F. vue*, a view, sight, < *reu*, *F. vu* (= *It. veduta*, < *ML.* as if \**vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < *L. videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 2. 20.

She looked out at her father's window,  
To take a *view* of the country.  
*Lord Byron, Don Juan* (Child's Ballads, IV. 142).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

My first *view* shall be of the first Language of the Earth, the antient Language of Paradise, the Language wherein God Almighty himself pleased to pronounce and publish the Tables of the Law. *Howell*, Letters, II. 60.

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it considers, . . . there must be more than one transient *view* to find it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Cesar's wing  
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,  
Where he would soar above the *view* of men,  
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.  
*Shak.*, J. C., I. 1. 79.

Stand in her *view*, make your addresses to her.  
*Fletcher* (and another?), Prophets, iii. 1.  
The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi. 856.

Keeping the idea which is brought into it [the mind] for some time actually in *view* . . . is called contemplation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 1.  
Who keeps one end in *view* makes all things serve.  
*Browning*, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the eye or to the mind; scene; prospect.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.  
*Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, I. 7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional superb *views* over frozen arms of the Gulf, and the deep rich valleys stretching inland.

*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, drawing, or photography; a picture or sketch, especially a landscape.—6. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; conception; notion; way of thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of *view* as to the way in which perfection shall be sought.

*Mary. Fuller*, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Prynne, who appeared to have been rather a noteworthy personage in the *view* of our ancestors.

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They have all my *views*, and I believe they will carry them out unless overruled by a higher Power.

*Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 258.

Persons who take what is called a high *view* of life and of human nature are never weary of telling us that money-getting is not man's noblest occupation.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 193.

7. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

The allegory has another *view*.

*Bacon*, Physical Fables, II., Expl.

I write without any *view* to profit or praise.

*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

8t. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled  
Into the deep dark cabins of her head.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 1037.

New graces find,  
Which, by the splendour of her *view*  
Dazzled before, we ever knew.

*Walter*, The Night-Piece.

9. In *law*, an inspection by the jury of property or a place the appearance or condition of which is involved in the case, or useful to enable the jury to understand the testimony, as of a place where a crime has been committed.—10. Specifically, inspection of a dead body;

an autopsy.—11t. The footing of a beast. *Hallmark*. **Bird's-eye view**. See *bird's-eye*. **Dissolving views**, a name given to pictures thrown on a screen by a lantern in such manner that they appear to dissolve every one into that following, without any interval of blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve," two lanterns are required, each of which projects its picture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to disappear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the second lantern and placed before the first lantern. Another method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same by either method, the first picture disappearing as the second appears, the two melting one into the other till one is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mechanism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval between them.—**Field of view**. See *field*. **In view of**, in consideration of; having regard to.—**On view**, open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public: as, pictures placed on view.—**Point of view**. See *point*.—**Side view**. See *side* and *side-view*.—**To the view**, so as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves  
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
Uplift us to the *view*.  
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**View of frank-pledge**, in *Eng. law*: (a) A court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the lord. *Wharton*. (b) In Anglo-Saxon law, the office of a sheriff in seeing all the frank-pledges of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged to some tithing: a function of the court-leet. *Stimson*.—**Syn. 4 and 5**. *View*, *Prospect*, *Scene*, *Landscape*. *View* is the most general of these words; *prospect* most suggests the idea that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated, so as to be able to see far; *scene* most suggests the idea of resemblance to a picture; *landscape* most suggests the idea of diversity in unity.

**view** (vū), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *veue*; < *view*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To see; look on; behold.

When most I *view*, then do mine eyes best see,  
For all the day I *view* things unrespected.  
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xliii.

The people *view'd* them wif surprise,  
As they danc'd on the green.  
*The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

2. To examine with the eye; look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; survey; explore; peruse.

Go up and *view* the country. *Josh.* vii. 2.

Lords, *view* these letters full of bad mischance.

France is revolted from the English quite.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., I. 1. 89.

I had not the opportunity to *view* it.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 137.

For he *viewed* the fashions of that land;

Their way of worship *viewed* he.

*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the rest, even so are they more behelde & also more *viewed* than others.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10.

And though, oft looking backward, well she *viewed*  
Her self freed from that foster insolent.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we *view* an object as a concrete whole we apprehend it.

*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

=**Syn. 1**. To witness.—**2**. To scan.—**3**. To contemplate.

**II.** *intrans.* To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr. Harley is sagacious to *view* into the remotest consequences of things.

*The Examiner*, No. 6.

**viewer** (vū'ēr), *n.* [*< view* + -er.] One who views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will be a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a *viewer* of my life.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(a) An official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; in coal-mining, the general manager, both above and below ground, of a coalmine. This word, not at all in use in the United States, is almost obsolete in England, having become replaced by the terms *mining-engineer* and *agent*. The terms used in the United States are *manager* and *superintendent*.

The Colliery *Viewer* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) superintends the collieries.

He has a salary of £61 a year.

*Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 1646.

(b) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two persons called *shewers* point out the subjects to be viewed.

**view-halloo** (vū'ha-lō'), *n.* In fox-hunting, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. Also *view-hallo*, *view-hollo*, *view-hollow*, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why, lady Free love, you told me she was not here, and, I faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the *view-hollow*.

*Colman*, Jealous Wife, II.

**viewiness** (vū'i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being *view* or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinions which were then considered to affix to those who uttered them the stigma of *viewiness* endorsed to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 14.

**vie** (vī), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *veue*; < *OF. veue*, *F. vue*, a view, sight, < *reu*, *F. vu* (= *It. veduta*, < *ML.* as if \**vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < *L. videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

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When most I *view*, then do mine eyes best see,  
For all the day I *view* things unrespected.  
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xliii.



**viewless** (vū'les), *a.* [*< view + -less.*] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

To be imprisoned in the *viewless* winds.

*Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 124.*

O'er the sheep-track's maze

The *viewless* snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze.

*Cobridge, Constancy to an Ideal Object.*

**viewlessly** (vū'les-li), *adv.* In a viewless manner.

**viewly** (vū'li), *a.* [*< view + -ly.*] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**viewpoint** (vū'point), *n.* Point of view. [*Colloq.*]

The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general *viewpoint* of the time.

*Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 499.*

**viewsome** (vū'sum), *a.* [*< view + -some.*] View-ly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**view-telescope** (vū'tel'e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

**viewy** (vū'i), *a.* [*< view + -y.*] 1. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [*Colloq.*]

Shetfield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fond of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones — that is, he was *viewy*, in a bad sense of the word.

*J. H. Newman, Loss and Gain, i. 3.*

A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was *viewy* and unfit for leadership.

*The American, VI. 278.*

2. Showy. [*Colloq.*]

They [chesters of drawers] would hold together for a time, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them *viewy* and cheap.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.*

**vifda, vifda** (vif'dä, vif'dä), *n.* [Perhaps *< Icel. vifdat*, pp. of *velfa*, wave, vibrate; cf. *Sw. vifsta*, Dan. *vifte*, fan, winnow: see *waft*.] In Orkney and Shetland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. *Scott, Pirate, xxix.*

**vigesimal** (vi-jes'i-mäl), *a.* [*< L. vigesimus, vicesimus*, twentieth, *< viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Twentieth.

**vigesimation** (vi-jes-i-mä'shon), *n.* [*< L. vigesimus*, twentieth, + *-ation*;] formed in imitation of *decimation*.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [*Rare.*]

**vigia** (vi-jä'), *n.* [*< Sp. vigia*, a lookout, *< vigiar*, look out, *< vigilia*, a watching: see *vigil*.] A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. *Hamersly.*

**vigil** (vij'il), *n.* [Formerly also *vigile*; *< ME. vigil, vigile, vigilie*, *< OF. vigile, vigilie*, *F. vigile* = *Sp. Pg. It. vigilia*, a watching, *vigil*, *< L. vigilia*, a waking or watching, *< vigil*, waking, watchful (cf. *AS. wacol*, watchful), *< vigere*, be lively: see *wake*.] Hence (from *L. vigil*) *vigilant*, etc.]

1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the plural.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table.

*Addison, Guardian, No. 120.*

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.

*Milton, P. R., i. 182.*

At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)

The Virtues shall their *Vigils* keep.

*Prior, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.*

3. *Eccles.*: (a) Originally, in the early church, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence—(b) The day and night preceding a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

He that shall live this day, and see old age,  
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,  
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 45.*

4t. A wake.

Of the feste and pleyes palestral

At my *vigil*. *Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.*

**Coma vigil**. See *coma*.—**Vigils** or **watchings** of flowers, a term applied by Linnaeus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

**vigilance** (vij'i-lans), *n.* [*< F. vigilance* = *Sp. vigilancia* = *It. vigilanza*, *vigilanzia*, *< L. vigilantia*, watchfulness, *< vigilan(t)-s*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1t. Wakefulness.

Mr. Baxter seems to have thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of *vigilance*.

*Priestley, Disquisitions.*

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

To teach them *Vigilance* by false Alarms.

*Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 33.*

His face is unruddied, his speech is courteous, till *vigilance* is laid asleep.

*Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably [to sleep], and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possess'd his soul should have given him . . . *vigilance*.

*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, xiii. 142.*

4. In *med.*, a form of insomnia.—5. A guard or watch. [*Rare and obsolete.*]

In at this gate none pass

The *vigilance* here placed. *Milton, P. L., iv. 580.*

**Order of Vigilance**. See *Order of the White Falcon, under falcon*.—**Vigilance committee**, an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [*U. S.*]

The first man hung by the San Francisco *Vigilance Committee* was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was cut down.

*J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 73.*

**vigilancy** (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* [*As vigilance* (see *-cy*).] Vigilance.

Trusting to the *vigilancy* of her sentinel.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 191.*

**vigilant** (vij'i-lant), *a.* [*< F. vigilant* = *Sp. Pg. It. vigilante*, *< L. vigilan(t)-s*, ppr. of *vigilare*, watch, wake, keep watch, *< vigil*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigil*.] 1. Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Be sober, be *vigilant*.

1 Pet. v. 8.

Take your places and be *vigilant*.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 1.*

Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;

Mercy is *vigilant* when Justice sleeps.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 244.*

2. Indicating vigilance.

There's Zanze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we!

*Browning, In a Gondola.*

= *Syn. 1.* Wakeful, etc. See *watchful*.

**vigilante** (vij-i-lan'te), *n.* [*< Sp. vigilante*, *vigilant*: see *vigilant*, *a.*] A member of a vigilance committee. [*U. S.*]

A little over a year ago one committee of *vigilantes* in eastern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty [horse-thieves] — not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.

*T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.*

**vigilantly** (vij'i-lan-tli), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly. **vigilyt**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *vigil*.

It is ful fair to been vyept madame,

And goon to *vigilies* al bifore.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 377.*

**vigintivirate** (vi-jin-tiv'i-rät), *n.* [*< L. viginti*, twenty, + *vir*, man, + *-ate*.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [*Rare.*]

**Vigna** (vin'nä), *n.* [*NL. (Savi, 1822)*, named after Dominico Vigna, professor of botany at Pisa in 1628.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Euphaseoleæ*.

It is distinguished from the type genus (*Phaseolus*) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petals, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 45 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twining or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated — sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For *V. catiana*, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see *chourlee*, and *cow-pea* (under *pea*); its typical form is low and somewhat erect; when tall and climbing, it has been known as *V. sinensis*. *V. lanceolata* of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under

ground, and resembling the peanut. *V. luteola* is known as *seaside bean*, and *V. unguiculata* as *red bean*, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, *V. glabra*, a yellow-flowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

**vignette** (vin-yet' or vin'yet'), *n.* [Formerly also *vignett*; *< F. vignette*, dim. of *vigne*, vineyard, vine, *< L. vinea*, a vine: see *vine*.] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.—2. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded.—3. In *printing*, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes a title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.—4. Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustration.

Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine vignettes of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.*

Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a *vignette* out of some brown old missal.

*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.*

In bright *vignettes*, and each complete,

Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,

Or palace, how the city glittered!

*Tennyson, The Daisy.*

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in the same way.

**vignette** (vin-yet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vignetted*, ppr. *vignetting*. [*< vignette, n.*] In *photog.*, to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of a vignette.

**vignetter** (vin-yet'er), *n.* In *photog.*, any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See *vignetting-glass* and *vignetting-paper*.

**vignetting-glass** (vin-yet'ing-glās), *n.* In *photog.*, a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grinding away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called *vignetter*.

**vignetting-mask** (vin-yet'ing-māsk), *n.* Same as *vignetting-paper*.

**vignetting-paper** (vin-yet'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* In *photog.*, a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called *vignetter* and *vignetting-mask*.

**vignettist** (vin-yet'ist), *n.* [*< vignette* + *-ist*.] A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.*

**vignite** (vig'nit), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

**vignoble** (vë-nyô'bl), *n.* [*F.*, a vineyard, *< vigne*, vine: see *vine*.] A vineyard.

That excellent *vignoble* of Pontac and Obrien, from

whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.

*Evelyn, Diary, July 13, 1683.*

**vignonia** (vi-gō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *vicugna*.

A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llamas, alpacas, and vicunas or *vignonas*, were sent from Lima.

*Ure, Dict., III. 136.*

**Vigo plaster**. See *plaster*.

**vigor, vigour** (vig'or), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) viqueur* = *Sp. Pg. vigor* = *It. vigore*, *< L. vigor*, activity, force, *< vigere*, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. *vigil*, *wake*. Hence *vigor*, *v.*, *invigorate*.] 1. Active strength or force of body; physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

The sinewy *vigour* of the traveller.

*Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.*

He who runs or dances begs

The equal *Vigour* of two Legs. *Prior, Alma, ii.*

And strangely spoke

The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell

On doubts that drive the coward back.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.*







some size and pretension, though the name is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city; in *old Eng. law*, a manor.

A certain Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a Villa that he had in the country.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 170.

**villadom** (vil'a-dum), *n.* [*< villa + -dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

*Villadom* of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 254.

**village** (vil'aj), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. village, < OF. (and F.) village = Sp. villaje = Pg. villagem = It. villaggio, a village, hamlet, < L. villaticus, belonging to a villa or farm-house, < villa, a country house, a farm: see vill. (cf. villatic.)*] **I. n.** 1. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet. In many of the United States the incorporated village exists as the least populous kind of corporate municipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.

The same daye we passyd Pauya, and lay y<sup>e</sup> nyght at Seint Jacobo, a *village*.

Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 60.

I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or *village*.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

**2.** In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—**Prairie-dog village.** See *prairie-dog*. = **Syn. 1.** Hamlet, etc. See *town*.

**II. a.** Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified.

The early *village* cock

Hath twice done salutation to the morn.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 200.

Some *village* Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,  
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. Gray, Elegy.

**Village cart.** See *cart*.—**Village community.** See *community*. See also *manor, villenage*. For the village community in Russia, see *mir*.—**Village mark.** See *mark*, 14.

**village-moot** (vil'aj-möt), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.*, the assembly of the men of a village. See *moot*, 1.

**villager** (vil'aj-er), *n.* [*< village + -er*.] An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*  
Than to repute himself a son of Rome  
Under these hard conditions.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. 172.

**villageryt** (vil'aj-ri), *n.* [*< village + -(e)ry*.] A group of villages.

The maidens of the *villageryt*. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 35.

**villain** (vil'an), *n.* and *a.* [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, *villain*; formerly sometimes *villan*, early mod. E. *vilayn*, etc.; *< ME. vilain, vilcin, vilcyn, also sometimes vilains, vilans, vileyns, < OF. vilain, vilcin, vilcin, vilcin, nom. also vilains, vilainz, F. vilain, a farm-servant, serf, peasant, clown, scoundrel, also adj. base, mean, wicked, = Pr. vilan, vila = Sp. villano = Pg. villão = It. villano, < ML. villanus, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < L. villa, a farm: see vill. The forms villain, vilcin, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.] **I. n.** 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either *regardant* (which see) or *in gross*. They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscriptitii glebe*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.*

Villain? by my blood,  
I am as free-born as your Venice duke!

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

The *villains* owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of another without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the *villain* belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages

prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

The *villain* was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—**2.** An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved?

Bacon.

May. Where is your mistress, *villain*? when went she abroad?

Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

**3.** A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocose reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a *villain*  
That stole it from my hand; he was a *villain*  
That put it into yours.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

**II. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, villains or serfs.

The *villain* class, notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 405.

**2.** Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste *villain* knight that euer I mette in my lif.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

He hadde haue he, that *villain* [read *villain*?] knight,  
that asketh eny tribute of eny tracllyng knightes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

*Villains* sinful dedes make a cherl.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 302.

*Villain* bonds and despot away.

Byron, Giaour.

**Villain services**, in *feudal law*, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of the *villain services* will be jealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community.

Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 11.

**Villain socage.** See *socage*.

**villainet** (vil'an), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *villayn*; *< villain, n.*] To debase; degrade; villainize.

When they haue once *villainet* the sacrament of matrimony.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 344.

**villainage** (vil'an-aj), *n.* [*< villain + -age*. Cf. *villainage*.] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of *villainage*, the slave rose to it.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 322.

**villainize** (vil'an-iz), *v. t.* [Also *villanize*; *< villain + -ize*.] To debase; degrade; defame; revile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name

Could never *villanize* his father's fame.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 405.

**villainizer** (vil'an-i-zér), *n.* [Also *villanizer*; *< villainize + -er*.] One who villainizes.

**villainly**, *adv.* [ME. *villainly*; *< villain + -ly*.] Wretchedly; wickedly; villainously.

And there was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and *villainly* entred in many places.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

**villainous** (vil'an-us), *a.* [Also *villanous*, and archaically *villenous*; *< villain + -ous*.] 1. Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that hath spoke most *villanous* speeches of the duke.

Shak., M. for M., v. i. 265.

**2.** Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a *villainous* action.—**3.** Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This *villanous* salt-petre should be digg'd  
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 60.

A many of these fears  
Would put me into some *villainous* disease,  
Should they come thick upon me.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

*Villanous*, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

**Villainous judgment**, in *old Eng. law*, a judgment which deprived one of his *lex libera*, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. Wharton. = **Syn.** Execrable, Abominable, etc. See *unfair*.

**villainous** (vil'an-us), *adv.* [*< villainous, a.*] In a vile manner or way; villainously.

With foreheads *villainous* low.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 250.

**villainously** (vil'an-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner, in any sense. Also *villanously*.

The streets are so *villainously* narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

**villainousness** (vil'an-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; villainess.

**villainy** (vil'an-i), *n.*; pl. *villainies* (-iz). [Also *villany*; *< ME. \*villainie, villanie, villeinie, vilaince, vilcinie, vileynge, vilcynge, vilcynge, vilcynge, vilcynge, < OF. vilainie, vilcinie, vilcinie, vilcinie, vilcinie, of a farm-servant, = Sp. villania = Pg. It. villania, < ML. villania, the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, < villanus, a farm-servant, villain: see villain. The proper etymological spelling is villany, the form villainy, with the corresponding forms in ME. and OF. (with diphthong ai or ei), being erroneously conformed to the noun villain, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] **1**†. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.*

The entertainment we have had of him  
Is far from villany or servitude.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I, iii. 2.

**2.** The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Corsed worth cowarddysse & couetys bothe!

In yow is vylany & vyse, that vertue distreyge.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority,  
Or stab of truth-aborring villanie.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

**3**†. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yet no *vileynye* ne sayde

In al his lyf unto no maner wight.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., i. 70.

Therefore he wolde not that thei sholde speke eny euell of hym ne *vileynye*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 643.

**4.** A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel offende

A lordes sone do shame and *vileynye*.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the mor sadder or wurcheffull persones about me, and ther comyn a meny of knyvs, and prevayled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a *vileynye*.

Paston Letters, II. 308.

Cæsar's splendid *villany* achieved its most signal triumph.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

A private stage

For training infant *villanies*. Browning, Strafford.

**5**†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye

Thus sodeynly, I holde it *vilenye*.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 490.

Agravaun, brother, where be ye, now lete se what ye do, for I payne me for these ladyes sake for curtesie, and ye payne yow for theire *vilonyes*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

= **Syn. 2.** Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See *ne-farious*.

**villakin** (vil'ä-kin), *n.* [*< villa + -kin*.] 1. A little villa.

I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles. Gay, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (Latham.)

**2.** A little village.

**villiant**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *villain*.

**villanage**, *n.* See *villanage*.

**villancico** (vê-lyan-thê'kô), *n.* [Sp., a rustic song, *< villano*, of the country, rustic: see *villain*.] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called *villancicos*.

**villanella** (vil'a-nel'ä), *n.* [It. *villanella*, *< villano*, rustic: see *villain*.] An Italian rustic part-song without accompaniment, the precursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also *villotte*.

**villanelle** (vil'a-nel'), *n.* [F., *< It. villanella*: see *villanella*.] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the *virelay*. It consists of nineteen lines on two rhymes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1534–1602), beginning "J'ai perdu ma tourtourelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate  
Its heartfelt Woes in "six" and "eight"?  
Or felt his manly Bosom swell

Within a French-made Villanelle? A. Dobson.

**villanette** (vil'a-net'), *n.* [*< villa + -n-ette*.] A small villa or residence.



**villiform** (vil'i-fôr'm), *a.* [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *form*, form.] Villous in form; like villi; as, villiform process or to the touch; resembling the papillae of the velvet; having the character of a set of villi.

**villiplacental** (vil-i-pla-sen'tal), *a.* [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *placenta*, placenta.] Having a villous placenta of the kind peculiar to some of the mammals, as the hoofed quadrupeds, suinates, and cetaceans.

**Villiplacentalia** (vil-i-pla-sen-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *placenta*, placenta.] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the *Lagudata*, *Sirenia*, and *Cetacea*.

**villitis** (vil'i-tis), *n.* [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *itis*, inflammation.] Inflammation of the coronary cushion or of the substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect hoofs. Also called *coronitis*.

**villoid** (vil'oid), *a.* [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, + *-oid*, resembling.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

**villous** (vil'us), *a.* Same as villous. *Bailey.*

**villosity** (vil'os-i-ti), *n.*; *pl. villosities* (-tiz). [= *F. villosité*, *L. villus*, shaggy; see *villous*.] 1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shaginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hairiness; pilosity.

The villosities may also be peopled with numerous bacilli. *Sanitarian*, XVI, 529.

2. In bot., the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

**villotte** (vil'ot'), *n.* Same as villanella.

**villous** (vil'us), *a.* [= *F. villus* = *It. villosus*, *L. villus*, shaggy hair, shaggy hair; see *villus*.] 1. Having villi; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hirsute or hispid; as, a villous membrane.—2. In bot., pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven.—**Villous cancer, papilloma.**

**villus** (vil'us), *n.*; *pl. villi* (-i). [*L. villus*, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. In anat.: (a) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, of a conical, cylindrical, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel as a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, inclosed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue.

The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacteal vessels of the intestine. See also cut under *lymphatic*. (b) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under *uterus*. (c) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See cut under *hydranth*.—2. In bot., one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—**Arachnoid villi**, the Pacchionian bodies or glands. *Intestinal villi*. See def. 1.

**Vilmorinia** (vil-mo-rin'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de Vilmorin (1746-1804), a noted French gardener.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galeae* and subtribe *Roburceae*. It is characterized by odd pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless, minutely stalked pod. The only species, *V. multicolor*, is a native of the East Indies, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of handsome purple flowers and is sometimes cultivated under the name of *Vilmorin's pea-flower*.

**vim** (vim), *n.* [*L. vim*, acc. of *vis*, strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence, + *Gr. αἰς* (*ais*), strength.] The active form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent *L.* phrases *per vim*, by force, *vim facere*, use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach—a boldness, a sagacity, a vim, that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world.

*S. Butler*, in *Merriam*, 11, 7.

**vimen** (vi'men), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. vimen* (-in-), a plant twig, a wither, *< vireo*, twist together, plait; see *vireo*, with 2.] In bot., a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

**viminal** (vim'i-nal), *a.* [*L. viminalis*, of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, *< vimen* (-in-), a twig; see *vimen*.] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. *Blount*.

**Viminaria** (vim-i-pā'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twiggy branches and petioles; *< L. vimen*, a twig; see *vimen*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Podalyriaceae*. It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarely bearing from one to three small leaflets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, *V. denudata*, is a native of Australia, there known as *scamp-oak* and as *scamp* or *rush-broom*; its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes.

**vimineous** (vi-min'ē-us), *a.* [*L. vimineus*, made of twigs or osiers, *< vimen* (-in-), a twig, a wither; see *vimen*.] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

In a Hive's vimineous Dome  
Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home.

*Prior*, *Alma*, 111.

2. In bot., made up of or bearing long, flexible twigs; viminal.

**vina** (vā'nā), *n.* [Also *veena*; *Skt. vīṇā*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip.

Also *binā*.

**vinaceous** (vi-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. vinaceus*, pertaining to wine or to the grape, *< vinum*, wine; see *vine*.] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Wine-colored; claret-colored; red, like wine.

**vinage** (vi'naj), *n.* [*< vine* + *-age*.] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

**Vinago** (vi-nā'gō), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to *anas*, so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; *< L. vinum*, wine, grapes; see *vine*.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses; exactly synonymous with *Treron* (which see).—2. [*L. c.*] Any pigeon of this genus; formerly, some other pigeon.

**vinaigrette** (vin-ä-gret'), *n.* [*F. vinaigrette*, *< vinaigre*, vinegar; see *vinegar*. Cf. *vinegar-ette*.] 1. A small bottle or box used for carrying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge.

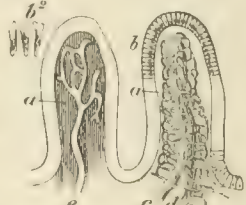
2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. *Simmonds*. [Rare.]

**vinaigrier** (vi-nā'gri-er), *n.* [= *F. vinaigrier*, *< vinaigre*, vinegar; see *vinegar*.] The whip-scorpion, *Thaliphonus giganteus*; same as *gram-pus*, 6. See *vinegar*.

**vinaigrous** (vi-nā'grus), *a.* [*F. vinaigre*, vinegar, + *-ous*.] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it. *Carte*, *French Rev.*, I, vii, 9.

**Vinalia** (vi-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of vinalis*, of or pertaining to wine, *< vinum*, wine; see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, at which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.



Two Villi of the Small Intestine, magnified 100 times.  
a, Lacteal vessel of the villus;  
b, the capillary epithelium, three detached cells of which are seen at b';  
c, the artery, and d, the vein, with their connecting capillary network enveloping and holding the lacteal radicle, which occupies the center of the villus and opens into a network of lacteal vessels at its base.



Vinaigrette of French workmanship.



**vinarian** (vi-nā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< L. vinarius, of or pertaining to wine, < vinum, wine: see wine.*] Having to do with wine.—**Vinarian cup**, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin.

**vinarian** (vi-nā'-ri-us), *a.* Same as **vinarian**. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinasse** (vi-nas'), *n.* [*< F. vinasse = Pr. vinaci = Sp. vinaca = It. vinaccia, drags of pressed grapes, < L. vinacea, a grape-skin, < vinum, wine: see wine.*] The potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press; also, the residuum in a still after the process of distillation.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called *vinasse*, which contains all the original potash salts. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 258.

**Calined vinasse**, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcining the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermented beet-root. From it are obtained various potash salts. It is technically called *salin*.

**vinata** (vi-nā' tã), *n.* [*It.*] An Italian vintage-song.

**vinatico** (vi-nat' i-kō), *n.* [*< Pg. vinhatico, wine-colored, < vinho, wine: see wine.*] A laureaceous tree, *Phæbe* (*Persea*) *Indica*, or its wood. It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse mahogany, sought for fine furniture and turning.

**Vinca** (ving' kä), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier as Pervinca (Tournefort, 1700), and Vincapervinca (Brunfels, 1530), < L. vinca, vinecapervinca, and vinca pervinca, periwinkle: see periwinkle.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumeriez*, and subtribe *Euplumeriez*. It is characterized by solitary axillary flowers, a stigma densely and plumosely tufted with hairs, a disk consisting of two scales, biseriate ovules, and a fruit of terete follicles. There are about 12 species, with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers; and *Pervinca*, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region, with usually six to eight ovules in each carpel, and with peculiar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad connective. They are erect or procumbent herbs or undershrubs, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowers of moderate size. The species are known as *periwinkle* (see *periwinkle*), and cuts under *periwinkle* (and opposite). *V. major* is locally known in England as *band-plant* and *cut-finger*, and *V. rosea* in Jamaica as *old-maid*.

**Vincentian** (vin-sen'shian), *a.* [*< Vincent (St. Vincent de Paul) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Saint Vincent de Paul (1576-1660): specifically applied to certain religious associations of which he was the founder or patron.—**Vincentian Congregation**, an association of secular priests, devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

**vincetoxicum** (vin-sē-tok' si-kum), *n.* [*NL., < L. vincere, conquer, + toxicum, poison: see toxic.*] The official name of the swallowwort or tame-poison, *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic properties.

**vincibility** (vin-si-bil' i-ti), *n.* [*< vincible + -ity (see -bility).*] The state or character of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The vincibility of such a love. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (*Davies*.)

**vincible** (vin'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. vincibilis, that can be easily gained or overcome, < vincere, conquer: see victor.*] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative Divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, vincible, and criminal).

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less vincible, than that of profane minds against religion.

*J. Howe*, The Living Temple, Works, I. 1.

**vincibleness** (vin'si-bl-nes), *n.* Vincibility.

**vinciture** (ving' tūr), *n.* [*< L. vincitura, a bandage, a ligature, < vincere, bind.*] A binding.

*Blount*, 1670.

**vincula**, *n.* Plural of *vinculum*.

**Vincularia** (vin-kū-lā'-ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (De-france), < L. vinculum, a band: see vinculum.*] The typical genus of *Vinculariidae*, whose members are found fossil from the Carboniferous onward and living at the present time.

**Vinculariidae** (vin-kū-lā'-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vincularia + -idae.*] A family of chilosomatous gymnomelatomous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vincularia*, having no epistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called *Microporidae*.

**vinculate** (ving' kü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vinculated*, ppr. *vinculating*. [*< L. vinculus, pp. of vinculare (> It. vincolare = Sp. Pg. vincular), bind, < vinculum, a band: see vinculum.*] To tie; bind. [*Rare.*]

Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham—the man whom Dr. Cox described as “angel *vinculated* between two apostles.” *The Congregationalist*, July 7, 1887.

**vinculum** (ving' kü-lum), *n.*; pl. *vincula* (-lä). [*NL., < L. vinculum, contr. vinculum, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, < vincere, bind.*]

1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In alg., a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together:

thus,  $a + b \times c$ , indicates that the sum of  $a$  and  $b$  is to be multiplied by  $c$ ; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that  $b$  is to be multiplied by  $c$ , and the product added to  $a$ .—3. In printing, a brace.—4. In anat., a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—**Divorce a vinculo matrimonii**, in law, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—**Vincula accessoria tendinum**, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—**Vinculum subflavum**, a small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See *vincula accessoria tendinum*.

**vin-de-fimes** (F. pron. van' dē-fēm'), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. *Simmonds*.

**vindemial** (vin-dē'mi-al), *a.* [*< LL. vindemialis, pertaining to the vintage, < L. vindemia, a gathering of grapes, vintage, < vinum, wine, + demere, take off, remove, < de, away, + emere, take: see emption. Cf. vintage.*] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Blount*, 1670.

**vindemiate** (vin-dē'mi-ät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vindemiated*, ppr. *vindemiating*. [*< L. vindemiatus, pp. of vindemiare, gather the vintage, < vindemia, gathering grapes, vintage: see vindemia.*] To gather the vintage. [*Rare.*]

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, August.

**vindemiation** (vin-dē-mi-ä'shön), *n.* [*< vindemiate + -ion.*] The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Vindematrix** (vin-dē-mi-ä'triks), *n.* [*NL., fem. of L. vindemiator, also provindemiator (tr. Gr. τρυγητήρ or ποτρυγητήρ), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintage,' < vindemiare, gather grapes: see vindemiate.*] A star of the constellation Virgo (which see).

**vindicability** (vin'di-ka-bil' i-ti), *n.* [*< vindicable + -ity (see -bility).*] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. *Clarke*.

**vindicable** (vin'di-ka-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if \*vindicabilis, < vindicare, vindicate: see vindicate.*] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [*Rare.*]

**vindicate** (vin'di-kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vindicated*, ppr. *vindicating*. [*Formerly also vendicate; < L. vindicatus, pp. of vindicare, archaically also vindicare (sometimes written vendicare), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. vindex (vindic-), a claimant, vindicator, < vin-, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of venia, favor, permission, or else vim, acc. of vis, force (as if vim dicare, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see vim), + dicare, proclaim, dicere, say: see diction. Hence ult. (< L. vindicare) E. venge, avenge, revenge, etc.*] 1. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [*Rare.*]

His body so pertyneeth vnto hym that none other, without his consent, maye vendicate therein any propertie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, II. 3.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain? The birds of heaven shall vindicate their grain. *Pope*, Essay on Man, III. 33.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like: as, to vindicate an official. He deserves much more That vindicates his country from a tyrant Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger*. Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will Arise and Maintain his own Cause, and Vindicate his Honour in due time. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96. If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and vindicate them. *D. Webster*, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can; But vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 16.

We can only vindicate the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

The senate And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely vindicate, Not only any fact, but any practice Or purpose 'gainst the state. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

= Syn. 2 and 3. Assert, Defend, Maintain, etc. See assert.

**vindicatē** (vin'di-kät), *a.* Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly vindicate from this imputation. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 2.

**vindication** (vin-di-kä'shön), *n.* [*< L. vindicatio(n-), a claiming, a defense, < vindicare, claim: see vindicate.*] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (a) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no vindication of her conduct. *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, iv. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal vindication. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

(b) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be true or just: as, the vindication of a title, claim, or right. (c) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the vindication of the rights of man; the vindication of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and vindication. *Sir M. Hale*, Humility.

**vindicative** (vin'di-kä-tiv or vin-dik'ä-tiv), *a.* [*< F. vindicatif; < ML. \*vindicativus, < L. vindicare, vindicate: see vindicare. Cf. vindictive.*] 1. Tending to vindicate.—2. Punitive.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his vindicative justice. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 267.

3. Vindictive; revengeful.

He is heat of action Is more vindictive than jealous love. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 107.

Not to appear vindictive, Or mindful of contempts, which I contemned, As done of impotence. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**vindicativeness** (vin'di-kä- or vin-dik'ä-tiv-nes), *n.* Vindicativeness.

**vindicator** (vin'di-kä-tör), *n.* [*< LL. vindicator, an avenger, < L. vindicare, vindicate, avenge: see vindicare.*] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends. A zealous vindicator of Roman liberty. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

**vindicatory** (vin'di-kä-tō-ri), *a.* [*< vindicate + -ory.*] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.—2. Punitive; inflicting punishment; avenging.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., II.

**vindicatress** (vin'di-kä-tres), *n.* [*< vindicator + -ess.*] A female vindicator.

**vindictive** (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* [Shortened from *vindicative*, after *L. vindicta*, vengeance, < *vindicare* (*vindicere*), vindicate: see *vindicare*.] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon*, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent . . . with all the vindictive and punitive parts of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188.

**Vindictive damages**. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*).—**Syn. 1.** Vindictive is stronger than *spiteful* or *resentful*, and weaker than *revengeful*.

**vindicatively** (vin-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

**vindictiveness** (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

**vine** (vin), *n.* [*< ME. vine, vyne, vinyhe, vigne, < OF. vine, vigne, F. vigne, a vine, = Sp. viña = Pg. vinha, a vineyard, = It. vigna, a vine, < L. vinea, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of vineus, of or pertaining to wine, < vinum, wine: see wine.*] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine: often called specifically







for the cultivation of grapes.—3. Vines collectively.

Overgrown with masses of *vinery*.

*The Century*, XXVI, 729.

**vine-slug** (vin'slug), *n.* The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under *vine*).

**vine-tie** (vin'ti), *n.* A stout grass, *Ampelodesmos tetra*, of the Mediterranean region.

**vinetta** (vi-net'ä), *n.* [It.] A diminutive of *vinata*.

**vinette** (vi-net'), *n.* Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. *Heyl*, *Import Duties*.

**vinew†** (vin'ü), *n.* [*< vinewed.*] Moldiness. *Holland*.

**vinewed†** (vin'üd), *a.* See *finewed*.

**vinewedness†** (vin'üd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. *Bailey*.

**vine-weevil** (vin'wē'vl), *n.* Same as *vine-curculio*, 2.

**vinewort** (vin'wört), *n.* A plant of the order *Vitaceæ*. *Lindley*.

**vineyard** (vin'yärd), *n.* [Formerly also *vin-yard*; *< ME. vīn-gærde*; *< vine + yard*<sup>2</sup>; substituted for the earlier *winery*, *q. v.*] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

Wherein every man had his *Vineyard* and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 55.

**vineyarding** (vin'yärd-ing), *n.* [*< vineyard + -ing*<sup>1</sup>.] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [Rare.]

Profits of vineyarding in California.

*The Congregationalist*, May 19, 1870.

**vineyardist** (vin'yärd-ist), *n.* [*< vineyard + -ist*.] One who cultivates grapes.

*Vineyardists* began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 257.

**vingt-et-un** (van'tä-un'), *n.* [F., twenty-one; *vingt*, *< L. viginti*, twenty; *et*, *< L. et*, and; *un*, *< L. unus*, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, coat-cards being considered as ten, and the ace as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also *vingt-un*.

**vinic** (vi'nik), *a.* [*< L. vinum*, wine (see *wine*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wine; found in wine; extracted from wine.

**viniculture** (vin'i-kul'tür), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of the vine, with especial reference to wine-making; viticulture.

**viniculturist** (vin-i-kul'tür-ist), *n.* [*< viniculture + -ist*.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the viniculturist. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX, 327.

**vinifactor** (vin'i-fak-tör), *n.* [F., *< L. vinum*, wine, + *factor*, a maker; see *wine* and *factor*.] Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for making wine.

**viniferous** (vi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. vinifer*, wine-bearing, *< vinum*, wine, + *ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

**vinification** (vin'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. vinificación*, *< L. vinum*, wine, + *-ficatio* (n.), *< facere*, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [Rare.]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of vinification.

*Pasteur*, *Fermentation* (trans.), p. 3.

**vinificator** (vin'i-fi-kä-tör), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *-ficator*, *< facere*, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a conical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. *E. H. Knight*.

**vinipoter**, *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *potare*, drink; see *potation*.] A wine-bibber. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinny†** (vin'i), *a.* [See *vinewed*, *finewed*, *fenny*<sup>1</sup>.] Moldy; musty. *Malone*.

**violencet**, *n.* Same as *vinolency*. *Bailey*.

**vinolency†** (vin'ö-len-si), *n.* [As *vinolen* (t) + *-cy*.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. *Bailey*.

**vinolent†** (vin'ö-lent), *a.* [*< ME. vinolent*, *< OF. vinolent* = *Sp. Pg. It. vinolento*, *< L. vinolentus*, drunk, full of wine, *< vinum*, wine; see *wine*.] 1. Full of wine.

Al vinolent as hotel in the spence.

*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 223.

2. Intoxicated.

In women vinolent is no defence.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog*, to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 467.

**vinometer** (vi-nom'e-tër), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

**vin ordinaire** (van ör-dē-när'), [F.: *vin*, wine; *ordinaire*, ordinary, common; see *wine* and *ordinaire*.] Common wine; low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

**vino santo** (vé'nō sán'tō), [It.: *vino*, wine; *santo*, holy; see *wine* and *saint*<sup>1</sup>.] A sweet wine of northern Italy.

**vinose** (vi'nös), *a.* [*< L. vinosus*; see *vinous*.] Same as *vinous*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**vinosity** (vi-nös'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. vinosité* = *Sp. vinosidad* = *Pg. vinosidade* = *It. vinosità*, *< L. vinositas* (t)-s, the flavor of wine, *< vinosus*, full of wine; see *vinous*.] The state or property of being vinous. *Blount*, 1670.

**vinous** (vi'nus), *a.* [*< F. vineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. vinoso*, *< L. vinosus*, full of wine, having the flavor of wine, *< vinum*, wine; see *wine*.] 1. Having the qualities of wine: as, a *vinous* flavor; pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—2. In *zoöl.*, wine-colored; vinaceous.—3. Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a vinous mist

My college friendships glimmer.

*Tennyson*, *Will Waterproof*.

**Vinous fermentation**, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from *acetic fermentation*.—**Vinous hydromel**, *liquor*, etc. See the nouns.

**vin†** (vint), *v. t.* [*< vintage*, assumed to be formed from a verb *\*vint + -age*.] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was vinted after it had lain here a couple of years.

*Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xxi.

**vintage** (vin'täj), *n.* [Altered, by association with *vintner*, from *ME. vindage*, *vendage*, *< OF. vendange*, *vindange*, *F. vendange*, *< L. vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage; see *vindemia*.] 1. The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. *Blount*.

The vintage time . . . is in September.

*Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The ancient mythology seems to us like a vintage ill pressed and trod.

*Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, vi, Int.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine vintage.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Elsie Venner*, vii.

The so-called vintage class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that particular year.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 608.

3. Wine in general. [Rare.]

Whom they with meats and vintage of the best

And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.

*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

**vintage†** (vin'täj), *v. t.* [*< vintage*, *n.*] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be vintaged or cropped by private suitors.

*Bacon*.

**vintager** (vin'täj-ër), *n.* [*< vintage + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a vintager to his basket.

*Jer. vi. 9.* (tr. of Septuagint version).

At this season of the year the vintagers are joyous and negligent.

*Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, *Tasso* and *Cornelia*.

**vintner** (vin'ti-nër), *n.* [*< OF. vinténier*, *vingténier*, *< vint*, twenty, *< L. viginti*, twenty; see *twenty*.] The commander of a twenty. See *twenty*, *n.*, 3.

**vintner** (vint'nër), *n.* [*< ME. vyntner*, *vintener*, *vyntnere*, *vyntyner*, corrupted from the earlier *vineter*, *viniter*, *< OF. vinetier*, *vinotier*, *F. vinetier* = *Sp. vinatero* = *Pg. vinhateiro*, *< ML. vinetarius*, *vinitarius*, a wine-dealer, *< L. vinetum*, a vineyard, *< vinum*, wine; see *wine*.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale

To their best profit; & it were as good

That he should be a gainer as the brood

Of cut-throat vintners.

*Times's Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The Vintners drink Carouses of Joy that he (the Attorney-General) is gone.

*Hovell*, *Letters*, i. vi. 17.

**vintnery** (vint'n-ë-ri), *n.* [*< vintner + -y*<sup>1</sup> (cf. *vintry*).] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II, v. 2.

**vintry** (vin'tri), *n.*; pl. *vintries* (-triz). [*< ME. viniterie*, *< OF. \*vinetierie*, *< vinetier*, *vintner*;

see *vintner*.] A storehouse for wine. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the Vintrie, with vast wine-vaults beneath.

*Pennant*, *London*, II, 466.

**vinum** (vi'nüm), *n.* [NL., *< L. vinum*, wine; see *wine*.] In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine.

**vin†** (vi'ni), *a.* [*< vine + -y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Of or pertaining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baie's viny coast.

*Thomson*, *Liberty*, i.

The pastures fair

High-hung of viny Neuchâtel.

*Lowell*, *Agassiz*, iv, 2.

2†. Vine-like; claspings or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with viny embracements to give any eye a perfect model of affection.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iv.

**vinyl** (vi'nül), *n.* [*< L. vinum*, wine, + *-yl*.] The compound univalent radical  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$ , which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—**Vinyl bromide**. Same as *ethylene bromide*, a potent cardiac poison.

**viol†** (vi'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *violl*, *viall*, *voyall*, *voyol*; = *D. viol* = *G. viol* (also *viola*, *< It.* = *Sw. Dan. fjol*, *< OF. viole*, *violle* = *Fr. viola*, *viola* = *Sp. Pg. It. viola*, a viol; prob. = *OHG. fidula* = *AS. \*fithle*, *E. fiddle* (see *fiddle*), *< ML. vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, appar. so-called from its liveliness (cf. *vitula jocosa*, 'the merry viol'), being prob. *< L. vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, *< vitulus*, a calf; see *veal*. Cf. *fiddle*, prob. a doublet of *viol*. Hence *violin*<sup>1</sup>, *violoncello*, etc.] 1. A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or body, made of a front or belly (which is pierced with one or two sound-holes of varying shape), a back (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and sides of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a sound-post, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority; a more or less elongated neck, often with a special finger-board in front, and surmounted by a head, part of which serves as a peg-box; several strings, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a tail-piece, stretched thence over a bridge and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to pegs by which their tension and tune can be adjusted; and a bow for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of horse-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of rosin. The differences between different instruments of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the vielle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument, transplanted into southern Europe, and modified by contact with the traditions of the lyre and monochord. By others great historic importance is attached to the Celtic crowd of western Europe. The problem is greatly complicated by the confusing use of terms in the middle ages, the same name being given to quite distinct instruments, and the same instrument being known by two or three different names. Apparently, also, somewhat distinct lines of development went on simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, and in western Europe. Probably the medieval viol, which reached its most distinctive development in the fifteenth century, was the joint result of several more or less distinct tendencies. It was characterized by a flat back, from five to seven strings tuned in fourths and thirds, a broad, thin neck, and a close amalgamation of the neck with the body. This viol was made in several sizes. The smallest (*treble* or *descant viol*) passed over later into the modern *violin*; the next larger (*tenor*), into the *viola da braccio* and *viola d'amore* and the modern *viola*; the next (*bass*), into the *viola da gamba* and the modern *violoncello*; and the largest (*double-bass*), into the *violine* and the modern *double-bass viol*.

What did he doe with her brest bone? . . .

He made him a viall to play thereupon.

*The Miller and the King's Daughter* (Child's *Ballads*, II, [358]).

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' *Viols*.

And act his part too in a comely.

*Brome*, *Antipodes*, i, 5.

2†. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as *messenger*, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—**Bass viol**, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see *def. 1*), or the modern *violinello*.—**Chest** or **consort** of viols. See *chest*<sup>1</sup>.—**Division viol**. Same as *viola da gamba*.—**Viol d'amore**. See *viola d'amore*, under *viola*<sup>1</sup>.



viol  
a viol:

vi

vi

Viola da fagotto

Viola da braccio

Viola da gamba

Viola da viola

Viola da viola

Viola da viola

Viola da viola

Viola da viola

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Viola da viola



*Viola*, in which the long stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, which are mostly with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under *viola*). Several species produce long runners, as *V. blanda*, the sweet white violet; *V. canadensis*, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and *V. pedata*, the largest-flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The 13 Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, showy, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs: *V. pedunculata*, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; *V. ocellata* of the Mendocino forests is remarkable for its purple spots. *V. Langsdorffii* is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are 6, of which *V. odorata*, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called *tea violet* in cultivation; and *V. canina* is the dog- or hedge-violet, without odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 50 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which *V. Patrinii* is the most common, and 11 in the mountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 30 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is *V. heterocarpa*, 2 in New Zealand, and 1 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which *V. robusta* produces a woody stem sometimes 3 feet high, and *V. hololepis* a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 inches across. A few somewhat shrubby species occur northward, as *V. arborescens*, the tree-violet. *V. scandens* of Peru is a climbing and *V. acuta* a twining shrub; *V. decumbens* of Cape Colony, a much branched proeminent shrub; *V. plicatilis* of New Zealand, a smooth, slender mountain-creeper. The pansy and other species are of some medicinal use. For *V. tricolor*, see *pansy* and *heart's-ease* (its small form is known in the United States as *Johnny-jump-up* and *lady's-delight*). For other species, see *violet*.

**violable** (vi'ô-lâ-bli), *a.* [= *F. violable* = *Sp. violable* = *Pg. violable* = *It. violabile*, < *L. violabilis*, that may be violated, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. *Bailey*.

**violably** (vi'ô-lâ-bli), *adv.* In a violable manner.

**Violaceæ** (vi'ô-lâ'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1829), fem. pl. of *L. violaceus*, of a violet, of a violet color: see *violaceous*.] Same as *Violaceæ*.

**violaceous** (vi'ô-lâ'shius), *a.* [ < *L. violaceus*, of a violet color, < *viola*, a violet: see *violet*.] 1. Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red sometimes *violaceous*.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the *Violacea* (*Violaceæ*). **Violaceous plantain-eater**, *Muscaphaga violacea*, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 17½ inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some



Violaceous plantain-eater, *Muscaphaga violacea*.

parts, the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, *M. rosea*, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumbuccal area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. *M. violacea* was named by Lesson in 1789, when the genus was introduced, and is the *fourcoid violet* on *musapha* of Levaillant. *M. rosea* was named by Gould in 1851.

**violaceously** (vi'ô-lâ'shius-li), *adv.* With a violet color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

**violanine** (vi'ô-lâ'n-i-lin), *n.* [ < *L. viola*, violet, + *E. aniline*.] Same as *nigrosine*. (Compare *indigo*.)

**Violariæ** (vi'ô-lâ-rî'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Violaria*, for *Viola*, + *-æ*.] A cohort of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Parietales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pistil, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentæ and a me-

dium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are over 250 species, belonging to 25 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which the type are *Viola*, *Panopopoda*, *Abies*, and *Saxifraga*, the last being aberrant in the presence of stamens. With the exception of the genus *Viola*, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and axillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panicle cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly loculicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of *Ionidium*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha. The order is largely American, two genera *Viola* and *Ionidium*, occur within the United States. Also *Violaceæ*.

**violascens** (vi'ô-lâ'shëns), *a.* A variant of *violaceus*.

**violaster** (vi'ô-lâ'stër), *n.* [ME. *violastre*, < OF. *violastre*, F. *violâtre*, of a violet color, purplish, < *violet*, violet: see *violet*.] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamantes in Ynde, that ben clept *Violastres* (for here colour is liche Violet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle hard and fulle precyous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

**violate** (vi'ô-lât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *violated*, ppr. *violating*. [ < *L. violatus*, pp. of *violare* (< *It. violare* = *Sp. Pg. violar* = *F. violer*), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < *vis*, strength, power, force, violence: see *rim*, *violent*.] 1. To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; outrage.

An impious crew  
Of men conspiring to uphold their state  
By worse than hostile deeds; violating the ends  
For which our country is a name so dear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 895.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.

The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been violated by the savage hand of cultivation. *Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.

Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before  
Did violate so itself. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 24.

Off have they violated  
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 160.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to violate confidence.

Thou makest the vestal violate her oath. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 883.

The condition was violated, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

Those Danes who were settl'd among the East-Angles, erected with new hopes, violated the peace which they had sworn to Alfred. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape on.

The Sabinus violated Charms  
Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare.

**violation** (vi'ô-lâ'shon), *n.* [ < *F. violation* = *Sp. violacion* = *Pg. violação* = *It. violazione*, < *L. violatio(n-)*, an injury, a profanation, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] 1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the violation of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a violation of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most strict & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the violation wherof we make great consciences.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in violation of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in violation of their engagements with their allies. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand  
Of hot and forcing violation. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 21.

**violative** (vi'ô-lâ-tiv), *a.* [ < *violate* + *-ive*.] Violating; tending to or causing violation.

Violative of a vested legal right.

*Andrews*, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

**violator** (vi'ô-lâ-tor), *n.* [= *F. violateur* = *Pr. violair*, *violador* = *Sp. Pg. violador* = *It. violatore*, < *L. violator*, one who does violence, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a violator of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses: as, a violator of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a violator of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

An hypocrite, a virgin-violator. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 41.

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian violators! *Tennyson*, Boadicea.



**viol-block** (vi'ol-blok), *n.* A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

**violet**, *v. t.* [*< OF. violer, < L. violare, violate: see violate.*] To violate.

**Violeæ** (vi-ô-lê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Viola? + -æ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Violariæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 8 genera, of which *Ionidium* and *Viola* (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, *Anchicla* and *Corynolobus* each include 3 climbing and *Androsia* 3 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 2 others are American and 1 Polynesian.

**violence** (vi'ô-lens), *n.* [*< ME. violence, < OF. violence, F. violence = Sp. Pg. violencia = It. violenza, < L. violentia, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < violentus, vehement, forcible: see violent.*] 1. The state or character of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,  
And blown with restless violence round about.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 125.

The violence of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that cometh within it.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 89.

Disturb'd and torn  
With violence of this conflict.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

Mark me with what violence she first loved the Moor,  
but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies.

Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1. 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below.

—4. Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

To prevent the tyrant's violence.

Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 4. 29.

Fie, Master Morose, that you will use this violence to a man of the church!

B. Jonson, *Episcopus*, iii. 2.

5. Ravishment; rape.—6. In law: (a) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. *Robinson*. (b) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (c) The unlawful use of physical force.—To do violence on, to attack; murder.

But, as it seems, did violence on herself.

Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 3. 264.

To do violence to or unto, to outrage; force; injure.

He said unto them, Do violence to no man. Luke iii. 14.

They have done violence unto her tomb,  
Not granting rest unto her in the grave.

Beau. and Fl., *Knights of Malta*, v. 2.

=*SYN.* 1 and 2. Passion, fury, fierceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.

**violence** (vi'ô-lens), *v. t.* [*< violence, v.*] 1. To do violence to; assault; injure.

Mrs. Fitz. It may beget some favour like excuse,  
Though none like reason.

Wit. No, my tuneless mistress?

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;

Nor nature, violenc'd in both of these.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

Like our late misman'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were violenc'd by ambition and malice. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 64.

**violency** (vi'ô-lens-i), *n.* [As *violence* (see -cy).] Same as *violence*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, III. ii. 3.

**violent** (vi'ô-lent), *a. and n.* [*< ME. violent, violent, < OF. violent, F. violent = Sp. Pg. It. violento, < L. violentus, vehement, forcible, < vis, strength, power, force: see vim.*] 1. *a.* 1. Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash

And violent onset. *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 2.

Violent fires soon burn out themselves.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

No violent state can be perpetual.

T. Burnet.

Truly I don't care to discourage a young Man—he has a violent Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of Hanging.

Congreve, *Love for Love*, ii. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

Then laid they violent hands upon him; next Himself imprisoned, and his goods assized. *Marlowe*, *Edw. II.*, i. 2.

We would give much to use violent thefts.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 3. 21.

When with a violent hand you made me yours,  
I curs'd the doer.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, ii. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?

The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,

But rebels scorning law, appear thus violent?

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iv. 7.

His Love, however violent it might appear, was still founded in Reason.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 345.

Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those violent Airs.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme; as, a violent contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

Discreet maistris seyn that the feure agu comounly is causid of a wyolent reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

It was the violentest Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 24.

The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with violent sickness after eating the fish caught in it.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 235.

Rouge, if too violent, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness.

The Century, XXXV. 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

All violent marriages engender hatred betwixt the married.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellows, 1577), p. 297.

Ease would recant

Vows made in pain, as violent and void.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 97.

**Violent motion**. See *motion*. **Violent power**. See *power*.

**Violent profits**, in *Seeds law*, the penalty due on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed. = *SYN.* 1. Turbulent, boisterous. 5. Poignant, exquisite.

II. *n.* One acting with violence.

Such violents shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.

Decay of Christian Piety, p. 53. (Latham.)

**violent** (vi'ô-lent), *v.* [*< violent, a.*] I. *trans.* To urge with violence.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries violented any thing against him under that queen.

Fuller, *Worthies*, III. 510.

II. *intrans.* To act or work with violence; be violent.

This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,

And violenteth in a sense as strong

As that which causeth. Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4. 4.

**violently** (vi'ô-lent-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less violently, and both more genuinely and more universally, than the fire.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 486.

The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so violently upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melchior Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 393.

During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1793, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became violently rainy after the cannonading commenced.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 385.

**violent** (vi'ô-lent), *n.* [*< viol + -er.*] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

To the French violer for his quarters paye, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Prince Henry's Book of Payments (1609). (Nares.)

One . . . stabs a violer . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.

Fountainhall, *Decisions of the Lords of Council and*

(Session, I. 364. (Jamieson.)

**violescent** (vi-ô-les'ent), *a.* [*< L. viola, a violet, a purple color (see violet), + -escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

**violet** (vi'ô-lent), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *violet*; *< ME. violet, violet, violet, violett, violette, < OF. violette, f., violet, m., F. violette = Sp. Pg. violeta = It. violetta, dim. of L. viola (It. Sp. Pg. viola, OF. viole), a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. *iov* (\**Fiov*), a violet.] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Viola*, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See *Viola*, compound names below, and cut in next column.*

Daisies pied and violets blue.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 904.

2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from *h* to *H*, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus, blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of illumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the



1, Stemless Violet, *Viola palmata*, var. *arvensis*, St. stem.  
2, Stemless Violet, *Viola palmata*, var. *cordata*, St. stem.

quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so reduced as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polyommatus*, and allied genera.—**Acid violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of di-methyl-rosaniline trisulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Aniline violet**. Same as *mauve*.—**Arrow-leaved violet**, *Viola sagittata* of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—**Bird's-foot violet**, a low stemless species, *Viola pedata*, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitish flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—**Calathian violet**, the marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. According to Gerard, the true plant was a Campanula. *Britton and Holland*.—**Canada violet**, *Viola canadensis*, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—**Common or early blue violet**, *Viola palmata*, especially in the variety *caucullata*, very common in moist ground in North America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed, or in the variety only crenate. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep- or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—**Corn-violet**. See *Specularia*.—**Crystal violet**. See *crystal*.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dame's violet*.—**Dog-tooth violet**, a plant of the genus *Erythronium*. The yellow dog-tooth violet is *E. americanum*.—**Dog-violet**, *Viola canina* of the northern Old World, and in the variety *Muhlenbergii* of North America. It is a stemmed violet a few inches high, with light-violet petals and a short cylindrical spur.

—**English violet**. See *sweet violet*.—**Fringe or fringed violet**, *Arthropodium paniculatum* and *Thysanotus tuberosus*, lilaceous plants of Australia with rather small panicled blue flowers, those of the former with crisped inner segments. **Green violet**. See *Ionidium*.—**Hoffmann's violet**. Same as *dahlia*, 3.—**Hooded violet**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Corynolobus* (*Calyptrium*), related to the violets.—**Horned violet** (or pansy), *Viola cornuta* of the Pyrenees, having pale-blue or mauve-colored sweet-scented spurred flowers, produced abundantly and continuously, long cultivated in Europe, and forming an excellent border- or bedding-plant.—**Lance-leaved violet**, the American *Viola lanceolata*, with small white flowers.—**Long-spurred violet**, *Viola rostrata* of the eastern and central United States, having a low stem and pale-violet flowers with a slender spur.—**Manganese violet**, in *ceram.*, the purple color obtained by the use of manganese.—**March violet**, the sweet violet. *Britton and Holland*. (Local, Eng.)—**Marian's violet**. Same as *marlet*.—**Marsh-violet**. (a) *Viola palustris*, a species with small blue flowers marked with purple; found northward in both hemispheres. (b) Locally, same as *dog-violet*.—**Mars violet**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, used as a pigment by artists. It resembles Indian red, but is darker in color. Also called *mineral purple*.—**Mercury's violet**. Same as *Marian's violet*.—**Naphthalene violet**. Same as *naphthamein*.—**Neapolitan violet**. See *sweet violet*.—**New fast violet**. Same as *gallocyanine*.—**New Holland violet**. Same as *spursless violet*.—**Pale violet**, *Viola striata* of central and eastern North America, a stemmed species having white petals lined with purple.—**Pansy violet**, a local name for the variety *bicolor* of the bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata*. The two upper petals are of a deep-violet color and as if velvety. Also *velvet violet*.—**Paris violet**. Same as *mythyl-violet*.—**Perkin's violet**. Same as *indisin*.—**Primrose-leaved violet**, *Viola primulaefolia* of the eastern United States, with small white flowers.—**Rosaniline violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochloride of mono- and di-phenyl-rosaniline. They produce a dull but moderately fast violet color on cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *phenyl violet*, *spirit violet*, *Gamma violet*, *imperial violet*, etc.—**Round-leaved violet**, *Viola rotundifolia* of cold woods in eastern North America, a species with small yellow flowers, the leaves at first erect, roundish-ovate, an inch broad, in summer 3 or 4 inches long, lying flat on the ground, shining above.—**Sand violet**, *Viola arenaria*, a small tufted stemless species with pale-blue flowers, found in the northern Old World.—**Spursless violet**, specifically, *Viola hederacea* of Australasia, once classed as a distinct genus *Erpeton*, a tufted or widely creeping plant with rather small blue flowers.—**Spurred violet**, a pretty South







form serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous; as, the water-viper, *Atractodes piscivorus*, the water moccasin, poisonous; the blowing viper and black viper, *Heterodon platirhinos* and *H. niger*, both harmless, though of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under asp, cobra-de-capello, copperhead, moccasin, and pit-viper.

3. In her., a serpent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word serpent and use viper instead, there being no difference in the representations.

4. One who or that which is mischievous or malignant.

Where is that viper? bring the villain forth.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 285.

Thou painted viper!  
Beast that thou art!

Shelley, The Cenci, i. 3.

**Black viper.** See def. 2.—**Blowing-viper.** Same as *hognose snake* [U. S.]. **Horned viper,** any serpent of the genus *Crotalus*.—**Indian viper,** the Russellian snake. See cut under daboya.—**Pit viper.** See pit-viper.—**Plumed viper,** a puff-adder. See *Crotalus*.—**Red viper.** Same as copperhead, 1.—**Viper's dance,** St. Vitus's dance. *Hall's* [Prov. Eng.].—**Water-viper.** See def. 2.—**Yellow viper.** See yellow.

**Vipera** (vī'pĕ-rā), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the *Viperidae*. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparous species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family *Viperidae*, of which the common viper of Europe (*V. aspis*, *V. communis* or *Pelias*) is the type, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril between two plates. Also called *Pelias*. See *Viperidae*, and cuts under adder and viper.

**viperess** (vī'pĕr-es), *n.* [*< viper + -ess.*] A female viper.

Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess,  
My Sons I would have poison'd: *Viperess!*  
Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

**viper-fish** (vī'pĕr-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidae* and genus *Chauliodus*, specifically *C. sloani*. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish below, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ventral fins.

**viper-gourd** (vī'pĕr-gōrd), *n.* Same as *snake-gourd*. See *gourd*.

**Viperidae** (vī'pĕr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vipera* + *-idae*.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder *Viperina* or *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*, is divided, distinguished from the *Crotalidae* by the absence of a pit between the eye and the nostrils, and from the *Atretaspididae* and *Causidae* by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the *Viperidae* are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes 7 genera: *Vipera*, of which *Pelias* is a synonym; *Daboia* (see *daboya*); *Crotalus*, the horned vipers; *Bitis* (with which *Echidna* is synonymous); *Crotalus*,

see *viper*.] **I. a.** Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the *Viperina*, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from *colubrine*, more strictly contrasted with *crotaline*.—**Viperine snake.** (a) Any member of the *Viperina*. (b) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, *Tropidonotus viperina*, colored much like the true viper. See cut under snake.

**II. n.** A member of the *Viperina*; a viper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 198.

**viperish** (vī'pĕr-ish), *a.* [*< viper + -ish*.] Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a *viperish* old woman.

**viperling** (vī'pĕr-ling), *n.* [*< viper + -ling*.] A young or small viper.

**viperoid** (vī'pĕr-oid), *a.* [*< viper + -oid*.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Viperoidae*.

**Viperoidea, Viperoides** (vī'pĕr-oi'dē-ā, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *viperoid*.] Same as *Viperina*, 1.

**viperous** (vī'pĕr-us), *a.* [*< viper + -ous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

Which, though it repeated the world, yet is it least beholding to her *viperous* offspring.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and *viperous* glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

**viperously** (vī'pĕr-us-li), *adv.* In a viperous manner; like a viper.

Having spoken as maliciously & *viperously* as he might . . . of Wicliffe's life. *Holinshead*, Richard II., an. 1377.

**viper's-bugloss** (vī'pĕrz-bū'glos), *n.* See *Echium*.

**viper's-grass** (vī'pĕrz-grās), *n.* See *Scorzonera*.

**viper-wine** (vī'pĕr-win), *n.* See the quotation.

When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called *viper-wine*, to restore nature.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 112, note.

**viraginian** (vir-ā-jin'i-an), *a.* [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ian.*] Having the qualities of a virago; termagant.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

**viraginity** (vir-ā-jin'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ity.*] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**viraginous** (vir-ā-jin-i-nus), *a.* [*< L. virago (-gin-), a bold woman, + -ous.*] Same as *viraginian*.

A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described (riding the stag), so that he may be supposed to represent . . . his henpecked friend. . . . He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the *viraginous* lady.

Brockett, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

**virago** (vi-or vi-rā'gō), *n.* [*< L. virago, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, + vir, man: see virile.*] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

She . . . proceedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnt, casting her selfe into the same fyre.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 24).

"To arms, to arms!" the fierce *virago* cries,  
And swift as lightning to the combat flies.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 37.

Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked instead to some antique *virago*, whose gnawing passions, and long hoarded spleen, shall make me curse my folly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. [cap.] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of *Anatinae*: so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is *V. punctata* (or *castanea*) of Australia.

**virago-sleeve** (vī-rā'gō-slēv), *n.* A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth century.

**Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces.** The spaces between the adventitia and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

**vire**† (vēr), [*< ME. vyre, < OF. vire = Pr. Sp. Pg. vira, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. virote, It. verretta, veretta, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. vibora = Pg. vibora, a viper, = OF. \*viure, also viure (> E. wiver), F. viure, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. vipera, a viper: see viper and wiver. The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. virer, turn.*] 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also *vireton*.

The head of a *vire* or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.

H. S. Cuning, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In her., same as *annulet*. *Cussans*.

**vire**† (vēr), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *veer*.

**virelay** (vir'e-lā), *n.* [*< F. virelai, < vire, turn, change direction (see veer), + lai, a song, lay: see lay*.] An old French form of poem, in short lines, running on two rimes; also, a succession of stanzas on two rimes, and of indeterminate length, the rime of the last line of each becoming the rime of the first couplet in the next, thus: *a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b; b, b, c, b, b, c; c, c, d, c, c, d, c, c, d*; etc. In a nine-line lay the rime-order is as follows: *a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b*. The *virelai nouveau* is written on two rimes throughout; and the lines of the first couplet reappear alternately at irregular intervals throughout the poem, concluding it in reverse order. No rime should be repeated. This form has been written in English but sparingly. Except by example, it is difficult to explain it. Here is the beginning of one:

Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!

Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!

In the street the flower-girls cry;

In the street the water-carts ply;

And a fluter, with features a-wry,

Plays fitfully, "Scots, wha hae!"

And the throat of that fluter is dry;

Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!

And over the roof-tops nigh

Come a waft like a dream of the May,—etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!

A. Dobson, July.]

Of swich matere made he many layes,

Songes, compleintes, roundels, *virelayes*.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

**Virelay.** Round, Freeman's Song. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

**Virelay**, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freemans song. *Bount*, 1670.

And then the band of flutes began to play,

To which a lady sung a *virelay*.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

**virent** (vī'rent), *a.* [*< L. viren(t)-s, ppr. of virere, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. virid, verd, verdant, etc.*] Green; verdant; fresh.

In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 6.

**Vireo** (vir'e-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vireo*, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family *Vireonidae*, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See *Vireonidae*, and cuts under *greenlet* and *solitary*.—2. [l. c.] A greenlet; any bird of the family *Vireonidae*, especially of the genus *Vireo*.—**Arizona vireo**, the gray vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Bell's vireo**, *V. belli*, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—**Black-capped or black-headed vireo**, *V. atricapillus*, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W. Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—**Black-whiskered vireo**, one of the mustached greenlets, *V. barbatulus*, of Florida and the West Indies. See *whip-tom-kelly*.—**Blue-headed vireo**, the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—**Cassin's vireo**, the western variety of the solitary vireo. *Xantus*, 1859.—**Gray vireo**, *V. vicinior*, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Hutton's vireo**, *V. huttoni*, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. *Cassin*, 1851.—**Lead-colored vireo**, the plumbeous vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Least vireo**, *V. pusillus*, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—**Mustached vireo**, one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—**Philadelphia vireo**, the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by John Cassin near the city of that name, and originally described by him in 1851 as *Vireosylva philadelphia*. It belongs with the redeye in the slender-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Hudson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—**Plumbeous vireo**, *V. plumbeus*, of the southern Rocky Mountain region and southward, discovered by Coues in Arizona in 1864. It resembles the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—**Red-eyed vireo**, the redeye (which see, with cut). Also called *red-eyed flycatcher* (after Catesby, 1771, Latham, Pennant, etc.), and formerly *olive-colored flycatcher* (Edwards).—**Solitary vireo**. See *solitary*.—**Vigors's vireo**. Same as *Vigors's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Warbling vireo**, *V. gilvus*, of all temperate eastern North America and southward. It is one of the smaller species, about 5 inches long and 8½ in extent, and very plainly colored; it inhabits high woodland, and has an exquisitely melodious warble, often heard from the shade and ornamental trees of parks and cities.—**White-eyed vireo**, *V. noveboracensis* (formerly *Muscicapa noveboracensis*, *V. cantatrix*, *V. muscius*, etc.), a small stout-bodied greenlet notable for the brightness of the olive parts, the richness of the yellow about the face and eyes and along the sides, and especially the white iris. It is scarcely 5 inches long and 8 in extent; it inhabits the



Plumed Viper, or Puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*), one of the *Viperidae*.

the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as *C. arietans* of Africa; *Echis* of Merrem, called *Toxica* by Gray; and *Atheris* of Cope, also called *Pacilostolus*. In the two latter the urosteges are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under *viper*, 1.

**viperiform** (vī'pĕr-i-form), *a.* [*< L. vipera, a viper, + forma, form.*] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with *cobriniform* and *crotaliform*.

**Viperina** (vī'pĕ-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vipera*, a viper, + *-ina*.] 1. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from *Colubrina*. Also called *Nocua*, *Thanatophidia*, *Venenosa*.—2. More exactly, one of two suborders of *Ophidia*, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder *Solenoglypha*, as distinguished from *Proteroglypha*, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under *rattlesnake*, and cuts cited under *viper*, 2.

**viperine** (vī'pĕ-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. viperinus, of or like a viper, < vipera, a viper, serpent:*







see), usually quadrangular in shape and without legs, very popular in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The word is much used in the plural, and also in the phrase *a pair of virginals* (see *pair*<sup>1</sup>, 5).

Have you played over all your old lessons o' the virginals?  
Middletown, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Prudence took them into a dining-room, where stood a pair of excellent virginals; so she played upon them, and turned what she had showed them into this excellent song.  
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was a pair of Virginal's in it.  
Pepeys, Diary, II. 442.

He sent me to the boarding school; there I learned to dance and sing, to play on the bass viol, virginals, spinet, and guitar.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23.

**virginal**<sup>2</sup> (vēr'jin-əl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *virginalled*, *virginalled*, ppr. *virginaling*, *virginaling*. [*< virginal*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To finger, as on a virginal; pat or tap with the fingers.

Still virginaling  
Upon his palm. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 125.

**Virginal** (vēr-jī-nāl), *n.* [ML., neut. of *L. virginalis*, virginal: see *virginal*<sup>1</sup>.] A book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary.

**virginally** (vēr'jin-əl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a virgin.

Young ladies, dancing virginally by themselves.  
C. F. Woodson, Anne, p. 101.

**virgin-born** (vēr'jin-bōrn), *a.* 1. Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to Jesus Christ by Milton.—2. In *zool.*, born from an unfecundated female by a process of internal gemination, as a plant-louse.

**virginhead**<sup>1</sup> (vēr'jin-hed), *n.* [*< virgin* + *-head*.] Virginhood; virginity.

Unlike it is  
Such blessed state the noble flower should miss  
Of Virgin-head.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**virginhood** (vēr'jin-hūd), *n.* [*< virgin* + *-hood*.] Virginity; maidenhood.

**Virginia** (vēr-jin'i-i), *n.* [Short for *Virginia tobacco*, tobacco from the State of Virginia, earlier a colony, and a general name for the region of the New World between New England and New York and the Spanish possessions: so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, called "the Virgin queen," the name *Virginia* being supposed to be derived from *L. virgo* (*virgin*-), a virgin, but being prop. *< L. Virginia*, a fem. name, fem. of *Virginius*, prop. *Virginius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A favorite commercial brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

Rolls of the best Virginia. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.** See *resolution*.

**Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*<sup>1</sup>.

**Virginia creeper.** An American vine, *Ampelopsis* (*Parthenocissus*) *quinquefolia*. Also known as *woodbine* and *American ivy*, and as *five-leaved ivy*, in view of the five leaflets of its palmately compound leaf, distinguishing it from the poison-ivy, which has three leaflets. See *cut* under *creeper*.

**Virginia fence.** See *snake fence*, under *fence*.

**Virginian** (vēr-jin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Virginia* (see *Virginia*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia, a colony, and after 1776 one of the Southern States of the United States, lying south of Maryland.

On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coronets, like the Virginian Princes they presented.  
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**Virginian cedar.** The red or pencil cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*. See *juniper*.—**Virginian colin, partridge, or quail**, the common bob-white of North America, *Oryz or Colinus virginianus*. See *cut* under *quail*.—**Virginian cowslip.** See *consolida*.—**Virginian creeper.** Same as *Virginia creeper*.—**Virginian date-plum**, the common persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana*.—**Virginian deer**, the common deer of North America; the caribou, *Cariacus virginianus*. See *whitetail*, and *cut* under *Cariacus*.—**Virginian goat's-rue**, the hoary pea, *Tephrosia Virginiana*.—**Virginian hemp.** See *hemp*.—**Virginian juniper.** Same as *Virginian cedar*.—**Virginian mallow.** See *Sida*, 1.—**Virginian nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Virginian pine.** See *pine*<sup>1</sup>.—**Virginian poke**, the common pokeweed.—**Virginian rail**, *Rallus virginianus*. See *Rallus*.—**Virginian raspberry.** See *raspberry*.—**Virginian redbird**, the Virginian nightingale. See *Cardinalis*.—**Virginian sarsaparilla**, wild sarsaparilla. See *sarsaparilla*.—**Virginian silk**, the common milkweed or silkworm, *Asclepias Cornuti*. The silk borne on its seed is too smooth and brittle for textile use. The bast of the stem may perhaps be utilized for similar purposes as hemp. Compare *Virginia silk*, under *silk*.—**Virginian snake-root.** See *Virginia snakeroot*, under *snakeroot*.—**Virginian sumac, tobacco, trumpet-flower.** See the nouns.—**Virginian thorn.** Same as *Washington thorn* (which see, under *thorn*).—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum*.—**Virginian wake-robin.** See *wake-robin*.  
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Virginia.

**Virginia nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.  
**Virginia reel, silk, snakeroot, etc.** See *reel*<sup>3</sup>, etc.

**Virginia's warbler.** See *warbler*.

**Virginia titmouse.** Same as *yellow-rumped warbler* (*a*) (which see, under *warbler*).

**Virginia willow.** See *willow*<sup>1</sup>.

**virginity** (vēr-jin'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. virginite, verginite, verginite, < OF. virginite, verginite, F. virginité = Sp. virginidad = Pg. virginidade = It. verginità, < L. virginata, t-ns, maidenhood, < virgo* (*virgin*-), maiden: see *virgin*.] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; chastity; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; the unmarried life; celibacy.

Whanne saugh ye evere in any manere age  
That hye God defended mariage  
By expres word? I pray you telleth me;  
Or where comanded he virginite?  
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 62.

In Christianity scarcely any other single circumstance has contributed so much to the attraction of the faith as the ascription of virginity to its female ideal.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 111.

**virgin-knot** (vēr'jin-not), *n.* Maidenly chastity: in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman marriageable virgins, which, upon marriage, was unloosed.

If thou dost break her virgin-knot before  
All sanctimonious ceremonies may  
With full and holy rite be minister'd.  
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 15.

**virginly** (vēr'jin-li), *a.* [*< virgin* + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Pure; unspotted; chaste.

To be the enclosure and tabernacle of the virginly chastities.  
J. Uddall, On Luke xxv.

**virginly** (vēr'jin-li), *adv.* [*< virgin* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a manner becoming a virgin; chastely; modestly.

A violet vision; there to stay—fair fate  
Forever virginly inviolate.  
The Atlantic, LXVII. 497.

**virgin's-bower** (vēr'jinz-bou'ēr), *n.* A name of several species of *Clematis*, primarily the European *C. Vitalba*, the traveler's-joy, also called *old-man's-beard*, and sometimes *hedge-vine*, *maiden's-honesty*, *smoke-wood*. The common American virgin's-bower is *C. Virginiana*, like the last a finely



Flowering Branch of Virgin's bower (*Clematis Virginiana*).  
a, the fruit

climbing and festooning plant, but with the flowers less white. The native virgin's-bower of Australia is *C. microphylla*.

She had hops and virgin's bower trained up the side of the house.  
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

**Sweet or sweet-scented virgin's-bower, Clematis Flammula**, of southern Europe, having very fragrant flowers. It is an acrid plant; the leaves are sometimes used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.—**Upright virgin's-bower, Clematis recta** (*C. erecta*), of southern Europe, a very acrid plant acting as a diuretic and diaphoretic, sometimes applied internally, and externally for ulcers.

**Virgin-worship** (vēr'jin-wēr'ship), *n.* Adoration of the Virgin Mary. See *Mariolatry*.

**Virgo** (vēr'gō), *n.* [NL., *< L. virgo*, maiden: see *virgin*.] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called *Vindemictrix*, or by the Greeks *Protrygeter*—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 B.C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about August 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the "Errand of Istar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See *cut* in next column.



The Constellation Virgo.

**virgouleuse, virgoleuse, n.** [*< F. Virgoulée*, a village near Limoges, in France.] A kind of pear. Also called *white doynné*, and by other names.

**Virgularia** (vēr-gū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), *< L. virgula*, a little rod (see *virgule*), + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Virgulariæ*, having the pinnae very short, as *V. mirabilis*.

**Virgulariæ** (vēr-gū-lā-rī'-i-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Virgularia* + *-iæ*.] A family of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Virgularia*; the sea-roads. They are related to the sea-pens, but are of long, slender, virgulate form. The rachis includes a slender axial rod, and the polypites are set in transverse rows or clusters on each side of nearly the whole length of the polypidom.

**virgulate** (vēr-gū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. virgula*, a little rod, + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] Rod-shaped.

**virgule** (vēr'gūl), *n.* [*< F. virgule*, a comma, a little rod, *< L. virgula*, a little rod, dim. of *virga*, a rod: see *verge*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A little rod; a twig.—2. A comma. Hallam, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8. [Rare.]

**Virgulin** (vēr-gū-li-an), *n.* [So named from the abundance of *Erogrya virgula* which it contains; *< virgula* (see *virgule*) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is the highest but one of four subages recognized in the Kimmeridgian of central France.

**virgultum** (vēr-gul'tum), *n.* [NL., *< L. virgultum*, a bush, contr. *< \*virguletum, < virgula*, a little twig: see *virgule*.] A small twig; a sprout.

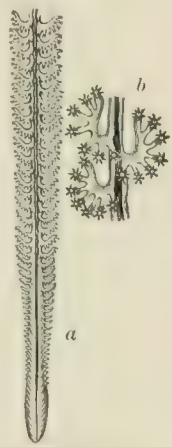
**virial** (vir'i-əl), *n.* [After G. *virial* (Clausius, 1870), *< L. vis* (*vir*-), force: see *vim*, *vis*<sup>3</sup>.] The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.—**Theorem of the virial**, the proposition that when a system of particles is in stationary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

**virid** (vir'id), *a.* [*< L. viridis*, green, *< virere*, be green. Cf. *verd*, *vert*, *verdant*, etc., from the same source.] Green; verdant. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xii. 94. (Nares.) [Rare.]

**viridescence** (vir-i-des'ens), *n.* [*< viridescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or property of being viridescent or greenish.

**viridescent** (vir-i-des'ent), *a.* [*< LL. viridescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *viridescere*, be green, *< L. viridis*, green: see *virid*. Cf. *virescent*.] Slightly green; greenish.

**viridian** (vi-rī'di-an), *n.* [*< L. viridis*, green, + *-an*.] Same as *Veronese green* (which see, under *green*<sup>1</sup>).



*Virgularia mirabilis*.  
a, terminal portion of polypidom (two thirds natural size), bearing the polypites; a, section (twice natural size), showing three clusters of polypites alternating on opposite sides of the rachis.







In euerie degree and sort of men *virtue* is commendable, but not egally, not onely because mens estates are unequal, but for that also *virtue* it selfe is not in euerie respect of egall value and estimation.

*Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 34.

He daub'd his vice with show of *virtue*.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 29.

If *Virtue* be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Punishment, we have a solid ground to go upon.

*Shaftesbury, Moralists*, ii. § 3.

To do good for its own sake is *virtue*, to do it for some ulterior end or object, not itself good, is never *virtue*; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.

*F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies*, p. 56.

Hutcheson, who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of *virtue* more powerfully than perhaps any other moralist, resolved all *virtue* into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."

*Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the *virtue* of temperance or of charity.

For, if our *virtues*

Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike

As if we had them not. *Shak.*, *For M.*, i. 1. 34.

Being a Prince so full of *Virtues*, . . . he [the Black Prince] left no Place for any Vice.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 127.

The *virtues* of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.

*Driden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great *virtues* in excess.

*De Quincey, Style*, i.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*.

*Shak.*, *M.*, for *M.*, iii. 1. 164.

Hast, I believe the girl has *virtue*.

Mar. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.

*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, iv.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparring impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing *virtue*.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The *virtue* of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting.

*Emerson, Eloquence*.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zit zou lyke to knowe the *Virtues* of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowen nocht), I schalle telle zou.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 159.

This Salomon was wise and knew the *virtues* of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.

*Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur*, III. lxxxvi.

I see there's *virtue* in my heavenly words.

*Marlowe, Faustus*, i. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes?

*Mark*, v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much *virtue* in If.

*Shak.*, *As You Like it*, v. 4. 108.

These I can cure, such secret *virtue* lies

In herbs applied by a virgin's hand.

*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess*, i. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The *virtues* are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light.

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, *virtues*, powers!

Hear my decree. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 601.

8†. A mighty work; a miracle.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye reproof to citees in whiche ful manye *vertues* of him were don. *Wyclif*, *Mat.* xi. 20.

By *virtue* of, in *virtue* of, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

By *vertu* of the auctorite that he hath of the chirche.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

The king then assumed the power in *virtue* of his prerogative.

*D. Webster, Speech*, March 10, 1818.

Cardinal *virtues*. See *cardinal*.—Material *virtue*. See *material*.—Moral *virtue*. See *moral*.—Theological *virtues*, the three *virtues* faith, hope, and charity.—The seven chief or principal *virtues*. See *seven*.—To make a *virtue* of necessity, to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to make a *virtue* of necessity, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.

*Dampier, Voyages*, I. 13.

=Syn. 2. *Morals*, *Ethics*, etc. (see *morality*); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

virtued (vêr'tūd), *a.* [*< virtue + -ed*.] Endued with power or *virtue*; efficacious.

But hath the *virtu'd* steel a pow'r to move?

Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?

*Quarles, Emblems*, v. 4.

virtuefy (vêr'tū-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virtuefied*, ppr. *virtuefying*. [*< virtue + -fy*.] To give *virtue* to; impart the quality of *virtue* to. [Rare.]

It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary.

*Chalmers, Constitution of Man*, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

virtueless (vêr'tū-less), *a.* [*< virtue + -less*.] Destitute of *virtue*, potency, or efficacy; worthless.

And these digressive things

Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd from kings,

And kings not poor nor *virtueless*) you cannot hold me base, Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men meet disgrace.

*Chapman, Iliad*, xiv. 107.

*Virtueless* she wish'd all herbs and charms,

Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.

*Fairfax*.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*.

*Ruskin, Mod. Painters*, II. v. 1.

virtue-proof (vêr'tū-prôf), *a.* Irresistible in *virtue*.

She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought intrude

Alter'd her cheek. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 384.

virtuosa (vir-tō-ō'sä), *n.*; pl. *virtuose* (-se).

[It. see *virtuoso*.] The feminine of *virtuoso*.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famous *virtuosa*, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.

*Gray, Letters*, I. 76.

virtuose (vir-tō-ōs'), *a.* [*< It. virtuoso*: see *virtuoso*.] Same as *virtuosic*.

Mme. Carreno is essentially a *virtuose* player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.

*The Academy*, May 17, 1890, p. 346.

virtuosi, *n.* Italian plural of *virtuoso*.

virtuosic (vir-tō-ō'sik), *a.* [*< virtuoso + -ic*.]

Exhibiting the artistic qualities and skill of a *virtuoso*. [Rare.]

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even *virtuosic*, schools.

*The Academy*, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

virtuosity (vir-tō-ō'si-ti), *n.* [*< virtuoso + -ity*.] 1. Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the *virtuosi*.

It was Zum Grünen Ganse, . . . where all the *Virtuosity* and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening.

*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, I. 3.

2. In the *fine arts*, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technique. *Virtuosity* is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, *virtuosity* is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical *virtuosity* . . . was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.

*G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts*, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their *virtuosity*.

*The Academy*, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

Brilliance of technique is now the property of nearly every public performer, and instrumental music is being threatened by that decadence which all art history proves is the constant companion of *virtuosity*.

*The Century*, XXXV. 2.

virtuoso (vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *virtuosos*, *virtuosi* (-sōz, -si). [= *F. virtuoso*, *< It. virtuoso*, a *virtuoso*, lit. one who is excellent, i. e. excels in taste: see *virtuosus*.] 1†. An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation.

*Boyle*.—2. One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a *virtuoso* who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.

*Dryden, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious *virtuoso*, as we found by a handsome collection of books, medals, . . . and other antiquities.

*Evelyn, Diary*, March 23, 1646.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these *virtuosos* about a cabinet of medals, descending upon the value, rarity, and authenticity of the several pieces that lie before them.

*Addison, Ancient Medals*, i.

If this *virtuoso* excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes.

*Steele, Tatler*, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the *virtuoso*. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness.

*Fielding, Amelia*, iii. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See *virtuosity*, 2.

The *virtuoso* afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.

*The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

virtuosship (vir-tō-ō'sō-ship), *n.* [*< virtuoso + -ship*.] The occupation or pursuits of a *virtuoso*. *Bp. Hurd*.

virtuous (vêr'tū-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuous*; *< ME. vertuous*, *< OF. vertuous, vertueux*, *F. vertueux* = *Sp. Pg. It. virtuoso*, *virtuosus*, excellent, effective, efficacious, *< LL. virtuosus*, good, virtuous, *< L. virtus*, excellence, virtue: see *virtue*.] 1†. Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the Saisnes so *vertouse*, he ascride the kyng Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght haue hem putte oute of the place longe seth, for ye be moo peple be that oon half than thi be."

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 595.

Must all men that are *virtuous* Think suddenly to match themselves with me? I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?

*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting *virtue*; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a *virtuous* man.

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add *vertuous*, he had been complet.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that *virtuous* men should attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good.

*Dryden, Amboyna*, Ded.

A *virtuous* mind cannot long esteem a base one.

*Hamilton, To Miss Schuyler* (Works, I. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a *virtuous* man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing virtuous actions.

*H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 32.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a *virtuous* deed; a *virtuous* life.

If what we call *virtue* be only *virtuous* because it is useful, it can only be *virtuous* when it is useful.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I. 45.

The beauty of a *virtuous* action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the *virtuous* character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a *virtuous* life, or to the general condition of a *virtuous* state of society.

*Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 67.

If there is any *virtuous* action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it *virtuous* is the motive of universal love which is its impelling force.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.

*Shak.*, *M. W.*, iv. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare, She was both *virtuous* and fair.

*The Suffolk Miracle* (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; potent; effective.

Ther nas no man nowhere so *vertuous*; He was the beste beggere in his hous.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 251.

This priuettee is so *vertuous* that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnival), p. 8.

Culling from every flower The *virtuous* sweets.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 76.

The ladies sought around For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground, They squeeze'd the juice and cooling ointment made.

*Dryden, Flower and Leaf*, l. 418.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous. See *morality*.

virtuously (vêr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

I knew you lov'd her, *virtuously* you lov'd her.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

And I'll be your true servant, Ever from this hour *virtuously* to love you, Chastely and modestly to look upon you.

*Fletcher, Rule a Wife*, v. 5.

virtuousness (vêr'tū-us-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuousnes*; *< virtuous + -ness*.] The state or character of being virtuous.

Polemon . . . from thensforth becam a Phi'er [philosopher] of singular gravitee, of incomparable sobrenes, of moeste constante *vertuousnes*, and so contynued all his lif aftir.

*Udall* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the *vertuousnes* of Belphebe.

*Spenser, To Raleigh*. Preface to F. Q.

virulence (vir-ô-lens), *n.* [*< F. virulence* = *Sp. Pg. virulencia* = *It. virulenza*, *< LL. virulentia*, an offensive odor, *< L. virulentus*, full of poison: see *virulent*.] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (a) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the *viru-*







**visceripericardial** (vis'e-ri-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + pericardium, pericardium.*] Common to the pericardium and other viscera: as, the peculiar *visceripericardial* sac of cephalopods. Also *visceropericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

**visceromotor** (vis'e-rō-mō'tor), *a.* Same as *viscerimotor*.

*Viscero-motor* nerves: seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbosacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera.

*Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 105.*

**visceropericardial** (vis'e-rō-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* Same as *visceripericardial*.

The *viscero-pericardial* sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.

*Encyc. Brit., XVI. 677.*

**visceropleural** (vis'e-rō-plō'ral), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + NL. pleura.*] Same as *pleuro-visceral*.

**visceroskeletal** (vis'e-rō-skē'l'e-tal), *a.* [*L. viscera, viscera, + NL. skeleton.*] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skeleton; splanchnoskeletal.

**viscid** (vis'id), *a.* [*LL. viscidus, clammy, sticky, < L. viscum, bird-lime, anything sticky: see viscum.*] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. *Blount, 1670.*

**viscidity** (vis'id-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. viscidité*; as *viscid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. *Arbutnot, Aliments, i.*—2. A glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their stypticity. *Fluysen, (Johnson.)*

**viscin** (vis'in), *n.* [*L. viscum, bird-lime, + -in-2.*] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

**viscometer** (vis-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. viscum, bird-lime, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *viscosimeter*.

**viscometry** (vis-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *viscometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

**viscosimeter** (vis-kō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *LL. viscosus, viscous, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, as oils. Also *viscometer*.

**viscosimetric** (vis'kō-si-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viscosimeter.

**viscosimetrical** (vis'kō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *viscosimetric*.

**viscosity** (vis-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscosities* (-tiz). [*F. viscosité* = *Sp. viscosidad* = *Pg. viscosidade* = *It. viscosità*, < *LL.* as if *viscosita* (-t-s, < *viscosus, viscous; see viscus.*] 1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

*Sub.* And what's your mercury?

*Face.* A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.

*Sub.* How know you him?

*Face.* By his viscosity,

His oleosity, and his scissibility.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.*

2. In *physics*, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to *mobility*. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called *viscosity*: as, the *viscosity* of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules, and is diminished by the effect of the wandering of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "viscosity" of the gas.

*Encyc. Brit., XVI. 619.*

The *viscosity* of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.

*W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 45.*

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal viscosities.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.*

**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity, also dynamic viscosity.** See *co-*

*efficient.*—**Magnetic viscosity**, that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force.

**viscount** (vi'kount), *n.* [Formerly *vicount* (the *s* being a later insertion in imitation of the *F.*); < *ME. vicounte, viconte, < OF. viconte, visconte, F. viconte, < ML. vicecomes* (-comit-), < *L. vice*, in place of (see *vice*), + *comes*, a companion: see *count*.] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a county.

*Vicount*, alias *Viscount* (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sheriffe. Betwene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Cowell, 1637.*

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under *coronet*.

A *viscounts* Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonn, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

**viscountcy** (vi'kount-si), *n.* [*viscount* + *-cy*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the *Viscountcy* of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver Cromwell on Charles Howard. *N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 446.*

**viscountess** (vi'koun-tes), *n.* [*OF. vicomtesse; as viscount* + *-ess*.] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right.

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

*Viscountesses* (18 × 9). *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 128.*

**viscountship** (vi'kount-ship), *n.* [*viscount* + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

**viscounty** (vi'kount-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscounties* (-tiz). [*F. viconté, < ML. vicecomitatus, < vicecomes, viscount*: see *viscount*.] Same as *viscountship*.

The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquessates and viscounties.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.*

**viscous** (vis'kus), *a.* [= *F. visqueux* = *Sp. Pg. It. viscoso*, < *LL. viscosus, sticky, < L. viscum, viscus, bird-lime; see viscum.*] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat viscous and unwrapped, and not easy to turn.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a viscous substance, and loaded with black aphides.

*Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, lxi.*

2. In *physics*, having the property of viscosity. See *viscosity*, 2.

When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a viscous fluid, however hard it may be.

*Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 276.*

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a viscous substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava.

*Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 155.*

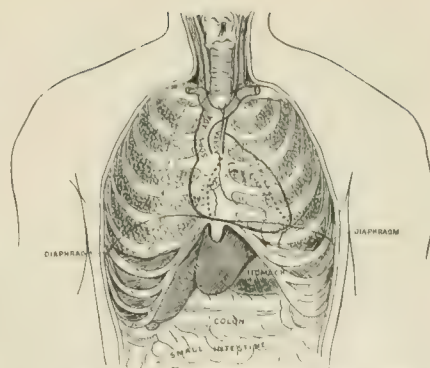
**Viscous fermentation.** See *fermentation*, 2.

**viscousness** (vis'kus-nes), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

**Viscum** (vis'kum), *n.* [*L. viscum, rarely viscus, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. ἱξός (Ficōs), mistletoe.*] 1. A genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe, type of the tribe *Viscæ* in the order *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually clustered at the axils or summits of branches, and by anthers which are broad and adnate, opening by many pores on the inner face. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed throughout warm and temperate regions of the Old World. They are shrubs with opposite or dichotomous branches, parasitic on trees. The leaves are conspicuous, opposite, flat, and thickish, or are reduced to scales or minute teeth. The flowers are small, usually three to five together, sessile, and surrounded by two to three small bracts. Some of the species are distributed over a very wide area, especially *V. orientale* and *V. album*, the latter the well-known mistletoe.

2. [*l. c.*] Bird-lime.

**viscus** (vis'kus), *n.*; pl. *viscera* (vis'e-gi-ā). [*NL., < L. viscus, pl. viscera, any internal organ of the body.*] Any one of the interior organs of the body, contained in one of the four great cavities of the head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordi-



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragm which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior vena cava, with reference to the surface of the thorax; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in locate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

nary language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.

Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or alteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and viscera.

*W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 5.*

**Thoracic viscera.** See *thoracic*.—**Transposition of the viscera.** See *transposition*.

**visé<sup>1</sup>, vice<sup>2</sup>** (vis), *n.* [*ME. vyse, vyce, vis, < OF. vis, viz, a screw, winding stair, = It. vite, a vine, vise, < L. vitis, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < √ vi, wind: see with<sup>2</sup>, withy.*] 1t. A screw.

His desk with a vice turning in it.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 164.*

2t. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding staircase.

I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,

Till I a winding staire found

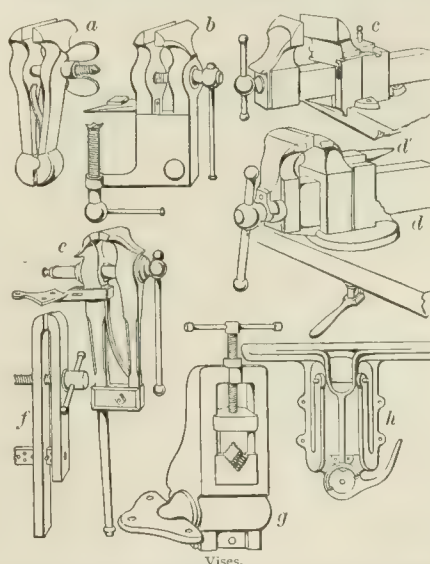
And held the vice aye in my hand.

*The Isle of Ladies, I. 1312.*

The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the standard a vice with a chime.

*Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in [Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 49.]*

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts,



Vises.

a, hand-vise; b, machinists' bench-vise; c, parallel vise; d, parallel vise, with small anvil d' in combination; e, blacksmiths' vise; f, carpenters' vise; g, pipe-vise; h, saw-filers' vise.

forming jaws either joined together by a spring or a hinge-joint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms are made adjustable at any angle; others have parallel motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied with many convenient attachments. They receive various names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as *bench-vise, saw-vise, sudden-grasp vise, parallel vise, pipe-vise*.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *comes* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—5t. A grip or grasp.



**visible** (viz'ib'l, v. and a. [*< ME. visibyl, < OF. visibilis, < L. visibilis = F. visible = It. visibile*].) 1. That may be seen; capable of being seen; open to sight.

Then the eighteth bone borne of Melusin,  
Three eyes hanging on in front *visible*;  
Which forth he gazed and won't let them in  
From a Port-curtain. *Ch. I. Sat. 1260*

Well, and if I find where ever a speck of war is  
*visible* in our horizon, we never should have been without  
it. *Johnson, Works, VIII. 69.*

2. Apparently open; conspicuous; as, a man with no *visible* means of support.

Heav'n his actions were not *visible*.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 152.*

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible*, than  
before. *Clarke, ed.*

3. In *vision*, noting parts which are not concealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of the body. 4. *Visible*, opposed to *concealed*. *Visible* (char. h. *h. 2*), the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—*Visible* horizon, the line that bounds the sight. See *horizon*.—*Visible* means, means of resources which are apparent or *visible* to others, so that the court or creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property. *Visible spectrum*. See *spectrum*. 5. *Visible* speech, a name applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, in 1869, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol. = *Syn.* Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

*Visibles* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 263.*

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all *visibles*.  
*A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.*

**visibleness** (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being visible; visibility.

**visibly** (viz'i-bl), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

**visie, vizie** (viz'i), *n.* [Also *vizy*; *< F. visée, aim, < esser, aim, sight at: see rise.*] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate.  
*Scott.*

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *vizy* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan.  
*Guth, Steam-Boat, p. 143. (Jamieson.)*

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

**visiert**, *n.* See *vizit*.

**Visigoth** (viz'i-goth), *n.* [*< LL. \*Visigothi, Visigotha, West Goths, < visi-, rise-, repr. Teut. west, + Goth, Gotha, Goths.*] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goth*. The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 476, and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goth*.

**Visigothic** (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* [*< Visigoth + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

**vision** (vizh'on), *n.* [*< ME. vision, visionn, vision, < OF. vision, F. vision = Sp. vision = Pg. visão = It. visione, < L. visio(n-), the act or sense of seeing, vision, < videre, pp. visus, see, = Gr. idiv (\*Fidiv), Skt. √ vid, know, = E. wit: see wit.* From the L. *videre* are also ult. E. *visible, visage, visal, visal, visive, visual, advice, advise, device, devise, pervise, revise, supervise, provide, provision, revision, supervision, etc., evident, provident, evidence, providence, etc., purvey, survey, etc., invidious, envy, etc.*] 1. The act of seeing external objects; sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there.

*Hammond, Practical Catechism, l. § 3.*

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity, color, form, and relative size of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, *vision* is correlated with *olfaction, audition, gustation, and tactition*. See *sight*.—3. That which is seen; an object of sight; specifically, a supernatural or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; also, an apparition; a phantom.

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe *Visiounes* of Bevene. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.*

Ye shall see all these dreams, your young men shall see *visions*.  
*Joel ii. 28.*

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore

My soul beheld thy vision!

*Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, iv.*

Far in the North, like a vision of sorrow,

Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.

*K. T. Cooke, September.*

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

*Visions* of dominion and glory rose before him.

*Mucaday, Hist. Eng., vi.*

**Arc of vision**, in *astron.*, the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible. **Axis of vision**. See *axis*.—**Beatific vision**, in *theol.* See *beatific*.—**Binocular vision**, vision effected by the cooperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retina are perceived as one; stereoscopic vision. It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—**Center of vision**. Same as *point of vision*.—**Chromatic vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia. **Day-vision**, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—**Dichromatic vision**, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of red is usually wanting.—**Direct or central vision**, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lutea. **Direct-vision spectroscopy**. See *spectroscopy*.—**Double vision**, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia. **Erect vision**. See *erect*.—**Field of vision**. See *field*.—**Indirect or peripheral vision**, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.—**Intuitive vision**. Same as *beatific vision*. **Iridescent vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow; a form of chromatopsia.—**Limit of distinct vision**. See *limit*.—**Night-vision**, a condition of vision in which objects are perceived more clearly at night; day-blindness; nyctalopia.—**Persistence of vision**. See *persistence*.—**Point of vision**. See *point*.—**Reflected vision, reflex vision**. See *reflex*.—**Refracted vision**, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

**vision** (vizh'on), *v. t.* [*< vision, n.*] 1. To see as in a vision; perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields

*Visi'on'd* before. *Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.*

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

*Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 8. (Davies.)*

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It [truth] may be *visioned* objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . *visioned* as out of the mind, . . . now as actual *visioned* and flowing clear.

*E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, The Heart of Christ, pp. 72, 80.*

**visional** (vizh'on-al), *a.* [*< vision + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. *Waterland*.

**visionally** (vizh'on-al-i), *adv.* In a visional manner; in vision.

*Visionally* past, not eventually.

*Trapp, On Rev. xi. 14, quoted in Biblical Museum, V.*

**visionariness** (vizh'on-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and *visionariness* from the aerial texture of the speculations.

*De Quincey, Style, iii.*

**visionary** (vizh'on-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. visionnaire = Sp. Pg. It. visionario; as vision + -ary.*] 1. *a.* 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a bad sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,

Or lull to rest the *visionary* mind.

*Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 162.*

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf

Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned

His *visionary* brow.

*Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.*

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a *visionary* scheme.

Some things like *visionary* flights appear;

The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.

*Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 656.*

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?

Why thy *visionary* joys remove?

*Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.*

Men come into business at first with *visionary* principles. *Johnson, To Madison (Correspondence, II. 325).*

That the project of peace should appear *visionary* to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.

*Emerson, War.*

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.



The visionary hour  
When musing midnight reigns.

Thomson, Summer, I. 556.

=Syn. 1. Imaginative, romantic. — 2. Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

II. *n.*; pl. *visionaries* (-rī-zī). 1. One who sees visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the Visionary seen  
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.

Scott, Rokeby, i. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a visionary. Lander, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were visionaries on the subject of education. V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

=Syn. Dreamer, enthusiast.

**visioned** (vizh'ond), *a.* [*< vision + -ed*]. 1. Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired. [Rare.]

Oh! not the visioned poet in his dreams . . .

So bright, so fair, so wild a shape  
Hath yet beheld. Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

My vision'd sight might yet prove true.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream  
Of dark magician in his visioned cave.

Shelley, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's visioned space.

Lovell, Fact or Fancy?

**visionist** (vizh'on-ist), *n.* [*< vision + -ist*]. One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions; a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorporeal beings (of an acquaintance with which these visionists so much boast) that we are not able to know anything of corporeal substances as abstract from their accidents. Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 66.

The visionist has deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 215.

**visionless** (vizh'on-less), *a.* [*< vision + -less*]. Destitute of vision; sightless; blind.

**visit** (viz'it), *v.* [*< ME. visiten, < OF. (and F.) visiter = Sp. Pg. visitar = It. visitare, < L. visitare, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of visere, look at attentively, behold, < videre, pp. visus, see: see vision.*] I. *trans.* 1. To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on.

And by the way we vnysted some holy places.

Sir R. Guyfforde, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

At Lyons I visited the Reliques at the yle wher Sent Anne lyes and longious.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye visited me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will visit you at supper-time.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers visited so often.

B. Jonson, Epicene, i. 1.

2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or at; enter.

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Citie—yea, by help of art, in Conduits visiteth their priuate houses.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring Visits the valley.

Emerson, Musketauquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine; inspect.

I may excite your princely cogitations to visit the excellent treasure of your own mind.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Achmet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or visited, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 506.

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been visited.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

Fare. The house, sir, has been visited.

Love. What, with the plague?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

Tis a house here

Where people of all sorts, that have been visited

With lunacies and follies, wait their cures.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (a) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh visit me with thy salvation.

Ps. cvi. 4.

Therefore hast thou visited and destroyed them.

Isa. xxvi. 14.

(b) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

I am persuaded that God has visited you with this punishment for my ungodliness.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children. Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and visit their sins. Hos. viii. 13.

II. *intrans.* To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always visiting on Sundays.

Law, Serious Call, viii.

**visit** (viz'it), *n.* [*< F. visite = Sp. Pg. It. visita; from the verb.*] 1. The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one as a guest; a call on a person or at a place.

I'm come to take my last farewell,

And pay my last visit to thee.

Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 295).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only would keep a man from Visits, and his Doors shut.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Visits

Like those of angels, short and far between.

Blair, The Grave, ii. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical visits were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains—the kings.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 379.

**Domiciliary visit.** See *domiciliary*. — **Right of visit.** Same as *right of visitation*. See *visitation*. — **Visit to the Blessed Sacrament.** In Rom. Cath. usage, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in silent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

**visitable** (viz'i-tā-ble), *a.* [*< visit + -able*]. Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other visitable places upon Mount Olivet.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are visitable by the king or lord chancellor.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

**visitant** (viz'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. visitant(-t)s*, ppr. of *visitare*, see: see *visit*]. I. *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt

Upon the mountains visitant.

Wordsworth, Song at Feast of Brougham Castle.

II. *n.* 1. One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private visitants, my noble lady,

That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his visitants in.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty, . . . and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic visitant than of a being belonging to this nether world.

Scott, L. of L. M. (ed. 1830), Int.

His heart,

Where Fear sat thus, a cherished visitant.

Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. In *ornith.*, a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to *resident*: as, the snowy owl is a winter visitant from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitants are termed *stragglers*. See *straggler*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Annecy in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in various countries, and has been efficient in the education of young girls. The Visitants are also called *Salesians*, *Order of the Visitation*, *Nuns of the Visitation*, etc.

**visitation** (viz-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. visitacioun, < OF. (and F.) visitation = Sp. visitacion = Pg. visitaçao = It. visitazione, < LL. visitatio(-n-), a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. visitare, visit: see visit*]. 1. The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therefore I made my visitaciouns

To vigillies and to processiouns.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the visitation which he justly owes him.

Shak., W. T., i. 1. 7.

When a woman is delivered of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with visitation of Gossips, the space of fortie dayes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers, . . .

My early visitation, and my last.

Milton, P. L., xi. 275.

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and reg-

ulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (*eccles.*), such examination, by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in visitations, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable visitations which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far?

Isa. x. 3.

These were bright visitations in a scholar's and a clerk's life.

Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or *visitation*.

6. [*cap.*] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.

7. In *zool.*, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a visitation of lemmings, of the Bohemian wax-wing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—8. In *her.*, an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftsman, etc.

The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1686 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—**Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation.** See *visitant*, 3.—**Visitation of the sick**, an office of the Anglican church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repeat him truly of his sins.

**visitatorial** (viz'i-tā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< LL. visitator, a visitor (< L. visitare, see), + -i-āl*]. Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, *visitatorial* power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's *visitatorial* work or authority. Also *visitorial*.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with *visitatorial* authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

**visit-day** (viz'it-dā), *n.* A day on which callers are received.

On visit-days she bears

To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.

Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

**visite** (vi-zēt'), *n.* [*F., visit: see visit*]. An outer garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

**visiter** (viz'i-tēr), *n.* [*< visit + -er*]. Cf. *visitor*.] Same as *visitor*.

His visiter observed the look, and proceeded.

Dickens.

**visiting** (viz'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *visit*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was visiting and news.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, i.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose. Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

**visiting** (viz'i-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *visit*, *v.*] That visits; often, of persons, authorized to visit and inspect: as, a *visiting* committee.

**visiting-ant** (viz'i-ting-ant), *n.* The driver-ant.

**visiting-book** (viz'i-ting-buk), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be called upon or who have called.







A competence is *vital* to content.

Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are *vital* to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength. Story, Misc. Writings, p. 512.

5+. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, . . . and others . . . affirming the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.

See T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

**Vital air**, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—**Vital capacity of the lungs**. See *capacities*. **Vital center**. Same as *center of respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Vital Christianity**. See *Christianity*, 1 (c).—**Vital congruity**, the mode of union of body and soul according to the English Platonists.—**Vital contractility**, the power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.—**Vital fluid**, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants, found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *inter*.—**Vital force**, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under *vitality*.—**Vital functions**. See *function*.—**Vital-germ theory of contagion**, the theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasms which are descended from others originally healthy.—**Vital power**, the ability to live, or continue alive; *vitality*.

The movement of the bioplasm is *vital*, occurs only during life, and is due to *vital power*—which *vital power* of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living I. Beale, Bioplasm, p. 209.

**Vital principle**, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See *vitality*.—**Vital sense**, *cnesthesis*.—**Vital tripod**. See *tripod*.

**Vitalisation, vitalise**, etc. See *vitalization*, etc. **vitalism** (vī'tal-izm), *n.* [*< vital + -ism.*] In *biol.*, the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

**vitalist** (vī'tal-ist), *n.* [= *F. vitaliste*; *< vital + -ist.*] A believer in the existence of vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms. **vitalistic** (vī-tā-lis'tik), *a.* [*< vitalist + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. *Helmholtz*, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383.—2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under *vital*).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the *vitalistic* or germ theory. Nature, XLIII. 482.

**vitality** (vī-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. vitalité = Sp. vitalidad = Pg. vitalidade = It. vitalità, < L. vitalitas (t-s), vital force, life, < vitalis, vital; see vital.*] 1. The exhibiting of vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; vital force. See *life*.

It may be convenient to use the terms "*vitality*" and "*vital force*" to denote the causes of certain great groups of natural operations, as we employ the names of "*electricity*" and "*electrical force*" to denote others; but it ceases to be proper to do so if such a name implies the absurd assumption that either "*electricity*" or "*vitality*" is an entity playing the part of an efficient cause of electrical or vital phenomena. A mass of living protoplasm is simply a molecular machine of great complexity, the total results of the working of which, or its vital phenomena, depend on the one hand upon its construction, and on the other upon the energy supplied to it; and to speak of *vitality* as anything but the name of a series of operations is as if one should talk of the "*horology*" of a clock. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 15.

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant *vitality* compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate *vitality* of truth. Gettys, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

There is nothing more curious than the *vitality* of a class of words never employed in good society, and never admitted into any dictionary. Science, V. 380.

**vitalization** (vī'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< vitalize + -ation.*] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled *vitalisation*.

The essential function of the male element is not the *vitalization* of the germ. W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 248.

**vitalize** (vī'tal-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *vitalized*, ppr. *vitalizing*. [*< vital + -ize.*] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled *vitalise*.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts. Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 3.

It is thought to go without the saying that the [Austrian] monarch's negative will absolutely kill, his "let it be" abundantly *vitalize*, all laws, whether constitutional or other. W. Wilson, State, § 596.

**vitalizer** (vī'tal-i-zēr), *n.* [*< vitalize + -er.*] One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled *vitaliser*.

**vitaly** (vī'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitaly* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. Bentley, (Johnson.)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, *vitaly* important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and *vitaly* related. Neither can advance beyond the other. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 95.

3. In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was *vitaly* hit or hurt.

**vitals** (vī'talz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of vital; short for vital parts.*] 1. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound; Though it pierce'd his body, it hath miss'd the vitals. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her *vitals* before Caesar had crossed the Rubicon. Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

**vitativeness** (vī-tā'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the love of life—a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty.

**vitellarian** (vit-e-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< vitellarium + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the vitellarium: as, the *vitellarian* ducts. See cuts under *germarium*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. Huxley.

**vitellarium** (vit-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. vitellaria* (-i). [*NL. < L. vitellus, yolk; see vitellus.*] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the *germarium*, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See *germarium*, and cuts under *Trematoda* and *Rhabdocela*.

**vitellary** (vit'e-lā-ri), *n. and a.* [*< L. vitellus, yolk; see vitellus.*] 1. *n.* The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

II. *a.* Same as *vitelline*.

The *vitellary* sac of the embryo. Huxley.

**vitellicle** (vit-el'i-kl), *n.* [*< NL. \*vitellculus, dim. of vitellus, yolk; see vitellus.*] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the *umbilical vesicle*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

**vitelligenous** (vit-e-lī'j'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. vitellus, yolk, + -genus, producing; see -genous.*] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also *vitellogenous*. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

**vitellin** (vi-tel'in), *n.* [*< vitell(us) + -in.*] The chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt. It is associated with lecithin, and probably combined with it in the yolk of the egg.

**vitelline** (vi-tel'in), *a. and n.* [*< vitellus + -ine.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk of an egg; forming a vitellus, as protoplasm: said especially of the large mass of food-yolk or deutoplasm of a meroblastic egg, or of the vitellicle.—2. In *entom.* and *bot.*, colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also *vitellary*.

**Vitelline duct**. See *ductus vitellinus*, under *ductus*, and cut under *embryo*.—**Vitelline membrane**. See *membrane*.—**Vitelline sac**, the vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle.

II. *n.* Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., 1. [Rare.]

**vitellogene** (vī-tel'ō-jēn), *n.* [*< L. vitellus, yolk, + -genus, producing.*] The vitellarium. **vitellogenous** (vit-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *vitellogenous*.

**vitellolutein** (vi-tel'ō-lū'tē-in), *n.* [*< L. vitellus, yolk, + luteus, golden-yellow, + -in.*] A yellow coloring matter found in the eggs of the spider-crab, *Maia squinado*.

**vitellorubin** (vi-tel'ō-rō-bin), *n.* [*< L. vitellus, yolk, + rub(er), red, + -in.*] A reddish-brown coloring matter found in the eggs of *Maia squinado*.

**vitellus** (vi-tel'us), *n.* [*NL. < L. vitellus, a yolk, a transferred use of vitellus, a little calf, dim. of vitulus, a calf; see veal.*] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm

of an ovum; the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the embryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitellus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitellus proper, and the food yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo.—**Segmentation of the vitellus**. See *segmentation*.—**Vitellus formativus**, formative or true yolk. See *morphoecithus*.—**Vitellus nutritivus**, food-yolk. See *traphoeceithus*.

**Vitex** (vī'teks), *n.* [*NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. viter, agnus castus.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exserted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 75 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The genus is somewhat aromatic; several species are tender shrubs cultivated under glass. *V. agnus castus*, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as with variegated leaves, etc., under the names *chastetree*, *Abraham's-balm*, *hemp-tree*, *monk's pepper-tree*, and especially *agnus castus* (which see, under *agnus*). *V. trifolia* is known in India as *wild pepper*. *V. pubescens* (*V. arborea*) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as *tree-vitex*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *V. lignum-vitæ*, the lignum-vitæ of Queensland, and *V. capitata*, the bois lèzard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building-timber, especially *V. littoralis*, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 5 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull red hairy flowers an inch long. (See *puriri*, and *New Zealand teak* (under *teak*).) *V. umbrosa* of the West Indies is one of the trees known as *boxwood* or *fiddlewood*.



Flowering Plant of *Vitex agnus-castus*, a, a flower.

**vital** (vī'sh'āl), *a.* [*< L. vitium, a fault, vice, + -al.*] Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more *vital* than vital. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 357.

**vitiare** (vish'i-āt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *vitiated*, ppr. *vitiating*. [Formerly also *viciare*; *< L. viciatus*, pp. of *viciare* (> *It. viciare = Sp. Pg. viciar = F. vicier*), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, *< vitium*, a fault, imperfection: see *vici*.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a *vitiating* taste.

This heauteous Maid [Venice] hath been often attempted to be *viciated*. Howell, Letters, I. 1. 20.

Wholesome meats to a *vitiating* stomach differ little or nothing from unwholesome. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiating* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession *vitiates*, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship]. Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. 1. Pollute, Corrupt, etc. (see *taint*), debase, deprave.

**vitiatio** (vish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. vitiatio(n), violation, corruption, < vitiare, corrupt, vitiare: see vitiare.*] The act of vitiating. Specifically—(a) Impairment; corruption: as, *vitiatio* of the blood.

The strong *vitiatio* of the German idiom with English words and expressions. Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 315.

(b) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the *vitiatio* of a contract or a court.

**vitiator** (vish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [*< L. vitiator, < vitiare, corrupt, vitiare: see vitiare.*] One who or that which vitiates.







**vitrescence** (vi-tres'ens), *n.* [*< vitrescen(t) + -ce.*] The state of becoming glassy, or of growing to resemble glass.

**vitrescent** (vi-tres'ent), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + -escent.*] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

**vitrescible** (vi-tres'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. vitrescible*; as *vitrescent* + *-able*.] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

**vitrum** (vit'rē-um), *n.*: pl. *vitra* (-i). [*NL., neut. of L. vitreus, glassy*; see *vitreous*.] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See *cut* under *eye*.

**vitric** (vit'rik), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + -ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any vitreous material.

**vitrics** (vit'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of vitric*; see *-ics*.] 1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2. The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare *ceramics*.

**vitriification** (vit-ri-fak'shən), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + facere, pp. factus, make, do*; see *fact-*.] 1. The art or operation of turning into glass.—2. The act or process of becoming glass.

**vitriification** (vit-ri-fak'tūr), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + factura, a making*; see *facture*.] The manufacture of glass.

**vitriifiability** (vit-ri-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< vitriifiable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being vitriifiable.

**vitriifiable** (vit-ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*< F. vitrifiable*; as *vitriify* + *-able*.] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion; as, flint and alkalis are *vitriifiable*.—**Vitriifiable colors.** See *color*.

**vitriifiable** (vit-rif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [*< vitrific(ate) + -able*.] Same as *vitriifiable*. [*Rare*.]

**vitriificate** (vit-ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriificated*, ppr. *vitriificating*. [*< NL. \*vitriificatus*, pp. of *\*vitriificare*, vitrify; see *vitriify*.] To vitrify. [*Rare*.]

**vitriification** (vit-ri-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< F. vitriification* = *Sp. vitrificacion* = *Pg. vitrificacão* = *It. vitrificazione*; as *vitrificate* + *-ion*.] Conversion into glass, or in general into a material having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minerals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the case when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See *devitrification*.

**vitriified** (vit-ri-fid), *p. a.* Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat; as, *vitriified tiles*.—**Vitriified fort or wall**, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of silicious stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See *vitriification*.

**vitriiform** (vit-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + forma, form*.] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance.

**vitriify** (vit-ri-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vitriified*, ppr. *vitriifying*. [*< F. vitrifier* = *Sp. Pg. vitrificar* = *It. vitrificare*, *< NL. \*vitriificare*, *< L. vitrum, glass, + -ficare*, *< facere, make, do* (see *-fy*).] 1. *trans.* To convert into glass by the action of heat. See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To become glass; be converted into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not vitriify in the fire.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, iv. § 1.

**Vitrina** (vi-trī'nā), *n.* [*NL. (Drapiez, 1801), < L. vitrum, glass*; see *vitreous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Vitridae*, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as *V. pellucida*, *V. limpida*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A glass-snail of this genus.

**vitrine** (vit'rin), *n.* [*< F. vitrine, < vitre, window-glass, < L. vitrum, glass*.] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

Many caskets and vases are in upright vitrines standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases. Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 480.

**Vitridae** (vi-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Vitrina + -idae*.] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Vitrina*; the glass-snails. They have the shell heliciform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw rib-

less and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also *Vitridinae*, as a subfamily of *Lamniculæ* or of *Helicidae*.

**vitrioid** (vit-ri-oid), *a.* [*< Vitrina + -oid*.] Like a glass-snail; resembling the *Vitridae*, or related to them.

Helicarian has a vitrioid shell.

P. P. Carpenter, *Lect.* on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

**vitriol** (vit-ri-ol), *n.* [Formerly also *vitrioll*; *< ME. vitriol, vitriole, < OF. (and F.) vitriol* = *Sp. Pg. It. vitriolo* = *D. vitriool* = *G. Sw. Dan. vitriol*, *< ML. vitriolum, vitriol, neut. of vitriolus, var. of LL. vitreolus, of glass, glass, dim. of L. vitreus, of glass*; see *vitreous*.] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

Cered pokets, sal peter, vitriole.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

**Blue vitriol, copper vitriol**, hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature, it is called *chalcantide* or *cyanusite*.—**Elxir of vitriol**. See *elixir*.—**Green vitriol**. Same as *copperas*; in mineral, the species melanterite.—**Lead vitriol**. Same as *anglesite*.—**Nickel vitriol**, hydrated nickel sulphate; in mineral, the species morenosite.—**Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Red iron vitriol**, in mineral, same as *betrygen*.—**Red vitriol**. (a) A sulphate of cobalt; in mineral, the species bieberite. Also called *cobalt-vitriol*. (b) Ferric sulphate; same as *cothar*. Also called *vitriol of Mars*.—**Roman vitriol**, copper sulphate, or blue vitriol.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**White or zinc vitriol**, hydrated zinc sulphate; in mineral, the species goslarite.

**vitriolate** (vit-ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolated*, ppr. *vitriolating*. [*< vitriol + -ate*.] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also *vitriolize*.

**vitriolate** (vit-ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< vitriolate, v.*] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

**vitriolation** (vit-ri-ō-lā'shən), *n.* [*< vitriolate + -ion*.] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also *vitriolization*.

**vitriolic** (vit-ri-ō-lik), *a.* [= *F. vitriolique* = *Sp. vitriolico* = *Pg. It. vitriolico*; as *vitriol + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid vitriolic beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 166.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious.

Sensitive to his vitriolic criticism.

O. W. Holmes, *Account of the Composition of "The Last Leaf."*

**Vitriolic acid**, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—**Vitriolic ether**, sulphuric ether.

**vitrioline** (vit-ri-ō-lin), *a.* [*< vitriol + -ine*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

A spring of a vitrioline taste and odour.

Fuller, *Worthies, Yorkshire*, III. 396.

The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the *Vitrioline Juice* or Salt dissolved. Ray, *Eng. Words* (ed. 1691), p. 198.

**vitriolizable** (vit-ri-ol-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< vitriolize + -able*.] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

**vitriolization** (vit-ri-ol-i-zā'shən), *n.* [= *F. vitriolisation* = *Sp. vitriolización*; as *vitriolize + -ation*.] Same as *vitriolization*.

**vitriolize** (vit-ri-ol-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolized*, ppr. *vitriolizing*. [= *Sp. vitriolizar*; as *vitriol + -ize*.] 1. Same as *vitriolate*.—2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive vitriolized himself.

Daily News (London), March 15, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vitriolous** (vit-ri-ol-us), *a.* [*< vitriol + -ous*.] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

**vitro-di-trina** (vit-rō-di-trē'nā), *n.* [*It. vitro, glass; di, of; trina, lace, galloon*.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare *reticulated glass*, under *glass*.

**vitrophyre** (vit-rō-fir), *n.* [*< L. vitrum, glass, + (por)phyrites, porphyry*.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyritic rocks in which the ground-mass consists exclusively of a glassy magma. See *granophyre*.

**vitrophyric** (vit-rō-fir'ik), *a.* [*< vitrophyre + -ic*.] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre.

Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites—of which both "trachtyoid" and "vitrophyric" forms occur. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 288.

**Vitruvian** (vi-trō'vi-an), *a.* [*< L. Vitruvius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.—**Vitruvian scroll**, an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of



Vitruvian Scroll.—From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

**vitry** (vit'ri), *n.* A fine kind of canvas, for making paulins and powder-cloths. *Farrow, Mil. Encey.*, I. 361.

**vitta** (vit'ā), *n.*; pl. *vittæ* (-ē). [*NL., < L. vitta, a band, a fillet, < viere, bend or twist together, plait*.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars.—2. One of the infule or lappets of a miter.

—3. In *bot.*, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most *Umbelliferae*. They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See *oil-tube*.

4. In *zool.*, a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or texture; a fascia.

**vittate** (vit'at), *a.* [*< L. vittatus, bound with a fillet, < vitta, a fillet*; see *vitta*.] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in *bot.*, also, striped longitudinally.

**vittlet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vitreal*.

**vitular** (vit'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. vitulus, a calf*; see *veal*.] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, calves.—**Vitular or vitulary apoplexy**, apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—**Vitular or vitulary fever**. Same as *vitular apoplexy*.

**vitulary** (vit'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *vitular*.

**vituline** (vit'ū-lin), *a.* [*< L. vitulinus, of or pertaining to a calf or veal, < vitulus, a calf*; see *veal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

If a double allowance of vituline brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect; as, the vituline seal, the common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

**vituperable** (vi-tū'pe-rā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. vituperable, < OF. vituperable* = *Sp. vituperable* = *Pg. vituperavel* = *It. vituperabile, < L. vituperabilis, blamable, < vituperare, blame*; see *vituperate*.] Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. *Caxton*.

**vituperate** (vi-tū'pe-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vituperated*, ppr. *vituperating*. [*< L. vituperatus, pp. of vituperare (> It. vituperare* = *Pg. vituperar* = *F. vitupérer*), blame, censure, < *vitium, fault, defect, + parare, furnish, provide, contrive*.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; oburgate.

The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, vituperating each other in bad Latin.

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xxxiii.

The Earl (Leicester) hated Norris more bitterly than before, and was perpetually vituperating him.

Molloy, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 514.

= *Syn.* To revile, vilify, berate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature vituperated is directly addressed.

**vituperation** (vi-tū'pe-rā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. F. vituperation* = *Sp. vituperacion* = *Pg. vituperacão* = *It. vituperazione, < L. vituperatio(n)*], blame, censure, < *vituperare, blame*; see *vituperate*.



Alre, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and full-  
est of vivacity and liveliness.

Hierarchy of Angels, p. 156.

2†. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; long-  
evity.

Seeds of Barberry . . . in this county is most  
valuable for its tenacity, for he lived . . . 110 years.  
Fuller, Worthles, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; spright-  
liness of temper or behavior; animation; life;  
briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Heart and countenance image is an excellent composition for  
lascivious.  
Bacon, Youth and Age.

It is remarkable that those who want any one sense  
possess the others with greater force and vivacity.

Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

Memory even in early childhood never functions alone;  
it is or appears to be essentially connected with the  
vivacity of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judg-  
ments.  
B. Ferri, quoted in Mind, XII. 284.

4. That which is vivacious; a vivacious act or  
sayings. [Rare.]

"Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few vivacities of  
speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which  
is a principal object of the Theatre Libre, would not dream  
of meddling.  
Athenaeum, No. 3198, p. 189.

Syn. 3. Life, Liveliness, etc. See animation.

**vivandière** (vi-von-di-är'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *vi-  
vander* = *Sp.* *vivandero* = *Pg.* *vivandero*, < *It.*  
*vivandura*, a sutler, < *vivanda*, food: see *vivand*.] A  
woman attached to French and other con-  
tinental regiments, who sells provisions and  
liquor. Vivandières still exist in the French army, but  
the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that  
of the regiment, has been abandoned by order.

**vivarium** (vi-vä'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivariums*, *viva-  
ria* (-umz, -ä). [*L.* *vivarium*, an inclosure in  
which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, < *vivus*,  
living, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] A place  
where animals of any kind are kept alive in  
their natural state as far as possible; a vivary;  
a zoological park. A vivarium may be adapted to all  
kinds of animals; one for special purposes may be called  
by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an *aqua-  
rium* (of which the generic opposite is *terrarium*); for  
birds, an *aviary*; for frogs, a *ronarium*; for mollusks, a  
*snailery*, etc. A vivarium in popular language takes its  
name from the animals kept in it, as *piggery*, *henery*, etc.

There is also adjoining to it a *vivarium* for estriges, peacocks,  
swans, cranes, etc. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

**vivary** (vi-vä'-ri), *n.*; pl. *vivaries* (-riz). [*L.*  
*vivarium*: see *vivarium*.] A vivarium. [Rare.]

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, grooves,  
vivaries, *vivaries*, fountains. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

That cage and vivary

Of fowls and beasts.

Donne, Progress of the Soul, iii.

**vivat** (vi-vat), *n.* [= *F.* *vivat* (as *L.*), also *vive*  
= *It.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *viva*: < *L.* *vivat*, 3d pers. sing. pres.  
subj. of *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] (cf. *viva*, *vive*2.)  
An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva.

Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with  
gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high,  
are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end.  
Carlyle.

**viva voce** (vi-vä'-vo'se). [*L.*, by or with the  
living voice: *vivā*, abl. sing. fem. of *vivus*, living;  
*voce*, abl. sing. of *vox*, voice: see *voice*.] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes  
used attributively: as, a *viva voce* vote.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,  
Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions  
Of divers witnesses; which the duke desired  
To have brought *viva voce* to his face.

Shak., Hen. VIII, ii. 1. 18.

Nothing can equal a *viva-voce* examination for trying a  
candidate's knowledge in the contents of a long history or  
philosophical treatise.  
The Nation, XLVIII. 306.

**vivda**, *n.* See *vifda*.

**vive**1 (viv), *a.* [*F.* *vif*, fem. *vive*, lively,  
quick, < *L.* *vivus*, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] 1†. Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. Bacon,  
War with Spain.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by elo-  
quence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.  
Wilson's James I. (Nares.)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

**vive**2 (vêv), *interj.* [*F.* (= *It.* *viva*), 3d pers.  
sing. impv. of *vivre*, live: see *viva*, *vivat*.] Long  
live: as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la  
bonaparte*, success to trilles or sport.

**vively** (viv'li), *adv.* [*cf.* *vive*1 + *-ly*2.] In a  
vivid or lively manner.

Where statues and Joves acts were *vively* limn'd.

Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

A thing *vively* presented on the stage.

B. Jonson, Magnificent Lady, ii. 1.

**vivency** (vi-ven-si), *n.* [*L.* *vivencia* (-s), pp. of  
*vivere*, live, + *-cy*.] Manner of living.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vi-  
vency*.  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**viveret**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *vivier*, < *L.* *vicarium*, a  
vivarium: see *vivarium*.] A vivarium.

And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a *Vyvere*, in  
maner of a gret Lake full of Watre: and there in Pil-  
grymes casten Gold and Sylver, Perles and precyous  
Stones, with outen nombre, in stede of Offrynges.

Manderley, Travels, p. 174.

**Viverra** (vi-ver'ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *viverra*, a fer-  
ret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadru-  
peds which contained 6 species (now placed in  
different modern families), and which has by  
successive restrictions been confined to the true  
civets as the type of the family *Viverridae*. See  
cuts under *civet-cat* and *tangalang*.

**Viverridae** (vi-ver'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Viverra*  
+ *-idae*.] A family of carnivorous mammals,  
of the *euroid* or feline series of the fissiped  
*Ferae*, typified by the genus *Viverra*. The family  
has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment  
of animals, such as the civets and bassarids of the New  
World, some of the *Mustelidae*, the kinkajou (*Cercopithecus*),  
the *Cryptoproctidae*, etc. Excluding all these, the *Viverridae*  
constitute a natural and very extensive and diversi-  
fied family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous  
quadrupeds, digitigrade, or almost plantigrade, generally  
with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes pre-  
hensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the  
most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting  
the substance called *civet* or a similar product. All the  
*Viverridae* belong to the Old World, in the warmer parts of  
which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their  
nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the *euroid* series  
(see *Euroidae*) the *Viverridae* are distinguished by the  
number of their teeth, which are thirty-four to forty, there  
being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (excepti-  
onally one), four premolars (exceptionally three), one can-  
ine, and three incisors; and on each side of the lower jaw  
two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one can-  
ine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back  
lower molar are tuberculate. The *Viverridae* fall naturally  
into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain cran-  
ial characters, and distinguished outwardly by the arched  
toes and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as con-  
trasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other:  
these are respectively styled *europod* or cat-footed, and  
*cynopod* or dog-footed. The former is the viverrine sec-  
tion in strictness, the latter the herpestine section; each  
has several subfamilies. (a) To the viverrine section belong  
the typical civets and genets, forming the subfamily *Viverrinae*:  
the prionodonts, *Prionodontinae*; the galidians, *Galidiinae*;  
the palm-cats or paradoxures, with curly tails,  
*Paradoxurinae*; the binturongs, *Arctictitinae*; the hemi-  
galids, *Hemigalidinae*; and the cynogales, *Cynogalinae*. (See  
cuts under *civet-cat*, *Cynogale*, *Galidictis*, *genet*, *musang*,  
*nandine*, and *tangalang*.) (b) To the herpestine section  
belong the numerous ichneumonids, mongooses, etc., form-  
ing the restricted *Herpestinae*, of which upward of 12 gen-  
era and many species are known; the cynictids, *Cynictinae*;  
the *Ichneumoninae*; and the suricates, *Suricatae*. (See cuts under *Cynictis*, *ichneumon*, and *Suricata*.) In all,  
there are some 50 genera of *Viverridae*, of 11 subfamilies  
of 2 sections. Besides furnishing the civet of commerce,  
the *Viverridae* take the place of ordinary cats and weasels  
in destroying smaller vermin, and some of them are of  
the greatest service, owing to their destruction of venom-  
ous reptiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc.

**viverriform** (vi-ver'i-fôrm), *a.* [*L.* *viverra*,  
ferret, + *forma*, form.] Viverrine in form  
and structure: noting the large series of Old  
World quadrupeds of the families *Viverridae* and  
*Eupleridae*.

**Viverrinae** (viv-e-rî'nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Viverra*  
+ *-inae*.] A division of *Viverridae*. (a) Broadly,  
one of two subfamilies of *Viverridae*, the other being *Her-  
pestinae*, distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the  
ichneumonids, etc.; the cat-footed *Viverridae*, as distin-  
guished from the dog-footed series of the same. (b) Nar-  
rowly, one of 11 subfamilies of *Viverridae*, including only  
the civets and genets proper, of the genera *Viverra*, *Viver-*



Rasse (*Viverrinae malaccensis*).

*ricula*, and *Genetta*, having the body comparatively ro-  
bust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on  
each side. See also cuts under *civet-cat*, *genet*, and *tanga-  
lang*.

**viverrine** (vi-ver'in), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *viverrin-  
us*, < *L.* *viverra*, a ferret: see *viverra*.] I. *a.*  
Of or pertaining to the *Viverridae*; viverriform  
in a proper sense; more particularly, belong-  
ing to the *Viverrinae*; not herpestine. **Viverrine**  
cat, the *warata*, *Felis viverrina* of India, a true cat. **Vi-  
verrine dasyure**, a variety of *Dasyurus maugei* of South  
Australia and Tasmania.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viverridae*, and espe-  
cially of the *Viverrinae*.  
Also *viverrin*.

viperation

viper

vivace

viva

vivacious

vivacious

vivaciousness

vivaciousness

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**vivers** (vê'vêrz), *n. pl.* [*F. vivres, provisions, < vivre, live, < L. vivere, live. Cf. viand.*] Food; eatables; victuals. [Scotch.]

I could never away with raw oatmeal, stockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my vivers must thole fire and water.

Scott, *Pirate*, v.

**vives** (vîvz), *n. pl.* [Also corruptly *vires*; shortened from *arives*, *< OF. arives*, also *vires*, a disease of horses. *< Sp. arivas, arivas = Pg. adibe* (cf. *It. virale, ML. virole*), a disease of animals, *< Ar. addhiba, < al. the, + dhiba, she-wolf.*] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, located in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

Vives, "Certaine kernels growing under the horses eare." Topsell, 1607, p. 360. (Halliwell.)

**Viviani's problem.** See *problem*.

**vivianite** (viv'i-an-î), *n.* [Named after J. H. Vivian, an English metallurgist.] In *mineral*, a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxide, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy variety, called *blue iron earth* or *native Prussian blue*, is sometimes used as a pigment.

**vidid** (viv'id), *a.* [*< L. vividus, animated, spirited, < vivere, live, akin to vita, life, Gr. bios, life, Skt. √ jiv, live: see vital and quick.*] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the *vidid* colors of the rainbow; the *vidid* green of flourishing vegetables.

The fullest and most *vidid* colours.

Norton, *Opticks*, I. ii. 10.

Vivid was the light

Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.

Wordsworth.

All yielding is attended with a less *vidid* consciousness than resistance. George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 13.

A good style is the *vidid* expression of clear thinking.

Huxley, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 461.

2. Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental faculty, having a clear and vigorous action.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vidid*, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*, i. 17.

Pope, whose *vidid* genius almost persuaded wit to renounce its proper nature and become poetic.

Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 159.

Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the *vididest* of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the *vididest* of all. W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, II. 260.

**vidid** (viv'id), *a.* [*< L. vividus, animated, spirited, < vivere, live, akin to vita, life, Gr. bios, life, Skt. √ jiv, live: see vital and quick.*] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the *vidid* colors of the rainbow; the *vidid* green of flourishing vegetables.

**vididity** (vi-vid'i-ti), *n.* [*< vivid + -ity.*] 1. The character or state of being *vidid*; *vididness*. [Rare.]

Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, *vididity* and rapidity of imagination. Bentham, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, vi. 12.

2*t.* Vitality.

The withdrawing of competent meat and drink from the body . . . makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master), getting more than due and wonted strength, . . . turns on that substantial *vididity*, exsiccating and consuming it.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 430.

**vididly** (viv'id-li), *adv.* In a *vidid* manner; so as to be *vidid*, in any sense.

**vididness** (viv'id-nês), *n.* The property of being *vidid*, in any sense; *vididity*.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vididness* of thought in the discoverer. Whewell.

**vivific** (vi-vîf'ik), *a.* [= *F. vivifique = Sp. vivifico = Pg. It. vivifico, < LL. vivificus, making alive, quickening: see vivify.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose (the sun's) salutary and *vivific* beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, I.

**vivifical** (vi-vîf'ik-al), *a.* [*< vivific + -al.*] Same as *vivific*.

**vivificant** (vi-vîf'ik-ant), *a.* [= *OF. vivifiant = Sp. Pg. vivificante, < LL. vivificant(-s), ppr. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.*] Vivifying; vivifying. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685.

**vivificate** (vi-vîf'ik-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vivificated*, ppr. *vivificating*. [*< LL. vivificatus, pp. of vivificare, make alive: see vivify.*] 1. To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.]

With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.

Dr. H. More, *Philosophic Cabbala*, i.

2. In *old chem.*, to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an oxid; revive.

**vivification** (viv'i-fî-kâ'shôn), *n.* [*< F. vivification = Sp. vivificación = Pg. vivificação = It. vivificazione, < LL. vivificatio(-n), a making alive, a quickening, < vivificare, pp. vivificatus, make alive: see vivify.*] 1. The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

The nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 695.

Sub. And when comes *vivification*?

Face. After mortification.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii. 1.

It (the heart) is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives *vivification*. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

**vivificative** (viv'i-fî-kâ-tiv), *a.* [*< vivificate + -ive.*] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow . . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.

Dr. H. More, *Philosophic Cabbala*, ii.

**vivifier** (viv'i-fî-ër), *n.* One who vivifies; a quickener.

He [man] has need of a *Vivifier*, because he is dead.

St. Augustine, *On Nature and Grace* (trans.), xxv.

**vivify** (viv'i-fî), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vivified*, ppr. *vivifying*. [*< F. vivifier = Sp. Pg. vivificar = It. vivificare, < LL. vivificare, make alive, restore to life, quicken (cf. vivificus, making alive), < vivus, alive, + facere, make, do.*] 1. *trans.* To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. Harvey.

Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and *vivified* the sense of security. De Quincey, *Philos. of Rom. Hist.*

Her childish features were *vivified* and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold. The Century, XXXVIII. 213.

II. *intrans.* To impart life or animation.

The second Adam, sleeping in a *vivifying* death, only for the salvation of Mankind, should sanctify his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were derived out of his side. Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 374.

**Viviparat** (vi-vîp'â-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *LL. viviparus, viviparus; see viviparus.*] Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with *Ovipara*, and containing the mammals. De Blainville. The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the unfittest from the time of Aristotle, the later *Vivipara* or *Zoitoka* being the ζωοτοκώδιντα ἐν αὐτοῖς (mammals) of that author.

**Viviparidæ** (viv-i-par'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Viviparus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods,

typified by the genus *Viviparus*. They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the male organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with narrow bases or unguiform; the shell spiral, with a continuous peritreme, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called *Paludinidæ*.

**viviparity** (viv-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [*< vivipar(ous) + -ity.*] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

**viviparoid** (vi-vîp'â-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Viviparidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Viviparidæ*.

**viviparous** (vi-vîp'â-rus), *a.* [= *F. vivipare = Sp. viviparo = Pg. It. viviparo, < LL. viviparus, that brings forth young alive, < L. vivus, alive, + parere, bring forth, produce.*] 1. Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous*. See these words, and *egg*. In strictness, all metazoic animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce ova; but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal is *oviparous*; if it is separated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, *ovoviviparous*; if it comes to term in a womb, *viviparous*. Among vertebrates, all

mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertebrates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few viviparous.

2. In *bot.*, germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to *proliferous* as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See *proliferation*, 2.

From an examination of the structure of *viviparous* grasses. Masters, *Teratol.*, p. 169.

**Viviparous blenny**, *Zoarces viviparus* (formerly *Blennius viviparus*), a fish of the family *Lyodontidæ*. See *Zoarces*. — **Viviparous fish**, a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous perch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this character, as nearly if not all of the *Lyodontidæ*, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpenoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays. — **Viviparous knotweed**, the serpent-grass, *Polygonum viviparum*. — **Viviparous lizard**, the British *Zootoca vivipara*. See *Zootoca*. — **Viviparous perch**. See *perch*, *surf-fish*, and *Embiotridæ*. — **Viviparous shell**, any member of the *Viviparidæ*.

**viviparously** (vi-vîp'â-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner; by viviparity.

**viviparousness** (vi-vîp'â-rus-nês), *n.* Same as *viviparity*.

**Viviparus** (vi-vîp'â-rus), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), *< LL. viviparus; see viviparus.*] The typical genus of *Viviparidæ*, to which very different limits have been ascribed, but always including such species as *V. vulgaris* and *V. contectus* of Europe. Several closely related species inhabit the United States, as *V. georgianus* and *V. contectoides*.

**viviperception** (viv'i-pêr-sép'shôn), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + perceptio(-n), perception.*] The observation of physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. J. J. G. Wilkinson. [Rare.]

**vivisect** (viv-i-sekt'), *v.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sectus, pp. of secare, cut.*] 1. *trans.* To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. Athenæum, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]

II. *intrans.* To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]

**vivisection** (viv-i-sek'shôn), *n.* [*< F. vivisection = Sp. vivisección, < L. vivus, living, + sectio(-n), a cutting: see section.*] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of poisons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

The Vivisection Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. Encyc. Brit., XV. 799.

**Painless vivisection**, callisection.

**vivisectional** (viv-i-sek'shôn-al), *a.* [*< vivisection + -al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the *vivisectional* method the functions of his different nerve-centres.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 111.

**vivisectionist** (viv-i-sek'shôn-ist), *n.* [*< vivisection + -ist.*] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *vivisectionists* to the understanding and amelioration of human suffering have been almost nothing. G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 20.

**vivisector** (viv-i-sek'tôr), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sector, a cutter: see sector.*] One who practises vivisection.

A judge or jury might have opinions as to the comparative value of the results obtained which would differ widely from those of the *vivisector* himself.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 682.

**vivisectorium** (viv'i-sek-tô-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivisectoria* (-î). [NL.: see *vivisect*.] A place where vivisections are made.

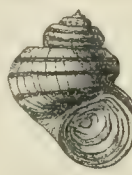
Students have turned away sickened not only from the *vivisectorium* but from the study of medicine.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 20.

**viviseulture** (viv-i-sep-ul-tür), *n.* [*< L. vivus, living, + sepultura, burial: see sepulture.*] The burial of a person alive. [Rare.]



*Viviparus vulgaris*, the branchia and embryos seen through the shell.



*Viviparus contectus*, one of the *Viviparidæ*.



Forth came the human pair,  
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the quire.



Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the vocal message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.

*J. Baile* (1871), quoted in Prescott's *Elect. Invent.*, p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of vocal communication with other parts of the edifice.

*Hawthorne*, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible expression.

The stream, the wood, the gale,  
Is vocal with the plaintive wail.

*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud  
Her flight by vocal wings.

*Wordsworth*, *Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase*.

The tide flows down, the wave again  
Is vocal in its wooded walls.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xix.

3. In phonetics: (a) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as *z* or *v* or *b* as distinguished from *s* or *f* or *p* respectively. (b) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The vocal (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. *Allen*, and *Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

4. In zool., voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from sonoric: noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.

—Vocal auscultation, examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.

—Vocal cords. See *cord*. —Vocal fremitus, a vibration felt on palpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called *voice-thrill*, *pectoril fremitus*, and *pectoril thrill*.

—Vocal glottis. Same as *rima vocalis* (which see, under *rima*). —Vocal music, music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from *instrumental music*, which is prepared for or produced by instruments alone.

—Vocal process, the prolonged inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.

—Vocal resonance. See *resonance*. —Vocal score. See *score*, v. —Vocal spiracle, in entom., a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many flies.

—Vocal tone, an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.

—Vocal tube, in anat., the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocalic (vō-kal'ik), *a.* [*< vocal + -ic*.] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly vocalic, is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.

*Scott*, *Waverley*, xxii.

The vowels become more consonantal; the consonants become more vocalic.

*Whitney*, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, iv.

vocalisation, vocalise. See *vocalization*, *vocalize*.

vocalism (vō-kal'izm), *n.* [*< F. vocalisme*; as *vocal + -ism*.] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of vocalism by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 19.

2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped vocalisms as Mosos.

*Earle*, *Philology of Eng. Tongue*, i. § 126.

3. See *nominalism*.

vocalist (vō-kal'ist), *n.* [*< F. vocaliste*; as *vocal + -ist*.] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good vocalist; and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.

*R. L. Stevenson*, *Prince Otto*, ii. 4.

vocality (vō-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vocalities* (-tiz). [= *Sp. vocalidad*, *< L. vocalitas* (-tis) (tr. Gr. *εἰσφωμία*), open sound, euphony, *< vocalis*, sounding, sonorous: see *vocal*.] The quality of being vocal. (a) The quality of being utterable or capable of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the vocalities of the music, and it proves only instrumental.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, III. 334.

L and R being in extremes, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of Vocality, are not easie, in tract of Vocal speech, to be pronounced spiritaly.

*Holder*, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 58.

(b) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the vocality of a sound.

vocalization (vō-kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vocalisation = Sp. vocalización*; as *vocalize + -ation*.] 1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in

song: as, the deceptive vocalizations of a ventriloquist.

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of vocalization, it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. *The Century*, XXXVII. 585.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.

*Allen*, and *Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled *vocalisation*.

vocalize (vō-kal'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vocalized*, ppr. *vocalizing*. [*< F. vocaliser = Sp. vocalizar = It. vocalizzare*; as *vocal + -ize*.] I. trans.

1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breathe, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to vocalize that breath, i. e., in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voice.

*Holder*, *Elem. of Speech*, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, *f* vocalized is equivalent to *v*. —3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be vocalized?" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are vocalized in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, x. 232.

II. intrans. To use the voice; speak; sing; hum.

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly vocalizing. *H. James, Jr.*, *Daisy Miller*, i. 45.

Also spelled *vocalise*.

vocally (vō-kal'i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice. —2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires vocally.

*Sir M. Hale*, *Origin of Mankind*.

3. In song; by means of singing: opposed to instrumentally. —4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds.

Syllables which are vocally of the lowest consideration.

*Earle*, *Philology of Eng. Tongue*, xii. § 647.

vocalness (vō-kal'nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

vocation (vō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vocation = Sp. vocación = Pg. vocação = It. vocazione*, *< L. vocatio(n-)*, a summons, a calling, *< vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call, *< vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*.] 1. A calling or designation to a particular activity, office, or duty; a summons; a call; in *theol.*, a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy vocation, and serve the king when he calleth thee. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations.

*Fuller*, *Holy and Profane State*, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of vocation, election, and justification. *Jer. Taylor*.

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a vocation.

*J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade: including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See *avocation*, 5.

Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 116.

The respective or special duty of every man, in his profession, vocation, and place.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every vocation.

*Barrow*, *Sermons*, III. xiv.

=Syn. 2. Calling, Business, etc. See *occupation*.

vocational (vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [*< vocation + -al*.] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a vocational sense. *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vocationally (vō-kā'shon-al-i), *adv.* As respects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

But the seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value vocationally.

*Athenæum*, No. 3266, p. 697.

vocative (vō-kā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. vocatif = Sp. Pg. It. vocativo = G. vocatin*, *< L. vocativus*, of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (sc. *casus*) the vocative case, *< vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call: see *vocation*.] I. *a.* Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the vocative case.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing: as, *Domine*, 'O Lord,' is the vocative of the Latin *dominus*.

**Vochysia** (vō-kis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the name among the Galibis of Guiana.]

A genus of plants, type of the order *Vochysiales*. It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 55 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, eastern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odoriferous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; the leaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of *V. Guianensis* is known as *itaball-wood* and *copaivé-wood*. The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriaceous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

**Vochysiaceæ** (vō-kis-i-ä'sé-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), *< Vochysia + -aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polypetalinæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 130 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which the type *Vochysia* with 55, *Qualea* with 33, and *Trigonia* with 25 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus *Callisthene*; a few are shrubs, and one genus, *Trigonia*, is sarmentose or twining. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odoriferous, and commonly racemose or panicle. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or but a single fertile stamen. The fruit is usually an oblong terete or three-angled capsule, with three coriaceous valves, often with winged pilose or cottony seeds, and large leaf-like corrugated cotyledons; in *Erisma*, a genus of trees of great size, the fruit is a very peculiar samara with long coriaceous falcate reticulated wings developed from calyx-segments.

**Vociferance** (vō-sif'ē-rans), *n.* [*< vociferan(t) + -ce*.] Vociferation; clamor; noise.

All now is wrangle, abuse, and vociferance.

*Browning*, *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha*.

**vociferant** (vō-sif'ē-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. vociferant(-)s*, ppr. of *vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate*.] I. *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most vociferant vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 114. (*Davies*.)

That placid flock, that pastor vociferant.

*Browning*, *Christmas Eve*.

II. *n.* One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided vociferants, there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 675.

**vociferate** (vō-sif'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vociferated*, ppr. *vociferating*. [*< L. vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari* (*> It. vociferare = Sp. Pg. vociferar = F. vociférer*), cry out, scream, *< vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] I. intrans.

To cry out noisily; make an outcry.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,

And, through the ranks vociferating, call'd

His Trojans on. *Couper*, *Iliad*, xv. 431.

=Syn. To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.

II. trans. To utter with a loud voice; assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

Vociferated logic kills me quite;  
A noisy man is always in the right.

*Couper*, *Conversation*, I. 113.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by vociferating charges of foul play against other people.

*Macaulay*, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

**vociferation** (vō-sif'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< F. vocifération*, pl., = *Sp. vociferación = Pg. vociferação = It. vociferazione*, *< L. vociferatio(n-)*, clamor, outcry, *< vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate*.] The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outcry; clamor.

His excuses were over-ruled by a great majority, and with much vociferation. *Goldsmith*, *Clubs*.

Distinguished by his violent vociferation, and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 333.

**vociferator** (vō-sif'ē-rā-tor), *n.* One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

He defied the vociferators to do their worst.

*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**vociferize** (vō-sif'ē-rīz), *v.* Same as *vociferate*. [Rare.]

Let the singing singers

With vocal voices, most vociferous

In sweet vociferation, out vociferize

Even sound itself.

*Carey*, *Chrononhotontologos*, i. 1.

**vociferosity** (vō-sif'ē-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< vociferous + -ity*.] The character of being vociferous; vociferation; clamorousness. [Rare.]



**verborosity** (verb'or-ah-si) *n.* The quality or condition of being excessively verbose; the use of more words than are necessary or appropriate; verbosity. *His verborosity was a constant source of annoyance to his listeners.*

**verborously** (verb'or-ah-si) *adv.* In a verbose manner; with excessive use of words. *He verborously expounded his theories on the subject.*

**verborousness** (verb'or-ah-si) *n.* The quality or condition of being excessively verbose; the use of more words than are necessary or appropriate; verbosity. *His verborousness was a constant source of annoyance to his listeners.*

**vocal** (voh-kal) *adj.* Relating to the voice or the organs of speech; uttered by the voice. *His vocal range was quite impressive.*

**vocals** (voh-kal) *n.* The sounds or letters that are used in the formation of words; the organs of speech. *The vocal range of the human voice is quite extensive.*

**vodka** (voh-dkah) *n.* A clear, colorless, and highly flammable distilled spirit made from grain or potatoes, especially in Russia. *Vodka is a popular beverage in many parts of Eastern Europe.*

**vodu** (voh-doo) *n.* A form of magic or sorcery practiced in Haiti, often involving the use of spirits. *Vodu is a complex and ancient practice.*

**vogel** (voh-gel) *n.* A small, light, and fast aircraft, often used for reconnaissance or transport. *The vogel was a popular mode of transport in the early 20th century.*

**voegian** (voh-gi-an) *n.* A member of the Voegian tribe, an indigenous people of the Amazon region. *The Voegians are known for their unique culture and traditions.*

**vogie** (voh-gi) *n.* A small, light, and fast aircraft, often used for reconnaissance or transport. *The vogie was a popular mode of transport in the early 20th century.*

**voglite** (voh-gli-te) *n.* A small, light, and fast aircraft, often used for reconnaissance or transport. *The voglite was a popular mode of transport in the early 20th century.*

**Vogt's angle** (voh-gt's an-gul) *n.* The angle formed by the intersection of the maxilla and the alveolar process. *Vogt's angle is a key feature in dental anatomy.*

**Vogue** (voh-goh) *n.* A fashion or style that is popular and fashionable. *The vogue for high heels has been a long-standing trend in fashion.*

**Vogue's angle** (voh-goh's an-gul) *n.* The angle formed by the intersection of the maxilla and the alveolar process. *Vogue's angle is a key feature in dental anatomy.*

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**voice** (vohys) *n.* The sound or sounds produced by the human vocal organs; the quality or character of the sound; the power of the human voice. *His voice was clear and strong.*

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**5. Opinion or choice expressed; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage; as, you have no voice in the matter.**

*Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 164.*

*They who seek nothing but their own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the Voices never so numerous that oppose it.*

*Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

*Let us call on God in the voice of the church.* *Ep. Fed.*

*My voice is still for war.*

*Gods' can a Roman senate long debate.*

*Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!*

*Addison, Cato, ii. 1.*

*He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some voice in whatever decision was arrived at.*

*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 361.*

**6. One who speaks; a speaker.**

*A potent voice of parliament,*

*A pillar steadfast in the storm.*

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxlii.*

*This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the voice of emotions common to all mankind.*

*Lowell, New Princeton Rev., i. 173.*

**7. Wish or admonition made known in any way; command; injunction.**

*Ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God.*

*Deut. viii. 20.*

*He is dull of hearing who understands not the voice of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment.*

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.*

**8. That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.**

*The common voice, I see, is verified*

*Of thee.* *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 176.*

*I fear you wrong him:*

*He has the voice to be an honest Roman.*

*B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.*

*Phileno's dead already; . . .*

*The voice is, he is poison'd.*

*Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.*

*The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy councillor, as the voice goes.*

*Court and Times of Charles I., I. 19.*

**9. A word; a term; a vocable. *Udall.*—10. In phonetics, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.—11. In gram., that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices, active and passive, having different endings throughout. In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle, certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices; every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only to certain verb-phrases, made with help of an auxiliary; thus, *he is praised, we have been loved.*—**Equal voices, in music.** See *equal*.—**In my voice**, in my name.**

*Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends*

*To the strict deputy.* *Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 185.*

**Inner voice.** See *inner part, under inner*.—**In voice**, in a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or singing.—**Mean voice.** See *mean*.—**Middle voice, in music.** See *middle part, under middle*.—**Veiled voice.** See *veil, n.*

**7.—Voice of the silence,** intelligible words which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—**With one voice,** unanimously.

*The Greekish heads, which with one voice*

*Call Agamemnon head and general.*

*Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 221.*

**voice** (vohs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voiced*, ppr. *voicing*. [*< voice, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor; report.

*Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than voice it with claims and challenges.* *Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).*

*Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is voiced by all to be exceeding great.*

*Court and Times of Charles I., I. 148.*

*We are, in fact, voicing a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes.*

*N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 229.*

**2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; regulate the tone of: as, to voice the pipes of an organ. See voicing.—3. To write the voice-parts of. *Hill, Diet. Mus. Terms.*—4. To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.**

*Your minds.*

*Pre-occupied with what you rather must do*

*Than what you should, made you against the grain*

*To voice him consul.* *Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 242.*

*Like the drunken priests*

*In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason*

*Voicing the leader-on a demi-god.*

*Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.*



Rumour will voice me the contempt of manhood.  
Should I run on thus. *Ford, Broken Heart*, iii. 2.

5. In *phonetics*, to utter with voice or tone or sonance, as distinguished from breath.

**II.† intrans.** To speak; vote; give opinion.  
I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.  
*Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Assented*, § 41.

**voiced** (voist), *a.* [*< voice + -ed*]. Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, sweet-voiced.

That's Erythraea,  
Or some angel *voiced* like her.  
*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*. (*Latham*.)

**voiceful** (vois'fûl), *a.* [*< voice + -ful*]. Having a voice; vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear  
The *voiceful* heralds' sceptres, sat within a sacred sphere,  
On polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.  
*Chapman, Iliad*, xviii. 459.

The swelling of the *voiceful* sea.  
*Coleridge, Fancy in Nubibus*.

**voicefulness** (vois'ful-nes), *n.* The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep *voicefulness* fills the air.  
*Portfolio*, N. S., IX. 187.

**voiceless** (vois'les), *a.* [*< voice + -less*]. 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb.  
The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.  
*Coke*. (*Latham*.)

Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe.  
*Byron, Child Harold*, iv. 79.

2. In *phonetics*, not voiced or sonant; surd.

**voicelessness** (vois'les-nes), *n.* The state of being voiceless; silence.

**voice-part** (vois'pârt), *n.* See *part*, 5, and *part-writing*.

**voicer** (voi'sér), *n.* One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes.

**voice-thrill** (vois'thril), *n.* Same as *vocal fremitus* (which see, under *vocal*).

**voicing** (voi'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *voice, v.*] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Voicing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutest details.

**void** (void), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. void, voyd, void, < OF. void, vuide, m. and f., also void, vuid, vuit, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste; F. vide, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, < L. viduus, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. veuf, m., veuve, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. viduus. The F. vide for vuide, however, has been influenced by association with the L. viduus. Another derivation, < LL. as if \*vocitus for \*vacitus, akin to vacari, be empty, vacuus, empty, vacuus, vocitus (see vacuus, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. avoid, devoid.*] **I. a.** 1. Empty, or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled: as, a void space or place.  
And he that shall a-complysse that sete must also complysse the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.  
The earth was without form, and void [was waste and void, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.  
*Gen.* i. 2.  
I'll get me to a place more void, and there  
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.  
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 37.  
In the void offices around  
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.  
*Scott, Rokeby*, ii. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied: without incumbent.

The Bishoprick of Winchester falling void, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to elect his Brother Athelmar.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawan (being the best place in the land for tillage and cattle), least an enemy, finding it void, should possess and take it from us.  
*Winthrop, Hist.* New England, I. 118.

3†. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the void time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat, that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.  
*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at void hours,  
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger*.

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with of: as, void of learning; void of common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme have bene brought up ignorantly and void of good education.  
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 10.

Ye must be void from that desperate solicitude.  
*Traces*, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 3.  
He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour.  
*Prov.* xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

Voide leves pold to be,  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Wyth bones & voyd morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

My word . . . shall not return to me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please.  
*Isa.* lv. 11.

The game [rocks of Scilly] is reckoned in the same manner as at mississippi, and the cast is void if the ball does not enter any of the holes.  
*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in law, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is void; a promise without consideration is void. In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. Void is, however, often used in place of *voidable*. *Voidable* is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged void, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disaffirmed it. That which is void is generally held incapable of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

7†. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thou haddst entred in the path of this lyf a voyde wayferyng man, than woldest thou synge byforn the thief.  
*Chaucer, Boethius*, ii. prose 5.

To make void, to render useless or of no effect.

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect. *Rom.* iv. 14.

It was thy device  
By this alliance to make void my suit.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 142.

**Void for uncertainty**, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—**Void space**, in physics, a vacuum.—**Syn.** 1, 2, and 4. *Devoid*, etc. See *vacant*.—6. Invalid.

**II. n.** 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a vacuum.

The Void of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.  
*Congreve, Birth of the Muse*.

The illimitable Void.  
*Thomson, Summer*, i. 34.

I do not like to see anything destroyed, any void produced in society.  
*Burke, Rev. in France*.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!  
How sweet their memory still!  
But they have left an aching void  
The world can never fill.  
*Cowper, Oh, for a closer walk with God!*

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied areas.

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the void.  
*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 86.

3†. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a void of spice-plates and wine.  
*Coronation of Anne Boleyn* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50).

**void** (void), *v.* [*< ME. voiden, < OF. voider, voidier, voidier, voider, F. voider = Pr. voir, voyer, vuier, voidar = Cat. vuydar, make void; from the adj. Cf. avoid.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They voided the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assigned.  
*Chaucer, Boethius*, i. prose 4.

Now this feast is done, voyde ye the table.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be voided straight.  
*Marlowe, Faustus*, iii. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,  
Or void the field.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 62.

The princes would be private. Void the presence.  
*Marston, The Fawne*, iii.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to void excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Walles and of many other things ben zit apterly sene; but the riches is voyded cleue.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 279.

When the water was all voided, they saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur  
Over your threshold.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 118.

3†. To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's self of.

He was glad of the game, & o goode chere  
Voided his viser, autentid hym selwyn.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night,  
Were bound about and voyded from before.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to void the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon*.

5†. To avoid; shun.

I voyde companye, I fle gladnesse.  
*Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite*, l. 295.

This was the meane to voyde theyre stryves  
And alle olde gruchelyng, and her hartis to glade.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

6†. To dismiss; send away.

He leet voyden out of his Chambre alle maner of men,  
Lords and others: for he wolde speke with me in Con-seille.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 137.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste,  
And voyded weren they that voyden oughte.  
*Chaucer, Troilus*, ii. 912.

**II. intrans.** 1†. To go; depart.

With grete indygnacyon charged hym shortly without delaye to voyde out of his londe.  
*Joseph of Arimathe* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Hit vanist verayly & voyded of sy3t.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1547.

Let all that sweet is void! In me no mirth may dwell.  
*F. Greville* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (a†) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor voided."  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 544.

(b) To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman, Surgery*. [Rare.]—3†. To become empty or vacant.

Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice voydeth of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yr of.  
*Henry V.* (Ellis's Hist. Letters, I. 71).

**voidable** (voi'da-bl), *a.* [*< void + -able*]. 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In law, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See *void, v. t.*, 6.

Such administration is not void, but voidable by sentence.  
*Ayliffe, Parergon*.

**Voidable contract**. See *contract*.

**voidance** (voi'dans), *n.* [*< ME. voidaunce, < OF. voidance, < voider, make void: see void, v.*] 1. The act of voiding or emptying.

*Voydaunce* (or voydyng), vacacio, evacuacio.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they require in the voidance of fond conceits.  
*Barrow, Sermons*, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or voidances, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.  
*Bacon, Letters*, p. 137. (*Latham*.)

**voided** (voi'ded), *a.* [*< void, n., + -ed*]. Having a void or opening; pierced through; specifically, in her., pierced through so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See *voided per cross*, below. Also *coursive, vuide*.

All [spangles] are voided: that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern.  
*S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics*, p. 93.

**Voided of the field**. See *castle*, 2.—**Voided per cross**, in her., having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under *clech*.

—**Voided per pale**, in her., having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

**volder** (voi'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *voyder*, < ME. *voider*; < OF. *vuider*, a voider, emptier, < *vuider*, etc., make void: see *void, v.*] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue Voyders ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a *volder*.  
*Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's*, ii. 3.

Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a *Voyder* and a wooden Knife to take away all.  
*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness*.

3. A clothes-basket. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

—4†. A means of avoiding; in the following



Azure a Saltier  
Voided Argent.



*Genoubaux, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.*

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 48.*

= **Syn. 3.** *Lightness, Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness.

versal language.



Volant



**volatilizable** (vol'ā-ti-lī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< volatilize + -able.*] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled *volatilisable*.

**volatilization** (vol'ā-ti-lī-zā-sh'n), *n.* [*< F. volatilisation = Sp. volatilización = Pg. volatilização = It. volatilizzazione; as volatilize + -ation.*] The act or process of volatilizing, etherizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. *Boyle*. Also spelled *volatilisation*.

Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two opposite promontories: the promontory of *Volatilization*, or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of *Solidification*, or the concentration of the community into the individual.

*Boardman*, *Creative Week*, p. 112.

The residue thus left by volatilization of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime. *Science*, XIII. 361.

**volatilize** (vol'ā-ti-lī-z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *volatilized*, pp. *volatilizing*. [*< F. volatiliser = Sp. volatilizar = Pg. volatilizar = It. volatilizzare; as volatilis + -ize.*] *I. trans.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor or invisible effluvia.

In temperature as well as brightness, the voltaic arc exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its means the most refractory substances are fused and volatilized. *G. B. Prescott*, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 401.

Emerson, on his part, has volatilized the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty. *Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 98.

**II. intrans.** To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

It [mercury] also volatilises entirely by heat.

*G. Gore*, *Electro-Metall.*, p. 358.

As the temperature increases we find . . . metals which volatilize at a low temperature.

*J. N. Lockyer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVIII. 77.

Also spelled *volatilise*.

**volation** (vō-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. volare*, pp. *volatus*, fly: see *volant*.] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation: as, "the muscles of volation," *Coues*.

**volational** (vō-lā'shōn-al), *a.* [*< volation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.

**volator** (vō-lā'tor), *n.* [*< NL. volator*, *< L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.

**vol-au-vent** (vol'ō-vōn'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. 'flight in the wind'; vol, flight (see *vol*); au, in the, to the; vent, wind (see *vent*2).] A sort of raised pie consisting of a delicate preparation of meat, fowl, or fish inclosed in a case of rich light puff-paste.

**volborthite** (vol'bōr-thīt), *n.* [So called after *Albrecht von Volborth*, a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals of a green or yellow color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

**volcanian** (vol-kā'nī-an), *a.* [*< volcano + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or resembling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

A deep volcanian yellow took the place Of all her milder-mooned body's grace.

*Keats*, *Lamia*, i.

**volcanic** (vol-kā'nīk), *a.* [= *F. volcanique* = *Sp. volcánico* = *Pg. vulcanico* = *It. vulcanico*; as *volcano + -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by volcanoes or volcanic action: as, volcanic heat, volcanic rock, volcanic phenomena, etc.—

**Volcanic bombs**, masses of lava, varying greatly in shape and size, but usually roughly rounded and occasionally hollow. Blocks of this kind, of immense size, have been thrown out by some South American volcanoes.—**Volcanic focus**, the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region or beneath a volcano.—**Volcanic glass**, vitreous lava; obsidian.—**Volcanic mud**, the mixture of ashes and water either discharged from the crater of a volcano or formed on its flanks by the downward rush of water: called *lava d'acqua* in Italy, and *moya* in South America. It was by mud-lava that *Herculaneum* was overwhelmed, and mud has been poured out on an immense scale by the volcanoes of Java and South America.—**Volcanic rock**, rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; lava.

**volcanically** (vol-kā'nī-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a fiery or explosive manner.

The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted asunder volcanically. *Carlyle*, *Heroes*, iv.

**volcanicity** (vol-kā'nīs'ī-ti), *n.* [*< volcanic + -ity.*] Same as *volcanism*: rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term *volcanicité* formerly in use, but later French writers prefer *volcanisme*.

The term volcanic action (*volcanism* or *volcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Geikie*, *Text-Book of Geol.* (2d ed.), p. 178.

**volcanism** (vol'kā-nizm), *n.* [*< volcano + -ism.*]

The phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. As used by Humboldt and some others, it includes also earthquakes, hot springs, and every form of geological dynamics directly connected with the "reaction of the interior of our planet against its crust and surface" (*Humboldt*). Also *vulcanism*.

To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of *volcanism*, and of which the earthquake and volcano are two of the most striking manifestations.

*J. D. Whitney*, *Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain-Building*, p. 69.

**volcanist** (vol'kā-nist), *n.* [*< volcano + -ist.*] One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

**volcanity** (vol-kā'nī-ti), *n.* [*< volcan(ic) + -ity.*] The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

**volcano** (vol-kā'nō), *n.*; pl. *volcanoes*, *volcanos* (-nōz). [Formerly also *vulcano*; = *F. volcan* (> *Sp. volcan* = *Pg. vulcão*, *vulcão*, < *It. vulcano*, also *vulcano*, a burning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etna, which was especially feigned to be the seat of *Hephæstus* (*Vulcan*), < *L. Vulcanus*, later *Fulcanus*, *Vulcan*, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see *Fulcan*.] 1. A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the earth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals.

These materials are molten rock (lava), ashes, cinders, large fragments of solid rock, mud, water, steam, and various gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conical accumulations of the erupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term *volcano* is usually applied.

The opening through which the lava rises is called the *vent* or *chimney*, and the cup-shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts, the *crater*; there may be one such opening at the summit or on the flanks of the cone, or there may be a considerable number of them. In many volcanoes a central cone has upon its flanks a considerable number of minor cones (parasitic cones, as they are sometimes called). Etna has more than two hundred quite conspicuous cones within a radius of ten miles from the center of the main crater. The size and elevation of volcanoes vary greatly. The very high ones, like *Cotopaxi* and *Popocatepetl* and many others, are built up on high plateaus; others, like the extinct or dormant volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada of California, are chiefly made up of other than volcanic material, masked by the flow of eruptive matter down the slopes of a preexisting older mass.

Volcanoes and volcanic regions vary greatly in the degree of their activity and in the length and frequency of their periods of repose; those volcanoes which during the historic period have shown no signs of activity are said to be extinct, or dormant if a long interval has elapsed since the last eruption. Nothing definite was known of the volcanic forces pent up within the area covered by *Vesuvius* prior to A. D. 79, when the great catastrophe took place by which *Pompeii* was overwhelmed, and which was briefly described by *Pliny the Younger* in his narrative of the death of his uncle, *Pliny the Elder*. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are very irregularly distributed over the earth, but are chiefly in the neighborhood of the ocean. The Asiatic and the American shores of the Pacific—not continuously, but in many places—are dotted with volcanoes, from Japan to the islands of the Indian Ocean, and from Patagonia to Alaska. The most active volcanic center in the world is the island of Java and its vicinity. This island, having about the area of England, contains forty-nine great volcanic cones, some of which are 12,000 feet in height. The eruption of *Krakatoa*, an island in the Sunda Strait, which took place in the closing days of August, 1883, was the most violent and destructive event of the kind of which history has any record. Nearly forty thousand persons were drowned along the coast adjacent to the Strait of Sunda by waves set in motion by the inrush of water to fill the cavity caused by the expulsion of material from the crater.

2. A kind of fireworks. See *figgig*1, 2.—**Submarine volcano**. See *submarine*.—**Volcano-ship**, a vessel loaded with combustibles and missiles for explosion against another ship or against a stationary structure.

The burning volcano-ship at the siege of Antwerp.

*Motley*, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 157.

**volcanoism** (vol-kā'nō-izm), *n.* [*< volcano + -ism.*] Violent and destructive eruptiveness. [Rare.]

Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful volcanoism, to scorch and consume! *Carlyle*, *Past and Present*, ii. 10.

**volcanological** (vol-kā'nō-loj'ī-kal), *a.* [*< volcanology + -ical.*] Relating to or in the manner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from the point of view of the investigator of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanological*.

**volcanology** (vol-kā'nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< volcano + Gr. -λογία; < λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanology*.

His annual account of the progress in volcanology and seismology for 1855.

*Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 210.

**vole**1 (vōl), *n.* [*< F. vole*, < *voler*, fly, < *L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] In card-playing, a winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

Ladies, I'll venture for the vole.

*Swift*, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

"A vole! a vole!" she cried, "'tis fairly won;  
My game is ended, and my work is done." *Crabbe*.

**vole**1 (vōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *voled*, pp. *voling*. [*< vole*1, *n.*] In card-playing, to win all the tricks played in one deal.

**vole**2 (vōl), *n.* [Short for *vole-mouse*.] A short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense. All the *Arvicolinae* are voles, though some of them, as the lemming and muskrat, are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be aquatic, abound in the sphagnum swamps and low moist ground of nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadow-mouse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is *A. agrestis*.



Common European Meadow vole (*Arvicola agrestis*).

The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, *A. amphibius*, almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed, among them one common to the northern parts of both hemispheres, the red-backed vole, *Eutamias rutilus*. The commonest representatives in the United States are *Arvicola riparius*, *A. custeri*, and *A. pinetorum*. A very large species of British America is *A. xanthognatha*. The name *vole* is purely British, being seldom heard in the United States, or used in books treating of the American species, which are called *field-mice* and *meadow-mice*. See also *Cuts* under *Arvicola*, *Eutamias*, *Synaptomys*, and *water-rat*.

**volently** (vō'lent-li), *adv.* Willingly. [Rare.]

Into the pit they run against their will that ran so volently, so volently, to the brink of it.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 237.

**volery** (vol'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *voleries* (-ri). [Also *volary*, *volary*; < *OF. voliere*, a cage, coop, dove-cote, *F. volière*, an aviary, also *OF. volier*, a large cage or aviary; cf. *volerie*, "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (*Cotgrave*), i. e. 'place of flying'; < *voler*, fly, < *L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A large bird-cage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,  
Like him, to make the air one volary.

*B. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, xvi.

Sitting moping like three or four melancholy Birds in a spacious Volary.

*Etherege*, *Man of Mode*, v.

Having seen the roomes, we went to y<sup>e</sup> volary, w<sup>ch</sup> has a cupola in the middle of it, greete trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drank at two fountains.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 1, 1644.

2. The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town volery, amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey.

*Locke*, *Education*, § 94.

**volet** (vol'ā), *n.* [*OF. volet*, a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., < *voler*, fly, < *L. volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. A veil, especially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—2. In painting, one of the wings or shutters of a picture formed as a triptych, as in *Rubens's* "Descent from the Cross" in *Antwerp Cathedral*, the volets of which are painted on both sides.

Small triptychs with folding-doors or volets in box-wood.

*S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.* 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.

**volget**, *n.* [*< L. vulgus*, *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] The vulgar; the rabble.

One had as good be dumb as not speak with the volge.

*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. viii. 32. (*Darwin*.)

**volitable** (vol'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< L. volitare*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] Capable of being volatilized; volatilizable.

**volitant** (vol'i-tant), *a.* [*< L. volitan(t)-s*, pp. of *volitare*, fly to and fro, freq. of *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a volitant quadruped.

**Volitantia** (vol-i-tan'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *volitan(t)-s*, flying: see *volitant*.] In *Illiger's* classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two families, *Dermoptera* and *Chiroptera*, or



**Volitores** (volit, volare, to fly; NL, prop. "flying") In this group, the wings are placed far back on the body, and the wing bones are very strong. They are usually the fastest fliers in the air.

**volower** (vol'ō-er), *n.* One who baptizes.  
**Volscian** (vol'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Volsci*, the Volseians; see *II.*, 1.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the Volseians.

trines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

He interprets *Voltaireanism* as "a school based on de-



**Voltairism** (vol-târ'izm), *n.* [*< Voltaire* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles or practice of Voltaire; skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contention; which indeed has jaunted more and more down to Voltairism.

Carlyle, Heroes, iv.

**voltairism** (vol-târ'izm), *n.* [*< Volta* (see def.) + *-ism*.] That branch of electrical science which discusses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the Italian physicist Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. See *volt*.

**voltaité** (vol-tâ'it), *n.* [*< Volta* (see *voltaité*) + *-ité*.] In *minéral.*, a hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in isometric crystals of a green to black color: first found at the solfatara near Naples.

**voltammeter** (vol-tam'e-têr), *n.* [Irreg. *< voltaic* + *-mètre*.] An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

**voltametric** (vol-ta-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltammeter: as, *voltametric* measurement.

**volt-ammeter** (vôlt'am'e-têr), *n.* 1. A combination of a volt-meter and a transformer, for the measurement of alternating currents. The secondary or thick-wire coil of the transformer is included in the circuit through which the current passes, while the primary or thin-wire coil is closed through the volt-meter. 2. An instrument which can be used for measuring either volts or amperes.

**volt-ampere** (vôlt'am-pâr'), *n.* The rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electromotive force is one volt and the current one ampere; a watt.

**voltaplast** (vôlt'â-plâst), *n.* [*< voltaic* + *Gr. πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, mold.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

**Volta's pile.** See *battery*, 8 (b).

**Volta's pistol.** See *pistol*.

**voltatype** (vôlt'â-tip), *n.* [*< voltaic* + *Gr. τυπώ*, type: see *type*.] Same as *electrotype*.

**volt-coulomb** (vôlt'kô-lô'm'), *n.* Same as *joule*.

**volte**, *n.* Plural of *volta*.

**volti** (vôl'ti), *v.* [It., impv. of *voltare*, turn, *< L. volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn: see *roll*, *volve*.] In *music*, same as *verte*.—**Volti subito.** See *verte subito*.

**voltiger** (vôlt'i-jêr), *n.* [*< F. voltiger*, a leaper: see *voltiger*.] Same as *voltigeur*.

The *voltiger* of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from one horse to another without putting foot to ground, and these horses were called *desultories*.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

**voltigeur** (vol-ti-zhêr'), *n.* [*F.*, *< voltiger*, *< It. volteggiare*, vault, *< volta*, a turn, volt: see *volt*.] 1. A leaper; a vaulter.—2. Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed picked company, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a member of one of several special infantry regiments.

**voltite** (vôl'tit), *n.* In *elect.*, an insulating material consisting of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraffin.

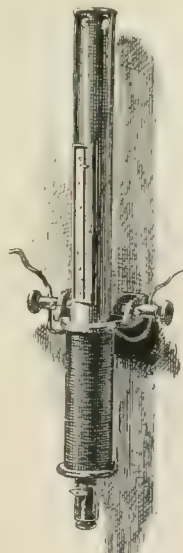
**volt-meter** (vôlt'mê'têr), *n.* An electrometer, or a high-resistance galvanometer, or a galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its terminals. The cut shows one form of volt-meter, for the construction of which see *ampere-meter*.

**voltot**, *n.* [It.: see *vault*.] A vault.

Entering the church, admirable is the breadth of the *voltot* or roof.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

**Voltolini's disease.** A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deafness.



Volt-meter.

**Voltzia** (volt'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. L. VOLTZ (1785-1840), a French mining engineer.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant which first appeared in the Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. *Voltzia* belongs to the *Coniferae*, and is placed by Schenk among the *Taxodioxes*. It is a tree of considerable height, resembling *Aracaria* in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the *Taxodioxes*. The fossils called *Cyclopteris Liebenii* by Geinitz are considered by Kidston as being, in all probability, the bracts of a cone of *Voltzia*. The *Glyptolepis* of Schimper and the *Glyptolepidium* of Heer were also (in 1884) placed by Schenk under *Voltzia*.

**voltzine** (volt'sin), *n.* [*< Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ine*.] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin lamellar structure. It is an oxysulphid of zinc.

**voltzite** (volt'sit), *n.* [*< Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ite*.] Same as *voltzine*.

**volubilate** (vol'ü-bi-lât), *a.* [*< L. volubilis*, turning (see *voluble*) + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, twining; voluble.

**voluble** (vol'ü-bil), *a.* [Formerly also *volubil*; *< L. volubilis*, whirling, that is turned round: see *voluble*.] 1. Same as *voluble*, 1.

This less *volubil* earth, By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.

Milton, P. L., iv. 504.

2. In *bot.*, same as *voluble*, 4. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 95.

**volubility** (vol'ü-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. volubilité*, *< L. volubilitas*], a rapid whirling motion, fluency (of speech), *< volubilis*, whirling, voluble: see *voluble*.] 1. The state or character of being voluble in speech; excessive fluency or readiness in speaking; unchecked flow of talk.

A laquety that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round volubility.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He (the emperor) first attacked Cardinal Fesch, and singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon volubility into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.

Memoirs of Talleyrand, in The Century, XLI. 701.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen.

Hooker.

Volubility of human affairs.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

**voluble** (vol'ü-bl), *a.* [*< F. voluble* = *Sp. voluble* = *Pg. volubel* = *It. volubile*, *< L. volubilis*, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), *< volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about: see *volve*.] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is even and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most voluble and apt to turn, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 81.

Yeares, like a ball, are voluble, and run;

Houres, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally voluble? *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a *voluble* politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very voluble.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 242.

A man's tongue is voluble, and pours Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you hear.

Chapman, Iliad, xx. 228.

If a man hath a voluble Tongue, we say, He hath the gift of Prayer.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90.

[Formerly it might be used of readiness and ease in speaking without the notion of excess.

It [speech] ought to be voluble vpon the tongue, and tunable to the eare.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 168.

He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and voluble eloquence.

Ep. Hackel, Abp. Williams, i. 65. (Trench.)]

3. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts

Faith in a fever, and deifies alone

Voluble chance.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

4. In *bot.*, of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop.

**volubleness** (vol'ü-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being voluble; volubility.

**volubly** (vol'ü-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how volubly doth talk This eating gulf!"

Chapman, Odyssey, xviii. 41.

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dexterously and volubly urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private conversation.

Macaulay, History.

**Volucella** (vol-ü-sel'ü), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), *< L. volucris*, fitted for flight: see *Volucres*.] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and parasitic, in the larval state, upon the larvæ of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and seven in Europe.

**Volucres** (vol'ü-krez), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. volucer* or *volucris*, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial; as a noun, a bird: *< volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of *Passeres*, embracing those lower *Passeres* which form Sundevall's scutelliplantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, insusceptible of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups; on the whole it agrees best with *Picariæ* as commonly accepted.

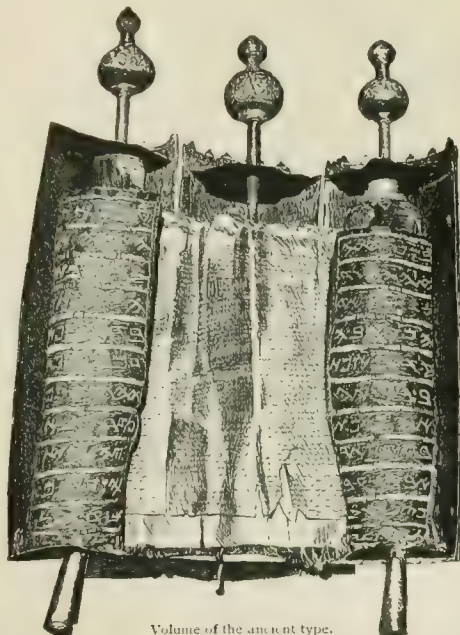
2. In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picariæ* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Picæ* of Linnæus. [Rare in both senses.]

**volucrine** (vol'ü-krin), *a.* [*< L. volucris*, a bird, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The volucrine clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with bird-cages.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 349.

**volume** (vol'üm), *n.* [*< F. volume* = *Sp. volumen* = *Pg. It. volume*, *< L. volumen* (*volumin-*), a roll (as of a manuscript), *< volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll round or about: see *voluble*.] 1. A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll.



Volume of the ancient type.

Pentateuch of the Samaritans, used in their Synagogue at Shechem.

The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *umbilicus*, the extremities of which were called the *cornua*, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the volume [roll, R. V.] of the book it is written.

Heb. x. 7.

In history a great volume is unrolled for our instruction.

Burke, Rev. in France.

Hence—2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome; as, a large volume; a work in six volumes.

He furnish'd me

From mine own library with volumes.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They [men] cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God which are every where to be seen in the large volume of the Creation.

Stillington, Sermons, I. iii.

An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set.

Franklin.



it and the cause, without intervention of the reason and the will: *spontaneous* applause seems to start of itself. *Willing* has in the authorized version of the Bible a range of meaning up to desirous or anxious, as in Mat. i. 19, xxvi. 41. Luke x. 29. but now is strictly confined to the



negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the *voluntary* study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.

*Huxley, Critiques and Addresses*, p. 54.

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play.

The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.

*Goldsmith, Des. VII.*, l. 256.

He lent a willing ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 1.

**II. n.; pl. voluntaries (-riz).** 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries.

With ladies' faces and fierce dragons' spleens.

*Shak., K. John*, ii. 1. 67.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.—3. Any work or performance not imposed by another.

At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some voluntaries of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 206.

4. In church music, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not rubrically prescribed.

The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing voluntaries.

*Lauder, Imag. Conv.*, Virgilus and Horatius.

My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite voluntaries! Now do play us one.

*Longfellow, Hyperion*, iv. 4.

At voluntary†, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

Y'cees cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and womens flatteries too forceable to resist at voluntarie.

*Greene, Never Too Late* (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).

**voluntary†** (vol'un-tā-ri), *adv.* [*< voluntary, a.*] Voluntarily.

Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owches, rings,

And all that els was pretious and deare,

The sea unto him voluntary brings.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. iv. 23.

I serve here voluntary, *Shak., T. and C.*, ii. 1. 103.

**voluntaryism** (vol'un-tā-ri-izm), *n.* [*< voluntary + -ism.*] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and control.

Esther . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Endowments and Voluntaryism.

*George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xli.

The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute voluntaryism, against the Independents and the famous fifteen proposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christian Fundamentals."

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 541.

In education, voluntaryism has been most prominent and most beneficent from early times.

*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 148.

**voluntaryist** (vol'un-tā-ri-ist), *n.* [*< voluntary + -ist.*] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a Voluntaryist can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.

*New York Evangelist*, Oct. 19, 1876.

**voluntative** (vol'un-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. voluntat(-s), will, + -ive.*] Voluntary.

The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute voluntative power.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 425.

**voluntet, n.** See *volunté*.

**volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. volontaire, now volontaire = Sp. Pg. It. volontario, < L. voluntarius, voluntary; see voluntary.*] 1. A person who enters into any service of his own free will.

He has had Compassion upon Lovers, and generously engaged a Volunteer in this Action, for our Service.

*Congress, Way of the World*, v. 14.

2. A person who enters military service of his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on

that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the government provides the various bodies of volunteers, or citizen-soldiers, with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants proportioned to the number of efficient members, etc. A British volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's notice, except in a crisis of imminent danger to the country. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States, receive pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal volunteers was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field.

*Comte de Paris, Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 193.

Volunteers often complain that they are not taken seriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 615.

3. In law, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.—4. A tree which grows spontaneously; as, that pear-tree in my garden is a volunteer. [Southern U. S.]

**II. a. 1.** Entering into military service by free will and choice; as, a volunteer soldier.—2. Composed of volunteers: as, a volunteer corps.

The volunteer artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.

*Comte de Paris, Civil War in America* (trans.), I. 275.

**volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *v.* [*< volunteer, n.*] 1. *trans.* To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

The chief agents who had already volunteered their services against him.

*Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster*, iii. 1.

Bit by bit, the full and true

Particulars of the tale were volunteered

With all the breathless zeal of friendship.

*Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 232.

**II. intrans.** To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to volunteer for a campaign.

**volunteerly†** (vol-un-tēr'li), *adv.* Voluntarily; as a volunteer.

Volunteerly to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell,

Brave Ilay did suffer for a'.

*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

**voluntomotory** (vol'un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [*< vol-unt(ary) + motory.*] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or subject to the will: with Remak specifying the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or involuntomotory (which see).

The voluntomotory, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

**volunt†, n.** [*< ME. volunte, also volente, volente, < OF. volente, volente, F. volonté = Sp. voluntad = It. volontà, will, < L. voluntat(-s), will, desire; see voluntary.*] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

For that he

May not fulfill his volente.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5276.

For of free choice and hertely volente,

She hath to God avowed chastite.

*Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 339*, f. 15. (*Halliwel.*)

After me made by thy will and volente

To take this woman of the fayry,

This here diffamed serpent vnto se.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3473.

"Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs youre volente."

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after they volente have it hald yn meen of the maner of Hetersete, which sufficient evidences that ye have specyfyth no thyng soo.

*Paston Letters*, I. 173.

**voluperet, n.** [ME., also *voluper, voleper.*] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

The tapes of hir white voluper

Were of the same sayte of hir coler.

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 55.

**voluptiet, n.** See *volupté*.

**voluptuary** (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. voluptuaire = It. voluttuario, < L. volutarius, for earlier voluptarius, of or pertaining to pleasure, < voluptat(-s), enjoyment, delight: see vo-

lupt.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are voluptuary.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, ii.

The works of the voluptuary arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.

*Bacon, Physical Fables*, ii., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous: as, voluptuary habits.

**II. n.; pl. voluptuaries (-riz).** A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

Does not the voluptuary understand, in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul?

*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the voluptuaries of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. xii.

We have the Voluptuary, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.

*F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies*, p. 253, note.

**voluptuate†** (vō-lup'tū-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. voluptu(ous) + -ate†.*] To make luxurious or delightful.

'Tis watching and labour that voluptuates repose and sleep.

*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 44.

**voluptuousity†** (vō-lup-tū-os'f-ti), *n.* [*< voluptuous + -ity.*] Voluptuousness.

In some children nature is more prone to vice than to virtue, and in the tender wittes be sparkes of voluptuousitie.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, i. 6.

**voluptuous** (vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* [*< ME. voluptuous, < OF. \*voluptuosus, F. voluptueux = Sp. Pg. voluptuoso = It. voluttuoso, < L. voluptuosus, full of gratification, delightful, < voluptat(-s), pleasure; see volupty.*] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, voluptuous tastes or habits.—2. Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

*Milton, S. A.*, i. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, iii. 20.

Voluptuous idleness. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xix. 4.

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways!

*Byron, Childe Harold*, i. 65.

Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and voluptuous loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, iv.

The face voluptuous, yet pure; funeste, but innocent.

*J. S. Fanx, Tenants of Mallory*, i.

Low voluptuous music winding.

*Tennyson, Vision of Sin*, ii.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

Thou wilt bring me soon

. . . where I shall reign

At thy right hand voluptuous, as beeseams

Thy daughter and thy darling, without end.

*Milton, P. L.*, li. 869.

Jolly and voluptuous livers.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, IV. iv.

=*Syn.* Carnal, Sensuous, etc. See *sensual*.

**voluptuously** (vō-lup'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live voluptuously.

Voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shak., Cor.*, i. 3. 27.

**voluptuousness** (vō-lup'tū-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there's no bottom, none,

In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters, Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up

The cistern of my lust. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3. 61.

The voluptuousness of holding a human being in his [the slave-owner's] absolute control.

*Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.*

To the north-east, in places, the backs and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral voluptuousness, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.

*The Century*, XXIV. 421.

**voluptyt, n.** [Early mod. E. also *voluptie*; < OF. volupte, F. volupté = Pr. voluptat = It. voluptà, voluttà, < L. voluptat(-s), enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, iii. 20.

**Voluspa** (vol-us-pā'), *n.* [*< Icel. Völuspá, the song of the sibyl, < vōl, gen. of vōlva, also vōlfa (pl. vōlur), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + spá, prophesy, also pry, look, > Sc. spae: see*







discharge: see *vomit*.] Purulent; ulcerous [Rare.]

**vomica** (vom'ik-ä), *n.*; pl. *vomicæ* (-së). [NL., fem. of *L. vomicus*, ulcerous: see *vomit*.] In med., a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

**vomicene** (vom'i-sen), *n.* [*Vomica* in *nux vomica* + *-ene*.] In chem., same as *brucine*.

**vomic-nut** (vom'ik-nut), *n.* [An E. rendering of NL. *nux vomica*: see *nux vomica*.] Same as *vomit-nut*.

**vomit** (vom'it), *v.* [*L. vomitus*, pp. of *vomere* (> *It. vomire* = *F. vomir*: see *vome*), vomit, discharge; = *Gr. ἔμειν* = *Skt. √ gam*, vomit. (Cf. *emetic*.)] **I. trans.** 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; discharge from the stomach through the mouth: often followed by *forth*, *up*, or *out*.

The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up. Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

During the night the volcano . . . vomited up vast quantities of fire and smoke. Cook, Second Voyage, iii. 5.

**II. intrans.** 1. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—2. To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

**vomit** (vom'it), *n.* [= *Sp. vomito* = *Pg. It. vomito*, < *L. vomitus*, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, < *vomere*, pp. *vomit*, vomit: see *vomit*, *v.*] 1. That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . . And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a vomit may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances. Arbuthnot.

**Black vomit**, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorganized blood, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; also, the disease yellow fever.

**vomiting** (vom'it-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *vomit*, *v.*] 1. The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac orifice, assisted also by contraction of the muscular coats of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

Hold the chalice to beastly vomitings.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 2.

**Fecal or stercoraceous vomiting**, ejection by the mouth of fecal matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremesis.

**vomitingly** (vom'it-ing-li), *adv.* As in vomiting; like vomit.

Take occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epigram, or satire, or sonnet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were vomitingly to you, offer itself to the gentlemen. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

**vomition** (vō-mish'on), *n.* [= *It. vomizione*, < *L. vomitio* (-n-), a vomiting, < *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch! whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died.

N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra.

**vomitive** (vom'it-iv), *a.* [*L. vomitivus* = *Sp. Pg. It. vomitivo*; as *vomit* + *-ive*.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

It will become him also to know not only the ingredients but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or vomitive medicines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phlegmatic constitutions, phlebotomy being only necessary for those who abound in blood.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

**vomit-nut** (vom'it-nut), *n.* The seeds of the *nux vomica* tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica*; quaker-buttons or poison-nut. See *nux vomica*. Also *vomit-nut*.

**vomito** (vom'i-tō), *n.* [*Sp. vomito* = *E. vomit*.] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the vomito—the scourge of those regions. L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

**vomitory** (vom'it-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. vomitoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. vomitorio*, < *L. vomitorius*, vomiting (neut. pl. *vomitores*, the passages in an amphitheater), < *vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit*.] **I. a.** Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

**II. n.**; pl. *vomitores* (-riz). 1. An emetic.—2. In arch., an opening or passage, usually one of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave di-



Amphitheater at Verona, showing Vomitories.

The large archway is one of the main entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the right of the first is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the auditorium; the square openings are vomitories.

rect ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.

**vomituration** (vom'i-tū-rish'on), *n.* [*L. as if vomiturire*, desire to vomit, desiderative of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

**vomititus** (vom'i-tus), *n.* [*L.*, prop. pp. of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] Vomiting; vomited matter.—**Vomitus niger**, black vomit; yellow fever.

**vondsirat**, *n.* Same as *vansire*. Flacourt, 1661.

**Von Graefe's operation for cataract**. See *operation*.

**Von Patera process**. See *process*.

**voodoo** (vō-dō'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *voudou*; < creole *F. vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob. orig. a dial. form of *F. Vaudois*, a Waldensian (the Waldenses, as heretics, being accused of sorcery): see *Waldenses*. Cf. *hoodoo*.] **I. n.** 1. A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any practitioner of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothsaying enchantments, charms, witchcrafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinged with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices a business.

The unprotected little widow should have had a very serious errand to bring her to the voodoo's house. G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 90.

Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the medicine-men among the Indians, and by the fetch-doctors and voodoos among the negroes, for driving diseases out of their patients. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 803.

2. The same title transferred by voodoos to a personal evil spirit supreme among evil powers.

But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of voodoo. Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 44.

3. pl. The practitioners of voodoo rites as a collective body.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voodoos: as, a voodoo dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a voodoo doctor, or voodoo priest (the terms most commonly used in creole countries for any professional voodoo); voodoo king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a local preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

**voodoo** (vō-dō'), *v. t.* [Also *voudou*; < *voodoo*, *n.* Cf. *hoodoo*, *v.*] To affect by voodoo conjuration or charms.

What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be voodooed. New Princeton Rev., I. 106.

The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjuror to come down and voodoo him. The conjuror undertook to rid them of the overseer for \$30, but finally came down in his demand to \$2.50. The Century, XXXV. 112.

**voodooism** (vō-dō'izm), *n.* [Also *voudouism*; < *voodoo* + *-ism*.] The voodoo superstitions and practices. In the main these are only such fantastical

beliefs and impotent secret libations, burnings, etc., as are everywhere the recourse of base and puerile conditions of mind. There seems to be little in voodooism to justify the term "worship"; and still less does it seem to contain any group of beliefs, myths, or pious observances that make it in any sense a separate religion.

**vooga-hole** (vō'ga-höl), *n.* Same as *vug*.

**voracious** (vō-rā'shus), *a.* [= *F. vorace* = *Sp. Pg. voraz* = *It. vorace*, < *L. vorax* (*vorax*), swallowing greedily, ravenous, < *vorare*, swallow, devour; cf. *Gr. √ βορ* in *βορᾶ*, food, *βορῆα*, food (see *broma*), *βιβόσκειν*, eat, *Skt. √ gar*, swallow. Cf. *vorant*, *devour*.] 1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a voracious man.

I have seen of the king carrion crows, . . . They are very voracious, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

They are men of a voracious appetite, but no taste. Addison, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

I would have removed this defect, and formed no voracious or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation. Goldsmith, Asern.

Confess to me, as the first proof of it [confidence], didst thou never shrink back from so voracious and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?

Landon, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of [Hammon].

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a voracious gulf or whirlpool. = *Syn.* 1. Ravenous, etc. See *rapacious*. **voraciously** (vō-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously.

**voraciousness** (vō-rā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes . . . near him, and distinguishing himself by a voraciousness of appetite, as knowing that his time is short. Addison, Tatler, No. 255.

**voracity** (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* [*F. voracité* = *Sp. voracidad* = *Pg. voracidade* = *It. voracità*, < *L. voracitas* (-s), ravenousness, < *vorax* (*vorax*), devouring: see *voracious*.] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

He ate food with what might almost be termed voracity. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

= *Syn.* Avidity, ravenousness. See *rapacious*.

**voraginous** (vō-raj'i-nus), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. voraginoso*, < *LL. voraginosus*, full of chasms or abysses, < *L. vorago*, a chasm, abyss: see *vorago*.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

A cavern's jaws voraginous and vast.

Mallet, Amynor and Theodora, i.

**vorago** (vō-rā'gō), *n.* [*L.*, a gulf, abyss, < *vorare*, swallow, swallow up. Cf. *E. swallow*, a gulf, abyss; cf. also *gorge* in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

From hence we passed by the place into which Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any sign of a lake or vorago.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

**vorant** (vō'rant), *a.* [*L. vorant* (-t-s), pp. of *vorare*, swallow: see *voracious*.] In her-, devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent vorant a child.

**vormela**, *n.* See *vomela*.

**-vorous**, [*L. vorus*, < *vorare*, devour: see *voracious*, *vorant*.] The terminal element, meaning 'eating,' of various compound adjectives, as *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, *insectivorous*, *omnivorous*, *piscivorous*, etc.

**vortex** (vōr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vortices* or *vortexes* (vōr'ti-séz, vōr'tek-sez). [= *Sp. vórtice* = *Pg. It. vortice*, < *L. vortex*, var. *vertex*, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see *vertex*, another form of the word.] 1. A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not easily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or elongations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the fluid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a neighboring particle, so that a curve, called a *vortex-line*, may be described whose tangents are the axes of rotation of the particles at their points of tangency; and







It is of no use to *vote down* gravitation or morals.  
Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

**To vote in**, to choose by suffrage; elect, as to an appointment or office, by expression of will or preference: as, he was *voted in* by a handsome majority.

**voteless** (vō'tles), *a.* [*< vote + -less.*] Having no vote; not entitled to a vote.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using *voteless* miners and natives at Nominations and Elections.  
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xi.

**voter** (vō'tēr), *n.* [*< vote + -er.*] One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.

Of late years . . . when it has been considered necessary by politicians to cultivate the foreign-born voters, there has been a great tendency to appoint naturalized citizens as consuls.  
Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 81.

**Registration of voters.** See *registration*.

**vote-recorder** (vō'tē-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An electrical device which records the yea or nay of a voter when the corresponding knob or button is pressed.

**voting-paper** (vō'ting-pā'pēr), *n.* A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

**voteist** (vō'tist), *n.* [*< L. votum, vow. + -ist.*] One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

Try  
If a poor woman, *voteist* of revenge,  
Would not perform it.  
Chapman, *Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois*, iii. 1.

**votive** (vō'tiv), *a.* [*< F. votif = Sp. Pg. It. votivo, < L. votivus, of or pertaining to a vow, conformable to one's wish, < votum, vow: see vote, vow.*] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a *votive* picture.

Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,  
But *votive* tears and symbol flowers.  
Shelley, *Hellas*.

We set to-day a *votive* stone,  
That memory may their dead redeem,  
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.  
Emerson, *Concord Monument*.

*Votive* tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.

C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [*Rare.*]

*Votive* abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.  
Feltham, *Resolves*, i. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a way-side tournament as he rides on his *votive* quest.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 399.

**Votive mass.** See *mass*.—*Votive offering*, a tablet, picture, or the like dedicated in fulfillment of the vow (*Latin ex voto*) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to deities or heroes, and were affixed to the walls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed sacred. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

**votively** (vō'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

**votiveness** (vō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being votive.

**votress** (vō'tres), *n.* Same as *votaress*.

**vouch** (vouch), *v.* [*< ME. vouchen, vouchen, < OF. voucher, cocher, < L. vocare, call, call upon, summon: see vocation, voice. Cf. vouchsafe, avouch.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To call to witness.

And *vouch* the silent stars, and conscious moon.  
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiii. 22.

2. To declare; assert; affirm; attest; avouch. Praised therefore be his name, which *voucheth* us worthy this honour.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176.  
What can you *vouch* against him, Signior Lucio?  
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 326.

What we have done  
None shall dare *vouch*, though it be truly known.  
Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

Go tell the lords of the city I am here;  
Deliver them this paper; having read it,  
Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,  
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,  
Will *vouch* the truth of it.  
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to *vouch* the property of him. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 126.

4. To support; back; second; follow up. [*Rare.*]

Bold words *vouch'd* with a deed so bold.  
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 66.

5. In *law*: (a) To produce vouchers for, in support of a charge in account. (b) In *old Eng. law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common voucher.  
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxi.

= *Syn.* 2. To asseverate, aver, protest.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in *old Eng. law*, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

*Vouch* with me, heaven.  
Shak., *Othello*, i. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and *vouching* for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter.  
Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I dare swear the lady will *vouch* for every article of it.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

To *vouch* to warranty, in *old Eng. law*, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him. = *Syn.* Of *vouch for*, warrant, assure, guarantee.

**vouch** (vouch), *n.* [*< vouch, v.*] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attestation.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,  
Their needless *vouches*?  
Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 3. 124.

**vouchee** (vou-ché'), *n.* [*< vouch + -ee.*] In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as *vouchee* some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense withal, and therefore was, as we now say, not worth powder and shot.  
F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 31.

**voucher** (vou'chēr), *n.* [*< vouch + -er.*] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his *voucher*.  
Addison, *Tatler*, No. 165.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible *vouchers* are required.  
Harper's *Mag.*, LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, a receipt or other written evidence of the payment of money.

The stamp is a mark, . . . and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight.  
Locke, *Further Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money*.

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its *voucher*, certified them to be right.  
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 260.

3. In *old Eng. law*: (a) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written *vouchor*.] (b) The calling in of a person to *vouch*.—**Double voucher**, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being sued, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to *vouch* for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to bar contingent interests, etc.

**vouchment** (vouch'mēt), *n.* [*< vouch + -ment.*] A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath.  
Ep. Hackett, *Abp. Williams*, i. 77. (Davies.)

**voucher** (vou'chōr), *n.* [*< vouch + -or.*] See *voucher*, 3 (a).

**vouchsafe** (vouch-sāf'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vouchsafed*, ppr. *vouchsafing*. [*< ME. vouchen safe, saf, sauf, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; < vouch + safe.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the quen be of-sent, *sauf* wol i *fouche*.  
William of Palerme (E. E. T. S.), i. 4152.  
So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take  
As ge haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *saue*.  
Rob. of Brunne, p. 260. (Richardson.)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescension: as, not to *vouchsafe* an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she *vouchsafes* no notice.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 45.

In your pardon, and the kiss *vouchsafed* me,  
You did but point me out a fore-right way  
To lead to certain happiness.  
Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, iii. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you *vouchsafed* me in this simple Cell.  
Howell, *Letters*, ii. 69.

3†. To receive or accept by way of condescension.

There she sate, *vouchsafing* my cloak (then most gorgeous) under her.  
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,  
If thou *vouchsafe* them. Shak., *K. John*, iii. 1. 294.

II. *intrans.* To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyed devoutly to God, that he wold *vouchsafe* *sauf* to suffer him gon up.  
Manderell, *Travels*, p. 149.

God *vouchsafed* *sauf* thurgh thee with us to acorde.  
Chaucer, *A. B. C.*, i. 27.

*Vouchsafe*, noble Lady, to accept this simple remembrance.  
Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*, Ded.

**vouchsafement** (vouch-sāf'mēt), *n.* [*< vouchsafe + -ment.*] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [*Rare.*]

Peculiar experiences being such *vouchsafements* to them, which God communicated to none but his chosen people.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. viii.

**voudou, voodooism.** See *voodoo, voodooism*.

**vouge** (vōzh), *n.* Same as *vouge*.

**vough**, *n.* Same as *vug*.

**voulge** (vōzh), *n.* [*< OF. voutge, vouge, vouge, F. vouge (ML. vanga), a hunting-spear, a lance; origin unknown.*] A weapon consisting of a blade fitted on a long handle or staff, used by the foot-soldiers of the fourteenth century and later. It varied in form, resembling sometimes the fauchard, sometimes the war-scythe, sometimes the halberd, and was frequently like an ax the blade of which, with but slight projection, has great length in the direction of the staff, and is finished at the end in a sharp point.

**vound**, *a.* An unexplained word, perhaps a mistake for *round*, occurring in the following passage:

Though it were of no *vounde* stone.  
Wrought with squyre and scantillon.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7063.

**vour**, *v. t.* [*ME. vourer, < OF. \*vourer, vorer, < L. vorare, devour, eat; cf. voracious, devour.*] To devour.

Thei whom the swerd deuoured [var. *voured*].  
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 8.

**vourer**, *n.* A devourer.

Lo! a man deuouere, ether glotoun [var. *vourer* or glotoun].  
Wyclif, *Luke* vii. 34.

**vousoir** (vō-swōr'), *n.* [*F.; cf. voussure, the curvature of a vault, prop. < \*roussier, < L. L. as if \*volutare, make round, < L. volutus, a rolling, < volvere, pp. volutus, roll: see volute.*] In arch., a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the vousoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle vousoir is often termed the *keystone*. See *arch*, 2.

**vousoir** (vō-swōr'), *v. t.* [*< vousoir, n.*] To form with vousoirs; construct by means of vousoirs.  
Encyc. Brit., II. 387.

**voutet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *vault* 1.

**voutret, vouturt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vulture*.

**vow** (vou), *n.* [*< ME. vow, < OF. vou, vo, veu, F. vœu = Sp. Pg. It. voto, a vow, < L. votum, a promise, dedication, vow, < uovere, promise, vow: see vote, n., of which vow is a doublet.*] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into. Specifically—(a) A kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or dedicate to the deity something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a *vow* to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their *vows* to!  
How easily I would grant!  
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, i. 2.

Forc'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than forc'd *Vows*, hateful to God who loves a cheerful giver.  
Milton, *Touching Hirelings*.

A *vow* is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a *vow* is taken, and . . . it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To *vow* to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to *vow* to God in honour of a saint.  
Rom. Cath. Dict.

(b) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage *vow*.

Forloose therefore  
They are which fortunes doe by *vowes* deuize,  
Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortuneize.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 30.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,  
In number more than ever women spoke.  
Shak., *M. N. D.*, i. 1. 175.



*Vouge* of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")







Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of labour. This almost incredible toil the *voyageurs* bore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.

Goce. Simpson, Journey Round the World, I. 22.

**voyaging** (voi'aj-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *voyage*, *v.*] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the *voyagings* and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 184.

**voyalt**, *n.* Same as *vio*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**V. P.** An abbreviation of *vice-president*.

**V-point** (vé'point), *n.* The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the *V-point* of cirrus stripes.

**vraisemblance** (vrā-soñ-bloñs'), *n.* [F. < *vrai*, true, + *semblance*, appearance: see *very* and *semblance*, and cf. *verisimilitude*.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

**v. s.** In music, an abbreviation of *colti subito*.

**V. S.** An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

**vs.** An abbreviation of *versus*.

**V-shaped** (vé'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the letter V; like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—**V-shaped barometric depression**, a region of low barometer enclosed by one or more V-shaped isobars, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalls, technically called *line-squalls*.

**v. t.** The abbreviation, used in this work, of *verb transitive*.

**V-threaded screw.** See *screw*<sup>1</sup>.

**V-tool** (vé'töl), *n.* In *joinery* and *carving*, a cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V, a sort of angular gouge.

**vue** (vü), *n.* [OF., sight, view: see *view*.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as *aillière*.

**vug** (vug), *n.* [Also *cugh*, *vough*, *vooga*; < Corn. *vug*, *vugh*, *vugga*, *vooga*, etc., a cave, cavern; cf. Corn. *fogo*, *fojon*, *foi*, a cave (= W. *fian*, a cave, den), Corn. *hugo*, *googoo*, *ogoo*, *ogo* (Jago), a cave, W. *ogof*, *gogof*, a cave.] In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode. *Vug* is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a *geode*. See *geode*. Also called *tick-hole*, *vooga-hole*.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (*vughs*) in lodes. R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 486.

**vuggy** (vug'i), *a.* [< *vug* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

**vuidr**, *n.* Same as *voider*.

**Vulcan** (vul'kan), *n.* [= F. *Vulcan* = Sp. Pg. *Vulcano* = It. *Volcano*, *Vulcano*, < L. *Vulcanus*, *Vulcanus*, *Vulcan*, the god of fire; cf. Skt. *utka*, a firebrand. Cf. *volcano*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became with the advance of time completely identified with the Greek Hephaestus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora and of the golden dogs of Alcinoüs. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed, upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26th, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

3†. A volcano.

Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the *Wleanes*, that ben evermore brennyng. Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcans* and mouths of fire at the Indies, worthy doubtless to be observed, I will speake in their order.

Acosta, Hist. Indies (tr. by E. Grimston, 1604), iii. 2 [(Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

**Vulcan powder**, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

**Vulcanalia** (vul-ka-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Vulcan*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of

the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.

**Vulcanian** (vul-ka'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Vulcanius*, *Vulcanus*, < *Vulcanus*, *Vulcanus*, *Vulcan*, + -an.] 1. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of *vulcanian* activity.

R. A. Proctor, Poetry of Astronomy, p. 228.

2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

**Vulcanic** (vul-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *vulcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcánico* = It. *volcanico*; as *Vulcan* + -ic. Cf. *volcano*.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a *vulcanic* rarity (so long as he was of another parish), could not tickle his outworn palate. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 120.

**vulcanicity** (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *vulcanic* + -ity.] Same as *volcanicity*.

This [heat-producing] power, inadequate though it may be to explain the phenomena of *vulcanicity*.

J. Prestwich, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 425.

The term volcanic action (*vulcanism* or *vulcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. Encyc. Brit., X. 240.

**vulcanisable, vulcanisation, etc.** See *vulcanizable, etc.*

**vulcanism** (vul'kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + -ism.] In *geol.*, same as *volcanism*. The words *volcano* and *volcanic* are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, *volcanism*, *volcanicity*, *volcanology*, and not *vulcanism, etc.*

In the lapse of ages . . . the very roots of former volcanoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of *vulcanism* which could not be studied in any modern volcano. Encyc. Brit., X. 240.

**Vulcanist** (vul'kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + -ist.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See *Huttonian*.

It is sufficient to remark that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to fire or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of *Vulcanists* and *Nepturnists*. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.

Playfair, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory [(Coll. Works, I. 21).

**vulcanite** (vul'kan-it), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + -ite<sup>2</sup>.]

1. The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as *soft rubber*. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish; it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caoutchouc solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called *ebonite*.

2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanite flask**, an iron box closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a vulcanizing furnace.

**vulcanizable** (vul'kan-i-zā-bl), *a.* [< *vulcanize* + -able.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled *vulcanisable*.

**vulcanization** (vul'kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + -ation.] A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goodyear, who obtained his first patent for it in 1844. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zinc-white, whiting, etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as

*ebonite* or *vulcanite*. See *vulcanite*. Also spelled *vulcanisation*.

**vulcanize** (vul'kan-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulcanized*, ppr. *vulcanizing*. [= F. *vulcaniser*; as *Vulcan* (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + -ize.] I. *trans.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.—**Vulcanized fiber.** See *fiber*<sup>1</sup>.—**Vulcanized glass**, glass cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—**Vulcanized rubber**, caoutchouc incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.

II. *intrans.* To admit of vulcanization.

Rubber vulcanises at 276° Fahr.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Also spelled *vulcanise*.

**vulcanizer** (vul'kan-i-zér), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] Apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber. Also spelled *vulcaniser*.

**vulcanot**, *n.* An old form of *volcano*.

**vulcanological** (vul'ka-nô-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *volcanological*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 410.

**vulcanology** (vul-ka-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* Same as *volcanology*.

**vulg.** An abbreviation of *vulgar* or *vulgarily*.

**Vulg.** An abbreviation of *Vulgate*.

**vulgar** (vul'gär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vulgare*; < F. *vulgaire* = Sp. Pg. *vulgar* = It. *vulgare*, < L. *vulgaris*, *vulgaris*, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, < *vulgus*, *vulgus*, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. *vraja*, a flock, herd, multitude, *varga*, a group, troop, < *vaj*, turn, twist, set aside, = L. *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*<sup>2</sup>. From L. *vulgus* are also E. *vulgate*, etc., *divulge*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the common people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

A few of them went a lande for fresshe water, and fownd a greate and high howse after the maner of their buylding, hauinge xlii. other of their *vulgar* cotages placed aboute the same.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 70].

An habitation giddy and unsure

Hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* hearth.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 90.

"Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the *vulgar* fight.

Sumner, Orations, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poesie] *vulgar* for all English mens vse. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

As naked as the *vulgar* air. Shak., E. John, ii. 1. 387.

They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and *vulgar* matters, without reaching to their real purport.

Bacon, Physical Fables, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no *vulgar* Affection. Howell, Letters, I. ii. 24.

Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a *vulgar* and illustrative way.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 45.

If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grew by any *vulgar* stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures; in *zool.* and *bot.*, specifically, vernacular or trivial, as opposed to *scientific* or *technical*, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See *pseudonym*, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poesie be a *vulgar* Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle observations shew how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feet of the ancients into our *vulgar* language.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was *vulgar*, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, *vulgar* musick.

Pepys, Diary, I. 150.

Gold:

Before whose image bow the *vulgar* great.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.



**vulgarization** (vul'gär-iz), *n.* [**< vul-** + **-ation**.] 1. Wide dissemination; the process of rendering commonly known or familiar.

His paper is the general exhibition of the results of that vulgarization which is the aim of the French anthropologists.

Within the last few years competent authorities of different countries have been engaged with the inconveniences and injury that may result to public health and morality by the vulgarization of hygienic phenomena.

Lancet, 1889, I, 861.

2. A backing course, or gross; the impairing of refinement or elegance.

Peter has this early well escaped vulgarization and misrepresentation at the hands of the globe-trotter, with his worthless "impressions."

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 454.

Also spelled *vulgarisation*.

**vulgarize** (vul'gär-iz), *v.* [**< pret. and pp. vulgar-** + **-ize**.] [**< F. vulgariser** = **Sp. Pg. vulgarizar** = **It. vulgarizzare**; **as vulgar** + **-ize**.]

1. *trans.* To make vulgar or common.

The case of Augustus Caesar, no *nomen sum* obsolete, that the majesty of his name should not be vulgarized by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like citation.

De Quincey, Style, iii.

His marriage to that woman has hopelessly vulgarized him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and vulgarizes the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a decorous actor.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring vulgarizes; family union elevates. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

2. To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to vulgarise.  
Or be below the sphere of her abode.

Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled *vulgarise*.

**vulgarly** (vul'gär-li), *adv.* 1. In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cleere gaines of those metals, the Kings part defraided, to the Adventurers is but small, and nothing neere so much as *vulgarly* is imagined.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II, 74.

It is *vulgarly* believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 262.

2. By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman,  
So *vulgarly* and personally accused.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 160.

3. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

**vulgarness** (vul'gär-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.

**vulgate** (vul'gät), *a. and n.* [**I. a.** = **Sp. vulgado** = **Old. vulgato**, **< L. vulgatus**, common, general, ordinary, **pp. of vulgare**, make common, spread abroad, **< vulgus**, the common people; see *vulgar*.] **II. n.** = **F. vulgate** = **It. vulgata**, **< ML. vulgata**, **sc. editio**, the common edition, **fem. of L. vulgatus**, common; see *I.*] **I. a. 1.** Common; general; popular.

In this, the *vulgate* text [of "Perse" of Æschylus], the word *καὶ φησὶ* might not itself arouse suspicion.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX, 321.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

**II. n. [*cap.*] 1.** The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it and Wyclif's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592-3. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the *vulgate*; "you threaten me, forsooth!"

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I, xiii.

**vulgus** (vul'gus), *n.* [**L. vulgus**, the common people; see *vulgar*.] See the quotation.

Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *Vulgus* (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to

Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II, 3.

**vuln** (vuln), *v. t.* [**< OF. \*vulnerer**, **< L. vulnerare**, wound; see *vulnerable*.] To wound; in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as *vulning herself* when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compare *pelican in her piety*, under *pelican*.

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually *vulning herself*.

Encyc. Brit., XI, 701.

**vulned** (vulnd), *a.* [**< vuln** + **-ed**.] In heraldry, wounded; noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being generally mentioned. Frequently, however, *vulned* refers to the bleeding of the wound; thus, the blazon may be *pierced by an arrow and vulned*.

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, *Vulned Proper*. Guillim, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

**vulnera**, *n.* Plural of *vulnus*.

**vulnerability** (vul'ne-rä-bil'i-ti), *n.* [**< vulner-** + **-ity** (see *-ility*).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

**vulnerable** (vul'ne-rä-bl), *a.* [**< F. vulnérable** = **Sp. vulnerable** = **Pg. vulneravel** = **It. vulnerabile**, **< LL. vulnerabilis**, wounding, injurious, **< L. vulnerare**, wound, hurt; see *vulnere*.] 1. Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable dart.

Ambassy of Sir R. Shirley (1609). (Davies.)

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is *vulnerable*: the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it.

Junius, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The hat is the *vulnerable* part of the artificial integument.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, viii.

**vulnerableness** (vul'ne-rä-bl-nes), *n.* Vulnerability.

**vulnerary** (vul'ne-rä-ri), *a. and n.* [= **F. vulnéraire** = **Sp. Pg. It. vulnerario**, **< L. vulnerarius**, of or pertaining to wounds, **< vulnus** (*vulner*), a wound; see *vulnere*.] **I. a. 1.** Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal.

Feltham, Resolves, II, 56.

2. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

Her aunt sought in their baggage for some *vulnerary* remedy.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [henna] is further credited with the possession of *vulnerary* and astringent properties.

Encyc. Brit., XI, 654.

**II. n.; pl. vulneraries** (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing.

Like a balsamic *vulnerary*.

V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

**vulnerate** (vul'ne-rät), *v. t.* [**< L. vulneratus**, **pp. of vulnerare** (> **It. vulnerare** = **Sp. vulnerar** = **OF. \*vulnerer**), wound, injure, **< vulnus** (*vulner*), a wound; cf. *Skt. vrana*, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of *vellere*, perf. *vulsi*, pluck, tear; see *vulture*.] To wound; hurt; injure.

Rather murder me than *vulnerate* still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt.

Shirley, Love Tricks, III, 5.

**vulneration** (vul'ne-rä'shon), *n.* [= **F. vulneration** = **Sp. vulneración** = **Pg. vulneração**, **< L. vulneratio(n-)**, a wounding, an injury, **< vulnerare**, wound; see *vulnere*.] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*.

Ep. Pearson, On the Creed, iv.

**vulnerose** (vul'ne-rös), *a.* [= **It. vulneroso**, **< L. vulnus** (*vulner*), a wound, + **-ose**.] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

**vulnific** (vul-nif'ik), *a.* [**< L. vulnificus**, wound-making, **< vulnus**, a wound, + **facere**, make (see *-fic*).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds.

Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

**vulnific** (vul-nif'ik-äl), *a.* [**< vulnific** + **-al**.] Same as *vulnific*.

**vulnus** (vul'vus), *n.*; **pl. vulnera** (-ne-rä). [**I. a.**] A wound.—**Vitis vulnus**, the wound-gall of the grape. See *vine-gall*.—**Vulnus scopeticum**, a gunshot wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

**Vulpecula cum Anser** (vul-pek'ü-lä kum an'se-rö). [**L. vulpecula**, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox;



*cum*, with; *anser*, abl. of *anser*, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomie" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Eagle and the Swan, and is generally called *Vulpecula*. It has one star of the fourth magnitude.

**vulpecular** (vul-pek'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [*L. vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

**Vulpes** (vul'pēs), *n.* [*NL.* (Brisson, 1756), < *L. vulpes*, *vulpes*, also *vulpis*, a fox; cf. Gr. *ὑλπίς*, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the *Vulpinæ*, whose type species is the common red fox, *Canis vulpes* of earlier naturalists, now *Vulpes vulgaris* or *V. fulvus*. All the vulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as *Urocyon* (the gray foxes of America), *Otocyon* or *Megalotis* of Africa, and *Nyctereutes* of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (none in South America), closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fennec (*Vulpes (Fennecus) zerdai*), the Asiatic corsac (*V. corsac*), the North American kit (*V. velox*), and the circum-polar isatis, or arctic fox (*V. lagopus*). See cuts under *arctic*, *cross-fox*, *fennec fox*, and *kit fox*.

**vulpicide**<sup>1</sup> (vul'pi-sid), *n.* [*L. vulpes*, a fox, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A fox-killer.

**vulpicide**<sup>2</sup> (vul'pi-sid), *n.* [*L. vulpes*, a fox, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

*Vulpicide*, committed in defence of property, and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen, excites an anger that cries aloud for positive penalties.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

**Vulpinæ** (vul-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vulpes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Vulpes* in a broad sense, containing the foxes as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines. The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually contracts to a vertical elliptical figure. But the group is not sharply delimited from *Caninæ*, as the South American fox-wolves (see *Pseudalopex*) and some African forms (see *Thous*) connect the two. See *Urocyon* (with cut), *Vulpes* (with cuts there cited), and compare *Megalotina*.

**vulpinate**, *v. i.* "To play the fox"; deceive with crafty wiles or deceptions. Blount, 1670.

**vulpine** (vul'pin), *a.* [= *F. vulpin* = *Sp. vulpino* = *It. volpino*, *volpigno*, < *L. vulpinus*, of or pertaining to a fox, < *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the *Vulpinæ*; related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from *lupine* or *thooid*.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights. . . Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a *vulpine* curse at me, and then retreated.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. Feltham, Resolves, i. 12.

Smooth *vulpine* determination. Kingsley, Hypatia, xiv.

**Vulpine opossum, phalanger, or phalangist, Phalangista** (now *Trichosurus*) *vulpinus*, also called *brush-tailed*



Vulpine Phalanger *Trichosurus vulpinus*.

*opossum*, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers.—*Vulpine series*, the alopecoid series of canines.

**vulpinism** (vul'pi-nizm), *n.* [*< vulpine* + *-ism*.] The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. Carlyle.

**vulpinite** (vul'pi-nit), *n.* [*< Vulpino* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A scaly granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio*.

**vulsella** (vul-sel'ŭ), *n.* [*Also vultella*; < *L. vultella*, *vultella*, *vulsella*, pincers, < *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck: cf. *vulture*.] 1. Pl. *vulsellæ* (-ē). A forceps; specifically, a forceps, usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies lodged in the throat or other passages. Also *vulsella forep.*—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1799).] A genus of monomyarian bivalves, containing such as *V. lingulata* of East Indian seas.

**vulsellum** (vul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *vulsella* (-i). [*NL.*] Same as *vulsella*, 1.

The greater part of the growth was severed by working the écraseur, and removed through the mouth with a *vulsellum*.

Lancet, 1889, i. 1032.

**vulturn**, *n.* An old spelling of *vultur*.

**Vultur** (vul'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*: see *vulture*.] A Linnean genus of *Falconidae*, variously defined. (a) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (b) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as *V. monachus*.

**vulture** (vul'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. vultur, vultur, voutur, voutre*, < *OF. voutour, voutour, voutre*, *F. voutour* = *Pr. vultur*, *voutur* = *Sp. buitre* = *Pg. abutre* = *It. vultore*, *It. avoltore*, *avoltojo* = *W. flietter*, < *L. vultur, vultur*, *OL. also vulturis, vulturis*, also *vulturis, vulturis*, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker.' < *vellere* (perf. *vulsi*), pluck: see *vellicate*, and cf. *vulnerable*.] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order *Raptores*, which have the head and neck more or less bare of fea-



Brown Vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

thers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superficial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (a) The Old World vultures, which, in spite of their peculiar outward aspect, are so little different from ordinary hawks and eagles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily *Vulturinæ* of the family *Falconidae*. Of these there are several genera and numerous species, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offal and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cinereous or brown vulture, *Vultur monachus* or *V. cinereus*, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the Mediterranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of *Gyps*. The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is *Pseudogyps bengalensis*. Related species are the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis* (see cut under *Gypohierax*), the immense *Otogyps auricularis*, of Africa (see *Otogyps*), and *Lophogyps occipitalis*. The Egyptian vulture, quite unlike any of the foregoing, is *Neophron percnopterus*, often called *Pharaoh's hen* (see cut under *Neophron*). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergeier, *Gypaetus barbatus*, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in *Vulturinæ*, sometimes in *Falconinæ*. (See cut under *Gypaetus*.) (b) The American vultures of the suborder *Cathartides*. The species of this group with which the name *vulture* is specifically connected are the urubu, or black vulture, *Cathartes atrata*; the turkey-buzzard or turkey-vulture, *Cathartes aura*; and the king-vulture, *Sarcophagophaga papa*: the condor usually keeps its own distinctive name. See *Cathartide*, and cuts under *condor*, *king-vulture*, *turkey-buzzard*, and *urubu*.

Whos stomak fowles tyren everemo,  
That hyghen vulturis, as bookes telle.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,  
That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits!

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,  
Prey to the culture of a vast desire

That feeds upon my life. O. W. Holmes, Regrets.

Let Austria's culture have food for her hawk.

Whittier, From Perugia.

**Abyssinian vulture**, the *Lophogyps occipitalis*, in which the head is not bare, the bill is red, with black tip and blue base, the feet are flesh-color, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821.—**Arabian vulture**, the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. Latham, 1781.—**Ash-colored vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1781.—**Bearded vulture**. See def. 1 (a).—**Bengal vulture**. See def. 1 (a).—**Black vulture**. (a) See def. 1 (b). (b) The *Vultur monachus*. Latham, 1781.—**Brown vulture**. See def. 1 (a).—**Californian vulture**, the Californian condor. See cut under *condor*.—**Changou vulture**, the Bengal vulture: so called by Latham, 1801, after *le Changou* of Levaillant, 1799.—**Cinereous vulture**. See def. 1 (a).—**Crested or capped black vulture**, the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. Edwards, 1760.—**Eagle-vulture**, the West African *Gypohierax angolensis*. Also called *vulturine sea-eagle*. See cut under *Gypohierax*.—**Eared vulture**, a vulture of the genus *Otogyps*, specifically *O. auricularis*.—**Egyptian vulture**. See def. 1 (a).—**Fulvous vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps fulvus*. Latham, 1781.—**Gingiv vulture**, *Neophron gingivianus*, the Indian representative of the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1787 and 1821.—**Indian vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps indicus*, of the Indian and Malayan peninsulas, Burma, and Siam.—**King of the vultures**, the king-vulture. See def. 1 (b).—**Maltese vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Latham, 1781.—**Nubian vulture**, one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps auricularis*.—**Pileated vulture**, *Neophron pileatus*, the South African representative of the Egyptian vulture, first described as *Vultur pileatus* by Burchell in 1824.—**Pondicherry vulture**, one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps catrus*.—**Rachamah vulture**, the Egyptian vulture. Bruce, 1790.—**Ruppell's vulture**, one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps ruppelli*.—**Sacred vulture**, a bird described by William Bartram in 1791, under the name of *Vultur sacra*, as inhabiting Florida. It has not been identified, but is supposed to be the king-vulture, *Sarcophagophaga papa*.—**The vulture**, the fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus*.—**Turkey-vulture**. See *turkey-buzzard*, and cut under *Cathartes*.—**White vulture**, the Egyptian vulture.

**vulture-raven** (vul'tūr-rā'vn), *n.* A book-name of the thick-billed African ravens, of the genus *Corvultur*, *C. albicollis* and *C. crassirostris*. They are noted for the stoutness and especially the depth of the bill, resulting from the strong convexity of the high-arched culmen, like that of a bird of prey. *C. albicollis* is 18 inches long, with the bill 3 inches along the culmen; the plumage is glossy-black, with concealed white on the neck; the beak is dark-brown, with the tips of the mandibles whitish; the feet are brownish-black, the irides hazel-brown. This species is South African. *C. crassirostris*, of northeastern Africa, is larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the *South Sea raven*, and later by Levaillant as the *corvina* (whence the generic name *Corvultur* imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is *Corvus vulturinus*.

**Vulturidæ** (vul-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. vultur*, a vulture (see *vulture*), + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called *vultures* in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family *Falconidae*, of which they may at most form a subfamily *Vulturinæ*, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See *vulture*.

**Vulturinæ** (vul-tū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Vultur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidae*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See *vulture*.

**vulturine** (vul'tūr-in), *a.* [*< L. vulturinus*, of or pertaining to a vulture, < *vultur*, a vulture, see *vulture*.] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ*.—2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in scavenging carrion. Also *vulturish*.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

**Vulturine eagle**, *Aquila verreauxi*, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as *Aquila vulturina* by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts;



Head of Vulture raven (*Corvultur albicollis*).



**vulvitis** (vul-vi'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vulva.

**vulvo-uterine** (vul-vō-ū'tē-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus: as, the *vulvo-uterine* canal (the vagina).

**vulvovaginal** (vul-vō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.—**Vulvovaginal canal.** *Summeiservagina.* **Vulvovaginal glands,** the glands of Bartholin or odoriferous glands in the female, corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male. *See gland.*

**vulvovaginitis** (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., *vulva* + *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

**vum** (vum), *v. i.* A corruption or equivalent of *cow*, used in the expression "I *vum*," a mild expletive or oath. Compare *sican*<sup>2</sup>. [New Eng.]

**vulva** (vul'və), *v.* [= F. *vulve* = Sp. Pg. *vulva* (It. *vulva*, *vulva*, *vulva*, a covering, integument), with *b*,  $\zeta$  *volvere*, roll around or about; see

**vummera, n.** Same as *wummerah*.

**V-vat** (ve' vat), *n.* In *mining*, a pointed or V-shaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores are sized or classified by the aid of water. The earthy particles mingled with the ore entering above fall against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete separation of the ore from the gangue is effected. These boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more, and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which the general principle was the invention of Von Rittinger, an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be of great value in ore-dressing. Also called *pointed box*, *pyramidal box*, and *spitzkasten*.

**vulvate** (vul'vāt), *a.* [*< vulva + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] Shaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform.

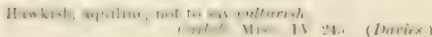
**vycet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rise*<sup>1</sup>.  
**vying** (vī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *vie*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Competing; emulating.

**vyingly** (vi'ing-li), *adv.* Emulously. *Encyc. Dict.*

**vynet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vine*.  
**vynert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *viner*<sup>1</sup>, *vi-*

**vyret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vire*<sup>1</sup>.

**vysart**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vizor*.







1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as consonant and as vowel. As an alphabetic character it is of very modern date, being one of the four that have sprung from the *V* or *F* added by the Greeks to the older Phœnician alphabet, and one of the

three (*V*, *F*, *W*) that have grown out of the Roman form of that character (see *V*). It was made (as pointed out under *V*) by doubling the *V* or *F*-sign (hence called *double V*), in order to distinguish properly the semivowel sound *w* from the spirant *v* and the vowel *u*. It was formerly often printed as two *V*'s, *VV*, *vv*. It began to be used in the eleventh century, and gradually crowded out the special sign for the same sound which the Anglo-Saxon alphabet had possessed. The alphabetic sound distinctively represented by *w* is the labial semivowel, which stands in precisely the same relation to *oo* (*o*) in which consonantal *y* stands to *ee* (*e*). Each of these semivowels, if not of precisely the same mode of production with the corresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different from it; *w* is virtually an *oo* which is abbreviated into a mere prefix to another vowel, a close position from which the organs by opening reach another vowel-sound; and a prolonged *w* is an *oo*. On the other hand, the semivowel *y* (like the semivowel *y*) can be only very imperfectly and indistinctly uttered after a vowel, and our *w* in that position is but another way of writing *y*; it is found only in the combinations *aw*, *er*, *ow*, which are equivalent to *ay*, *ey*, *oy*; and as so used it could disappear from the language without any loss, but rather with profit. The semivowel sound *w* (including *wh* and *qu*, which is a way of writing *kw*, see under *Q*) is a not uncommon element of English utterance, being about 21 per cent. of it (a little less than the spirant *r*). In many languages—for example, in all those that are descended from the Latin—the semivowel *w* tends to pass over into the spirant *v*-sound, and hence the spirant value of our *w*, which was the representative in Latin of the *w*-sound. In Anglo-Saxon a *w* stood and was pronounced also before *r* (and in a few words before *l*); in such words as *write*, *wring*, the character is retained, though the sound is lost. In Anglo-Saxon, also, the *w* was in many words pronounced with a preceding aspiration, the relic of an original prefixed guttural mute, and it was consistently and properly so written: for example, *hwæt*, *white*, *hwær*, where. In modern English the *h* has by an odd and unaccountable caprice had its place in writing changed to after the *w* (perhaps by analogy with the similar blunder shown in writing *rh* in Latin for the Greek aspirated *r*, or *hr*, or by a blind conformity with the frequent initial digraphs *th*, *ph*, *eh*). There is dispute among phonetists at present as to the true character of this *wh*-sound, some maintaining that it is not a *w* with preceding aspiration, but a *surd* counterpart to *w*, standing related to it as, for example, *an* *f* to *a*, or *an* *s* to *a*. This view rests in part, probably, on some actual difference of utterance, but in part also on unfamiliarity with the real *wh*; for in England the aspiration is now very generally omitted, and *when*, *while*, etc., are pronounced as *wen*, *rite*, etc. It admits of no question, however, that *when*, for example, is related to *hoo-en* precisely as *wen* to *oo-en*, the difference in each case consisting in an aspiration prefixed respectively to the vowel and semivowel—just as, correspondingly, *hew* (which shows an *h* prefixed to the English “long *u*” sound, or *yoo*) is related to *hoo-oo* precisely as *ew* to *oo*: the *h* being here, as everywhere else (see *H*), uttered through the same position of the mouth-organs as the following sound. *W* is sometimes silent, not only as initial before *r* (see above), but elsewhere, as in *two*, *sword*, *answer*, etc. It is never doubled. The assimilating influence of a *w* (whether written with *w* or with *u* in the combination *qu*) in a following *a*-sound is very marked, giving the *a* in many words the short sound of *o* (*o*), as in *what*, *spend*, etc., or the broad sound of *a* (*a*), as in *war*, *quart*, *thwart*, etc.

2. As a symbol: (a) In chem., the symbol for tungsten (NL. *wolframium*). (b) [*l. c.*] In hydrodynamics, the symbol for the component of the velocity parallel to the axis of *Z*.—3. As an abbreviation: (a) of *west*; (b) of *western*; (c) of *William*; (d) of *Wednesday*; (e) of *Welsh*; (f) of *warden*; (g) [*l. c.*] of *week*.

**wad** (wä or wä), *n.* A Scotch form of *wall*.  
**waat**, *n.* An obsolete form of *voc*.  
**waag** (wäg), *n.* [Native Abyssinian name.] The grivet, a monkey.

**wabber** (wob'ér), *n.* Same as *cony*, 2.  
**wabble<sup>1</sup>**, **wobble** (wob'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wabbled*, *wobbled*, ppr. *wabbling*, *wobbling*. [*< LG. wabbeln*, *wabble*, = MHG. *wablen*, *webelen*, be in motion, fluctuate, move hither and thither; a freq. form, parallel to MHG. *waberen*, etc., E. *waver*<sup>1</sup>, of the orig. verb represented by *wave*<sup>1</sup>: see *wave*<sup>1</sup>. In part prob. a var. of \**wapple*, a var.

of *wapper*, freq. of *wap*<sup>1</sup>: see *wap*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. intrans.** 1. To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side; rock; vacillate.

To wabble . . . [a low barbarous word]. Johnson, Dict. When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant word *wabbling*.

**H. Spencer**, First Principles, § 170. It [a pendulum] should be symmetrical on each side of the middle plane of its vibration, or it will wobble.

**Sir E. Beckett**, Clocks and Watches, p. 42. Hence—2. To vacillate, vibrate, tremble, or exhibit unevenness, in senses other than mechanical. [Colloq.]

Ferri . . . made use of the tremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad wabbling trill.

**II. trans.** To cause to wabble: as, to wabble one's head. [Colloq.]

**wabble<sup>1</sup>**, **wobble** (wob'li), *n.* [*< wabble<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

The wind had raised a middling stiff wobble on the water, and the boat jumped and tumbled in a very lively manner.

**W. C. Russell**, Jack's Courtship, xx. **wabble<sup>2</sup>** (wob'li), *n.* [A dial. var. of *warble<sup>3</sup>*, 3.] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, *Cutiterebra emasculator*, which infests squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See *warble<sup>3</sup>*, and cut under *Cutiterebra*. Also *worble*.

A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks] . . . were infested with wabbles.

**Rep. of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture** (1889), I. 215. **wabble<sup>3+</sup>** (wob'li), *n.* An old name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*. Josselyn, New England Rarities Discovered.

**wabber** (wob'ér), *n.* [*< wabble<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] One who or that which wabbles. Specifically—(a) Same as *drunken cutter* (which see, under *cutter*). (b) A boiled leg of mutton. [Prov. Eng.]

**wabble-saw** (wob'li-sä), *n.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dovetail slots, mortises, etc. **E. H. Knight**.

**wabbly**, **wobbly** (wob'li), *a.* [*< wabble<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*] Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; vibrant; tremulous.

Dismal sounds may express dismal emotions, and soft sounds soft emotions, and wabbly sounds uncertain emotions.

**E. Gurney**, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 446. **wabron-leaf**, **wabran-leaf** (wä'brön-, wä'brän-léf), *n.* [*< wabron*, *wabran*, perhaps a corruption of *waybread* (q. v.), + *leaf*.] The great plantain, *Plantago major*. See *plantain*<sup>1</sup> (with cut). [Scotch.]

**wabster** (wäb'stér), *n.* A Scotch form of *webster*.

Willie was a wabster gude, Could stown a clew wi' ony body.

**Burns**, Willie Wastie.

**wacapou** (wak'a-pö), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Andira Aubletii*, of French Guiana. It furnishes a brownish straight-grained wood, scarcely sound enough for architectural purposes, but suitable for many domestic uses. A similar but inferior wood is called *wacapou gris*.

**wacchet**, **waccheret**. Old spellings of *watch*, *watcher*.

**wacke** (wak'e), *n.* [*< G. wacke*, MHG. *wacke*, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] A soft homogeneous clay arising from the decomposition of some form of volcanic or eruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare *graywacke*.

**wacken<sup>1</sup>** (wak'n), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *waken*.

**wacken<sup>2</sup>** (wak'n), *a.* [*< ME. waken*, *< AS. wacen*, pp. of *wacan*, wake: see *wake*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Watchful.—2. Lively; sharp; wanton. **Halliwel**. [Prov. Eng.]

**wad<sup>1</sup>** (wod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wadde*; cf. D. *watte* = G. *watte*, wad, wadding, = OSw. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff, Sw. *vadd*, wadding, = Dan. *vat*, wadding, = Icel. \**vadr*, in comp. *vadmál*, a woolen stuff, wadmal (see *wadmal*); akin to MD. *waede*, *waeye* = MLG. *wade*, G. *watte*, a large fishing-net, = Icel. *vadr*, a fishing-net, and to AS. *wæd*, etc., clothing, weed: see *weed*<sup>2</sup>. Hence (*< G. watte*) F. *ouate* (*> Sp. huata*) = It. *ovata* (ML. *wadda*) = Russ. *vata*, wad, wadding. The relations of the forms are involved; E. *wad* is perhaps in part short for the obs. *wadmal*.] 1. A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard bodies against each other, or for packing.

A wisp of rushes, or a clod of land, Or any wadde of hay that's next to hand, They'll steal. **John Taylor**, Works (1630). (Nares.)

Know you yonder lump of melancholy, Yonder bundle of sighs, yonder wad of groans?

**Heywood**, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 17).

2. Specifically, something, as a piece of cloth, paper, or leather, used to hold the powder or bullet, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. For ordinary double- or single-barreled shot-guns, wads are disks of felt, leather, or pasteboard cut by machinery or by a hand-tool, often indented to allow passage of air in ramming home, and sometimes specially treated with a composition which helps to keep the barrels from fouling. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.

Wads are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute.

**W. W. Greener**, The Gun, p. 300.

3. In *ceram.*, a small piece of finer clay used to cover the body of an inferior material in some varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel.—**Junk wad**. See *junk-wad*.—**Selvagee-wad**. Same as *gravel-wad*.

**wad<sup>1</sup>** (wod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wadded*, ppr. *wadding*. [= G. *watten* (cf. freq. G. *wattiren* = D. *watteren* = Dan. *vattere*), wad; from the noun.] 1. To form into a wad or into wadding; press together into a mass, as fibrous material.

—2. To line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, keep out the cold, render soft, or protect in any way.

A parcel of Superannuated Debauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and Wadded Gowns.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 300].

The quickest of us walk about well wadded with stupidity.

**George Eliot**, Middlemarch, xx.

3. To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

His skin with sugar being wadded, With liquid fires his entrails burn'd.

**J. G. Cooper**, tr. of *Ver-Vert*, iv. (an. 1759).

4. To put a wad into, as the barrel of a gun; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

**wad<sup>2</sup>** (wod), *v.* A Scotch form of *wed*.

**wad<sup>3</sup>** (wod), *n.* A Scotch form of *would*.

**wad<sup>4</sup>** (wod), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wad*.

**wad<sup>5</sup>** (wod), *n.* [Also *wadd*; origin obscure.] 1. An impure earthy ore of manganese, which consists of manganese dioxide associated with the oxid of iron, cobalt, or copper. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire. Also called *bog-manganese*, *earthy manganese*.—2. Same as *plumbago*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wadable** (wä'da-bl), *a.* [*< wade + -able*.] That may be waded; fordable. **Coles**; **Halliwel**.

**wad-cutter** (wod'kut'er), *n.* A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simplest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet.

**wadd**, *n.* See *wad<sup>5</sup>*.

**wadder** (wod'er), *n.* [*< wad<sup>4</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*] A grower of wad or woad. **Halliwel**.

**wadding** (wod'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wad<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff



With *wafer* wae I hear zour plaint.*Gil Morris* (Child's Ballads, II. 38).**waeness** (wā'ness), *n.* [*< wae<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] Sadness. [Scotch.]A feeling of thankfulness, of *waeness* and great gladness. *Carbo*, in *Froude*, *Life in London*, iv.**waesome** (wā'sum), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wroesome*.She kend her lot would be a *waesome* ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlv.**waesucks**, *interj.* [*< wae<sup>1</sup> + \*sucks*, perhaps a vague variation of *sakes* as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Scotch.]*Waesucks!* for him that gets nae lass.*Burns*, *Holy Fair*.**waf<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* See *waff<sup>2</sup>*.**waf<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete preterit of *waevel*.**wafer** (wā'fer), *n.* [*< ME. wafre, wafoure = OF. wafre, gaufre, gaffre* (ML. *gaufra*), F. *gaufre* (Walloon *wafre, wafre*), *< MD. wafel*, D. *wafel* (*> E. wafle*) = LG. *wafel* = G. *waber*, a honeycomb, cake of wax; cf. Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *vaffla*, wafer (*< LG. ?*); see *waffle*, and cf. *gauffer*, *goffer*, and *gopher* from the mod. F.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disk-shaped. Specifically—(a) A cake, apparently corresponding to the modern *waffle*, and, like it, served hot.

For ar [ere] I haue bred of mele, ofte mote I swete. And ar the comune haue come ynough, many a colde mornynge;

So, ar my *wafres* ben ywrought, moche wo I tholye. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 263.*Wafres* pipynge hot out of the gleede [fire]. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 193.

(b) A small and delicate cake or biscuit, usually sweetened, variously flavored, and sometimes rolled up.

Thy lips, with age, as any *wafer* thin. *Drayton*, *Idea*, viii.

She should say grace to every bit of meat,

And gape no wider than a *wafer's* thickness.*B. Jonson*, *Case* is Altered, II. 3.(c) A thin circular disk of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in many Anglican churches. The wafer derives its form from the fact that the bread of the Jews was ordinarily in this shape; and both the ancient pictured representations and the references in the early patristic literature confirm the opinion that this was the form in use in the church from the apostolic days. Wafers are usually stamped with the form of a cross, crucifix, or Agnus Dei, with the initials I. H. S., or sometimes with a monogram representing the name of Christ. See *altar-bread*, and *oblate*, n. 2.The usual bread and *wafer*, hitherto named singing cakes, which served for the use of the private Masse. *Abp. Parker*, *Injunctions* (1559), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 211.

(d) A thin disk of dried paste, used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and similar purposes, usually made of flour mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy transparent wafers are made of gelatin and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Perhaps the folds [of a letter] were lovingly connected by a *wafer*, pricked with a pin, and the direction written in a vile scrawl, and not a word spelt as it should be. *Colman*, *Jealous Wife*, i.(e) In artillery, a kind of primer. See *primer<sup>2</sup>*.Fortunately, the *wafers* by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents. *Preble*, *Hist. Flag*, p. 471.(f) In med., a thin circular sheet of dry paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders. The sheet is moistened, and folded over the powder placed in its center. Sometimes wafers have the form of two watchglass-shaped disks of pasty material, which are made to adhere by moistening their edges, the powder being placed in the hollow between the two.—*Medallion wafer*, a wafer bearing some design on a ground of a different color.**wafer** (wā'fer), *v. t.* [*< wafer, n.*] 1. To attach by means of a wafer or wafers.This little bill is to be *wafered* on the shop-door.*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, I.

2. To seal or close by means of a wafer.

He . . . *wafered* his letter, and rushed with it to the neighboring post-office. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xix.**wafer-ash** (wā'fer-ash), *n.* The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*; so called from its ash-like leaves and flat key-fruit suggesting a wafer. The bark of the root is considerably used as a tonic. See *hop-tree*.**wafer-bread** (wā'fer-bred), *n.* Altar-bread made in the form of a wafer or wafers.To communicate kneeling in *wafer-bread*.*Abp. Parker*, To Sir W. Cecil, April 30, 1565, in *Corres.* [*Abp. Parker* (Parker Soc.), p. 240.]**wafer-cake** (wā'fer-kāk), *n.* 1t. Same as *wafer* (a).Oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*.*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 5. 53.2. Same as *wafer* (c).The Pope's Merchants also chaffered [on Lombard Street] for their Commodities, and had good markets for their *Wafer Cakes*, sanctified at Rome, their Pardons, &c. *Stow*, quoted in F. Martin's *Hist. Lloyd* 5, p. 30.**Wade** (wād), *v. t.* [*< wad<sup>1</sup>*, *< wad<sup>2</sup>* = *wadde* 1. To wade; 2. A place where wading; as, wading place; 3. To wade; 4. To wade; 5. To wade; 6. To wade; 7. To wade; 8. To wade; 9. To wade; 10. To wade; 11. To wade; 12. To wade; 13. To wade; 14. To wade; 15. To wade; 16. To wade; 17. To wade; 18. To wade; 19. To wade; 20. To wade; 21. To wade; 22. To wade; 23. To wade; 24. To wade; 25. To wade; 26. To wade; 27. To wade; 28. To wade; 29. To wade; 30. To wade; 31. To wade; 32. To wade; 33. To wade; 34. To wade; 35. To wade; 36. To wade; 37. To wade; 38. To wade; 39. To wade; 40. To wade; 41. To wade; 42. To wade; 43. To wade; 44. To wade; 45. To wade; 46. To wade; 47. To wade; 48. To wade; 49. To wade; 50. To wade; 51. To wade; 52. To wade; 53. To wade; 54. To wade; 55. To wade; 56. To wade; 57. To wade; 58. To wade; 59. To wade; 60. To wade; 61. To wade; 62. To wade; 63. To wade; 64. To wade; 65. To wade; 66. To wade; 67. To wade; 68. 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**waferer** (wā'fēr-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. waferer, wafrere; < wafer + -er.*] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for eucharistic use. See *wafer*. Waferers (of both sexes, compare *wafer-woman*) appear to have been employed as go-betweens in intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Syngenes with harpes, bandes, wafereres  
Which been the verray deves offeices  
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lechery].  
*Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 17.*

**wafer-iron** (wā'fēr-i-ern), *n.* [*< wafer + iron.* (*f. wafer-iron.*)] A contrivance in which wafers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to heat.

**waferstert**, *n.* [*ME. wafrestre, waufrestre; < wafer + -ster.*] A woman who makes or sells wafers; a female waferer.

"Wyte god," quath a wafrestre, "wist ich the sothe,  
Ich wolde no further a fot for no freres prechinge."  
*Piers Plowman (C), viii. 285.*

**wafer-tongs** (wā'fēr-tōngz), *n.* Same as *wafer-iron*.

Make the wafer-tongs hot over the hole of a stove or clear fire.  
*Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 156.*

**wafer-woman** (wā'fēr-wūm'an), *n.* A woman who sold wafers. Compare *waferer*.

'Twas no set meeting certainly, for there was no wafer-woman with her these three days, on my knowledge.  
*Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, li. 1.*

**wafery**<sup>1</sup> (wā'fēr-i), *a.* [*< wafer + -y.*] Like a wafer: as, a wafery thinness.

**wafery**<sup>2</sup> (wā'fēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wafrie; < wafer + -y* (see *-ery*).] Wafers collectively; pastry; cakes.

The tartes, wafrie, and iounkettes, that waft to be served and to com in the meat.  
*J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (Davies.)*

**waff**<sup>1</sup> (wāf), *v.* [A var. of *wave*<sup>1</sup>, affected by *waft*, *v.*] An obsolete form of *wave*<sup>1</sup>.

**waff**<sup>1</sup> (wāf), *n.* [*< waff*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *waft*, *n.*] 1. The act of waving. *Jamieson*.—2. A hasty motion. *Jamieson*.—3. A slight stroke from any soft body. *Jamieson*.—4. A sudden or slight ailment: as, a waff o' cauld. *Jamieson*.—5. A spirit or ghost. *Halliwel*. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**waff**<sup>2</sup> (wāf), *v. i.* [Also *waugh*; a var. of *wap*<sup>3</sup>.] To bark. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The elder folke and well growne . . . barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones *waughed* as small whelpes.  
*Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 188. (Davies.)*

**waff**<sup>3</sup>, **waf** (wāf), *a.* [See *waf*, *a.*] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [*Scotch.*]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka waf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?  
*Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.*

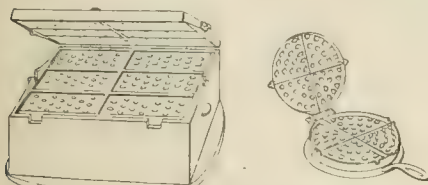
**waffle**<sup>1</sup> (wof'1), *n.* [= G. *waffel* = Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *vaffla*, < D. and LG. *wafel*, wafer: see *wafer*.] A particular kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining-room; . . . the waitress passed out and in, bringing plates of waffles.  
*The Century, XXVI. 283.*

**waffle**<sup>2</sup> (wof'1), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *waffled*, ppr. *waffling*. [Freq. of *waff*<sup>1</sup>.] To wave; fluctuate. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**waffle**<sup>3</sup> (wof'1), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waff*<sup>2</sup>.] To bark incessantly. *Wright*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**waffle-iron** (wof'1-i-ern), *n.* [= D. *wafel-ijzer* = G. *waffel-eisen*; as *waffle* + *iron*. Cf. *wafer-iron*.] An iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



Waffle-irons.

The iron has handles or projections by which it is readily turned, bringing each side near the fire alternately. The batter is quickly cooked, as the large heating-surface is increased by projections which stud the irons and indent the waffle.

She took down the long-handled waffle-irons, and made a plate of those delicious cakes.  
*E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.*

**wafouret**, *n.* An old spelling of *wafer*.

**waft** (wāft), *v.* [A secondary form of *wave*, through the pp. *waved*, > *waft*, pp.: see *wave*<sup>1</sup>.

Cf. *waft*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. intrans.** To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters *wafting* in a storm so wrinkles itself that it makes upon its forehead furrows.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.*

High on the summit of this dubious cliff  
Deucalion *wafting* moor'd his little skiff.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 432.*

**II. trans. 1.** To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; convey through or as through water or air.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all [to Dordrecht] till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdom, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *wafted* over.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 175.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the Pole.  
*Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 58.*

**2†.** To buoy up; cause to float; keep from sinking.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, . . . we have not been able to experiment.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.*

**3†.** To give notice by something in motion; signal to, as by waving the hand; beckon.

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,  
Whom Fortune with her ivory hand *wafts* to her.  
*Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 70.*

**4†.** To cast lightly and quickly; turn.

I met him  
With customary compliment; when he,  
*Wafting* his eyes to the contrary, and falling  
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.  
*Shak., W. T., i. 2. 372.*

**waft** (wāft), *n.* [*< waft, v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a beckoning. Also spelled *weft*.

There have already been made two *wafts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return.  
*Scott, Abbot, xxix.*

And the lonely seabird crosses  
With one *waft* of the wing.  
*Tennyson, The Captain.*

**2.** That which is blown; a breath; a blast; a puff.

D'ye hear, trumpets, when the bride appears, salute her with a melancholy *waft*.  
*Vanbrugh, Asop, v. 1.*

A *waft* of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.  
*J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxv.*

**3.** A transient odor or effluvia. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The vestal fires were perpetual, and the fire of the altar never went out. Spices and *wafts* of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians.  
*Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 75.*

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,  
And distaste the vessel.  
*Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.*

**4. Naut.**, a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthwise with one or more stops. Before the establishment of a universal system of signals, a waft at the flagstaff signified a man overboard, at the peak it indicated a wish to speak, and at a masthead it was used to recall boats. Also dialectally *waft* and erroneously *weft*.

**waftage** (wāft'āj), *n.* [*< waft + -age.*] The act of wafting, or the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through or over a buoyant medium, as air or water; especially, passage by water.

A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*.  
*Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 95.*

Not leaving him so much as a poor halfpenny to pay for his *waftage*.  
*Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4.*

**wafter** (wāft'ēr), *n.* [*< waft + -er.*] 1. One who or that which wafts.

Charon, oh, Charon,  
Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane!  
*Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.*

**2†.** A boat for passage or transport.

There went before the lord-mayor's barge a foyste for a *wafter* full of ordinance.  
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 479.*

**3†.** The master of a passage-boat or transport.

The . . . great master . . . sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the *wafters* of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.*

**4.** A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick. (Hollivell.)*

**wafture** (wāft'ūr), *n.* [*< waft + -ure.*] The act of wafting or waving; a beckoning or gesture.

But, with an angry *wafture* of your hand,  
Gave sign for me to leave you.  
*Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 246.*

Where least expected, the Platonic seed seems blown by the continual *wafture* of the winds of destiny.  
*Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.*

**wag**<sup>1</sup> (wag), *v.*: pret. and pp. *wagged*, ppr. *wagging*. [*< ME. waggen, < OSw. wagga, wag, fluctuate, rock (a cradle), Sw. ragg, rock (a cradle) (cf. Icel. ragg = OSw. wagga, Sw. ragg, a cradle, = Dan. vagge, a cradle, vagge, rock a cradle); a secondary form (parallel with AS. wagan, wag, > ME. waven (see *wave*<sup>2</sup>) = OHG. wagōn, wecken, cause to move, = Goth. wagan, gawagan, make wag, stir, shake) of AS. wagan = OHG. wegan, move, = Goth. gawigan, shake up, cause to move: see *weigh*.]*

**I. trans. 1.** To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side, alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to move one way or another, as on a pivot or joint, or on or from something by which the body moved is supported; cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly. From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to *wag* the head or the finger.

And thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye  
With alle the wyles that he can, and *waggeth* the rote.  
*Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 41.*

He found him selfe unwist so ill bestad  
That him he could not *wag*. *Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 22.*

And they that passed by reviled him, *wagging* their heads.  
*Mat. xxvii. 39.*

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to *wag*  
Her base, though golden tail.  
*Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.*

Let me see the proudest  
. . . but *wag* his finger at thee.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 131.*

He would plant himself straight before me, and stand *wagging* that bud of a tail.  
*Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 12.*

**2†.** To nudge.

Ich wondrede what that was, and *waggede* Conscience; . . .  
Quath Conscience, . . . "this is Cristes messenger."  
*Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 204.*

**To wag one's chin or jaw.** See *chin*. **To wag one's tongue.** See *tongue*.

**II. intrans. 1.** To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side, alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; oscillate; sway or swing; vibrate: an arrow is said to wag when it vibrates in the air.

Yet saugh I never, by my fader kyn,  
How that the hopur [hopper] *waggess* til and fra.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.*

Old men are the truest lovers; young men are inconstant, and *wag* with every wind.  
*Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.*

The dreary black sea-weed lolls and *wags*.  
*Lovell, Appledore, i.*

**2.** To be in motion or action; make progress; continue a course or career; stir. [Now colloq.]

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags*."  
*Shak., As you like it, ii. 7. 23.*

They made a pretty good shift to *wag* along.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.*

**3.** To move on or away; be off; depart; pack off; be gone. [Now colloq.]

It is said by manner of a proverbial speech that he who fludes himself well should not *wagge*.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 194.*

At length the busy time begins.  
"Come, neighbours, we must *wag*."  
*Couper, Yearly Distress.*

**wag**<sup>1</sup> (wag), *n.* [*< wag*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of wagging; a shake; an oscillation.

He . . . introduced himself with a *wag* of his tail, intimating a general willingness to be happy.  
*Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.*

**wag**<sup>2</sup> (wag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wagge*; perhaps short for *waghalter*, formerly used humorously for 'a rogue' (cf. 'a mad wag' with 'a mad waghalter'), < *wag*<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to moving the head playfully or derisively: see *wag*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who is given to joking or jesting; a witty or humorous person; one full of sport and humor; a droll fellow. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor, or buffoonery, as a practical joker.

*Sir Fran.* A prodigious civil gentleman, uncle; and yet as bold as Alexander upon occasion.  
*Unc. Rich.* Upon a lady's occasion.

*Sir Fran.* Ha, ha, you are a *wag*, uncle.  
*Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1.*

A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing.  
*Steele, Tatler, No. 184.*



It left Brom no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic waggery in his disposition.



**waggie** (wag'ī), *n.* [*< wag<sup>1</sup> + -ie, -y<sup>2</sup>.*] The wag-tail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]

**wagging** (wag'ing), *v.* [*< ME. waggunge; verbal n. of wag<sup>1</sup>, *v.**] A stirring; moving; wagg-ing; oscillation; vibration.

The folk devyne at waggunge of a stre.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1745.*

A wanton waggung of your head, thus in feather will teach you.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.*

**waggish** (wag'ish), *a.* [*< wag<sup>2</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Like a wag; waggish in sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, etc.; roguish in merri-ment or good humor; frolicsome.

Jack, thou think'st thyself in the Forecastle, thou'rt so waggish.  
*Wackerby, Plain Dealer, i. 1.*

2. Done, concocted, or manifested in waggery or sport: as, a waggish trick; "waggish good humor." *Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 431.* = *Syn.* Jocular, jocosely, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.

**waggishly** (wag'ish-li), *adv.* [*< waggish + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] In a waggish manner; in sport.

Let's wanton it a little, and talk waggishly.  
*B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.*

**waggishness** (wag'ish-nes), *n.* [*< waggish + -ness.*] The state or character of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularly; also, a joke or trick.

Busbechius reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a waggishness a long-billed fowl.

*Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).*

**waggle** (wag'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waggled*, ppr. *wagglng*. [= *D. waggelen*, totter, waver, = *Dan. vakle*, shake, vacillate, = *MHG. wackeln*, totter; freq. of *wag<sup>1</sup>*. Another freq. form appears in *wagger*.] I. *intrans.* To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side; wag.

I know you by the waggling of your head.  
*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 119.*

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; move first one way and then the other.

She [Mrs. Botibol] smiles, . . . and if she's very glad to see you, waggles her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.

*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.*

2. To whip; beat; overcome; get the better of. [Slang.]

**waggle** (wag'gl), *n.* [*< waggle, *v.**] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging.

A curious waggle of the focussed image.  
*Nature, XXXVIII. 224.*

**waggon, waggonage, etc.** See *wagon, etc.*  
**wag-halter** (wag'hāl'tēr), *n.* [*< wag<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + obj. halter<sup>2</sup>. Cf. wag<sup>2</sup>.*] One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; a rascal; a thief; chiefly humorous.

I can tell you I am a mad wag-halter.  
*Marston, Insatiate Countess, i.*

**waging-board** (wā'jing-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which potters' clay is waged. See *wage, *v. t.*, 7.*

**wagmoiret, n.** [A form of *quagmire*, accom. to *wag<sup>1</sup>*.] A quagmire.

For they bene like foule wagmoires overgrast.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

**wagnak, n.** Same as *baag-nouk*.

**Wagnerian** (vāg'nē-ri-ān), *a.* [*< Wagner* (see *def.*) + *-ian*. The G. surname *Wagner* is from the noun *wagner*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = *E. wagoner*.] Of or pertaining to any one named Wagner. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to Rudolph Wagner (1805–64), a German anatomist and physiologist. (b) Pertaining or relating to Richard Wagner (1813–83), a celebrated German musical composer, or to his music-dramas; characterized by the ideas or the style of Wagner. See *Wagnerism*.—**Wagnerian corpuscles**, the tactile corpuscles of Wagner. See *corpuscle*.—**Wagnerian spot**, the germinal spot. See *nucleolus*, 1.

**Wagnerianism** (vāg'nē-ri-ān-izm), *n.* [*< Wagnerian + -ism.*] Wagnerism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 448.

**Wagnerism** (vāg'nēr-izm), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ism.*] 1. The art theory of Richard Wagner, especially as concerns the musical drama, including the general style of composition based on that theory. Among the many characteristics of the theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important cooperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to the display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the immense elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free

use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

2. The study or imitation of the music of Richard Wagner.

**Wagnerist** (vāg'nēr-ist), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ist.*] An adherent of Richard Wagner's musical methods; an admirer of his works. Also *Wagnerite*.

**wagnerite<sup>1</sup>** (vāg'nēr-it), *n.* [Named after F. M. von Wagner (1768–1851), head of the Bavarian mining department.] A transparent mineral having a vitreous luster, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in color. It is a fluorophosphate of magnesium.

**Wagnerite<sup>2</sup>** (vāg'nēr-it), *n.* [*< Wagner + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *Wagnerist*. *The American*, XVII. 110.

**Wagner's corpuscles.** See *Wagnerian and corpuscle*.

**wagon, waggon** (wag'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in pl. *wagons*; < *D. wagen*, a wagon or wain, = *AS. wāgn*, *E. wain*; see *wain<sup>1</sup>*. Hence *F. wagon*, a railroad-car.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle; a wain; specifically, a four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy loads, or (of lighter build) for various purposes of business, as the delivery of goods purchased at a shop, or of express packages; loosely, such a vehicle, similar to the lighter business wagons, used for pleasure. The typical heavy wagon is a strong vehicle drawn by two or three horses yoked abreast, the fore wheels much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle swiveled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning.

They trussed all their harness in wagons.  
*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lxii.*

Reeling with grapes, red waggon chokes the way.  
*Byron, Beppo, st. 42.*

Some of the inland traffic was still done by means of pack-horses. . . . But there were also waggon, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in England.

*J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 166.*

2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. [Great Britain.] —3t. A chariot.

Then to her yron wagon she betakes,  
And with her beares the fowle wellfavoured witch.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.*

O Proserpina,  
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall  
From Dis's waggon!

*Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 118.*

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to size for a book. It consists of a frame carrying four edges of cane for cutting the gold-leaf, which does not adhere to cane as it would to metal. *E. H. Knight.*

5. In *mining*, a car; a mine-car.—**Conestoga wagon**, a type of broad-wheeled wagon for the transportation of merchandise, made at Conestoga in Pennsylvania, originally for freighting goods over the deep soil of southern and western Pennsylvania; afterward it became the common vehicle of settlers going out on the prairies.

The road seemed actually lined with Conestoga wagons, each drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm produce.

*Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 206.*

**Gipsy wagon.** See *Gipsy*.—**Skeleton wagon.** See *skeleton*.

**wagon** (wag'on), *v. t.* [*< wagon, n.*] To transport, convey, or carry in a wagon: as, to wagon goods. [Colloq.]

Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to wagon a portion of the [bridge] equipages to Fredericksburg.

*Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 563.*

**wagonage, waggonage** (wag'on-āj), *n.* [*< wagon + -age.*] 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.

*Wagonage*, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economizing.

*Jefferson, To Patrick Henry (Correspondence, I. 158).*

2. A collection of wagons.

**wagon-bed** (wag'on-bed), *n.* Same as *wagon-bed*.

In the grassy piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their wagon-beds.

*Hovells, The Century, XXX. 672.*

**wagon-boiler** (wag'on-boi'lēr), *n.* A kind of steam-boiler having originally a semicylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with an arched tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inward.

**wagon-bow** (wag'on-bō), *n.* A bent slat of wood used, generally in combination with others, to support the top or cover of a wagon.

**wagon-box** (wag'on-boks), *n.* The part of a wagon mounted upon the wheels and axles, and

used to contain the freight or passengers. Also *wagon-bed*.

**wagon-brake** (wag'on-brāk), *n.* A brake used on a wagon.

**wagon-breast** (wag'on-breſt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a breast in which the wagons or mine-cars are taken up to the working-face. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.*

**wagon-ceiling** (wag'on-sē'ling), *n.* A semi-circular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See *wagon-headed*.

**wagon-coupling** (wag'on-kup'ling), *n.* A coupling for connecting the fore and hind axles of a wagon. In a carriage it is also called *reach* or *perch*. *E. H. Knight.*

**wagon-drag** (wag'on-drag), *n.* Same as *drag*, 1 (h).

**wagoner<sup>1</sup>, waggoner** (wag'on-ēr), *n.* [= *D. wagenaar*, a wagoner, = *OHG. waganari*, a wagon-maker, *MHG. wagenar*, *G. wagner*, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as *wagon + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.

The wagoner . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.

*Dickens, Bleak House, vi.*

2t. One who drives a chariot; a charioteer.

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,  
Towards Phaëbus' lodging; such a waggoner  
As Phaëthon would whip you to the west.

*Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 2.*

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga. See *Auriga*.

By this the Northern *wagoner* had set  
His sevenfold time behind the steadfast starre  
That was in Ocean waves yet never wet.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 1.*

**wagoner<sup>2t</sup>** (wag'on-ēr), *n.* An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1584–5 by Wagenaar.

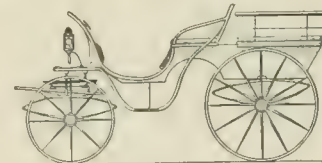
**wagoner-book<sup>t</sup>** (wag'on-ēr-būk), *n.* Same as *wagoner<sup>2t</sup>*.

**wagonesst, waggonessst** (wag'on-es), *n.* [*< wagon + -ess.*] A female wagoner. [Rare.]

That she might serve for *wagonesse*, she pluck'd the wagoner's backe,

And up into his seate she mounts. *Chapman, Iliad, v. 838.*

**wagonette, waggonette** (wag-o-net'), *n.* [Also *wagonet*; < *F. wagonet*; as *wagon + -ette*.] A



Wagonette.

pleasure-vehicle, either with or without a top, holding six or more persons. It has at the back two seats facing each other, running lengthwise, and either one or two in front, running crosswise.

The . . . carriage . . . was of the *wagonette* fashion, uncovered, with seats at each side.

*Trollope, South Africa, I. xv.*

**wagon-hammer** (wag'on-ham'ēr), *n.* An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the doubletree of a vehicle. Upon it the doubletree swings. *E. H. Knight.*

**wagon-headed** (wag'on-hed'ed), *a.* Having a round-arched or semicylindrical top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched: as, a *wagon-headed* roof or vault.—**Wagon-headed ceiling**, cylindrical or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such vaulting.

**wagon-hoist** (wag'on-hoist), *n.* An elevator or lift used in livery-stables, carriage-factories, etc., to convey vehicles up or down.

**wagon-jack** (wag'on-jak), *n.* A lifting-jack for raising the wheels of a vehicle off the ground, so that they can be taken off for greasing, repairing, etc.

**wagon-load** (wag'on-lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wagon: as, a *wagon-load* of coal; hence, figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a *wagon-load* of comment.

**wagon-lock** (wag'on-lok), *n.* In a vehicle, a device for retarding motion in going downhill. It operates as a brake by bringing a shoe to bear against the face of one rear wheel, or both. It differs essentially from a wagon-drag or wheel-drag used for the same purpose, the drag being a shoe placed under one of the wheels. A chain used to prevent a wheel from turning in descending a hill, by locking the wheel to the body of the wagon, is essentially a wagon-locking device, but the term in the United States always implies some form of friction hand-brake. Wagon-locks are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-



**wag-tail** (wag'tail), *n.* [*wag* + *tail*, *n.*] The part of a locomotive engine which carries the wheels and is connected with the boiler by a long, flexible pipe. The part of a locomotive engine which carries the wheels and is connected with the boiler by a long, flexible pipe.

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bright scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the official anodyne, credited with cholagogue and laxative properties.—2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former.—3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unworkable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to *Tilia heterophylla* (see *Tilia*) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under *quince*).

Also written *wahoon* (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and *wahoon*. **waldt, waldet.** Obsolete spellings of the preterite and past participle of *wreigh*.

**waif** (waf), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *waire* (from the plural), also *waift* (see *wave*, *n.*, *waft*): < ME. *waif*, *weft*, *weft* (pl. *wayes*, *weyres*). < OE. *waif*, *weft*, *weft*, *weft*, fem. *waive*, *waive* (pl. *wayes*, *weyres*), a waif (*choses waives*, things lost and not claimed), < Icel. *veif*, anything waving or flapping about, *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, *veifa*, vibrate, waver: see *waire*.] **I. n.** 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abandoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

*Wifes*, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost. Colgrave, 1611.

Rolling in his mind Old waifs of rhyme. Tennyson, *The Brook*.

2. In law: (a) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

Of warden and of wardenmotes, *wayes* and strays. Piers Plowman (C), l. 92.

(b) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

*Waifs* . . . are goods stolen, and waved or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended. Blackstone, Com., l. viii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . . 'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a waif, Desirous to return, and not receive'd.

Cowper, *Task*, iii. 80.

Oh a' ye pious, godly flocks, . . . Wha now will keep ye frae the fox, . . . Or wha will tent the waifs and crooks

About the dykes! Burns, *The Two Herds*.

4. Same as *weft* or *waft*.

The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a *waif* (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase. C. M. Seamon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 25.

**Masthead waif**, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with canvas at the end: used by whalers in signaling boats. Compare *waft*, *n.*, 4.

**II. a.** Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also *waif*. [Scotch.]

And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("uncouth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness so that an esquire [valid excuse by reason of sickness or infirmity] can be shown. *Laws of Hen. II.*, quoted in Kibben-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 26.

And wull and *waif* for eight lang years They sail'd upon the sea.

Rosmer *Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, l. 253).

**waif-pole** (waf'pōl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

**waift**, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *weft*; a var. of *waif*, with excrecent *t*: see *waif*.] Same as *waif*.

For that a *waif*, the which by fortune came Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 31.

**wail** (wāl), *v.* [*wailen*, *wailen*, *wailen*, *wailen*, *wailen*, < Icel. *væla*, *væla*, mod. *vola*, *vola*, *væla*, *væla*! interj., woe! see *woe*. Cf. *bewail*.] **I. intrans.** To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

I mot wepe and *wæle* why I live, Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 437.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year, Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere.

Bryant, *Death of the Flowers*.

**II. trans.** To grieve over; lament; bemoan; bewail.

Thou holy chirche, thou maist be *wailed*. Rom. of the Rose, l. 6271.

Tell these sad women 'Tis fond to *wail* inevitable strokes, As 'tis to laugh at them. Shak., *Cor.*, iv. 1. 26.

**wail** (wāl), *n.* [*wail*, *v.*] The act of lamenting aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the *wail* of the forest.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, ii. 5.

The dead, whose dying eyes Were closed with *wail*. Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xc.



Wagtail Fly at her. *Rhipidura tricolor*.

*Sauloprocta tricolor* or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7½ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called *black fantail*—**Water wagtail.** See *water-wagtail*.—**White wagtail.** *Motacilla alba*, or another of this type.—**Wood-wagtail.** the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus *Calobates*, as *C. sulphurea*. Webster, 1880. **Yellow wagtail.** *Budytes rufi*, or another of this type.

**wagtail** (wag'tail), *v. i.* [*wagtail*, *n.*] To flutter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

A pair of busie chattering Pies, . . . From bush to bush *wag-tailing* here and there.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, The Trophies.

**wagwant** (wag'wōnt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton*.

**wag-wanton** (wag'wōn-ton), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Brizia media*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wag-wit** (wag'wit), *n.* A wag; a would-be wit.

All the *wag-wits* in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 354.

**wah** (wā), *n.* [Native name.] The panda, *Ursus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda*.

**Wahabi, Wahabee** (wā-hā'bē), *n.* [*< Ar. Wahabi*, < *Wahab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691-1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was in Negd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahabite*.

A sect of Mohammedan puritans, known as *Wahabis*, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relics.

J. F. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 668.

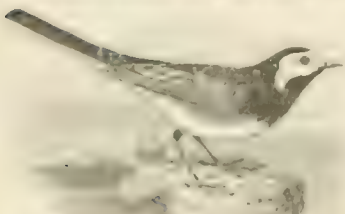
**Wahabiism** (wā-hā'bē-izm), *n.* [*< Wahabi* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. W. G. Palgrave.

**Wahabite** (wā-hā'bit), *n.* [*< Wahabi* + *-ite*.] Same as *Wahabi*. *Laboratory*.

**wahahe** (wā-hā'hā), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Dischidia* (*Harporhiza*) *spectabilis*, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of the leaves is used as a tonic. Also *Wahā*.

**Waha Lake trout.** See *trout*.

**wahoo** (wā-hō'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North American shrub, the burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, ornamental in autumn for its pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the



Wagtail (wag'tail), *n.* [*wag* + *tail*, *n.*] The part of a locomotive engine which carries the wheels and is connected with the boiler by a long, flexible pipe. The part of a locomotive engine which carries the wheels and is connected with the boiler by a long, flexible pipe.

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**wail**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* See *wale*<sup>2</sup>.  
**wailer**<sup>1</sup> (wā'ler), *n.* [*< wail*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.  
**wailer**<sup>2</sup> (wā'ler), *n.* [*< wail*<sup>2</sup>, *wale*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] In coal-mining, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cubs the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]  
**waileress**<sup>1</sup> (wā'ler-es), *n.* [ME. *weileresse*; *< wailer*<sup>1</sup> + *-ess*.] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.  
Beholde ze, and clepe ze wyymmen that weilen [var. *weileresses*, *waileris*, tr. L. *lamentatrices*].  
*Wyclif*, Jer. ix. 17.

**wailful** (wā'fūl), *a.* [*< wail*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.  
Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night  
In wailful plaints that none was to appease.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 26.  
While thro' the braes the cushat croods  
With wailful cry! *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

2*t.* Lamentable; worthy of wailing.  
Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame  
The wailful works that scourge the poor, without regard  
of blame. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

**wailing** (wā'ling), *n.* [*< ME. wailing*; verbal *n.* of *wail*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.  
Myche weeping & wo, *wailing* of teris,  
And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.  
There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth.  
*Mat.* xiii. 42.

**wailingly** (wā'ling-li), *adv.* [*< wailing* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a wailing manner; with wailing.  
Shrilly, *wailingly* sounded a cry of mortal agony.  
*The Century*, XXIX. 60.

**wailment**<sup>1</sup> (wā'l-ment), *n.* [*< wail*<sup>1</sup> + *-ment*.] Lamentation.  
O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn!  
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 224. (*Latham*.)

**wailster**<sup>1</sup> (wā'l'ster), *n.* [ME., *< wail*<sup>1</sup> + *-ster*.] Same as *waileress*. *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).  
**waiment**<sup>1</sup>, **wayment**<sup>1</sup> (wā-ment'), *v. i.* [*< ME. waimenten*, *waimenten*, *< OF. waimenter*, *waimenter*, *guaimenter*, *gamanter*, etc., *lament*; perhaps a variation, in imitation of *OF. wai*, *guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, woe: see *woc*, and cf. *wail*<sup>1</sup>), of *lamentari*, *lament*: see *lament*.] To lament; to sorrow; to wail.  
"Sir," seide Agravain, "ne *weyment* ye not so, for yeif god will he ne hath noon harme."  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.  
Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to *waimenten* in his herte.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**waimentation**<sup>1</sup> (wā-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. waymentacion*, *waimentacioun*, *< OF. \*waimentacion*, *< waimenter*, *lament*: see *waiment*.] Lamentation.  
Made swiche *waimentacion*  
That pite was to heare the soun.  
*The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1855.

**waimenting**<sup>1</sup>, **waymenting**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [ME., verbal *n.* of *waiment*, *v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.  
The sacred teres, and the *waymenting*,  
The fry strokes of the desiring  
That loves servaunts in this lyf enduren.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1063.

**wain**<sup>1</sup> (wān), *n.* [*< ME. wain*, *wayn*, *wein* (pl. *waines*, *weines*). *< AS. wægen*, *wægn*, *wæn* = OS. *wagan* = OFries. *wain*, *wein* = D. *wagen* = M.G. *wagen* = OHG. MHG. G. *wagen* = Icel. *vagn* = Sw. *vagn* = Dan. *vogn*, a wain, wagon, vehicle; *< AS. wægan*, etc., carry, = L. *vehere*, carry: see *weigh*. From the same ult. root are L. *vehiculum* (> E. *vehicle*), Gr. *ὄχος* = Skt. *vaha*, a vehicle, car. Cf. *wagon*, a doublet of *wain*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]  
And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and *Waynes*, and Chariottes.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 250.  
The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded *wain*.  
*Bryant*, *Christmas* in 1875.

The shynynge Juge of thynges, stable in hymself, governeth the swifte cart or *wayn*—that is to seyn, the circuler moevynge of the sonne.  
*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. meter 1.  
2. Same as *Charles's Wain*.  
My bankrupt *wain* can beg nor borrow light;  
Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, iii. 1.

**Arthur's Wain**. Same as *Charles's Wain*.  
Arthur's slow *wain* his course doth roll  
In utter darkness round the pole.  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 17.  
**Charles's Wain**, in *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear, which has

been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as the *pointers*, because, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern Car*, and some times the *Butcher's Cleaver*. [The name *Charles's wain*, *Charles wain* is a modern alteration of earlier *carl's wain*, late ME. *charlewain*, *charleswain*, late AS. *carles wæn* (= Sw. *kart-wagn* = Dan. *karts-vogn*), the carl's or churl's wain, i. e. the farmer's wagon. The word *wain* came to be associated with the name *Charles* with ref. to *Charlemagne*, being also called in ME. *Charlewainnes wayne*. In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]  
An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles's wain* is over the new chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. l. 2.  
**The Lesser Wain**, *Ursa Minor*.  
When the *lesser wain*  
Is twisting round the polar star.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

**wain**<sup>2</sup> (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps *< Icel. veina*, go on one's way, proceed: see *way*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *wain*<sup>1</sup>, from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of *waynen*, i. e. *wayven*: see *waive*.] To carry; convey; fetch.  
Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see  
Good servant for dairie house, *waive* her to mee.  
*Tusser*, *Husbandrie*, p. 107. (*Davies*.)  
So swift they *wained* her through the light,  
'Twas like the motion of sound or sight.  
*Hogg*, *Kilmeny*.

**wain**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *gain*<sup>1</sup>.  
**wainable**<sup>1</sup> (wā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< wain*<sup>3</sup> = *gain*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being tilted; fillable: as, *wainable* land.  
**wainage** (wā'nāj), *n.* A variant of *gainage*.  
The stock of the merchant and the *wainage* of the villein are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.  
*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 155.

**wain-botet** (wān'bōt), *n.* [*< wain*<sup>1</sup> + *bote*<sup>1</sup>.] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.  
**wain-house** (wān'hous), *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Prov. Eng.]  
After supper they adjourned to the *wain-house*, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.  
*C. Elton*, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 408.

**wain-load** (wān'lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.  
Then you shall returne,  
And of your best prouision sende to va  
Thirty *wain-load*, beside twelve tun of wine.  
*Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).  
**wainman**<sup>1</sup> (wān'man), *n.*; pl. *wainmen* (-men).  
1. A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner.  
*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. i. 64. (*Davies*).—2. A charioteer; specifically [cap.], the constellation Auriga. *Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 4.  
**wain-rope** (wān'rōp), *n.* A rope for pulling a wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. [Rare.]  
Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.  
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 64.

**wainscot** (wān'skōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wainscott*, *waynskot*, *waynskote* (also, as mere D., *waghenscot*); *< D. wagenscot* (= LG. *wagenschot*), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. *bokenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots). *< wagen*, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, + *schot* (= E. *shot*<sup>1</sup>), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.' 1*t.* A fine kind of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or warp as English oak, easily worked with tools, and used at first for any kind of paneled work, and afterward in other ways.  
A tabyll of *waynskott* with torestellis.  
*Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 115.  
He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster (like *wainscott*) complexion.  
*Aubrey*, *Lives* (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels; paneled boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.  
With their fair *wainscots*,  
Their presses and bedsteads,  
Their joint-stools and tables,  
A fire we made.  
*Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 125).  
Boords called *Waghenscot*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.  
The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good *wainscot* in the House of Sincerity.  
*Middleton*, *Family of Love*, iii. 3.  
We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the *wainscot* of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and port-cullises.  
*Macaulay*, in *Trevelyan*, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. The American wainscot is *Leucania extranea*; the scarce wainscot is *Simyra venosa*.—*Smoky wainscot*. See *smoky*.

**wainscot** (wān'skōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wain-scoted*, *wainscotted*, ppr. *wainscotting*, *wainscotted*. [Formerly also *wenscot*; *< wainscot*, *n.*] 1. To line or panel with wainscot: as, to *wainscot* a hall.  
A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, *wainscotted*, and decked with great store of Pearls and Precious Stones. *S. Clarke*, *Geog. Deser.* (1671), p. 267.  
Music is better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 114.

The roomes are *wainscotted*, and some of them richly parquettued with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.  
 *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Aug. 23, 1678.  
2. To line or panel in the manner of wainscotting, with material other than oak, or, more generally, than wood.  
The east side of it [the church] within is *wainscotted* with jasper and beautiful marbles.  
*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 5.

**wainscot-chair** (wān'skōt-chār), *n.* A chair the lower part of which below the seat is filled in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to form a box.  
**wainscot-clock** (wān'skōt-klok), *n.* A tall standard clock with long pendulum and high closed case: so called because such clocks stood against the wainscotting in old houses.  
*Art Journal*, 1883, p. 198.

**wainscotting**, **wainscotting** (wān'skōt-ing), *n.* [*< wainscot* + *-ing*.] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

**wainscot-oak** (wān'skōt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*. See *oak*.  
**wainscot-panel** (wān'skōt-pan'el), *n.* In an American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed beneath the windows.

**wain-shilling** (wān'shil'ing), *n.* A market toll or tax formerly levied on wagons at markets in English towns. See the quotation under *load-penny*.  
**wainwright** (wān'rit), *n.* A wagon-maker: same as *wagonwright*.  
**wair**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* An old spelling of *wear*<sup>1</sup>.  
**wair**<sup>2</sup> (wār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad.  
*Bailey*, 1731.

**waishet**. An obsolete past participle of *wash*.  
**waise** (wāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waised*, ppr. *waising*. A Scotch form of *wiss*.

**waist** (wāst), *n.* [Formerly *waste*, *waist*; *< ME. wast*, *waste*, *< AS. \*wæst*, *wæxt*, lit. 'growth,' 'size' (= Icel. *væxt*, stature, = Sw. *væxt* = Dan. *væxt*, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, earlier *wæstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wachstum*, growth), *< wæcan*, grow: see *war*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The part of the human body between the chest and the hips; the smaller or more compressible section of the trunk below the ribs and above the haunch-bones, including most of the abdomen and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's. The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of this.  
*Waste*, of a mannys myddyl. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.  
The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded.  
*Hakluyt*.  
Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.  
Her ringlets are in taste;  
What an arm!—what a *waist*  
For an arm!  
*F. Locker*, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body, as a belt or girdle.  
I might have giv'n thee for thy pains  
Ten silver shekles and a golden *waist*.  
*Peele*, *David and Bethsabe*.  
3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (a) An undergarment worn especially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (b) The body or bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or joined to it; a corsage; a basque; a blouse.  
Doll. What fashion will make a woman have the best body, tailor?  
*Taylor*. A short Dutch *waist*, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale.  
*Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a girdle.  
Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot,  
Who now is girdled with a *waist* of iron,  
And hemm'd about with grim destruction.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.  
5. That part of any object which bears some analogy to the human waist, somewhere near the middle of its height or length.  
A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground, . . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the *waist*.  
*Jewitt*, *Ceramic Art*, II. 34.



## 4†. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & *wait* of the dog too take his advantage, and the fors & experiences of the bear again to avoid the assaults.

Robert Lancham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

## 5†. An ambush; a trap; a plot: obsolete except in the phrase to lie in wait.

Fals semblance hath a visage full demure,  
Lightly to catch the ladies in a *wait*;  
Wherefore we must, if that we will endure,  
Make night good watche.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

6. The act of waiting; as, a wait for the train at a station.—7. Time occupied in waiting; delay; an interval of waiting; specifically, in theatrical language, the time between two acts. Compare *stage-wait*.

It was thought I had suffered enough in my long *wait* for the trial. Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 98.

During the *wait* between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pianist who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.  
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 141.

To lay wait. See *lay*.—To lie in wait. See *lie*.—**Waits' badge**, a badge formerly worn by town musicians, usually an escutcheon with the arms of the borough. Such badges exist in the treasures of English towns and corporations.

**wait** (wā't), *v.* [*<* ME. *waiten*, *wayten*, *<* OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier*, *gaitter*, F. *guetter* (Walloon *waitier*) = Pr. *gaitar*, *gachar* = It. *guatere*, *watch*, *ward*, *mark*, *heed*, *note*, *lie in wait for*, *<* OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel: see *wait*, *n.* (*<* *cf.* *await*!)] **I. intrans.** 1†. To watch; be on the watch; lie in wait; look out.

He *waited* after no pompe and reverence.  
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 525.

William ful wigtly *waited* out at an hole,  
& seie breme burnes busi in ful brig armes.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2320.

2. To look forward to something; be in expectation: often with *for*.

She *waiteth* whan hir herte wolde breste.  
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 352.

Siz. And so, good rest.

Pro. As wretches have o'er night  
That wait for execution in the morn.  
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 134.

Both waited patiently, and yet both prayed for the accelerating of that which they waited for: Daniel for the deliverance, Simeon for the Epiphany.

Donne, Sermons, iv.

3. To stay or rest in patience or expectation; remain in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action: often with *for*.

Bid them prepare within;

I am to blame to be thus waited for.  
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 119.

Do but wait till I despatch my tailor, and I'll discover my device to you.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

They also serve who only stand and wait.

Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

The dinner waits, and we are tired.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

Wait till we give you a dictionary, Sir! It takes Boston to do that thing, Sir!

W. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

A tide of fierce

Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips,  
As waits a river level with the dam,  
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

## 4. To remain in readiness to execute orders; be ready to serve; be in waiting; perform the duties of an attendant or a servant; hence, to serve; supply the wants of persons at table.

Thou [a page] art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 2. 18.

How one of the Serving-men, untrai'd to wait, split the White-broth!

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

Three large men, like doctors of divinity, wait behind the table, and furnish everything that appetite can ask for.

Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

To wait on or upon. [*On*, prep.] (a) To watch; guard.

Loke that ye wait well upon me, and yef it be myster cometh me to helpe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 647.

## (b) To look at; look toward.

The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season.

Ps. cxlv. 15.

## (c) To lie in wait for.

This somnour evere waitynge on his prey.  
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 76.

## (d) To expect; look for.

I wot the in witte to wait on myn end.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7943.

## (e) To attend to; perform, as a duty.

According to the grace that is given unto us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy, . . . or ministry, let us wait on our ministering.

Rom. xii. 7.

And would come to a sailor's whistle.

Massey, City Madam, iii. 1.

**waistcoating** (wāst'kōt-ing, colloq. wēs'kōt-ing), *n.* A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. These stuffs usually contain silk, and are of a fancy pattern.

Mrs. C. never bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoat*.  
W. L. G. (The Dun), p. 315. (Davies.)

**waist-deep** (wāst'dēp), *a. and adv.* So deep as to reach or be covered from the feet up to the waist: as, the ford was *waist-deep*.

The king a knight leapt in the sea  
And first on shore was he.  
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

**waisted** (wāst'ed), *a.* [Formerly also *wasted*; *<* *waist* + *-ed*.] Having a waist (of some specified shape or type).

M. J. I never saw a coat better cut.  
See *Top*. It makes me show longwaisted.

Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

**waister** (wāst'tēr), *n.* [*<* *waist* + *-er*!.] 1. A green hand on board a whaler, usually placed in the waist of the vessel until qualified for more responsible duties.—2. On a naval vessel, formerly, one of a class of old men who have been disabled or grown gray without rising in the service.

**waist-high** (wāst'hī), *a.* [Formerly also *wast-high*; *<* *waist* + *high*.] As high as the waist.

Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse *wast-high*, unmoved, unteat.  
Sandys, Travels, p. 117.

**waist-panel** (wāst'pan'el), *n.* The panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. *Car-Builders' Dict.* [Eng.]

**waist-piece** (wāst'pēs), *n.* The steel skirt, or great braguette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare *cut under tasset*.

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And wysly lies wate (beware) *waitys* to the towne,  
On yche half forto heede, that no harme fall.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6265.

2. One of a body of musicians, especially in the seventeenth century in England. Originally the waiters seem to have been watchmen who sounded horns, or in some other noisy way announce their being on watch. Bands of musicians seem to have borne the name generally at a later time, and it is still preserved in England, as applied to persons who sing out of doors at Christmas time, and seek gratuities from house to house.

A *waite*, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve  
Hert lye pipethe the *waite* within this courte fower  
tymes. . . . Also this yeoman *waite*, at the makinge of  
Knyghtes of the Bath, for his attendance upon them by  
nyghte-time, in watchinge in the chappelle, hath he to his  
fee all the watchinge clothing that the knyght shall wear  
upon hym.

Romer, quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

We will have the city *waites* down with us, and a noise of trumpets.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town music. The *waites* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow to play but one winter under the window of a lady.

Tatler, No. 222.

A strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band which I concluded to be the *waites* from some neighbouring village.

Irving, Sketch Book, p. 253.

## 3†. An old variety of hautboy or shawm: so called because much used by the waites.

Grete lories were at the assent,  
Waytes blew, to mete they waite.

M. S. (Hull), ff. n. 38, f. 69. (Halliwell.)

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Recher, Principles of Music (1636), quoted in

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Recher, Principles of Music (1636), quoted in

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**waist-boat** (wāst'hōt), *n.* A boat carried in the waist of a whaler.

**waist-boater** (wāst'hōt-er), *n.* The officer of a whaler, who is in the waist of a whaler; the

**waist-cloth** (wāst'klōth), *n.* 1. A piece of cloth

2. A piece of cloth, usually of a light color, worn about the waist, and, as often worn, to protect the

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(f) To be ready to serve; do the bidding of.

Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed. Ps. xxv. 3.  
Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and wait on thy God continually. Hos. xii. 6.

(g) To attend upon as a servant; act as attendant to; be in the service of.

The Syrians had brought away . . . a little maid: and she waited on Naaman's wife. 2 Ki. v. 2.

How now, Simple! where have you been? I must wait on myself, must I? Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 208.

(h) To go to see; call upon; visit; attend.

I . . . have been twice to wait upon Dr. Brady; but was both times disappointed.

Edmond Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).

I suppose he will be here to wait on Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dress'd. Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

(i) To escort; accompany; attend; specifically, to attend as bridesmaid or groomsman. [Colloq.]

Gentlemen, I beg pardon—I must wait on you down stairs; here is a person come on particular business. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

I used to be waitin' on her to singin' school. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown Stories, p. 123.

(j) To attend or follow as a consequence; be associated with; accompany.

Now, good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both! Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 38.

Such silence waits on Philomela's strains. Pope, Winter, l. 78.

Yet a rich guerdon waits on minds that dare, If aught be in them of immortal seed.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 4.

**To wait on.** [On. adv.] In falconry, to fly or hover aloft, waiting for game to be sprung; said of a hawk.

When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons in this way, and mounts immediately in expectation—in short, begins to wait on—she should . . . be tried at game. Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

**II. trans. 1†.** To observe; examine; take notice of; expect; watch for; look out for.

Nyght and day he spedde him that he can, To wayten a tyme of his conclusion. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 535.

Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne, And what y seide to thomas of ynde. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

**2†.** To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thought or he went a-way he wold gif he miȝt wayte hire sum wicked torn what bi-tidde after. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 148.

**3†.** To seek.

Than farde Nectanabus forthe fro that place; Hee wendes too a wildernes & waites him erbes. Atisaander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 808.

**4.** To stay for; attend; await; expect.

Go wait me in the gallery. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

They all

Complain aloud of Cato's discipline, And wait but the command to change their master. Addison, Cato, l. 3.

Then let him receive the new knowledge and wait us, Pardoned in Heaven. Browning, Lost Leader.

**5.** To defer; put off; keep waiting; said of a meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert wait supper for me. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

**6†.** To attend upon; accompany; escort.

Most noble consul! let us wait him home. B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

Proffering the Hind to wait her half the way; That, since the sky was clear, an hour of talk Might help her to beguile the tedious walk. Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 557.

**7†.** To follow as a consequence of something; attend upon.

Such doom Waits luxury and lawless care of gain! J. Philips, Cider, i.

Defend me from the Woes which Mortals wait. Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

**To wait attendance,** to remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

Wait attendance Till you hear further from me. Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 161.

**wait-a-bit thorn.** See under *thorn*.

**waiter** (wā'tēr), n. [*<* ME. *waitere*, *wayter*, *weyter*, later *watere*, *<* OF. *waitier*, *guetter*, etc., *guetter*, F. *guetter*, wait: see *wait*, v. Cf. MHG. *waltare*, *wchter*, G. *wächter*, a watchman.] **1†.** A watcher.

And the childre weyter heude vp his eyen, and bihelde. Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiii. 34.

**2†.** A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgents had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the Waiters (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vi.

**3.** One who waits; one who abides in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some appointed time, some opportunity, or the like.

Waiters on Providence. Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 4.

**4.** A domestic servant. Specifically—(a) A man-servant for rough work about a house.

Dayly liii other of these gromes, called *waiters*, to make fyres, to set up tressyls and bourdes, with yomen of chambre, and to help dresse the beddes of sylke and arras. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

(b) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women. . . . Bid your waiters Stand further off, and I'll come nearer to you. Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

(c) A man-servant who waits at table: applied more commonly to those who serve in hotels or restaurants.

Enter waiter. Wait. Here is a gentleman desires to speak with Mr. Vincent. Fin. I come. [Exit Vincent with Waiter. Wychevley, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

Head-waiter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

**5.** An officer in the employ of the British custom-house. See *coast-waiter*, *tide-waiter*.

**6.** A tray; a salver.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a waiter, which is a ceremony always used to her ladyship. Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

Ezra came quietly into the room again, and took up the waiter with the jelly-glass and the napkin. The Century, XLI. 584.

**Minority waiter**, a waiter out of employment: in humorous allusion to a political minority, as being out of office. Compare def. 3.

I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven minority waiters, and thirteen billiard-markers. Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

**Quarterly waiter**. Same as *quarter-waiter*.—**Waiters' cramp**, an occupation neurosis of public waiters, consisting in pain and muscular spasm, excited by the attempt to carry dishes in the customary manner.

**waiterage** (wā'tēr-āj), n. [*<* waiter + -age.] Attendance by a waiter; service.

Imperial-Hotel people . . . had brightened up; . . . all was done for me then that human waiterage in the circumstances could do. Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 23.

**waitering** (wā'tēr-ing), n. [*<* waiter + -ing.] The employment or duties of a waiter.

Nor yet can you lay down the gentleman's-service . . . and take up Waitering. Dickens, Somebody's Luggage, i.

**wait-fee** (wā'tfē), n. In feudal law, a periodical payment by way of commutation for relief from the duty of maintaining a tower and performing guard on the wall of a royal castle.

**waiting** (wā'ting), n. [*<* ME. *waitynge*, *waytynge*; verbal n. of *wait*, v.] **1†.** Watching; hence, an ogling.

At the lordship of lecherye in lengthe and in brede, As in workes and in wordes and waitynge of eyes. Piers Plowman (C), iii. 94.

**2.** The act of staying or remaining in expectation.

In all ages, men have fought over words, without waiting to know what the words really signified. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

There was an awful waiting in the earth, As if a mystery greated to its birth. R. W. Gilder, Interlude.

**3.** Attendance; service.

Green glasses for hock, and excellent waiting at table. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvi.

**Lords or grooms in waiting**, officers of the British royal household who hold the same position under a queen regnant as lords or grooms of the bedchamber under a king. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 37.

**waitingly** (wā'ting-li), adv. By waiting; as if waiting.

**waiting-maid** (wā'ting-mād), n. A maid-servant; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a waiting-maid To trim the butler with. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

**waiting-room** (wā'ting-röm), n. A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railway-station or a public office.

A motley crowd filled the restaurant and waiting-rooms. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 670.

**waiting-vassal** (wā'ting-vas'al), n. An attendant.

Your carters or your waiting-vassals. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 121.

**waiting-woman** (wā'ting-wüm'an), n. A woman who attends or waits in service; a waiting-maid.

Chambermaids and waiting-women. Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

**waitress** (wā'tres), n. [*<* wait(er) + -ess.] A woman who waits at table: originally used only of one who served in a place of public entertainment.

The curtain drew up, and we beheld, seated at a long table, a company of monkeys! . . . the waiter and waiters were monkeys. Anna Mary Howitt, Art Student in Munich, xviii.

**wait-service** (wā't'sér'vis), n. The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle. **Tenure of wait-service**, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

**wait-treble** (wā't'treb'l), n. A sort of bagpipe. Halliwell.

**waive** (wāv), v.; pret. and pp. *waived*, ppr. *waiving*. [*Also* *wave*; *<* ME. *waiven*, *wayven*, *weiven*, *weyven*, *<* OF. *\*waiver*, *\*waiver*, *weyver*, *guesver*, *guaver* (ML. *variare*), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps *<* Icel. *veifa*, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. *veiva*, swing about, = OHG. *wecbōn*, MHG. *wecben*, *waiben*, fluctuate, wave; = Goth. *bi-waiban*, waver; cf. L. *vibrare*, vibrate. Cf. *waif*, n. The verb *waive* is distinct from *wave*, with which it is often confounded.]

**I. trans. 1†.** To refuse; forsake; decline; shun.

Anoh he weyvethe milk and flesh and al, And every deyntee that is in that hous. Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 159.

Within two daies after we were hailed by two West-Indies men; but when they saw w waive them for the King of France, they gawe vs their broad sides. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

He lent you imprest money, and upbraids it; Furnished you for the wooing, and now waives you. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

**2†.** To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-gow meke him til his maistre ones, To waive vp the wicket that the woman shette, Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted. Piers Plowman (B), v. 611.

Thou, by whom he was deceived Of love, and from his purpose veived. Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

**3.** To relinquish; forsake; forbear to insist on or claim; defer for the present; forgo: as, to waive a subject; to waive a claim or privilege.

Whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to wave that construction. Thomas Adams (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147).

You may safely waive the nobility of your birth, and rely on your actions for your fame. Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

I have so great a love for you that I can waive opportunities of gain to help you. Steele, Spectator, No. 456.

I have waived his visit till I am in town. Walpole, Letters, II. 184.

**4.** In law: (a) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See *waiver*. (b) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (c) In old Eng. law, to put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a waiver; for, as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be waived, i. e., derelicta, left out, or not regarded. Wharton.

**II. intrans. To depart; deviate.**

Yow ne liketh, for youre heighe prudence, To weyven for the word of Salomon. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 239.

**waiver** (wāv), n. [See *waif*.] **1.** A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a waive and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him! Donne.

**2.** In law, a woman put out of the protection of the law.

Waive, a Woman that is Out-law'd; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is. Glossographia Anglicana (1707).

**waiver** (wā'vēr), n. [Formerly also *waver*; *<* OF. *\*waiver*, *weyver*, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see *waive*.] In law: (a) The act of waiving; the intentional relinquishment of a known right; the passing by or declining to accept a thing.

Waiver, in a general way, may be said to occur wherever one, in possession of a right conferred either by law or by contract, and knowing the attendant facts, does or forbears to do something inconsistent with the existence of the right or of his intention to rely upon it; in which case he is said to have waived it, and he is estopped from claiming anything by reason of it afterward. Bishop.

The earliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn waiver on the part of the community of its right and duty of protection in the case of one who had wronged his fellow-member of the folk. J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 23.

(b) In old Eng. law, the legal process by which a woman was waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

**waivode, waiwode** (wā'vōd, wā'wōd), n. Same as *voivode*.

**waiwodship** (wā'wōd-ship), n. Same as *voivodeship*.

**Wakasa lacquer**. See *lacquer*.

**wake**<sup>1</sup> (wāk), v.; pret. and pp. *waked* or *woke*, ppr. *waking*. [Under this form are merged two



*wake* (*wak'*), *v.* [*ME. waken*, *< AS. \*wakan*, wake or watch, in comp. *nicht-waken*, a night-wake (*nicht* = *ME. nache*, *watch*, *< wachen*, to wake, to watch. Hence, in comp., *hela-wake*, *hela-wake*.] 1. The act of waking, or the state of being awake; the state of not sleeping.

Morning and afternoon, 'twixt a sleep and sleep  
As the water runs between day and night.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 219.

I have my dream, sir, to behold  
That youth and shape which in my dreams and wakes  
I have so oft contemplated.  
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

2. The act of watching or keeping vigil, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; a vigil; especially, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church; hence, a merry-making; a festive gathering. The wake was kept by an all-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and piety were gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merry-making and often disgraced by indulgence and riot. In popular usage this word has the same meaning as *rigil*.

The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterward, the day of the year. In 1536 an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in October, but it was disregarded. Wakes are expressly mentioned in the "Book of Sports" of Charles I. among the sports which should be observed. The wake appears to have been also held on the Sunday after the day of dedication; or, more usually, on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Ireland it is called the *patron day*. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities.

He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares  
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs.  
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. ii. 318.

Didsbury Wakes will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August [1825]. . . . The enjoyments consist chiefly of ass-races, for purses of gold; prison-bar playing, and grinning through collars, for ale; . . . and balls each evening.  
Quoted in *Hone's Year Book*, vol. 958.

3. An all-night watch by the body of the dead, before burial. This custom seems to be of Celtic origin, and is now characteristic of Ireland, or of the Irish in other countries; but it was formerly observed in Scotland and Wales. It probably originated from a superstition that the body might be carried off by invisible spirits, or from a more rational fear of injury to it from wild beasts. In early literature it has the name of *hela-wake*, *hela-wake*. The wake was originally a combination of mourning for the dead and rejoicing in his memory and for his deliverance, but in later times has often degenerated into a scene of wild grief and gross orgies. See *hela-wake*.

How that the *hela-wake* was y holde  
At thilke night. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, I. 2100.

The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melaucholy ball, dancing and greeting, i. e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed.  
*Pennant*, Tour in Scotland, p. 112.

4. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action.

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. Hence, to be awakened by a redoubt or impression.

2. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action.

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4. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action.

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*Milton*, P. L., xl. 65.

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*Milton*, P. L., xl. 65.

3. A row of damp green grass. *Encyc. Diet.* [Prov. Eng.]

*wakeful* (*wak'fūl*), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wakefull*; *< wake* + *-ful*; a late ME. form substituted for AS. *wacol*, *wacul* (= L. *rigil*), vigilant, wakeful.] 1. Indisposed or unable to sleep; affected by insomnia.

Two swans whom love kept wakeful and the Muse.  
*Pope*, Spring, l. 18.

And her clear trump sings succor every where  
By lonely boudoers to the wakeful mind.  
*Lovell*, Commemoration Ode, ix.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

Nor hundred eyes,  
Nor brasen walls, nor many wakeful spies.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

Intermit no watch  
Against a wakeful foe. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 463.

3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep.

The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep.  
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 156.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *wakeful*.

*wakefully* (*wak'fūl-i*), *adv.* [*< wakeful* + *-ly*.] In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

*wakefulness* (*wak'fūl-nes*), *n.* [*< wakeful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to sleep.

A state of mental wakefulness is favourable to attention generally.  
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

*waken* (*wa'kn*), *v.* [*< ME. wakenen*, *wakenen*, *wakenen*, *< AS. waccan*, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. *wakna*, become awake, = Sw. *wakna* = Dan. *wagge* = Goth. *ga-waknan*, awake), with pass. formative *-n*, *< \*waccan*, etc., wake; see *wake*, and cf. *waken*.] I. *intrans.*

1. To wake; cease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

So that he began to wakne. *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

'Tis sweet in the green spring  
To gaze upon the wakening fields around.  
*Bryant*, Spring-Time.

2. To keep awake; refrain from sleeping; watch.

The eyes of heaven that nightly waken  
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.  
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v.

Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white; . . .  
The fire-fly wakens; waken thou with me.  
*Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

II. *trans.* 1. To excite or rouse from sleep; awaken.

May the winds blow till they have waken'd death.  
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 188.

Go, waken Eve;  
Her also I with gentle dreams have calm'd.  
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir up.

Yif we wackon vp werre with wegges so fele.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2274.

I'll shape his sins like Furies, till I waken  
His evil angel, his sick conscience.  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

3. To excite; produce; call forth.

Venus now wakes, and wakens love.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 124.

They introduce  
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high.  
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 369.

*waken* (*wa'kn*), *a.* [Also dial. *wacken*; *< ME. waken*, *< AS. \*waccan* (= Icel. *wakinn* = Sw. *waken* = Dan. *waggen*), pp. of *\*waccan*, wake; see *wake*.] Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me waken, I should sleep.  
*Marlowe*, (Imp. Diet.)

*wakener* (*wak'nér*), *n.* [*< waken* + *-er*.] One who or that which wakes or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep.

*Fellham*, Resolves, ii. 36.

*wakening* (*wak'ning*), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waken*, *v.*] The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep.

Sound and safely may he sleep,  
Sweetly blythe his wakening be!  
*Burns*, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

*Wakening of a process*, in *Scots law*, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to *fall asleep*.

*wake-pintle* (*wak'pin'tl*), *n.* An old name of the wake-robin.

*wake-play* (*wak'plā*), *n.* [*< ME. wake-pleye*; *< wake* + *play*.] A funeral game.

Ne how that liche-wake was yholde  
At thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye  
The wake-pleyes, ne kepe I nat to seye.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

*waker* (*wa'kér*), *n.* [*< wake* + *-er*.] 1. One who wakes or rouses from sleep.



Late watchers are no early wakers.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, i. 4.

2. One who watches; a watcher.—3. One who attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish wakers, hired  
To sing old "Habeas Corpus." *Moore*, *Corruption*.

**waker<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* [*<* ME. *wakyr*, wakeful, *<* AS. *wacor* = Icel. *wakr* = Sw. *wacker*, wakeful, watchful.]  
Watchful; vigilant.

*Waker* howndes been profitable.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

The waker goes, the cuckoo ever unkynde.

*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 358.

In every plume that on her [a monster's] body sticks . . .  
As many waker eyes lurk underneath,  
So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.

*Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv.

**wakerife** (wāk'rif), *a.* [*<* Also *wakrifi*; *<* waker<sup>1</sup> + rife<sup>1</sup>.] Wakeful. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

Be wer, therefor, with wakeryfe Ee,  
And mend, geue only myster be.

*Lauder*, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 489.

Wait thro' the dreary midnight hour

Till wakrifi morn!

*Burns*, *On Capt. Matthew Henderson*.

**wake-robin** (wāk'rob'in), *n.* 1. In Great Brit-

ain, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. The name is extended also to the whole genus.—2. In the United States, a plant of the genus *Trillium*; birth-root, or three-leaved nightshade.—

**Virginian wake-robin**, the arrow-arum, *Peltandra undulata*. See *tuckahoe*, l.—**West Indian wake-robin**, a plant of either of the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*. See both; also *tail-flower*.



Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).

*a*, a flower, laid open; *b*, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

**wake-time**

(wāk'tim), *n.*

Time during which one is awake. *Mrs. Brown-ing*, *Aurora Leigh*, ii.

**wakiki** (wāk'i-kī), *n.* A variety of shell-money used in New Caledonia and other islands of the Pacific. Compare *wampum*.

**waking** (wā'king), *p. a.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping.

If you're waking call me early.

*Tennyson*, *May Queen*, New Year's Eve.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—3. Passed in the waking state; experienced while awake: as, waking hours.

Such sober certainty of waking bliss.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 263.

**Waking numbness**, a numbness and tingling lasting for a short time, sometimes experienced upon first waking from sleep, but soon disappearing.

**waking** (wā'king), *n.* [*<* ME. *wakinge*, *wakyng*, *wacunge*; verbal *n.* of *wake*, *v.*] 1. The act of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of causing another so to pass.

They sleep secure from waking.

*Cowper*, *Friendship*, l. 123.

2. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his wakings are so much the same that he knows not how to distinguish them.

*S. Butler*, *Characters*.

3t. Watch.

About the fourth waking of the night.

*Wyclif*, *Mark* vi. 48.

4. A vigil; especially, the act of holding a wake, or of watching the dead.

To spoken of bodily payne, it stant in preyeres, in wak-  
ynges, in fastynges, in vertuose techinges of orisons.

*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**wakon-bird** (wā'kon-bērd), *n.* A fabulous bird among the American Indians, or some actual bird regarded with superstition or used in religious ceremonial. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to identify it. The quetzal of Central America has been sometimes so called, or regarded as one of the wakens. Compare *sunbird* (*e*), and *thunder-bird*, 2.

**Walachian**, *a. and n.* See *Wallachian*.

**walawat**, *interj.* Same as *walloway*.

**Walcheren fever**. A severe form of malarial fever: so called from Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, where it at one time prevailed. During the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, the English lost thousands of troops by a fever caused (as was believed) by the badness of the water, this loss leading to the entire failure of the expedition.

**Walchia** (wāl'kī-ā), *n.* A generic name given by Sternberg (in 1825) to a fossil plant very abundant in, and characteristic of, the Permian series. This plant belongs to the *Coniferæ*, and has a close resemblance in its general appearance to the *Aracariæ*; but, since its organs of fructification are unknown, its position has not as yet been exactly determined. It is in certain respects allied to *Brachyphyllum* and *Pagiophyllum*, conifers found in the Triassic and Jurassic. Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the *Walchieæ*) of certain conifers, in which he includes the genera *Walchia*, *Umanina*, and *Pagiophyllum* of Heer (*Pachyphyl- lum* of Saporta). *Umanina* is also a characteristic plant of the Permian, being found in numerous localities in the Kupferschiefer; while *Pagiophyllum* occurs in the Trias of the United States, in various places in Europe in the Triassic and Jurassic, and in India in the Gondwana series.

**walchowite** (wāl'kō-it), *n.* [*<* *Walchow* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow in Moravia; retinite.

**waldt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *wold*<sup>1</sup>.

**waldemar** (wōl'de-mār), *n.* A variety of velveteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian.

**Waldenberg's apparatus**. An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

**Waldenses** (wōl-den'sēz), *n. pl.* [*<* Also *Valdenses*. Cf. F. *Vandois* = Sp. Pg. It. *Valdense*; *<* ML. *Valdenses*, pl., so called from Peter Waldo or Waldo of Lyons, the founder of the sect.] The Waldensians.

**Waldensian** (wōl-den'sian), *a. and n.* [*<* Also *Valdensian* (see def.); *<* *Waldenses* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or Waldenses.

The important point of the origin of the Waldensian Church is clearly established, being referred to Waldo, in opposition to the fanciful theories which tried to carry it back through mysterious paths to the primitive Christian times.

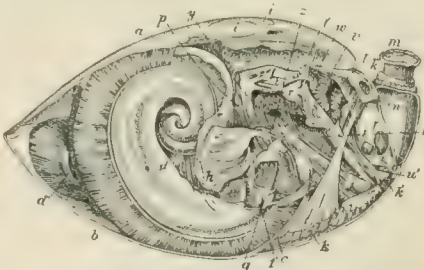
*The Academy*, No. 888, p. 320.

II. *n.* A member of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Waldo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Its chief seats were in the alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence the French name *Vandois des Alpes*, or *Vandois*). The Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Waldensian church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

**waldflute** (wōld'flōt), *n.* [*<* G. *waldflöte*, *<* wald, forest, + *flöte*, flute.] In organ-building, a flute-stop giving soft but very resonant tones.

**waldgrave** (wōld'grāv), *n.* [*<* G. *waldgräf*, *<* wald, forest, + *gräf*, grave; see *wold*<sup>1</sup> and *grave*<sup>5</sup>, *gräf*.] In the old German empire, a head forest-ranger; also, a German title of nobility.

**Waldheimia** (wōld-hī'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Fischer von Waldheim, a German naturalist.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1846.—2. A genus of brachiopods, such as *W. australis*, containing a few living as well



Structure of *Waldheimia australis*, lateral view.

*a*, dorsal surface; *b*, ventral surface; *c*, anterior wall of perivisceral cavity; *d*, brachial appendages; *e*, right lateral portion of the same; *f*, great brachial canal; *g*, small brachial canal; *h*, brachial groove; *i*, brachial plicae; *j*, transverse portion of calvaria; *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, ends of divaricators attached to cardinal process; *1*, *2*, ventral and dorsal adjustors; *m*, peduncle; *n*, peduncular sheath; *o*, penicular muscle; *p*, esophagus; *q*, stomach; *r*, right hepatic mass; *s*, coecal intestine; *t*, *u*, *v*, gastropyloric band; *w*, ventral mesentery; *x*, its upper part; *y*, pseudo-heart; *z*, ventral pavilion; *1*, blood sinus in mesenteric membrane; *2*, esophageal ganglia.

as many extinct species, and forming the type of the family *Waldheimiidae*. Also called *Magellania*. See also cut under *deltidium*. *King*, 1849.

**Waldheimiidae** (wōld-hī-mī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Waldheimia* + *-idae*.] A family of arthropodous brachiopods, closely related to *Terebratulidae*, and by most naturalists combined with that family, but characterized by the elongated brachial appendages.

**waldhorn** (wōld'hörn), *n.* [G., *<* wald, forest, + horn, horn; see *wold*<sup>1</sup> and *horn*.] The old hunting-horn, without valves, from which the modern orchestral or French horn was derived; the corno di caccia. See *horn*.

**Waldsteinia** (wōld-stī'nī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1799), named after Count Franz A. von Waldstein (1759-1823), a German botanist.] A genus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent stamens, and two to six carpels, their styles not elongated. The 4 species are natives of central and eastern Europe, Siberia, and North America. They are herbs with creeping or stoloniferous stems, suggesting the strawberry-plant, bearing alternate long-petioled leaves, which are entire, cleft, or compound, sometimes with three to five crenate or incised leaflets, and large membranous stipules. The yellow flowers are borne, two to five together, on a bracted scape, often with curving pedicels. *W. fragarioides* is the barren strawberry of the United States, widely diffused through northern and mountainous parts of the Eastern and Central States.

**wale<sup>1</sup>** (wāl), *n.* [*<* Also *weal*, *improp.* *weal*; *<* ME. *wale*, *<* AS. *walu* (pl. *wala*), a weal, mark of a blow; found also in comp. *wyrt-wala*, root, prop. stump of a root (orig. 'rod'), = OFries. *walu*, a rod, staff (as in *walu-hera*, *wal-hera*, staff-bearer, pilgrim), = North Fries. *waal*, staff, = MLG. *wol* (in *wolbroder*, pilgrim) = Icel. *völur* (*val*), a round stick, staff, = Sw. dial. *val*, a stick, flail-handle, = Goth. *walus*, staff.] 1. A rod. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A ridge or plank along the edge of a ship. Compare *gunwale*.

Wyghtly one the wale thay wye up thaire ankers.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 740.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position; a wale-piece.—4t. A wale-knot. *Holland*.—5. A ridge in cloth, formed by a thread or a group of threads; hence, a stripe or strain implying quality.

Thou art rougher far

And of a coarser wale, fuller of pride.

*Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Four Plays in One*.

By my troth, exceeding good cloth; a good wale 't as  
*Middleton*, *Michaelmas Term*, ii. 3.

6. A streak or stripe produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip.

The wales or marks of stripes and lashes were all red.  
*Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 547.

7. A tumor, or large swelling. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Wales of a ship**. See *bend*<sup>1</sup>, 3 (*d*).

**wale<sup>1</sup>** (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [*<* Also *improp.* *wale*; *<* wale<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To mark with wales or stripes.

A wycked wound hath me waled,

And trayvyl'd me from topp to too.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and waled with bloody stripes. *Ep. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion, with more than two rods at a time.

**wale<sup>2</sup>** (wāl), *n.* [*<* ME. *wale*, *<* Icel. *val* = OHG. *wala*, MHG. *wal*, G. *wahl*, choice; from the root of *will*<sup>1</sup>.] A picking or choosing; the choice; the pick or pink of anything; the best. [*Obsolete* or *Scotch*.]

You got your wale o' se'en sisters,

And I got mine o' five.

*Lord Barnaby* (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

To wale, at choice; in abundance.

Wildest bestes to wale was there enow.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 332.

**wale<sup>2</sup>** (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [*<* Also *wail*; *<* ME. *walen*, *welen* = OHG. *wellen*, MHG. *weln*, *wellen*, G. *wählen* = Icel. *velja* = Sw. *välja* = Dan. *vælge* = Goth. *waljan*, choose; from the noun: see *wale<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] To seek; choose; select; court; woo. [*Obsolete* or *Scotch*.]

"Where schulde I wale the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy place?"

I wot neuer where thou wonyes."

*Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [is] namet Pelleus.

That worthy hade a wyfe waldit hym-seloun.

The truthe for to telle, Tetyda she heght.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

Of choys men syne, waldit by cut (lot), thai tuke

A gret numbyr, and hyd in bylgis dern.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208.

[G. Douglas, l. 72.]

He wales a portion with judicious care.

*Burns*, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

**wale<sup>2</sup>** (wāl), *a.* [*<* ME. *wale*; from the same source as *wale<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] Choice; good; excellent. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the wale knight.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1288.

**wale<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *weal*.

**wale-knot** (wāl'not), *n.* Same as *wal-knot*.

**wale-piece** (wāl'pēs), *n.* [*<* wale<sup>1</sup> + piece.] A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight*.



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.  
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

wisp of snipe. **Cock of the walk.** See *cock*<sup>1</sup>.—**Heel-and-toe walk**, a walk in which the heel of one foot is

ground at once for brief intervals. In the walk of ordinary quadrupeds the limbs move in diagonal pairs, the move-

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placed upon the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it.

**walkable** (wá'kə-bəl), *a.* [**< walk + -able.**] Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now **walkable** roads.

*Swift*, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1736.

**walk-around** (wá'kə-a-round), *n.* A comic dance in which the performer describes a large circle.

**walker** (wá'kər), *n.* [**< ME. walker, < AS. wealcere (= OHG. walkari, MHG. walker, weker = Sw. valkare = Dan. valker), a fuller, < wealcen, roll, full: see walk.** Hence the surname *Walker*, which has the same meaning as *Fuller*.] 1†. One who fulls cloth; a fuller.

And his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, or *walkere* of cloth, may not make white on erthe.

*Wyclif*, Mark ix. 2.

2. One who deports himself in a defined manner.

There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us.

*Bp. Compton*, *Episcopalia*, p. 66. (*Latham*.)

3. One who walks; a pedestrian: as, a fast *walker*.

Where the low Penthouse bows the *Walker's* head,  
And the rough Pavement wounds the yielding Tread.  
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 158.

4. In *Eng. forest law*, an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—5†. A prowler; one who goes about to do evil.

Wepynge, y warne zow of *walkers* aboute;  
It beth enemies of the cros that crist upon tholede.

*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

*Walkers* by nyght, with gret murderers,  
Overthwarte with gyle, and joly carders.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 429.

6. One who trains or walks young hounds. See *walk*, *v. t.*, 6, and *n.*, 8 (b).

The toast, "Success to fox hunting, and the puppy *walkers* of England."  
*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

7. In *ornith.*: (a) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the *Gallinæ*: correlated with *percher*, *wader*, and *swimmer*. (b) A bird which belongs to the perching group, but which, when on the ground, advances by moving one foot after the other, instead of both together; a gradient or gressorial as distinguished from a saltatorial bird.—8. *pl.* In *entom.*, the ambulatory orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; the phasmids or walking-sticks. See *Gressoria*.—9†. That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them halted down  
(Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown,  
But made him tread exceeding sure.

*Chapman*, *Iliad*, xx. 36.

**Double walker**, a fanciful name for an amphisbaenian.—**Walker!** or **Hookey Walker!** a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "gammom." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.]

"Go and buy it [a prize turkey]." "*Walker!*" exclaimed the boy. "No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."  
*Dickens*, *Christmas Carol*, v.

**Walkers' clay**, fullers' earth.—**Walkers' earth**, fullers' earth. The use of the word *walker* for *fuller* has now become obsolete in England, but a certain unctuous variety of fullers' earth found in the Lower Ludlow beds, in Wales, appears to be sometimes provincially designated both as *walkers' earth* and as *dye-earth*.

**Walker cell**. See *cell*, 8.

**Walker tariff**. See *tariff*.

**walking** (wá'king), *n.* [**< ME. walkynge; verbal n. of walk, v.**] 1†. The act or process of fulling cloth.—2†. A mode or manner of behaving or living.

He confessed his fault, and promised better *walking*.  
*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 292.

3. The act of one who or that which walks.

I will find a remedy for this *walking* [i. e., in sleep], if all the doctors in town can sell it.

*Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, iii. 2.

**walking** (wá'king), *p. a.* Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Alas, I am nothing but a multitude

Of *walking* griefs.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iii. 1.

**Walking crane**. See *crane*, 2, 1.—**Walking delegate**, a member of a trade-union or body of organized laborers who visits other organizations and employers in the interests of his order, voices demands of organized laborers in strikes, etc.—**Walking funeral**, a funeral procession in which the corpse is carried by men on foot and the mourners follow also on foot. [*Colloq.*]—**Walking gentleman**, an actor who plays youthful well-dressed parts of small importance.

The *walking gentleman*, who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes.

*Dickens*, *Sketches, Scenes*, xi.

**Walking lady**, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—**Walking stationer**. See *stationer*.—**Walking toad**. Same as *waterjack*.

**walking-beam** (wá'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (i).

**walking-cane** (wá'king-kān), *n.* Originally, a walking-stick made of some variety of cane; hence, in common use, a walking-stick of any sort. See *cane*, 1.

**walking-dress** (wá'king-dres), *n.* A dress for the street; especially, at the present time, such a dress for women, as distinguished from a dinner-dress, an evening-dress, etc.

**walking-fan** (wá'king-fan), *n.* A fan of great size, with a handle about 18 inches long, carried out of doors to screen the face from the rays of the sun. Compare the quotation.

*Nurse*. My fan, Peter.

*Mercutio*. Good Peter, to hide her face; for her fan's the fairer face—

*Nurse*. Peter, take my fan, and go before, and apace.

*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 4. 112, 232.

**walking-fern** (wá'king-fērñ), *n.* A small tufted evergreen fern, *Camposorus rhizophyllus*, native of eastern North America, having the fronds



Walking fern, *Camposorus rhizophyllus*, a, frond.

heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the name). Also *walking-leaf*.

**walking-fish** (wá'king-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.—2. A fish of the genus *Antennarius*.—3. Same as *silcrafish*, 6.

**walking-foot** (wá'king-fūt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for walking; an ambulatory leg: in *Crustacea*, correlated with *jaw-foot* and *swimming-foot*. See cuts under *stacens* and *endopodite*.

**walking-leaf** (wá'king-lēf), *n.* 1. Same as *walking-fern*.—2. An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*, belonging to *Phyllium* or some closely allied genus. The body is flat, the antennae are short, the legs have broad leaf-like expansions; the female wing-covers are large, and veined like leaves, which they closely resemble. The females are usually wingless, while the males generally possess large wings, but lack wing-covers or tegmina. Also called *leaf-insect*. See cut under *Phyllium*, and compare *walking-stick*, 2.

**walking-papers** (wá'king-pá'pēz), *n. pl.* A dismissal. [*Colloq.*]

**walking-staff** (wá'king-stáf), *n.* A staff used for assistance in walking, especially such a staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or -cane.

**walking-stick** (wá'king-stik), *n.* 1. A stick prepared for use as an assistance in walking, differing from the staff (compare *pilgrim's staff*, under *pilgrim*, and *bourdon*) in being generally shorter and lighter. Walking-sticks were especially in fashion as part of the costume of a man of elegance toward the close of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. The length of 3 feet or somewhat less has generally been maintained, but temporary fashion has favored much longer ones, and at times has required them to be carried by women. They are sometimes carried so light and limber as to be rather for amusement and occupation of the hands than for support. Compare *camel*, 4.

2. Any one of the slender-bodied species of the gressorial orthopterous family *Phasmidæ*; a stick-bug; a specter. The common walking-stick of the eastern United States is *Diapheromera femorata*. See also cut under *Phasma*, and compare *walking-leaf*, 2.—**Walking-stick palm**. See *palm*, 2.

**walking-straw** (wá'king-strá), *n.* A kind of walking-stick, the large *Diura* or *Cyphocera titan*, 6 or 8 inches long, a native of New South Wales.

**walking-sword** (wá'king-sórd), *n.* Same as *city sword* (which see, under *city*).

**walking-ticket** (wá'king-tik'et), *n.* An order to leave; dismissal. [*Colloq.*]

**walking-twigg** (wá'king-twíg), *n.* Same as *walking-stick*, 2. See *stick-bug*, 1, and *walking-straw*.

**walking-tyrant** (wá'king-tí'rant), *n.* A South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa* (formerly *Chrysolophus ambulans*, whence the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the *temi-pterine* sec-



Walking-tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*).

tion of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, beneath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median scarlet crest. It is 7½ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.

**walking-wheel** (wá'king-hwēl), *n.* 1. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or its internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See *tread-wheel*.—2. A pedometer. *E. H. Knight*.

**walk-milly** (wá'k mil), *n.* [**< ME. walk-mylne; < walk + mill.**] A fulling-mill.

Hys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like *walk-mylne* clogges.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatness of their riuers, cannot make *Walkmilles* for their clothes [cloths].

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

**walk-out** (wá'k-out), *n.* A laborer's strike. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

**walk-over** (wá'k-ó'vēr), *n.* In *sporting*, a race in which but one contestant appears, who, being obliged to go over the course, may walk instead of running; also, the winning of such a race; hence, figuratively, an easy victory; success gained without serious opposition. [*Colloq.*]

"That's the bay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he's never been beaten. It's his *walk-over*."

*The Century*, XXXVIII. 403.

**walkyr** (wól'kir), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

**walkyrian** (wól'kir-i-an), *a.* [**< walkyrie + -an.**]

Same as *valkyrian*.

**walkyrie** (wól'kir-i), *n.* [**ME., < AS. wælcyrīe** = *Ícel. valkyrja*: see *valkyr*.] 1. Same as *valkyr*.—2†. A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage sathrapas that sorsory couthe;  
Wychez & *walkyries* women to that sale [hall].

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1577.

**wall**<sup>1</sup> (wál), *n.* [**< ME. wal, walle, < AS. weal, weall**, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, = *OS. wal* = *OFries. wal* = *D. wal* = *MHG. wal*, *G. wall* = *Sw. vall* = *Dan. vold*, wall, = *W. gwal*, rampart, < *L. vallum*, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification, < *vallus*, stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same *L. source* are *ult. E. vallate, rallation, circumvallation*, etc. The native *AS.* word for 'wall' is *wah*: see *waw*.<sup>2</sup> The *L.* word for a defensive stone wall is *murus*: see *murel*.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, or afford a defense, shelter, or security. Specifically.—(a) One of the upright inclosing sides of a building or a room.

And the Helynge of here Houses, and the *Woues* and the *Dores* ben alle of *Wode*.  
*Mancieille*, *Travels*, p. 247.

If the *walls* of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with alabaster slabs, we should never have been able to trace their form with anything like certainty.

*J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 161.

(b) A solid and permanent inclosing fence of masonry, as around a field, a garden, a park, or a town.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under *chemin-de-ronde*, *fortification*, and *retaining wall*.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;  
Or close the *wall* up with our English dead.

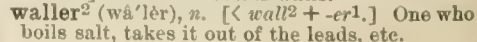
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 1. 2



Walking-stick (*Diapheromera femorata*).



**wall-bearing** (wâl'bâr'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which receives a shaft as it enters or passes through a wall. It has a casing of cast iron built into the wall to protect the bearing and support the masonry above it, while the bottom forms a bedplate for the shaft. Also called *wall box*. E. H. Knight.





**Wallerian** (wo-lé'-ri-an), *a.* [*< Waller* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or associated with A. Waller (died 1865), an English physiologist.—**Wallerian degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Wallerian law,** a law in regard to degeneration in nerves, whereby the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the periphery.—**Wallerian method,** the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

**wallet** (wól'et), *n.* [*< ME. walet, walette*, possibly a transposition or corruption of *watel*, a bag; see *wattle*. For a similar transposition, cf. *needle for needle*.] 1. A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends; a form familiar in silk knitted purses, and revived for larger bags for women's use.

His *walet* lay biforn him on his lappe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 686.

A *Wallet*, . . . G. Bisac, i. bis saccus, a double sack or bagge.

As an instance of another form of the *wallet*—and that a very old one—may I mention the little triangular piece of stuff, something like a bag, that is suspended from behind the left shoulder of a junior barrister's gown as now worn? . . . about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a slit at the bottom into two compartments, one of which is open and the other enclosed and capable of holding small articles.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 78.

2. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare *wattle*.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em *Wallets* of flesh?

Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 46.

3. A flat bag of leather, with a flap, or a hinged opening with a clasp, at the top: used for tools, etc., or in a small size for carrying coin on the person.

The *wallet*, or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine [bicycle or tricycle].

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 432.

4. A pocketbook, especially a large one for containing papers, bank-notes laid flat and not folded, and the like.—5. A small kit carried by anglers. A *wallet* generally includes thread and needles,awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hob-nails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pliers, a file, a spring-balance to weigh fish, coat-plaster, shellac varnish, prepared glue, boiled linseed-oil, etc.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip. See *scrip* 1.—**Wallet open**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

**walletteer** (wól-e-tér'), *n.* [*< wallet* + *-eer*.] One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. *Toilet*. (Jodrell.)

**walletful** (wól-et-fúl), *n.* As much as a wallet contains; a purseful.

Wedden hure for hure welthe and wishen on the morwe That hus wyf were wex, other a *wallet-ful* of nobles.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 269.

**walleye** (wál'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waule eye*; a back-formation from *wall-eyed*.] 1. An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no color, the iris being light-colored or white, or opacity of the cornea being present; also, this condition itself.

*Glaciolus*, An horse with a *waule eye*.

Cooper's Thesaurus.

2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white of the eye is conspicuous.—3. A large staring eye, as of some fishes.—4. A wall-eyed fish. Especially—(a) A pike-perch (which see). (b) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring. (c) A surf-fish, *Holconotus argenteus*. (California.)

**wall-eyed** (wál'id), *a.* [Formerly *waule-eyed*, *whalle*, *whaule*, *whall-eyed* (also *whall*, etc., separately), prob. *< Icel. vald-eygthr*, a corruption of *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse, *< vagl*, a disease of the eye, + *eygthr*, eyed, *< auga*, eye: see *wall* 3 and *eye* 1.] 1. Having a walleye or walleyes, as a horse.

Walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was *wall-eyed*, and the colt wanted a tail.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the *wall-eyed* pike. See *pike* 2, and cut under *pike-perch*.—3. See the quotation. [Provincial.]

Any work irregularly or ill done is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.

Hallivell.

4. Glaring; fierce; threatening.

This is . . . the vilest stroke

That ever *wall-eyed* wrath or staring rage Presented to the tears of soft remorse.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 49.

**Wall-eyed herring**, the alewife or walleye.

**wall-fern** (wál'fèrn), *n.* A small evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare*, which grows on cliffs or walls. See *polypody*.

**wallflower** (wál'flou'èr), *n.* 1. An old favorite garden flower and pot-plant, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, native in southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, cliffs, and the sides of quarries. The flowers have four petals, with a spreading limb on long claws, colored a deep-orange, or in cultivation varying from pale-yellow to deep-red, are clustered in short racemes, and are sweet-scented. It is grown in many varieties, classed as single and double biennials and double perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring bush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the finest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of *heart's-ease*; and in western England a dark-red variety is called *bleeding-heart*. A common name also is *gilly-flower*, or, for distinction, *wall-gillyflower*. The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of *Erysimum*.



Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall, or looks on without dancing, either from choice or from being unable to dance or to obtain a partner. [Colloq.]

I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone *wall-flower* down to the supper-table as ever saint or martyr in the act that has canonized his name.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

**Native wallflower** of Australia, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, of the *Leguminosæ*.—**Western wallflower** of the United States, *Erysimum asperum*, a plant found in Ohio, and more commonly westward, with orange-yellow flowers of the size of and like those of the wallflower.

**wall-fruit** (wál'frót), *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

**wall-gecko** (wál'gék'ō), *n.* A gecko, especially *Platydictylus muralis* of southern Europe.

**wall-germander** (wál'jér-man'dér), *n.* See *Tecium*.

**wall-gillyflower** (wál'jil'g'i-flou-èr), *n.* See *wallflower*.

**wall-grenade** (wál'grē-nād'), *n.* A bombshell somewhat larger than the hand-grenade. It was thrown by hand from the rampart of a fortification, or from a small mortar called a *hand mortar*.

**wall-hawkweed** (wál'hák'wéd), *n.* A European hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*, often growing on walls. Also French or golden lungwort.

**wallhick** (wál'hik), *n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*. *Montagu*. See *hick-wall*. [Local, British.]

**walling** 1 (wál'ing), *n.* [*< wall* + *-ing* 1.] 1. Walls collectively; materials for walls.

The general character of the Roman *walling* is described in Hartshorn's essay "Porchester Castle."

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 323.

2. In *mining*, the brick or stone lining of a shaft; *steining*.—**Dry walling**, walling without the use of mortar or cement.

**walling** 2 (wál'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wall* 2, *v.*] The act of boiling; a boiling. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *walling* or making of salt, &c.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 114.

**wall-ink** (wál'ing), *n.* The brook-lime, *Veronica beccabunga*, a creeping plant of wet places in the northern Old World. [Scotland and Ireland: in the latter sometimes *well-ink*.]

**Wallis's theorem.** See *theorem*.

**wall-knot** (wál'not), *n.* [Formerly also *wale-knot*.] *Naut.*, a large knot made on the end of a rope by interweaving the strands in a particular manner.

**wall-less** (wál'les), *a.* [*< wall* + *-less*.] Having no wall.

The blood was poured into *wall-less* lacunæ.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 283.

**wall-lettuce** (wál'let'is), *n.* A European lettuce, *Lactuca (Prenanthes) muralis*.

**wall-light** (wál'lit), *n.* A bracket or girandole for candles or lamps.

**wall-lizard** (wál'liz'árd), *n.* 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family *Gecconidæ*. See *Gecconidæ*, and cuts under *gecko* and *Platydictylus*.—2. A common European lizard, *Lacerta muralis*.

**wall-louse** (wál'lous), *n.* The bedbug, *Cimex lectularius* (*Acantha lectularia*). See cut under *bug*.

**wall-moss** (wál'mós), *n.* 1. The yellow wall-lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*.—2. The stone-crop or wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*. *Britten* and *Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wall-net** (wál'net), *n.* A vertical net forming the wall of an inclosed space, as of a pound-net. See cut under *pound-net*.

**wall-newt** (wál'nūt), *n.* Same as *wall-lizard*.

The toad, the tadpole, the *wall-newt*.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 135.

**Walloon** (wo-lön'), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. Wallon*, *< OF. Wallon*, *Walon*, *Gaulon* (also *Wallin*), *< ML. Wallus*, *L. Gallus*, a Gaul, Celt; cf. *Gaul*, *Welsh*.] 1. A member of a people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmédy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—2. In America, especially colonial New York, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the *Walloon* language.

**wallop** 1 (wól'op), *v. i.* [*< ME. walopen*, *< OF. \*waloper*, *galoper*, boil, gallop, *< OFlem. walop*, a gallop; with an element *-op*, perhaps orig. *OFlem. op*, *E. up* (cf. the *E. dial. var. wall-up*), *< OFlem. wallen* = *OS. wallan* = *AS. weallan*, boil, spring forth as water does: see *wall* 2, *well* 1. Cf. *gallop*.] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The yellow flour, bestrew'd and stir'd with haste, Swells in the flood and thickens to a paste, Then puffs and *wallops*, rises to the lrim, Drinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim.

Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

2. To move quickly with great but somewhat clumsy effort; gallop. See *gallop*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And he anon to hym com *waloping*.

Geneydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 3325.

Swerdez swangene in two, sweltand knyghtez Lyes wyde opyne welterande one *walopande* stedez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 2147.

She [a seal] *walloped* away with all the grace of triumph.

Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

**wallop** 1 (wól'op), *n.* [*< ME. wallop*, *wallop*: see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation or effort; a gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Or he wiste, he was war of the white beres, They went a-wai a *wallop* as they wod (mad) semed.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1770.

Than the kyng rode forment hym-self a crete *walop*, for sore hym longed to wite how the kyng Tradylyuant hym contened.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

**wallop** 2 (wól'op), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *wallop* 1. It is appar. confused with *wale* 1, *whale* 2. There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from the name of Sir John Wallop, an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, who in Henry VIII.'s time distinguished himself by *walopping* the French.] 1. To castigate; beat soundly; drub; thrash. [Slang.]

My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause of my thieving was that he kept me without grub, and *walopped* me.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, i. 468.

2. To tumble over; dash down. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**wallop** 2 (wól'op), *n.* [*< wallop* 2, *v.*] A severe blow. [Slang.]

**wallop** 1 (wól'op-ér), *n.* [*< wallop* 1 + *-er* 1.] A pot-wallop.

**wallop** 2 (wól'op-ér), *n.* [Also *wollop*; *< wallop* 2 + *-er* 1.] One who or that which wallops. [Slang.]—**Cod-wallop**, a cod-fishing vessel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

**walopping** (wól'op-ing), *a.* Great; bouncing. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**wallow** 1 (wól'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *walow*; *< ME. walowen*, *walewen*, *walwen*, *welwen*, *wallow*, *< AS. wealwian*, roll round, = Goth. *walwan*, *wallow*, roll, = L. *volvare*, roll (whence ult. E. *volute*, *volve*, *devolve*, etc.).] 1. *intrans.* 1. To roll; tumble about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My witte is waste nowe in wede.

I *walowe*, I walke, nowe woo is me.

York Plays, p. 421.

He *walweth* and he turneth to and fro.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

There saw I our great galliasses tost

Upon the *wallowing* waves.

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide

*Wallows* the Yule-log's roaring tide.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. Prolog.

2. To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.



... of craps and leather, ... patterns. Veneers of wood

**wall-pellitory** (wāl'pel'i-tō-ri), *n.* A plant, ... with a diuretic and re- ... considerably used in con- ... especially in domestic prac-

**wall-pennywort** (wāl'pen'i-wèrt), *n.* See *pen-*

**wall-pepper** (wāl'pép'ér), *n.* The stonecrop, ... intensely acrid plant formerly ... remedy in scorbutic diseases. See

**wall pie** (wāl'pī), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

**wall-piece** (wāl'pēs), *n.* A piece of artillery ... mounting on the wall of a fortress, ... distinguished from one intended for trans- ... from place to place; especially, of an- ... a light gun, a long musket, or the like, mounted on a swivel.

... on account of the length ... were most difficult to load, so that we ... wall-pieces than early breech- ... small arms. W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 91.

**wall-plat** (wāl'plat), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bird*.  
—2. Same as *wall-plate*, 1. *Hallivell*.

**wall-plate** (wāl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building*, a tim- ... placed horizontally in or on a wall, under ... of girders, joists, and other timbers. ... function is to insure even distribution of pressures, ... to brace the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a *cure-plate*. See cuts under *plate*, 7, and *roof*.

2. In *mining*, one of the two long pieces of timber which with two short ones (end pieces) make up a set in the timbering of a shaft. The sets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart and are themselves supported by the studdles in the corners of the shaft.

3. In *natch*, a vertical plate at the back of a plumber-block bracket, for attaching it to a wall or post. E. H. Knight.—4. A plaque, like that of a sonnet; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle.

**wall-pocket** (wāl'pok'et), *n.* A flat pouch or receptacle for newspapers or other articles, de- signed to be hung upon the wall of a room.

**wall-rib** (wāl'rib), *n.* In *medieval vaulting*, a common English name for the longitudinal rib at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an are formeret. In the fully developed style there is no wall at the ends of the compartments, but a window filling the whole space; one of the other names is therefore to be preferred to that of *wall-rib*.

**wall-rock** (wāl'rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock forming the walls of a vein; the country-rock.

**wall-rocket** (wāl'rok'et), *n.* See *rocket*, 2.

**wall-rue** (wāl'rō), *n.* A small delicate fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, growing on walls and cliffs. Also called *rue-fern*, *wall-pie*, *tentwort*, and *wall-rue spleenwort*.

**wall-salt-peter** (wāl'sālt-pē'tēr), *n.* Nitrocalcite.

**wall-scraper** (wāl'skrā'pēr), *n.* A chisel-edged tool for scraping down walls preparatory to papering.

**Wallsend** (wālz'end), *n.* A variety of English coal extensively used in London: so called because originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne, close to the spot where the Roman Wall ended.

It is of very superior quality for household use, and is mined in the district extending from the Tyne to the Wear, and from the Wear to Castle Eden, and in another area about Bishop Auckland. The most important coal in the Newcastle district is the "High main" or "Wallsend" seam. It is the highest workable coal, and varies from 6 to 6½ ft. in thickness.

*Hall, Coal-Fields of Gt. Brit.*, 4th ed., p. 274.

**wall-sided** (wāl'sī'ded), *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship: opposed to *tumble-*

**wall-space** (wāl'spās), *n.* In *arch.*, an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features or ornaments; especially, such an expanse considered as a feature of design, or as a field for decoration in painting, or of any other nature.

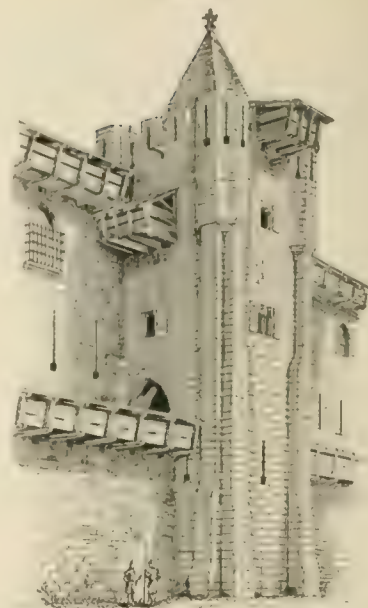
**wall-spleenwort** (wāl'splēn'wèrt), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

**wall-spring** (wāl'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

**wall-tent** (wāl'tent), *n.* See *tent*, 1.

**wall-tooth** (wāl'tōth), *n.* A large double tooth. *Hall*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wall-tower** (wāl'tōn'ér), *n.* A tower built in connection with or forming an essential part of a wall: especially one of the series of towers which strengthened the mural fortifications of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the



Wall tower, 13th century.—Fortifications of Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

modification of military engineering. See also *cut* under *castle*.

**wall-tree** (wāl'trē), *n.* In *hort.*, a fruit-tree trained upon a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for utilizing the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

**wall-vase** (wāl'vās), *n.* In *Oriental decorative art*, a small vase, having one side flat, and with a hole near the top by which it can be hung upon the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordinary vase having a surface of revolution; but sometimes the form is specially fitted to its purpose, irregular, or even fantastic, and may be suggested by a draped figure.

**wall-washer** (wāl'wosh'ér), *n.* A plate on the end of a tie-rod or tension-rod, and in contact with the face of the wall strengthened or supported by the rod. These washers are named from their shape: as, *bonnet-washer*, *S-washer*, *star-washer*. E. H. Knight.

**wall-wasp** (wāl'wasp), *n.* A wasp that makes its nest in walls; specifically, *Odynerus murarius*.

**wall-wight**, *a.* Same as *wale-wight*.

Turn four-and-twenty *wall-wight* men,  
Like storks, in feathers gray.  
*The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

**wallwort** (wāl'wèrt), *n.* [*<* ME. *walworte*, *wal-wurt*, *wallwort*, *<* AS. *wealwyrt*, *<* *weall*, *wall*, + *wyrt*, *wort*.] The dwarf elder, or danewort, *Sambucus Ebulus*; sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*; the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; and the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.

**wally**<sup>1</sup> (wōl'i), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To cocker; indulge. [Prov. Eng.]

**wally**<sup>2</sup> (wōl'i), *interj.* Same as *waly*<sup>2</sup>. [Provincial.]—**Wally fa' you!** ill luck befall you!

*Wally fa' you, Willie,*  
That ye could nae prove a man.  
*Eppie Morrie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 262).

**wallydraigle, wallydraggle** (wōl'i-drā-gl.-drag-l), *n.* The youngest of a family; a bird in the nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

**walmt**, *n.* [ME. *walm*, *<* AS. \**wælm*, *walm* (= OHG. *walm*), lit. a boiling up, *<* *wallan*, boil, gush forth, as water: see *wall*<sup>2</sup>, *wall*<sup>1</sup>.] A bubble in boiling.

With vij. *walmes* that are so felle,  
Hote spryngyng out of helle.  
*MS. Cantab.* Fl. ii. 33, l. 137. (*Hallivell*.)

**walmt**, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *walmen*, *welmen*, boil; *<* *walm*, *n.*] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werching that *walmed* in her daiks,  
And git wall here-after but wisdom it lette.  
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 114.

**walnotet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *walnut*.  
**walnut** (wāl'nūt), *n.* [Formerly also *walnut*, *walnutte*; *<* ME. *walnot*, *walnote*, *<* AS. \**wealh-hnutu*, *walhnutu* (= MD. *walnute*, D. *walnoot* = G. *walnuss* = Icel. *walnót* = Sw. *walnút* = Dan. *walnød*), lit. 'foreign nut' (so called with ref. to Italy and France, whence the nut was first brought to the Germans and English), *<* *wealh*, foreign (see *Welsh*), + *hnutu*, nut. Cf.

wallow

... More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 276.

wallow

... 83, l. 1142.

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**walshnut.** 1. The fruit of the nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia*; also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenia to the mountains of northern India, and is extensively cultivated, and in some places naturalized, in temperate Europe. It grows from 40 to 60 or even 100 feet high, with a massive trunk and broad spreading top, and bears pinnate leaves with few smooth leaflets. It produces the well-known sweet-seeded nuts of this name, in America distinguished as *English walnuts*. These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated husk. The shell is thin in different degrees, or in the wild state thicker. The kernel yields some 50 per cent. of oil, which is largely expressed in France and other parts of Europe, as also in Asia. That of the first pressing is used for food, like olive-oil, though ranked less highly; that of the second pressing, called *pressed-oil*, the cake having been submitted to boiling water, is more siccative even than linseed-oil, and hence is by some artists the most highly esteemed of all oils; it is a good lamp-oil, and is available for making soft-soap, etc. The whole fruit when quite young makes a good pickle. The shell of a large variety, called *double walnut*, is used in France for making purses, cases for jewelry, etc. The leaves and the hull of the fruit are used in Europe for various medicinal purposes. Walnut-wood is light, tough, and handsome, plain or with a burr; the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunstocks.

Walnut-tree (*Juglans regia*).

the bark of the larger limbs of walnut in the United States.

**walnut-sphinx** (wāl'nut-sfīngks), *n.* See *sphinx*.

**walnut-tree** (wāl'nut-trē), *n.* See *walnut*.

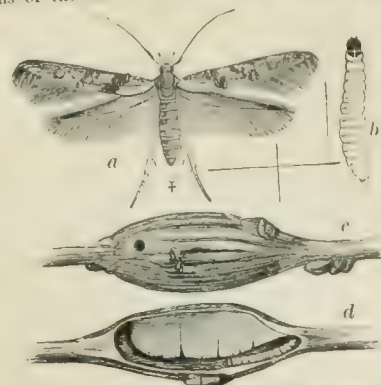
**walpurge** (wōl-pēr'jin), *n.* Same as *walpurge*.

**Walpurgis night** (wāl-pōr'gis nīt). [*G. Walpurgis nacht*, so called with ref. to the day of St. Walpurgis, Walburgis, or Walpurga, the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first day of May, on which, according to German popular superstition, witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

**walpurge** (wōl-pēr'jit), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of uranium and bismuth, occurring in thin scale-like crystals of a yellow color. It is found with other uranium minerals at Neustädtel in Saxony. Also *walpurge*.

**walrus** (wōl'rus), *n.* [= *D. walrus* = *G. walross*, < *Sw. walross* = *Dan. walross*, lit. 'whale-horse,' equiv. to *leel. walross-healr* = *AS. hors-hææl*, lit. 'horse-whale,' a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh, = *Sw. Dan. walrask*: see *whale* and *horse*.] Cf. *whalefish* and *narwhal*.] Any member of the family *Trichechidae* (or *Rosmaridae*); a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the male enormous canine teeth protruding like tusks from the upper jaw. The common walrus, *T. rosarius*, the morse, sea horse, sea-ox, or sea-cow, attains a total length of 10 to 12 feet in the full-grown male; individuals are reported to exceed 14 feet; a more nearly average length is 8 to 10 feet, with a girth of about as much. A weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds is acquired by old bulls, with a yield of 500 pounds of blubber. The whole length of the canines is about 2 feet, when they are full grown, with a projection of 15 inches or more. These teeth are used in digging for the clams which form the principal food of the animal, and in climbing over uneven surfaces of rock or ice. A walrus 12 feet long has the fore flippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the flukes each about this length, but 2 feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammae of the female are two pairs, respectively abdominal and inguinal. Young and mid-aged individuals of both sexes are covered with a short coarse hair of a yellowish brown color, deepening into dark reddish-brown on the belly and at the bases of the limbs. Old animals, especially the bulls, become almost naked, and the skin grows heavily wrinkled and plaited, especially on the fore quarters. In the glacial period the walrus ranged in North America southward on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. There is no evidence of its existence in New England since about 1550; from this date to 1600 it lived south to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, and arctic regions as far north as Eskimos live or explorers have gone. It has been found in Scotland of late years, and on or off the arctic coast of Europe and Asia, especially in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. It is readily captured, and the systematic destruction to which it has long been subjected has materially diminished its numbers in many different places. The blubber yields a valuable oil, from the hide a very tough and durable leather is made; and the tusks yield a superior ivory. The walrus of the North Pacific is now generally thought to be specifically distinct, and is known as *T. or R. obesus*, and

entomologist.] A curious genus of moths, of the family *Tineidae*, having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian and internal nervures obsolete. Only one species, *W. amorpha*, is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa*, and the

False Indigo Gall-moth (*Walshia amorphaella*). *a*, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, gall; *d*, section of same. *c*, *cross* and *line* show natural sizes of *a* and *b*; *c* and *d*, natural sizes.

moth has also been reared from similar galls at the base of the stem of one of the so-called loco-weeds or crazy-weeds of the western United States.

**walt** (wōlt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wault*; < ME. *walten*, < AS. *wealtan*, roll, = OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *G. walzen*, roll, = *leel. welta*, roll. Hence ult. *walt*, *a.*, *walt*, *walter*, *welter*, and (from *i.*) *waltz*.] **I.** *intrans.* To roll; tumble.

As the welkin should *walt*, a wonderful noise skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke felle.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 909.

**II.** *trans.* To turn; cast; overturn.

*Verser in chariot.* To *walt*, overturn, or overthrow a chariot; whence the Proverbe, *Il n'est si bon charrier qui ne verse*, the best that drives will sometimes *walt* a Cart.

**walt** (wōlt), *a.* [*<* ME. *\*walt*, < AS. *wealt*, unsteady, in comp. *unwealt*, steady, < *wealtan*, roll: see *walt*, *v.*] **Naut.** unsteady; crank.

For covetousness sake [they] did so over lade her, not only filling her hold, but so stufed her betwene decks, as she was *walte*, and could not bear sayle, and they had like to have been cast away at sea.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 291.

**walter** (wōl'tēr), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *walteren*, *waltrēn* (= MLG. *walteren*, *wolteren*), freq. of *walt*, roll: see *walt*, *v.* Cf. *welter*, a var. form of *walter*.]

**1.** To roll; welter.

The same Thursday there fell such a calme at after noon as we lay *waltering* and wallowing in the see by fore Modona.

*Sir R. Guyford*, *Fylgymage*, p. 68.

The weary wandering wights whom *waltering* waves environ.

*Peele*, *Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamides*.

**2.** To waver; totter; be unsteady; hence, to fall, or be overturned. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thou *waltres* al in a weith (that is, you tremble in the balance).

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 947.

**walterot**, *n.* [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. Cf. *tralerot* (?).] A term found only in the phrase "a tale of walterot," applied to some absurdity.

"That that thou tellest," quoth Treuthe, "is hote a tale of Walterot!"

*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 146.

**walth** (walth), *n.* A Scotch form of *walthe*.

**Walton crag.** In *geol.*, a division of the Red Crag, or Newer Pliocene. See *crag*, 2.

**waltron** (wōl'trōn), *n.* [Appar. connected with *walrus*, perhaps by some confusion with *D. waltraon*, whale-oil (?): see *train-oil*.] A walrus. Woodward.

**walty** (wōl'ti), *a.* [*<* *walt* + *-y*.] Unsteady; crank; noting a vessel. [Rare.]

A new ship, . . . of about 150 tons, but so *walty* that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave.

*J. Pierpont*, in *C. Mather's Mag. Chris.*, I. vi.

**waltz** (wāltz), *n.* [= *F. valse* (> *E. valse*), < *G. walzer*, a round dance, *waltz*, < *walzen*, roll: see *walt*, *v.*] 1. A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily popular since the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is danced by couples, the partners in each couple moving together in a series of whirling steps, or either advancing continuously in the same direction, or varying this with "reversing" or turning the opposite way. The regular form of the waltz is known as the *trois-temps* - the more rapid form *deux-temps* containing six steps to every two of the other. The derivation of the waltz is disputed, the French often claiming it descended from the volta, and the Germans from the all-mande; but it is probably a development of the slow and simple landler. Its popularity has decidedly overshadowed that of all other fashionable dances.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately quick. Waltzes

Pacific or Cook's Walrus (*Trichechus* or *Rosmarus obesus*).

*Cook's walrus.* It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under *tusk* and *rosmarine*.

**walrus-bird** (wōl'rus-hērd), *n.* [Translation of the Eskimo name.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodramas) maculata*: so called from its puffing out its breast like a walrus during the breeding-season. See cut under *sandpiper*. [Recent.]

**walsh** (wōlsh), *a.* Same as *wallowish*.

**Walsh<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh*. It survives in the surname *Walsh*.

**Walshia** (wōl'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. Walsh (1808-69), an American

**Caucasian walnut**, the tree *Pterocarya (Juglans) fraxinifolia*, marked by its two winged fruit. **Country walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut*. - **Double walnut.** See def. 1. - **English walnut**, a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England. **Indian walnut**, the candleberry, *Alseodendron Moluccana* (A. trilobata). Also called *Belgaum*, *country*, and *Otaheite* walnut. - **Jamaica walnut**, a low West Indian tree, *Pterodendron Juglans*, bearing a small ovoid-globose orange yellow fruit. - **Lemon walnut.** See *lemon walnut*. - **Otaheite walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut*. - **Rock-walnut**, a moderate or small tree, *Juglans rupestris*, found from Texas - where it is generally reduced to a dark-brown color, susceptible of polish. Its wood is of a low much-branched shrub - to California, growing along streams and in mountain cañons. Its wood is of a dark-brown color, susceptible of polish. Its nuts are small, sweet, and edible. - **Shagbark or shellbark walnut.** See def. 3. - **Titmouse walnut**, a variety of the common walnut with a shell so thin as to be broken by the titmouse and other birds. - **Walnut case-bearer**, an American phycitid moth, *Acerobasis juglandis*, whose small green larva constructs a black case between the leaves of the walnut. - **Walnut catchup.** See *catchup*. - **Walnut leaf-roller**, either of two tortricid moths, *Tortrix rileyana* and *Lophodora juglandana*, whose larvae roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States. See cut under *Tortrix*. - **Walnut sword-tail**, a dull-brown tree-hopper, *Cixius caryae*, occurring on the foliage of walnut and hickory in the United States. - **White walnut**, the butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, sometimes called *oil-nut* and *lemon-walnut*.

**walnut-moth** (wāl'nut-mōth), *n.* Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis*, whose larva is known as the hickory horned devil. See cut under *royal*.

**walnut-oil** (wāl'nut-oil), *n.* See *walnut*, 1.

**walnut-scale** (wāl'nut-skāl), *n.* *Aspidiotus juglans-regiae*, a flat gray scale-insect found on







*wandlōn* = D. *wandelen* = OHG. *wantalon*, MHG. *G. wandern*, *wandeln* = Sw. *wandra* = Dan. *wandre*, wander, travel, walk; a freq. form, associated with *wend* (AS. *wendan*, etc.), < AS. *wundan* (pret. *wand*), wind, turn, twist; see *wend*, *wend*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To ramble without, or as if without, any certain course or object in view; travel or move from place to place; range about; roam; rove; stroll; stray.

He *wandereth* abroad for bread.

Job xv. 23.

*Wandering*, each his several way  
Pursues, as inclination or sad choice  
Leads him perplexed.

Milton, P. L., ii. 523.

2. To leave home or a settled place of abode; depart; migrate.

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house,  
Gen. xx. 13.

3. To depart from any settled course; go astray, as from the paths of duty; stray; deviate; err.

You *wander* from the good we aim at.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 138.

4. To lose one's way; be lost. [Colloq.]—5. To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

Litill he sleppit,

But *wandrit* & woke for woo of his buernes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 10097.

Tom Bendibow seemed to have something on his mind, but I think he *wanders* a little. He may speak more explicitly to you.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 222.

=Syn. 1-3. *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. (see *ramble*), straggle.—3. *Swerve*, digress.

**II. trans.** 1. To travel without a certain course; stroll through; traverse.

*Wand'ring* many a famous realm.

Milton, P. L., iv. 234.

2. To lead astray; cause to lose the way or become lost. [Colloq.]

**wandered** (won'dér-d), *p. a.* That has strayed or become lost: as, the *wandered* scolex of the dog's tapeworm.

**wanderer** (won'dér-ér), *n.* [*< ME. wanderare* (= *G. wandere*); *< wander* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which wanders; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; also, one who strays from the path of duty.

And here to every thirsty *wanderer*,

By sly enticement gives his baneful cup.

Milton, Comus, l. 524.

2. *pl.* In *Arachnida*, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders; the vagabonds. See *Vagabond*.

**wandering** (won'dér-ing), *p. a.* Roving; roaming; pursuing no fixed course, plan, or object; unsettled: as, a *wandering* spirit; *wandering* habits; a *wandering* minstrel.

Pray ye, do not trouble him:

You see he's weak, and has a *wandering* fancy.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 5.

If a man's wits be *wandering*, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again.

Bacon, Studies.

**Wandering abscess**, a chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, usually in obedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—**Wandering cells**, the leucocytes; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissues outside of the blood-vessels.

**Wandering Jew**. (a) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Caiaphas, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists. (b) A plant-name: (1) The beefsteak or strawberrygeranium, *Saxifraga sarmatensis*; locally, the Kenilworth ivy, *Linaria cymbalaria*. (Great Britain.) (2) One of two or three house-plants, as *Zehria pendula* (*Tradescantia zebrina*), which are planted in baskets or vessels of water, whence they spread in a straggling fashion. *Z. pendula* has lance-ovate or oblong leaves with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.

**Wandering shearwater**, the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*, a bird of the family *Procellariidae*. See cut under *keyhole*. **Wandering spiders**. See *wanderer*, 2.—**Wandering tattler**, *Heteroscelus incanus*, a bird of the snipe family (*Scotopaciidae*), widely distributed on the coasts and islands of the Pacific. See cut under *tattler*.—**Wandering tumor**, one of the solid abdominal viscera which has become movable through relaxation of its attachments, as a floating kidney.

**wandering** (won'dér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. wanderynge*, *wandringe* (= MHG. *wanderunge*, *G. wanderung*), verbal *n.* of *wander*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who wanders; a *ramble* or peregrination; a journeying hither and thither.

And many a tree and bush my *wanderings* know.

And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 85.

2. A straying away, as from one's home or the right way; a deviation or digression in any way or from any course: as, the *wandering* of the thoughts; a *wandering* from duty.

Let him now recover his *wanderings*.

Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Incoherence of speech; raving; delirium. **wanderingly** (won'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd?

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

**wandering-sailor** (won'dér-ing-sā'lor), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia*, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, *Linaria cymbalaria*, from their creeping habit.

**wanderment** (won'dér-ment), *n.* [*< wander* + *-ment*.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

Barefoot went

Upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iii. 20.

**wanderoo** (won-dē-rō'), *n.* [*< Also wandorow, wandere*; = F. *wandereau* (Buffon), < Cingalese *wanderu*, a monkey; cf. Hind. *bandar*, a monkey; see *bunder*.] A large catarrhine monkey of Malabar, India, *Macacus silenus*. It is about 3 feet long to the tip of the tail (which is tufted), of a blackish color with pink buttocks, and has an extravagant mane of long hair surrounding the face, of a light or whitish



Wanderoo. *Macacus silenus*.

color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of *Semnopithecus*, as the great wanderoo or maha, *S. ursinus*. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called *Malabar monkey*, *lion-tailed monkey*, *baboon*, or *macaque*, *neel-chunder*, *silenus*, and by other names.

**wandle** (won'dl), *a.* [Appar. for \**wandly*, < *wand* + *-ly*. Cf. *wandy*.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wandoo** (won'dō), *n.* [Native Australian.] A eucalypt, *Eucalyptus redunca*, the white-gum of western Australia. It is a large tree, the trunk sometimes 17 feet in diameter, in one variety suddenly swelling out near the ground. It furnishes a very pale heavy, hard, tough, and durable wood, greatly prized for wheelwork, especially for fellics.

**wandreth** (won'dreth), *n.* [*< ME. wandreth, wandrethe, wondrethe*, < Icel. *vandræðhi*, difficulty, trouble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < *vandr*, difficult, requiring pains and care, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + *ræðh*, advice, counsel, management, = E. *read*: see *read*, *n.*, and cf. *-reth*, *-red*, in *hundreth*, *hundred*, *kindred*. Cf. *quandary*.] Difficulty; peril; distress.

Better is a buerne by hym sum pes

Than in *wandreth* & woo to wepe all his lye.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11514.

**wands** (wonzd), *n. pl.* [Prob. < Dan. *wand*, water. = Norw. *wand*, water, a lake, tarn; see *water*.] Roads; a roadstead.

The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the wands, the other three shippes bare into Orwel hauen.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

**wandsomdly**, *adv.* [ME., for \**wansomely*, < *wan* + *-some* + *-ly*, or \**wantsomely*, < *wantsome* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully.

The waye unto Wynechestre thay wente at the gayneste,  
Wery and *wandsomdly*, with wondide knyghtes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4013.

**wandy** (won'di), *a.* [*< wand* + *-y*.] Long and flexible, like a wand.

**wane** (wān), *v.*: pret. and pp. *waned*, ppr. *waning*. [*< ME. wanen, wanien, wonien*, < AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, *gewanian* = OFries. *wania*,

*wonia* = OHG. *wanōn*, *wanen* = Icel. *wana*, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr* = Goth. *wans*, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see *wan-*), = Skt. *ana*, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root *u*, be empty, Zend *u*, be lacking, existing also in Gr. *evigis*, bereaved, *G. öde*, desolate, etc. Cf. *wan*, *want*.] Hence prob. *waniand*, *wanion*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To decrease; be diminished: applied particularly to the periodical lessening of the illuminated part of the moon: opposed to *wax*.

Undernethe hir feet she hadde a mone,

Wexing it was, and sholded *wane* some.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1220.

How slow

This old moon wanes!

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 4.

2. To decline; fail; sink; approach an end.

Wealth and ease in *waning* age.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 142.

Daylight *waned*, and night came on.

M. Arnold, Bakler Dead.

**II. trans.** To cause to decrease; lessen.

That he [Christ] takes the name of the son of a woman, and *wanes* the glorious name of the Son of God.

Donne, Sermons, iii.

**wane** (wān), *a.* [*< ME. wane*, < AS. *wana* = Icel. *wani*, decrease, wane; see *wane*, *v.*] 1. Periodic decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; period of decreasing illumination.

How many a time hath Phœbe from her wane

With Phœbus' fires filled up her horns again.

Drayton, On his Lady's not Coming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

Men, families, cities, have their falls and *wanes*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

3. A beveled edge of a board or plank as sawn from an unsquared log, the bevel being caused by curvature of the log.

All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the *wanes*.

Laslett, Timber, p. 75.

**wane** (wān), *a.* [ME., < AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-*, *wan*, and *wane*, *v.*] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

And qwo-so be *wane* schal paye a pound of wax.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

**wane** (wān), *n.* Same as *wane*. *York Plays*, p. 106.

**wane-cloud** (wān'kloud), *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

Modern meteorologists have corroborated the speculative notions of the ancients, and have observed the prevalence of the *wane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather.

Forster, Atmospheric Phenomena.

**waney** (wā'ni), *a. and n.* [*< wane* + *-y*.] **I. a.** Having a natural bevel (compare *wane*, *n.*, 3); hence, making poor lumber from irregularities of the surface, as a log.

**II. n.** The thin edge or feather-edge of slab cut from a round log without previous squaring.

E. H. Knight.

**wang** (wang), *n.* [*< ME. wange, wonge*, < AS. *wanger, wonge*, cheek, jaw (*wang-beard*, cheek-beard, *wang-tōth*, wang-tooth, jaw-tooth, grinder, *thunwange*, temple: see *thunwange*). = OS. *wanga* = LG. *wang* = OHG. *wanga*, MHG. *G. wange*, cheek, jaw (Goth. \**waggo* not recorded); by some supposed to have been orig. 'an extended surface' (the expanse of the face), and thus connected with AS. *wang*, *wong* = Icel. *vangr* = Goth. *waggis*, a plain, field, meadow, though most names for parts of the body have no such origin.] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Thy wordis makis me my *wangges* to wete,

And chaunges, childe, ful often my cheere.

York Plays, p. 64.

2. [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. *Chaucer*.

**wang** (wang), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *wang*.

**wangala** (wang'ga-lā), *n.* Same as *vanglo*.

**wangert**, *n.* [Also *wonger*; < ME. *wangere, wonger, wongre*, < AS. *wangere* (= OHG. *wangari* = Goth. *waggari*), a pillow, < *wange, wonge*, etc., cheek: see *wang*.] A rest for the cheek; a pillow.

His bryght helm was his *wonger*.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

**wang-tooth** (wang'tōth), *n.* [*< ME. wang-tooth*, < AS. *wangtōth*, < *wang*, cheek, + *tōth*, tooth: see *wang* and *tooth*.] A cheek-tooth; a grinder or molar.

He boffatede me a-boute the mouthe and bete oute my *wang-teth*.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 191.



*Fletcher, Wit without Money*, ii. 4.



The *wanting* orphans saw with watery eyes  
Their founders' charity in dust laid low.  
*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 274.*

**wanting** (wón'ting), *prep.* Except; less; minus.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 727.*

**wantless** (wònt'les), *a.* [*< want<sup>1</sup> + -less.*]  
Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [*Rare.*]  
The *want-less* counties, Essex, Kent,  
Surrie. *Warner, Albion's England, iii. 7.*

**wanto** (wan'tò), *n.* A reed-buck of western Africa: same as *nagor*, 1.

**wanton** (won'ton), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. wantoun, wantoun, wantowen, wantogen, also, with loss of pp. suffix -n, wantowe, orig. 'uneducated, unrestrained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,' < want-, not, + townen (also i-townen), < AS. tognan (also getogen), pp. of togn (pret. teah, pl. tigon) = Goth. tukan, etc., = L. duere, draw: see want- and teel<sup>1</sup> (of which -ton is the pp. reduced). Cf. ME. untowen, perverse, G. ungezogen, ill-bred, rude, uncivil. Cf. the opposite ME. wel i-townen, well-taught, modest.] I. *a.* 1. Ill brought up; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, free from moral control.  
He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones,  
& bete his mayster. *Fabyan, Chron., cxxvii.**

2. Characterized by extreme recklessness, foolhardiness, or heartlessness; malicious; recklessly disregarding of right or of consequences; applied both to persons and to their acts.  
The *wanton* troopers riding by  
Have shot my fawn, and it will dye.  
*Marvell, Nymph Complaining for Death of her Fawn.*

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.  
And take good hede bi wisdom & resoun  
That bi no *wantowen* langing thou do noon offence  
To-fore thi souereyne while he is in presence.  
*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.*

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist  
Her unadorned golden tresses wore  
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved.  
*Milton, P. L., iv. 304.*

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!  
*Addison, Cato, i. 5.*

4. Playful; sportive; frolicsome.  
All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain.  
*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 771.*  
Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise  
Of shades, and *wanton* winds, and gushing brooks.  
*Milton, Lycidas, l. 136.*

5. Rank; luxuriant.  
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green.  
*Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.*

Every ungovernable passion grows *wanton* and luxuriant in corrupt religions.  
*Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.*

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute; licentious.  
The proud day,  
Attended with the pleasures of the world,  
Is all too *wanton* and too full of gawds.  
*Shak., K. John, iii. 3. 36.*

Men, grown *wanton* by prosperity,  
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease.  
*Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.*

*Wanton* professor and damnable apostate.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.*

7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidinous; lustful; lewd.  
Thou art . . . froward by nature, enemy to peace,  
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 19.*  
A *wanton* mistress is a common sewer.  
*Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 2.*

**II. n.** 1. A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a frolicsome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Thy parents made thee a *wanton* with too much coddling.  
*Lily, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.*

Shall a beardless boy,  
A cocker'd silken *wanton*, brave our fields?  
*Shak., K. John, v. 1. 70.*

2. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.  
If ye be set on pleasure, or disposed to *wantons*, ye shall have ministers enough to be furtherers and instructors of it.  
*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

**wanton** (won'ton), *v.* [*< wanton, a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To revel; frolic unrestrainedly; sport.

When, like some childish wench, she loosely *wantoning*  
With tricks and giddy turns seems to mislead the shore.  
*Dryden, Polyolbion, ii. 174.*

Nature here  
*Wanton'd* as in her prime. *Milton, P. L., v. 294.*

Her cap-strings *wanton'd* in front of her in the rising wind.  
*Mrs. Oliphant, May, iii.*

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; sport lasciviously.

**II. trans.** 1†. To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with over-plus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Fellham, Resolves, ii. 58.*

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.  
*Bp. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.*

**wantonhead**, **wantonhood**† (won'ton-hed, -hüd), *n.* [*< ME. wantounhede; < wanton + -head, -hood.*] Wantonness.

**wantoning**† (won'ton-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wanton, v.*] The act of playing the wanton.

**wantonize**† (won'ton-ing), *n.* [*< wanton + -ing.*] A wanton; a dallier.

But, since, I saw it painted on fame's wings  
The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*.  
*Bp. Hall, Satires, i. ii. 34.*

**wantonize**† (won'ton-iz), *v. i.* [*< wanton + -ize.*] To frolic; sport; dally; wanton.

That broad and glaring way wherein  
Wild sinners find full space to *wantonize*.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 72.*

**wantonly** (won'ton-li), *adv.* [*< wanton + -ly.*] In a wanton manner. Specifically—(a) Recklessly; undavidedly; thoughtlessly; without regard for right or consequences.

A plague so little to be fear'd  
As to be *wantonly* incur'd.  
*Couper, Mutual Forbearance.*

No nation will *wantonly* go to war with another if it has nothing to gain thereby. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 289.*

(b) Frolicsomenly; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly. How sweet these solitary places are! how *wantonly* The wind blows through the leaves, and courts and plays with 'em!  
*Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.*

(c) Lewdly; lasciviously.

**wantonness** (won'ton-nes), *n.* [*< ME. wantounesse; < wanton + -ness.*] 1. The state or character of being wanton, in any sense.

Somewhat he lipsed for his *wantonness*,  
To make his English swete upon his tongue.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 264.*

I rather will suspect the sun with cold  
Than thee with *wantonness*.  
*Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 8.*

*Wantonness* and luxury, the wonted companions of plenty, grow up as fast. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.*

2. A wanton or outrageous act.

It were a *wantonness*, and would demand  
Severe reproof. *Wordsworth, Excursion, i.*

**wantrust**, *n.* [*< ME. wantrust (= MD. wan-troost); < wan- + trust<sup>1</sup>, q. v.*] Distrust.

O *wantrust*! ful of fals suspencion.  
*Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 177.*

**wantosome**† (wònt'sum), *a.* [*< ME. wantsum; < want<sup>1</sup> + -some.*] Poor; needy. *Ormulum, l. 14824.*

**wantwit**† (wònt'wit), *n.* [*< want<sup>1</sup>, v., + obj. wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me  
That I have much ado to know myself.  
*Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 6.*

**wanty**† (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Origin uncertain.] A leather tie or rope; a short wagon-rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local, Eng.]

**wanty**† (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Dim. of *wanty*.] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, albeit they be always covered within the ground, yet live and breathe nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warper.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 7. (Encyc. Dict.)*

**wanwit**, *n.* [*ME. wanwit (= G. wahnwitz = Sw. vanvett = Dan. vanvid); < wan- + wit.*] Lack of sense; foolishness.

Schild me from peim of helle pit,  
That I haue deseru'd throw *wan-wite*.  
*Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.*

**wany**, *v.* A Middle English form of *wane*†.

**wanyand**, *n.* Same as *waniand*.

**wanzet**, *v. i.* See *wanse*.

**wap**† (wop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wapped*, ppr. *wapping*. [*< ME. wappen; cf. whap, whop, and quap<sup>1</sup>, quop<sup>1</sup>.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could *wap* him with one hand.  
*Thackeray.*

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's nae a cock in a' the land  
But has *wappit* its wings and crawn.  
*Glasgerian (Allingham's Ballad-book), p. 361.*

3. To toss or throw quickly. [Scotch.]

Tak a halter in thy hose,  
And o' thy purpose dinna fail;  
But *wap* it o'er the Wanton's nose.  
*Lochnaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 4).*

**II. intrans.** To flutter; flap the wings; move violently. [Obsolete or provincial.]

**wap**† (wop), *n.* [*< ME. wappe; < wap<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The world wannes at a *wappe*, and the wedre gloumes.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 209.

When he strake aue upon the back,

The swiftest gae his head a *wap*.

*Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 343).

**wap**† (wop), *v. t.* [*< ME. wappen* (also comp. *atwappen, biwappen*), lap or wrap, wrap up (perhaps confused with *wappen, wappen, wrap, lap*); see *wrap, lap*.] To wrap; tie; bind. [*Hal-livell.*]

**wap**† (wop), *n.* [Also *wapp, wop*; *< wap*†, *v.*] 1. A bale or bundle, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—2. A shroud-stopper.—3. A pendant with a thimble in one end through which running rigging is led.

**wap**† (wop), *v. i.* [*< ME. wappen, bark*; cf. *wap*† and *yap*.] To bark; yelp.

*Wapping* or baffing as howndys. *Prompt. Parv.*

'Tis the little *wapping* of small dogs that stirs up the cruel mastives.

*C. Mather, Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 24.

**wapacut** (wop'a-kut), *n.* [NL. as specific name *wapacutha*; *< Amer. Ind. (Cree) wapacutha, wapow-keetho* (also *wapohoo*), a white owl: a name applied by Pennant and Latham to a kind of owl described in the manuscript notes of Mr. Hutchins, who resided on Severn river, near Hudson's Bay.] A large white spotted owl, about 2 feet long and without ear-tufts, believed to be the common snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*. See cut under *snow-owl*.

**wapen**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weapon*.

**wapenshaw** (wop'n-shä), *n.* [See, also *wapenshaw, wapenschaw*, etc., lit. 'weapon-show,' *< wapen* (a form of *weapon*) + *shaw*.] A show or review of persons under arms, formerly made at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only to show that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters in Great Britain, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of war,  
And to the *wapen-shaw*.

*Up and War Them A', Willie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

**wapenshaw** (wop'n-shä), *v. i.* To hold or attend a wapenshaw. [Scotch.]

**wapenshawing** (wop'n-shä-ing), *n.* [= D. *wapenschouwing*; as *wapenshaw* + *-ing*.] Same as *wapenshaw*.

But thriddings and *wapenshawings*, my leddy, I hae nae nae broo o' them ava. *Scott, Old Mortality, vii.*

**wapentake** (wop'n-täk), *n.* [*< ME. wapentake, wapentake, < AS. wæpengetac, wæpentac*, a district, a wapentake (AL. *wapentac* or *wapentagium*), adapted from Icel. *vapnatak*, *< vapna*, gen. pl. of *vapin*, a weapon (= AS. *wæpen* = E. *weapon*), + *-tak*, a taking hold, a grasping, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the contact of weapons), *< taka*, take, grasp, seize, touch: see *weapon* and *take*, and cf. *wapenshaw*.] Formerly, in certain counties of northern, eastern, and midland England, a division or subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding to a hundred in other counties. The term seems to have been originally applied to the armed assemblies of freemen; and there is possibly an allusion to a practice of taking up or "touching" the arms. *Wapentake* is still a territorial division in Yorkshire.

It is written that King Allured, or Alfred, who then reigned, did deuide the realme into shires, and the shires into hundrethes, and the hundrethes into rapes or *wapentakes*, and the *wapentakes* into tithings. See that tenn tithings made an hundrethe, and five made a lathe or *wapentake*. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

The *wapentake* is found only in the Anglian districts. . . . To the north of these districts the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds. Hence the *wapentake* may be a relic of Scandinavian occupation.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.*

**wapiti** (wop'i-ti), *n.* [Also *wappiti, wapite, wappite*; *< Amer. Ind. (Cree) wapituk*, 'white deer,' said to designate the Rocky Mountain goat, *Haploceros montanus*; used as E., and also in the NL. form *Cervus wapiti*, by B. S. Barton, in 1809, for the animal defined.] The North American stag or elk, *Cervus canadensis*, which is the North American representative of the stag or red deer of Europe, and resembles the latter, though it is much larger and of a stronger make, being one of the largest living representatives of the family *Cervidae*. *Wapiti* is chiefly a book-name of this deer, which has generally been known since about 1809 as the *elk*—a name applied in Europe to a very different animal, corresponding to that called *moose* in North America. (See *elk* (with cut), *moose, stag*.) The full-grown male *wapiti* may exceed a height of 16 hands at the withers, and acquire a weight of more than 1,000 pounds, though not averaging over 600; the form is short for its stature. The coat is some shade of yellowish-gray or brownish-gray, darkening to chestnut-brown on the head,



where  $\mathbf{A}$  is the matrix of the series of runs between  $\mathbf{m}_{10}$ -

as in war, contend against.

as in war, contend against.



Lykways we could keep the vowels of the original, quivering the north *warres* the south; from retineo, the north retine, the south retain.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat . . .

Warring each other. Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

2. To carry on, as a contest.

That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare.

1 Tim. i. 18.

**war**<sup>2</sup> (wâr), *v. t.* [Se. also *war*; < ME. *warre*, *werre*, *wer*, a later form, after OFries. *werre*, *werre*, worse, of Icel. *verri*, *a. (verr)*, adv. = Dan. *værre* = Sw. *värre*, of ME. *werse*, *E. worse*: see *worse*.] Same as *worse*. [Now only Scotch, commonly misspelled *war*.]

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Murder and *war* than murder.

Scott.

**war**<sup>2</sup> (wâr), *v. t.* [Se. also *war*; < *war*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] To defeat; worst. [Scotch.]

It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *warred* for want of it. Scott, Antiquary, ix.

**war**<sup>3</sup>, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ware*<sup>1</sup>.

**war**<sup>4</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *were*.

**waratah** (wâ'ra-tâ), *n.* [Also *warratah*.] 1. A stout erect Australian shrub, *Telepoda speciosissima*, also *T. oreades*, of the *Proteaceae*, bearing dense heads, some 3 inches broad, of brilliant crimson flowers. It is sometimes grown in greenhouses, but is not easily cultivated. 2. A variety of the common camellia, with flowers resembling those of *Anemone*; *anemone*-flowered camellia.

**war-ax** (wâr'aks), *n.* Same as *battle-ax*.

**warbeetle** (wâr'bê'tl), *n.* Same as *warble*<sup>3</sup>.

**warble**<sup>1</sup> (wâr'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [< ME. *werblen*, < OF. *werbler*, quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone, < MHG. *\*werbelen*, G. *wirbeln*, warble, lit. turn, whirl, freq. of MHG. *werben* (*werren*) = OHG. *werhan* (*werfan*), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. *hwerhan*, move hither and thither, = AS. *hwerfan*, turn, move: see *where*, *wharf*, and cf. *whirl*, *wharf*, *whorl*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sing with trills and quavering, or melodious turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 1.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. Milton, P. L., viii. 264.

2. To sound vibrantly, or with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch; quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 3.

The stream of life *warbled* through her heart as a brook sometimes *warbles* through a pleasant little dell.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

3. To yodel. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sing or utter with quavering trills or turns: as, to *warble* a song.

She can again in melody to melt,

And many a note she *warbled* wondrous wel. Gascogne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.

Milton, Comus, l. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Father, grant I sweetly *warble* forth

Vnto our seed the world's renowned Birth. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Or would you have me turn a sonneteer,

And *warble* those brief-sighted eyes of hers? Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

**warble**<sup>1</sup> (wâr'bl), *n.* [< ME. *werble*, < OF. *werble*, a warble, warbling; from the verb.] A strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song; any soft sweet flow of melodious sounds.

The well-tuned *warble* of her nightly sorrow.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose *warble*, liquid sweet,

Rings Eden through the budded quicks. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-sadden log

Stay'd in the wandering *warble* of a brook. Tennyson, Last Tournament.

**warble**<sup>2</sup> (wâr'bl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [Se. also *warple*; < ME. *\*werblen*, turn, whirl (?), ult. same as *warble*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] In falconry, to cross the wings upon the back.

**warble**<sup>3</sup> (wâr'bl), *n.* [Also *wormil*, *wormul*, *warule*, *wornil*, *wornal*, also assimilated *warble*, and dim. *warblet*; cf. equiv. *warbeetle*, and the adj. *worbitten*, said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain, no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. *war*, pus, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of *worm*.] 1. A small, hard swelling on the back of a horse, produced by

the galling of the saddle.—2. A tumor on the back of cattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly.—3. An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also *warbeetle*. Compare *warble*<sup>2</sup>.

**warble-fly** (wâr'bl-flî), *n.* A fly whose larva produces warbles. Thus, *Hypoderma bovis* is the warble-fly of the ox. Synonymous in part with *bot-fly*. The latter word, however, is applied to all *Eristidae*.

**warbler** (wâr'blér), *n.* [*< warble*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo.

Tickell, On Hunting.

Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler*. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentiostrial inessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the New. Especially—(a) A bird of the group composing the family *Sylviidae*, or Old World warblers, with scarcely any representatives in America. This is one of the most extensive and varied groups of its grade in ornithology, now generally rated as only a subfamily (*Sylviinae*) of *Turdidae*. These warblers are all small, active, sprightly birds, and many are remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. Among typical warblers of the subfamily *Sylviinae* may be noted the species of *Sylvia*, the leading genus, as the blackcap and whitethroat; of *Melospiza*, as the Parrot-warbler; of *Reinholdia*, as the goldcrest; of *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler; of *Aedon*, as the rufous warbler; of *Hypothymis*, as the icterine warbler; of *Acrocephalus*, as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of *Locustella*, as the grasshopper-warbler; of *Cettia*, as Cetti's warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (*Dusky luscinia*), the redbreast (*Erythrura rubecula*), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stonechat, etc., have been brought under the definition of *warbler*, as members of the sylvine group. (b) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, *Dendroica* or *Mniotiltidae*, a smaller and more compact group than the *Sylviidae*, though the species are still very numerous and diversified. Few of them are noted for musical ability. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus *Dendroica*; the worm-eating warbler, *Helminthophaga*; the creeping warblers, *Mniotilta* and *Parula*; the ground-warblers, as *Geothlypis*; the chat, *Icteria*; the water-thrushes, *Seiurus*; the fly-catching warblers, *Myiodynastes*, *Setophaga*, and many others of tropical America.

3. In bagpipe music, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed upon this instrument (the bagpipe) the players introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term *warblers*. Encyc. Brit., III. 235.

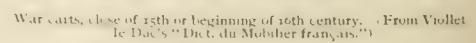
**Adelaide's warbler**, *Dendroica adelaidæ* (Baird, 1865), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler.—**African warbler** (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus *Spharopicus*, *S. africanus*. Also called *spotted yellow flycatcher* by Latham, formerly *Muscicapa nra*, *Motacilla* or *Sylvia africana*, etc., and also placed in the genus *Drymæcia* by some authors.—**Alpine warbler** (Latham, 1783), a kind of hedge-warbler, *Accentor alpinus*, of central and southern Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain. This bird was also called *collared star* by Latham the same year, having been described by Scopoli in 1769 as *Sturnus collaris*.—**Aquatic warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably *Acrocephalus aquaticus*; formerly called *Sylvia* or *Salicivora* or *Calamobola aquatica*.—**Audubon's warbler**, *Dendroica auduboni*, the western representative of the yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, and equally abundant. It differs chiefly in having the throat yellow instead of white. Also called *western yellow-rump*.—**Autumnal warbler**, the young of the bay-breasted warbler, mistaken for a distinct species. A. Wilson, 1811.—**Azure warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**Babbling warbler** (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*. See *whitethroat*, l. 1.—**Bachman's warbler** [named after the American naturalist John Bachman (1790-1874)], *Helminthophaga bachmani* of the southern United States and some of the West Indies. (Audubon, 1834.) It is one of the swamp-warblers, and still very rare, though it has been quite recently found to be common in some localities.

—**Barred warbler**, *Sylvia nisoria* of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Bay-breasted warbler**, *Dendroica castanea* of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut.—**Belted warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—**Black-and-white warbler**, the creeping warbler, *Mniotilta varia*; more fully called *black-and-white creeping warbler* or *creeper*, also *white pull warbler*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Black-and-yellow warbler**, *Dendroica maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Blackburnian warbler**, *Dendroica blackburniæ*, the prometheus warbler, in adult plumage extensively black variegated with white, the breast and some parts about the head of a flaming orange. It is the most richly colored of the warblers, and is common in many parts of North America. It was named by Latham in 1783 after a Mrs. Blackburn of London.—**Black-capped warbler**, the blackcap, *Sylvia (offener Curruca) atricapilla*, of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa.—**Black-headed warbler**, the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cut under *redstart*. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—**Black-poll warbler**, *Dendroica striata*, when adult having the whole crown black, the upper parts olivaceous streaked with black, and the under parts white streaked with black along the sides. In young plumage it is hardly to be distinguished from the bay-breasted warbler. It is very wide-ranging, from Greenland and Alaska through most of America (probably to Chili). It was originally described in 1772 by J. R. Forster from Hudson's Bay as the *striped fly-*

*catcher*.—**Black-throated blue warbler**, *Dendroica cerulea*, of eastern North America, remarkable for the unusual difference of the sexes in plumage. The male is blue, white below, with black throat and a peculiar white space on the wing; the female is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below, with traces of the characteristic wing-mark.—**Black-throated gray warbler**, *Dendroica nigrescens*, of western parts of the United States and Mexico. The adult male is bluish-ash above with a few black streaks, below white streaked on the sides with black, the head black with white stripes and a small bright-yellow spot before the eye.—**Black-throated green warbler**, *Dendroica virens*, one of the most abundant wood-warblers of eastern North America. The adult male is olivaceous-green above, below extensively black, with much golden yellow on the sides of the head, and white on the wings and tail. The length is 5 inches. It is one of a group of warblers having several representatives in western North America. See cut under *Dendroica*.—**Black-throated warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler. Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1785.—**Blanford's warbler**, *Sylvia blanfordi*, of which only one specimen is known, from Abyssinia. See *bohm*.—**Bloody-side or bloody-sided warbler**, (a) The chestnut-sided warbler. Pennant, 1785. (b) One of the golden warblers, *Dendroica ruficapilla*, of the West Indies. Latham, 1783.—**Blue-eyed yellow warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*.—**Blue golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Blue-green warbler**, the cerulean warbler in immature plumage, or the female of that species.—**Blue Mountain warbler**, an American warbler so named by A. Wilson in 1812, and never since identified. It was found in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.—**Blue-throated warbler** (Latham, 1783), the bluethroat, originally described by Edwards in 1743 as the *bluethroat redstart*, later variously called *Motacilla suecica*, *Sylvia suecica*, *Sylvia cyanecula*, *Cyanecula suecica*, etc., all of which names are shared by a related species or variety. See cut under *bluethroat*.

**Blue-winged yellow warbler**, *Helminthophaga pinus*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, originally described by Edwards (before Linnaeus) as the *pine-creeper*.—**Blue yellow-backed warbler**, *Parula (or Comptosia) americana*. See *Parula*.—**Bonaparte's fly-catching warbler**, the young of the Canadian fly-catching warbler, mistaken by Audubon for a different species in 1831, and dedicated to Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803-57).—**Booted warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypothymis caligata*.—**Bourbon warbler** (Latham, 1783), the yellow-rumped creeper (Latham, 1781); a white-eye or silver-eye, *Zosterops borbonica*, peculiar to the Island of Réunion.—**Bowman's warbler**, *Sylvia mystacea* of Persia, Palestine, and Abyssinia.—**Bush-warblers**, the members of the genus *Cettia*, having only ten rectrices. There are about 12 species, with one exception confined to Asia. The exception is Cetti's warbler, *C. cetti*, which extends throughout the Mediterranean region, and was originally described in 1776, by the naturalist whose name it bears, as *usignuolo di fiume*, which became the *buscarle* of Buffon and Daubenton. See cut under *Cettia*.—**Caffrarian warbler** (Latham, 1783), the so-called red-tailed thrush of Latham (1783), formerly *Motacilla* or *Sylvia caffra*, now known as *Cossypha caffra* (and *Bessomoris phoenicurus*).—**Canadian fly-catching warbler**, *Myiodynastes canadensis*, abundant in eastern parts of North America. Also called *Canada* and *spotted flycatcher*. The upper parts are bluish-ash variegated with black, and the under parts are yellow with black streaks on the breast.—**Canadian warbler**. (a) The black-throated blue warbler. (b) The Canadian fly-catching warbler.—**Cape May warbler**, *Dendroica tigrina*, formerly *Sylvia maritima*; so named by A. Wilson, in 1812, from a locality in New Jersey where he found it. In full plumage it is one of the handsomest of the wood-warblers, and has peculiarities which have caused a genus (*Perisoreglossa*) to be based upon it.—**Carbonated warbler**, an American warbler so named by Audubon in 1831, and never since identified. More fully called *carbonated swamp-warbler*, also *duky warbler*.—**Cerulean warbler**. See *cerulean*.—**Cetti's warbler**, one of the bush-warblers.—**Chestnut-bellied warbler** (Latham, 1783), an Asiatic redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia erythrogastra*).—**Chestnut-sided warbler**, *Dendroica pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States and Canada, having, when adult, the under parts pure-white with a chain of chestnut streaks along each side, and the crown rich-yellow.—**Chiff-chaff warbler**, *Phylloscopus rufus*. See cut under *chiff-chaff*.—**Children's warbler**, the female or young summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*.—**Audubon, 1831**.—**Cingalese warbler** (Latham, 1783), the green warbler of Brown (1776) and yellow-bellied creeper of Latham (1787), one of the *Nectariniidae*, *Anthothreptes phoenicotes*, extending from Bhutan to Malacca and the Sunda Islands, but not known in Ceylon.—**Cisticoline warbler**, a grass-warbler; one of a very large and loose group of Old World warbler-like birds, of which the leading genera, in numbers of species, are *Cisticola* or *Drymæcia*, with twelve rectrices, and *Prinia* with ten (as in the genus *Cettia*). The group is badly defined, and is now generally thrown into the so-called ornithological waste-basket (*Tilimelidae*). Most of the species of the three genera named have been placed in each of the others, and *Drymæcia* has practically included the members of both. Among notable members of the group are the tailor-warblers or tailor-birds (see *Orthotomus*, *Sutoria*, and *tailor-bird*, with cuts), with twelve rectrices, and the species of *Suya* (which see), with ten rectrices. The group is best developed in Africa and Asia. *Cisticola cursorians* (with thirty technical synonyms) extends from southern Europe, throughout Africa and through the warmer parts of Asia, to the Indo-Malayan islands; *C. subruficapilla* (with more than thirty synonyms) inhabits most of Africa.—**Citrine warbler** (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Acanthisitta chloris*. See *Xenicidae*.—**Citron warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendroica aestiva*. Swainson and Richardson, 1831.—**Connecticut warbler**, *Oporornis agilis*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1812, common in eastern parts of the United States, especially in the fall.—**Creeping warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Dartford warbler** (Latham, 1783), the *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, 1783 (based on the *pittehou* of Daubenton, Planches Enluminées, 665,







George!" was the *war-cry* of England, "Mont-jolie Saint Denis!" the *war-cry* of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his *war-cry* filled the air;  
"Be honour'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest!"  
Scott, *Roman of the East* (trans.).

**ward**<sup>1</sup> (wârd), *n.* [*< ME. ward, < AS. ward, m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, = OS. ward = OHG. MHG. G. wart (in comp.) = Icel. vartir (earth-), m., a watchman, a watch, = Goth. \*wards, in comp. daura-wards, m., doorkeeper; also OHG. warto, MHG. warte = Goth. wardja, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. warta = Goth. wârdô, f., in comp. daura-wârdô, a keeper; with formative -d, from the root \*war in ware, wary, etc.: see ward<sup>1</sup>, ward<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ward<sup>2</sup>, and see ward<sup>1</sup>, v., which is derived from both ward<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and ward<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Hence, in comp., bear-ward, gateward, hayward, steward (steward), woodward, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden. [Archaic.]*

And with that breth helle brake with alle Belises barres;  
For eny wyse other ward wyde openede the gates.  
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

**City ward**<sup>1</sup>. See *city*.  
**ward**<sup>1</sup> (wârd), *v.* [*< ME. warden, warden, < AS. warden, keep, watch, hold, possess (= OS. wardôn = OFries. wardia = MLG. warden = OHG. MHG. G. warten, watch, = Icel. vartha, warrant, etc.), < ward, m., keeper, ward, f., keeping: see ward<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, ward<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Hence (from MHG. warten) OF. warden, guardian, garder = Pr. gardar, guardar = Sp. Pg. guardar = It. guardare, watch, guard; see guard, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take care of; keep in safety; watch; guard; defend; protect.*

God me ward and kepe fro wek diabolike,  
And stedfaste me hold in feith Catholike!  
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3499.  
Tell him it was a hand that warded him  
From thousand dangers.  
Shaks., Tit. And., iii. 1. 195.

Courting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shall  
find not wel watched, or warded, they wil assault.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

2. To put under guard; imprison.

Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast  
warded all the winter season.  
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

3. To fend off; repel; turn aside: commonly followed by *off*.

When all is done, there is no warding the Blows of Fortune.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 152.  
To ward off the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to  
be a stranger to her.  
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 3.

**II. intrans.** 1<sup>t</sup>. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Captaine Francesco Bagone warded at the  
Keepe.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon;  
guard one's self.

Zelmane, redoubling his blows, drave the stranger to  
no other shift than to ward and go back.  
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, ii.

Half the times and labours are spent in watching and  
warding, onely to defend, but altogether vnable to sup-  
press the Saluages.  
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 79.

3<sup>t</sup>. To take care: followed by a clause begin-  
ning with *that*.

I now of all good here schal fynd by grace;  
But warte that ye be a Monday in thys place.  
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

**ward**<sup>2</sup> (wârd), *n.* [*< ME. ward, warte, < AS. ward, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. warte = OHG. warta, MHG. warte, wart, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. noun, with formative -d, from the root \*war in ware, wary, etc.: see ward<sup>1</sup>, ward<sup>2</sup>. From the Teut. are ult., through OF., E. guard, n. and v., regard, reward, guardian, warden<sup>1</sup>, etc. Cf. ward<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and ward<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, which involves both nouns.] 1. The act of keeping guard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; watch: as, to keep watch and ward. See *watch*.*

But I which spend the darke and dreadful night  
In watch and ward.  
Gascoigne, *Philomene* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 87).

2<sup>t</sup>. A body of persons whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; the watch; a defensive force; garrison.

Th' assigged Castles ward  
Their steadfast stonds did mightily maintaine.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard,  
And watchword from the sleepless ward.  
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, iii. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection; preservation.

The best ward of mine honour is rewarding my depen-  
dents.  
Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 133.

I think I have a close ward, and a sure one  
An honest mind. Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iii. 2.

4<sup>t</sup>. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalline schene,  
And the wardes enamel and overglit clene.  
Hampole, (*Haltwell*).

5. A guarded or defensive motion or position in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or inter-  
cepting of a blow, thrust, etc.

1 Scholler. Ah, well thrust!  
2 Scholler. But mark the ward.  
Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Thou knowest my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore  
my point. Shaks., *1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confine-  
ment under a guard, warder, or keeper; cus-  
tody; confinement; jail.

He would be punished and committed to ward.  
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He put them in ward in the house of the captain of the  
guard. Gen. xl. 3.

7. Guardianship; control or care of a minor.

Item, my Lord of Hungerford has written to me for to  
have the ward of Robert Monpynson's sone, wher of I  
am agreed that he schal (have) hit like as I has wreten  
to hym in a letter, of the whiche I send zow a cope closed  
here in. Paston Letters, I. 94.

It is inconvenient in Ireland that the wards and mar-  
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal  
of any of those lords. Spencer, *State of Ireland*.

8. The state of being under the care, control, or  
protection of a guardian; the condition of  
being under guardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am  
now in ward. Shaks., *All's Well*, i. 1. 5.

The decay of estates in ward by the abuse of the powers of  
wardship. R. W. Dizon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, ii.

9. One who or that which is guarded; specifi-  
cally, a minor or person under guardianship. (a)  
In feudal law, the heir of the king's tenant in capite, dur-  
ing his nonage. (b) In British law, a minor under the pro-  
tection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a ward  
in Chancery, or a ward of court. To marry a ward of  
court without consent of the court is a contempt. The  
court has power, if the ward has property, to appoint a  
guardian, if there is none, and to supervise his adminis-  
tration, and remove him.

My lord, he's a great ward, wealthy, but simple;  
His parts consist in acres. Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, iii. 2.

(c) In U. S. law, a minor for whom a guardian is ap-  
pointed.

10. A division. (a) A band or company.

Habshabiah, Sherebiah, and Jeshua the son of Kadmiel,  
with their brethren over against them, to praise and to  
give thanks, according to the commandment of David  
the man of God, ward over against ward. Neh. xii. 24.

(b) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regi-  
ment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone,  
The ix<sup>th</sup> warde hadde at his leading.  
Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), l. 2172.

The thirde warde lede the kyng Boors of Gannes, that  
full wele cowde hem guyde, and were in his company  
iijij<sup>th</sup> men wele horsed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

Somerset, expecting to have been followed by Lord  
Wenlock, who commanded what was called "the middle  
ward" of that army, allowed himself to be lured into a  
pursuit. J. Gardner, *Richard III.*, i.

(c) A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or  
city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is  
constituted for the convenient transaction of local public  
business through committees appointed by the inhabi-  
tants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,  
Dealing an equal share to every ward. Dryden.

(d) A territorial division of some counties in Great Brit-  
ain, as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire in Scotland, and  
Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of Eng-  
land. (e) The division of a forest. (f) One of the apart-  
ments into which a hospital is divided: as, a fever ward;  
a convalescent ward.

11. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock,  
forming an obstacle to the passage of a key  
which has not a corresponding notch; also, the  
notch or slot in the web or bit of a key into  
which such a ridge fits when the key is applied.  
The wards of a lock are often named according to their  
shapes: as, L-ward, T-ward. The wards are usually made  
of sheet-metal bent into a round form, and hence are  
sometimes termed *wheels*. See cut under *pick*, 4.

A key  
That winds through secret wards.  
Wordsworth, *Memory*.

Casual, casualty, condemned ward. See the quali-  
fying words. Casualty of wards. See *casualty*.

Isolating ward, a room in a hospital set apart for the  
reception of patients suffering with contagious disease, or  
who must for any cause be kept from contact with others  
in the hospital.—Police-jury ward, in Louisiana, the  
chief subdivision of the parish.—Watch and ward. See  
*watch*.

**ward**<sup>3</sup>, *adv.* [*< ME. ward, a quasi-adverb, be-  
ing the suffix -ward separated from its base, as  
in to me ward. See -ward and toward.*] The  
suffix -ward separated as a distinct word.

**-ward** (wârd). [*< ME. -ward, < AS. -ward =  
OS. -ward = OFries. -ward = D. -waart = MLG.*

LG. -ward = OHG. MHG. -wert (G. -wärts) =  
Icel. -verðir = Goth. -wairthis: akin to *L. ver-  
sus* (\**vert-tus*), which is postposed in the same  
way, < *vertire*, turn, become, = AS. *weorðan*,  
become: see *ward*<sup>1</sup> and *ward*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *-wards*.]  
A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating di-  
rection or tendency to or from a point. It is  
affixed to many adverbs and prepositions, as *fore* (*for-*),  
*forth*, *from* (*fr-*), *to*, *after*, *back*, *hind*, *in*, *out*, *hither*,  
*thither*, *whither*, *up*, *neath*, *thence*, etc.; to nouns indi-  
cating points of the compass (*east*, *west*, etc.); to nouns in-  
dicating a goal, center, end, direction, etc., as *home*, *way*,  
*wind*, *down*, *heaven*, *God*, etc. With some of these it was  
used pleonastically, as *abackward*, *adownward*. Most of  
the forms have a collateral form with adverbial genitive  
-s, as *forward*s, *afterward*s, *inward*s, *outward*s, etc. In  
*toward*, the elements were formerly often separated, as in  
the Bible: to us-ward (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); to thee-ward  
(1 Sam. xix. 4); to you-ward (2 Cor. xiii. 3); to the mercy  
seatward (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe heite and lusty courage unto the lawe ward-  
canst thou neuer come by of thine owne strength and en-  
forcement. J. Udall, *Prod. to Romans*.

**wardaget** (wâr'dāj), *n.* [*< ward<sup>2</sup> + -age.*]  
Money paid or contributed to watch and ward.  
Also called *ward-penny*.

**war-dance** (wâr'dāns), *n.* 1. A dance engaged  
in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion.  
—2. A dance simulating a battle.

**ward-corn** (wâr'dkörn), *n.* [*< OF. \*wardes-  
corne* (?), < *warder*, keep + *corn*, < *L. cornu*, a  
horn: see *horn*.] In old Eng. law, the duty of  
keeping watch and ward in time of danger,  
with the duty of blowing a horn on the ap-  
proach of a foe.

**ward-corset**, *n.* [*ME. wardecors, wardecorse, <  
OF. wardecors, guardcorps, gardecors, < warder,  
guarder, ward, guard, + cors, corps, body: see  
ward<sup>1</sup> and corse<sup>1</sup>, corpse.*] 1. A body-guard.

Though thou prey Argus with his hundred eyen  
To be my wardcors, as he kan best,  
In feith he shâl nat kepe me but me lest.  
Chaucer, *Prod. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 359.

2. A cloak. Prompt. Parv., p. 516.

**wardeint**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *war-  
den*<sup>1</sup>.

**warden**<sup>1</sup> (wâr'dn), *n.* [*< ME. wardein, wardeyn,  
Sc. wardane, warden, a warden, guardian,  
keeper, < OF. \*wardain, gardein, gardain, guar-  
dain, F. gardien (ML. gardianus), a keeper,  
warden, guardian, cf. gardien, a., keeping,  
watching, < warder, garde, ward, guard, keep-  
ing: see ward<sup>2</sup>, and cf. guardian, a doublet of  
warden<sup>1</sup>. Cf. warden<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A guard or watch-  
man; a guardian.*

Filthe and elde, also moot I thee,  
Been grete wardeynes upon chastitee.  
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 360.

He called to the wardens on the outside battlements.  
Scott.

2. A chief or principal keeper; an officer who  
keeps or guards: as, the warden of the Fleet (or  
Fleet prison).

The wardem of the gates gan to calle  
The folk which that without the gates were,  
And bad hem dryven in hire bestes alle,  
Or al the night they moste beven there.  
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1177.

The Countess asked to be shown some of the prisoners'  
soup. The warden brought some to her in a clean fresh  
plate. The Century, XXXVII. 509.

3. The title given to the head of some colleges  
and schools, and to the superior of some con-  
ventual churches.

Our corn is stolon, men wil us foolles calle,  
Bathe the wardeyn and oure felawes alle.  
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 192.

And all way the Wardeyne of the seyd frirs or sum of  
hys Brothren by hys assignment Daly accompynd with vs  
Informing And shewing vnto vs the huly places with in  
the holly lande. Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 26.

4. In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive  
officer of the municipal government; in a few  
Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. In colo-  
nial times the name was sometimes used in  
place of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*.—Port warden,  
an officer invested with the chief authority in a port.—

Warden of a church. See *churchwarden*.—Warden  
of a university, the master or president of a university.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, the governor of the  
havens called the Cinque Ports, and their dependencies,  
who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold  
a court of admiralty and courts of law and equity. See  
*Cinque Ports*, under *enquire*.—Warden of the marches.

See *march*<sup>1</sup>.—Warden of the mint. See *mint*<sup>1</sup>.—Warden  
of the stews, a town officer, one of several mentioned  
in the thirteenth century: apparently one who had charge  
of pens for cattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare  
*hog-mace*.

**warden**<sup>2</sup> (wâr'dn), *n.* [*< ME. wardun, wardone;  
usually associated with warden<sup>1</sup>, and taken to  
mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF.  
poire de garde, "a warden, or winter pear, a  
pear which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):*



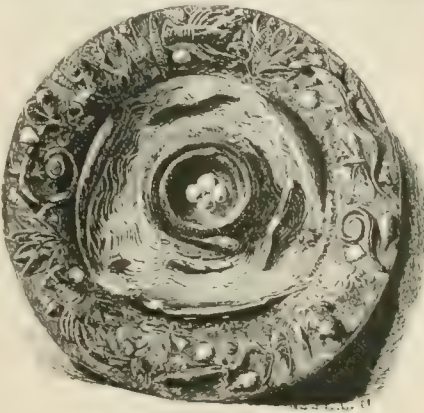




from red to dark brown, and approaching black, produced by the chemist J. F. Böttger about 1710. In the course of his experiments in the search for porcelain: (b) The first real or kaolin porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttger about 1710. **Bristol Delft ware**, an enameled pottery made at Bristol throughout the eighteenth century, especially a highly decorated ware in which landscapes, figure subjects, etc., covering the whole dish, bottom and marly alike, and plates or dishes closely imitated from Chinese enameled porcelain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. *See Delft.*

**Bristolware**, same as *above* glazed ware. — **Caffagiolo ware**, a variety of the Italian enameled and painted earthenware known as majolica. It was made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at a factory, belonging to the family of the Medici in the village of Caffagiolo, on the road between Florence and Bologna. The name is also spelled, according to the irregular orthography of the time, *Caffagiolo, Caffagiolo, Caffagiolo, Caffagiolo*. The marks of this factory are much varied, but generally include the words *in Caffagiolo* variously spelled. A characteristic mark of these wares is the free use of a dark but extremely brilliant blue often in large masses, also a brilliant but opaque orange, and an opaque Indian red. Metallic luster was early used at Caffagiolo. — **Canton lacquer-ware**. *See lacquer-ware*. — **Cashan ware**. Same as *Kashan ware*. — **Castelli ware**, pottery made at Castelli, in eastern Italy; specifically, an enameled and richly decorated pottery made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and even later. This magnificent ware preserves some of the characteristics of majolica, but is more pictorial in its decoration, being painted with landscapes, mythological scenes, etc. The colors are often heightened with gold. — **Cologne ware**, a name commonly given to the hard stoneware of which ornamental jugs, tankards, etc., were made, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and formerly called *gres de Plandres*. The city of Cologne was the chief seat of this manufacture. Compare *gres de Plandres* (under *gres*) and *stoneware*. — **Combed ware**. *See comb*. — **Coralline ware**. *See coralline*. — **Cracked ware**. *See cracked*. — **Cream-colored ware**, pottery or stoneware having a cream-colored paste; specifically, a variety of the fine tableware made by Wedgwood in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This ware was afterward called *queen's-ware*, from the supposed preference of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The cream-colored ware or queen's-ware made by other potters was copied closely from that of Wedgwood. — **Crystalline ware**. *See crystalline*. — **Cullen ware**, *Cologne ware*. — **Delft ware**. (a) Pottery made in and near the town of Delft in Holland; specifically, pieces for table use, and decorated vases for

the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface. — **Incised ware**, pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically—(a) A coarse earthenware covered with an outer coat of a different color, which, being deeply scratched, shows the body of the ware. (b) A kind of pottery in which the body is scratched or scored, the whole being then covered with a transparent glaze, which shows a deeper color where it fills these incisions than elsewhere. — **India ware**, a name inaccurately given in England to the more common varieties of Chinese and Japanese porcelains imported into Europe by the East India Company or otherwise. — **Kashee ware**, a fine ceramic ware made in Persia, and decorated in blue on white in a manner closely resembling Chinese porcelain. It is apparently a mixed or hybrid porcelain, as it is softer than Oriental porcelain, and evidently different from the soft or tender porcelain of Europe. Also called *Kashan, Cashan, and Kachy ware*. — **Kioto ware**, ceramic ware made in or near the city of Kioto in Japan. Immense quantities of pottery and porcelain are made there, and many characteristic varieties are imitated with great success; but the name is given especially to a hard yellow ware with cracked glaze peculiar to Japan. — **Lapis-lazuli ware**. *See lapis*. — **Lava ware**. *See lava*. — **Old Fulham ware**, a name given to the English imitations of German *gres cérame* or hard stoneware made at Fulham from about 1670. — **Palissy ware**, a



Dish of Lapis Ware.

peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the sixteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed. — **Pebble ware**. *See pebbleware*. — **Persian ware**. *See Persian*. — **Plated ware**. *See plated*. — **Plumbeous ware**, lead-glazed pottery. — **Porphyry ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled red and black. — **Raphael ware**, an old name for Italian majolica, taken from the occasional appearance of designs by Raphael, or ascribed to him, painted on majolica plates of a late period, or perhaps, in some cases, from the use of arabesques similar to those painted under Raphael's direction in the Loggia of the Vatican and elsewhere. — **Red porphyry ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to pieces which are speckled red and white. — **Robbia ware**. Same as *Della Robbia ware*. — **Roman red ware**. Same as *Samian ware*. — **Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware**. *See the adjectives*. — **Satsuma ware**. (a) Pottery made in the province of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It has an extremely hard paste, is pale-yellow or brownish-yellow in color, and is covered with a very minute crackle. (b) A pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in England, imitated in the main from the Japanese Satsuma. — **Serpentine, Sevillan, sigillated, silicon ware**. *See the qualifying words*. — **Sinceny ware**, an enameled pottery made in Sinceny, in the department of the Aisne, France, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial imitation of Rouen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic styles. — **Small ware or wares**, textile articles of the tape kind, as narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.

Every one knows Grubstreet is a market for small ware in wit. *Swift, To a Young Poet.*

**Stamped ware**. Same as *sigillated ware*. — **Stanniferous ware**, earthenware coated with an enamel of which tin is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for fine wares, such as Delft. — **Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware**. *See the adjectives*. — **Tunbridge ware**, a species of inlaid or mosaic work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in England. — **Verd antique ware**, a variety of pebbleware, generally veined with dark green, gray, and black. — **Wedgwood ware** [named after Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), the inventor, born in Staffordshire, England], a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxides and others. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, etc., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory. — **Welsh ware**, a pottery made at Islesworth, near London in England, from about 1825; a strong and solid earthenware of yellowish-brown color with a transparent glaze. = *Syn. Merchandise*, etc. *See property*.

**ware**<sup>2</sup> (wâr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared*, ppr. *wareing*. [Also *waïr*; < ME. *waren* (also *be-waren*), sell; cf. *ware*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I shal ware my whyle wel, quyl hit lastez, with tale. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1235.

He would not wear the spark of a flint for him, if they came with the law. *Scott, Waverley*, xviii.

**ware**<sup>3</sup> (wâr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wore*, *waar*, *ore*; < ME. *war*, < AS. *war*, *waar*, seaweed (= MD. *D. war*, seaweed).] Seaweed of various species of *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, *Himanthalia*, *Chorda*, etc. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, etc. *See seaweed*.

**ware**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *wear*<sup>1</sup>.

**ware**<sup>5</sup>, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *wear*<sup>1</sup>. 10. **wareful** (wâr'fûl), *a.* [*< ware*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] Wary; watchful; cautious.

**warefulness** (wâr'fûl-nes), *n.* [*< wareful* + *-ness*.] Wariness; cautiousness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**warega-fly** (wâr'gâ-flî), *n.* [*< S. Amer. Ind. warega* + *E. fly*.] An undetermined muscid fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its eggs in the skin of man and animals, causing large swellings inhabited by the larva. *E. Smith, Trans. Entom. Soc., London*, 1868.

**ware-goose** (wâr'gôs), *n.* [*< ware*<sup>3</sup> + *goose*.] The Brent-goose; so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.]

**warehouse** (wâr'hous), *n.* [*< ware*<sup>2</sup> + *house*.] A house in which wares or goods are kept; a storehouse.

Th' unsuttled kingdom of swift Aeolus,  
Great Ware-house of the Windes, whose traffick giues  
Motion of life to ev'ry thing that liues.

*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.

Specifically—(a) A store in which goods are placed for safe-keeping; a building for the temporary deposit of goods for a compensation. (b) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (c) A store for the sale of goods at wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment. — **Bonded, Italian, etc., warehouse**. *See the adjectives*.

**warehouse** (wâr'hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warehoused*, ppr. *warehousing*. [*< warehouse*, *n.*] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; specifically, to place in the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Only half the duty was to be paid at once, on *warehousing* the pepper in a warehouse approved by the customs. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, II. 76.

**warehouseman** (wâr'hous-man), *n.*; pl. *warehousemen* (-men). 1. One who keeps a warehouse. — 2. One who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse. — **Italian-warehouseman**. *See Italian*. — **Warehousemen's itch**, a form of eczema of the hands, supposed to be caused by the irritation of sugar; grocers' itch.

**warehousing** (wâr'hou'sing), *n.* 1. The act of placing goods in a warehouse. — 2. The business of receiving goods for storage. — **Warehousing system**, a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation until they are withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are reexported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, and is beneficial to the consumer and ultimately to the public revenue.

**wareinet**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *warren*.

**wareless** (wâr'les), *a.* [*< ware*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] 1. Unwary; incautious; heedless.

A bait the wareless to beguile. *Mir. for Mays*. (Latham.)

2. Unaware; regardless.

Both they unwise, and warelesse of the evill. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

3. Unperceived.

When he wak't out of his wareless paine,  
That lim he could not wag. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. i. 22.

**warely** (wâr'li), *a.* [*< ME. warly, warliche*, < AS. *werlic*, cautious, < *war*, cautious, + *-lic* = *E. -ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Cautious; prudent; wary.

The Petyuins tham bare as wary men fre;  
For ther good vitail and wines plente. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.

**warely** (wâr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. warly, werly, warliche*, < AS. *werlic*, < *war*, cautious, + *-lic* = *E. -ly*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *warily*.] Cautiously; warily.

Full warely in this nede. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 454.

Bi hys huge prowessse went it to assail  
In ryght warely wyse, for manly was in breste.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1591.

A good lesson to use our tongue warely, that our wordes  
and matter maie . . . agree together.

*Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric* (ed. 1584), p. 168.

**wareroom** (wâr'rôm), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

Philip was still in the wareroom, arranging goods and taking stock. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

**war-fain** (wâr'fân), *a.* Eager to fight. [Poetical.]



Delft Ware, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous".)

domestic interiors. Pottery has been made in this place from ancient times, and dated pieces exist as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the importation from China and Japan of Oriental porcelain stimulated the decorators of later times, so that the richest pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (b) A name given in England to vessels of pottery for domestic use, especially for table service. It is common to discriminate pottery from porcelain by the name *Delft* or *Delft*, and also *Delft-china*, etc. — **Della Robbia wares**. (a) A name given to a class of pottery used for works of art in relief and in the round; generally asserted to have been invented by Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century. It has a hard and well-baked body of brown terra-cotta, upon which a white stanniferous enamel is applied. This is in some cases left white, or white with a background of blue; in others, all parts of the composition are richly decorated with color, especially green, yellow, and purple or maroon. The largest and most elaborate works in Della Robbia ware were made after Luca's death, the most important of all being, perhaps, the frieze on the hospital at Pistoia. Central Italy abounds in the productions of this school of artists, including tabernacles or shrines decorated with sacred subjects, altar-pieces in bas-relief and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in sacristies of churches and convents. (b) A fine terra-cotta, enameled in colors, made in England for architectural decorations, flower-vases, garden-seats, etc., especially that made at Tanworth at works founded in 1847. — **Double-glazed ware**, stoneware to which a glaze is applied in liquid form, both inside and outside, before it is fired. Also called *Bristol ware*. — **Egyptian black ware, *Egyptian ware*. *See Egyptian*. — **Etruscan ware**. *See Etruscan*. — **Faenza ware**, a name formerly given to Italian majolica. *J. C. Robinson, in Cat. of Soulaes Coll.*, 1856. Compare *faienza*. — **Glass-glazed ware**. *See glass-glazed*. — **Graffiti ware**. *See graffiti*. — **Green-jasper ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware. The name has been given to that kind of pebbleware which is mottled green and gray. — **Hollow ware**, vessels deeper than flat ware, and especially such as are made in outside molds, which give the external surface—the clay being forced into**



**Waring cable.** [Named after Richard S. Waring (1817-90), an English geologist.] A cable in which the separate conductors are insulated with cotton or other fiber saturated with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and covered by a thin layer of rubber. The wires are twisted together and then surrounded by a multiple tube surrounding a central core.

**Waring's method.** [Named after the inventor, James Waring (1736-1811).] A method for the separation of the roots of an equation by means of the equation of the squared differences of the roots.

**waringtonite** (wō'ring-ton-it), *n.* [Named after William W. Smith (1817-90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

**warish** (wā'ish), *v.* [*ME. warissen, warischen, waricen, warissen, garissen, cure, heal, < OF. warir, garir, F. guérir, keep, guard, protect, < OHG. wagan, MHG. wachen, G. wachen, defend, restrain < AS. wacian, = MD. wachen, keep, guard, = Goth. wacjan, bid beware, forbid, ward off, protect: see wael, wear<sup>2</sup>, and cf. warison.*] **I. trans.** To heal; cure.  
Thanne were my brother warished of his wo.  
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 434.  
That warde alle warish of thaire stange.  
Hoby Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.  
Thow hast warshid me wol with thi made wordes.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

**II. intrans.** To be healed or cured; recover.  
Your daughter . . . shal warische and escape.  
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.  
**warish<sup>2</sup>, v.** See *warish*.  
**warison** (wā'ri-son), *n.* [*ME. warison, warison, warison, < OF. warison, guarison, garison, guard, protection, < warir, guard: see warish.*] **1. Healing.—2. Protection.**  
War thou hym & ys men in fair aarson he brouhte.  
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 114.

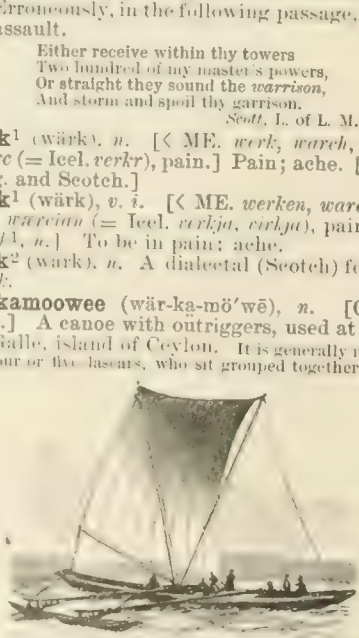
**3. Reward; guerdon; requital.**  
And thus his warison he took  
For the lady that he forsook.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1538.

He wol winne his aarson now wightly him spele  
For to saue his sone.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.  
He made a crye thowout at the towyn,  
Whedur he be zoman or knave,  
That cowthe bryngyn hym Robyn Hode,  
His aarson he shuld haue.  
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

**4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.**  
Either receive within thy towers  
Two hundred of my master's powers,  
Or straight they sound the warison,  
And storm and spoil thy garison.  
Scott, l. of L. M., iv. 24.

**wark<sup>1</sup>** (wā'k), *n.* [*ME. werk, warch, < AS. werc (= Icel. verk), pain: see wark<sup>2</sup>.*] Eng. and Scotch.] **wark<sup>1</sup>** (wā'k), *v. i.* [*ME. werken, warchen, < AS. wercian (= Icel. verkja, erka), pain: see wark<sup>1</sup>.*] To be in pain; ache.  
**wark<sup>2</sup>** (wā'k), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wark*.

**warkamooewe** (wā'ka-mō'wē), *n.* [Cingalese.] A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five persons, who sit grouped together at the



Warkamooewe, a traditional Cingalese canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon.

end of the lever, and/or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamooewe, during the northeast monsoon, even when it is blowing very hard, venture 20 or 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing for coral fruits to vessels in the offing. They are used for many other purposes.

**warkand**, *v.* [*ME. also warchand: pp. of wark.*] To work; to toil.

**warkloom** (wā'k-lum), *n.* A tool; an instrument; [*Scotch.*]

**war-knife** (wā'rif), *n.* A large knife used in war; especially applied to weapons of primitive times and in a general sense: as, the war-

knife of the Anglo-Saxons; the war-knife of the New Zealanders.

**warlawi**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock<sup>1</sup>*.

**warld** (wā'ld), *n.* A Scotch form of *world*.  
**warlike** (wā'lik), *a.* **1.** Fond of war; easily provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or prepared for war; martial: as, a warlike nation. She . . . made her people by peace warlike.  
Sir P. Sidney.

**2.** Of or pertaining to war; martial; military.  
They were two knights of perelase puissance,  
And famous far abroad for warlike gest.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

The great archangel from his warlike toil  
Surceased.  
Milton, P. L., vi. 257.

**3.** Betokening or threatening war; hostile.  
The warlike tone again he took.  
Scott, Rokeby, v. 19.

**4.** Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; befitting a soldier.  
By the buried hand of warlike Gaunt.  
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 100.

= Syn. **1.** Bellicose, hostile.—**1-4.** Military, etc. See *warlike*.

**warlikeness** (wā'lik-nes), *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [Rare.]  
Braveness of mind and warlikeness.  
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, cap. i. b. (Latham.)

**warling**, *n.* [Appar. a word coined to rhyme with *darling* (see def.), either < *war<sup>1</sup>* + *-ling<sup>1</sup>*, meaning 'one often warred, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps < *warry*, curse, + *-ling<sup>1</sup>*.] A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling." Camden, Remains.

**warlock<sup>1</sup>** (wā'lok), *n.* [Also *wartuck*; a Scotch form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be \**warlow*), < ME. *warloghe, warlaghe, warlaghe, warlow, warlowe, warlaw, warlaw, < AS. wārloga (= OHG. wārloga), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, < wār, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. wār-leas, truthless, false), + \*loga, a liar, < leogan (pp. logen), lie: see very and lie<sup>2</sup>.] **1t.** A deceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.*

Quen fundin was this hali crois,  
The warlaghe saide on-loft with vois.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

**2.** A person in league with the devil; a sorcerer; a wizard.  
Where is this warlowe with his wande,  
That wolde thus wyne oure folke away?  
York Plays, p. 81.

Ye're but some witch or wil warlock,  
Or mermaid o' the flood.  
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

It seems he [Æneas] was no Warlock, as the Scots commonly call such men, who, they say, are iron-free, or lead-free.  
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

**3t. A monster.**  
Loke of luyaton [leviathan] in the lyffe of saynt Brandon.  
There this warloghe, I wis, a water eddur is cald,  
That this saint there seghe in the se ocellane.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1439.

**warlock<sup>2t</sup>** (wā'lok), *n.* [ME. *warlok, warloc; < war- (uncertain) + lock<sup>1</sup>.*] A fetterlock.

Warlok, a fettev lok (warlock of fetterlock, P.), Sera pedicallis, vel compedicalis (compedialis, S. P.).  
Prompt. Parv., p. 517.

I com wyth those thythynges, thay tame bylyue,  
Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes,  
Wrythe me in a warlok, wrast out myn ygen.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

**warlockry** (wā'lok-ri), *n.* [*< warlock<sup>1</sup> + -ry: see -ery.*] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. [Rare.]  
The true mark of warlockry.  
J. Baillie.

**warlow<sup>1</sup>, n.** An obsolete variant of *warlock<sup>1</sup>*.

**warluck**, *n.* Same as *warlock<sup>1</sup>*.

**warly<sup>1</sup>, a.** and *adv.* See *warly*.

**warly<sup>2</sup>** (wā'li), *a.* [*< war<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>1</sup>.*] Warlike.  
Wardy fens.  
Chaloner, in Nugæ Antiquæ, II. 388.

**warly<sup>3</sup>** (wā'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *worldly*.  
Awa, ye selfish warly race.  
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

**warm** (wā'm), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. warm, < AS. warm = OS. OFries. D. warm = OHG. MHG. G. warm = Icel. varmr = Dan. Sw. varm = Goth. \*warmis (in verb warmjan), warm; with formative -m, < √ war, be hot, seen in OBulg. varū, heat, vriči, be hot, boil, vriči, hot, Russ. variti, boil, brew, seorch, Lith. virti, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. formus, Gr. θερμός, hot, Skt. gharma, heat.] **I. a. 1.** Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold: as, warm water; warm milk; warm blood; a warm bath.*

He stretched himself on the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm.  
2 Ki. iv. 34.

**2.** Of or pertaining to war; martial; military.

They were two knights of perelase puissance,  
And famous far abroad for warlike gest.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

The great archangel from his warlike toil  
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**2. Heated:** having the sensation of heat; exhibiting the effects of being heated to a moderate degree; hence, flushed.

I was well, indeed, when *warm* with wine,  
To pledge them with a kindly tear.

*Pennycuik, In Memoriam, xc.*

**3. Communicating a sensation of warmth, or a moderate degree of heat:** as, a *warm* fire; *warm* weather.—**4.** Subject to or characterized by the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a *warm* climate; *warm* countries.—**5.** Intimate; close; fast: as, *warm* friends.—**6.** Hearty; earnest: as, a *warm* welcome; *warm* thanks.

The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the ship-money met with the *warm* approbation of every respectable Royalist in England.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

**7. Fresh:** said of a scent or trail.—**8.** Close to something that is sought, as in games involving search or guessing; on the right track; on the way to success, as in searching or hunting for something. [Colloq.]

He's *warm*—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing.

*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 6.*

**9. Comfortable; well-off; moderately rich; in easy circumstances.** [Colloq.]

*Water-Cadet.* Believe it, I am a poor commoner.

*Sir F. Cress.* Come, you are *warm*, and blest with a fair wife.

*Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.*

We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your tenants, . . . a *warm* man, . . . able to give her good bread.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.*

**10. Comfortably fixed or placed; at home; acquainted; well adjusted.** [Colloq.]

A gentleman newly *warm* in his land, sir.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.*

Scarcely had the worthy Mytheer Beckman got *warm* in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him.

*Leeing, Knickerbocker, p. 409.*

**11. Undesirable; unpleasant, as on account of unpopularity or obnoxiousness to law, etc.**

Their small Stock of Credit gone,

Lest Rome should grow too *warm*, from thence they run.

*Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.*

**12. Ardent; earnest; full of zeal, ardor, or affection; enthusiastic; zealous.**

I'm half in a mind to transcribe it, and let it go abroad in the Catalogue; but I'm sensible the *warm* people of two opposite parties will be ready to blame my forwardness.

*Humphrey Wanley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 288).*

When she saw any of the company very *warm* in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them.

*Swift, Death of Stella.*

Now *warm* in love, now with'ring in my bloom,  
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom!

*Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 37.*

Till a *warm* preacher found a way t' impart  
Awakening feelings to his torpid heart.

*Crabbe, Works, V. 74.*

**13. Animated; brisk; keen; heated; hot:** as, a *warm* engagement.

We shall have *warm* work on't.

*Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.*

He argued with perfect temper in society, or, if he saw the argument becoming long or *warm*, in a moment he dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point.

*Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.*

**14. Stirred up; somewhat excited; hot; nettled:** as, to become *warm* when contradicted.

A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are *warm* they cannot stand picking terms.

*Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxvi.*

**15. Having the ardor of affection or passion.**

Mirth and youth and *warm* desire.

*Milton, May Morning.*

The enactments of human laws are vain to restrain the *warm* tides of the heart.

*Sumner, Orations, I. 239.*

**16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate.** [Colloq.]

I do not know the play; but, as Maria says, if there is any thing a little too *warm* (and it is so with most of them) it can be easily left out.

*Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xv.*

**Warm bath, in med.,** a bath in water of a temperature from 92° to 98° F.—**Warm colors, in painting,** such colors as have yellow or red for their basis: opposed to *cold colors*, as blue and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.—**Warm plaster.** See *plaster*.—**Warm register,** a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes.—**Warm sepiæ.** See *sepiæ*.—**Warm wave.** See *wave*.—**Warm with,** an abbreviation for "warm with sugar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with *cold without*. [Slang.]

Two glasses of rum-and-water *warm* with.

*Dickens, Sketches.*

= **Syn. 4.** Sunny, mild, close, oppressive.—**6.** Earnest, hearty, enthusiastic, eager.—**1-6.** *Warm* is distinctly weaker than *hot*, *fervent*, *fiery*, *vehement*, *passionate*, *ate*.

## II. n. 1†. Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;

The parched green restored is with shade.

*Surrey.*

**2. An act or process of warming; a heating.** [Colloq.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two *warms* is enough.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 151.*

**warm** (wärm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warmed*, ppr. *warming*. [*< ME. wermen, < AS. wearman (= D. wermen = MHG. wermen, G. wärmen = Icel. verma = Dan. varme = Sw. värma = Goth. warmjan), become warm, < wearman, warm: see warm, a.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmth.

Wyndis wastid away, *warmyt* the ayre;

The rede beames about blussht with hete.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4036.*

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, . . .  
That, changed through all, and yet in all the same, . . .  
*Warm*s in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.

*Pope, Essay on Man, i. 271.*

**2. To warm one's self.**

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at.

*Isa. xlvii. 14.*

**3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.**

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallum-more's heart will be as cold as death can make it when it does not *warm* to the tartan.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.*

As the minister *warms* to his sermon there come through these cracks frequent exclamations.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 73.*

**II. trans.** To make warm. (*a*) To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; impart warmth to.

And there, without the dore, in ye court on the left hand, is a tree with many stones about it, where the mynysters of the Jewes, and seynt Peter with theym, *warmed* theym by the fyre.

*Sir R. Gyllyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 19.*

Either the hostess or one of her maids *warms* his bed, pulls on his night cap, cuts his corns, puts out the candle.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.*

The room is *warmed*, when necessary, by burning charcoal in a chafndish.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.*

(*b*) To heat up; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to glow.

It would *warm* his spirits

To hear from me you had left Antony.

*Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 69.*

With those hopes Socrates *warmed* his doubtful spirits against that cold potion.

*Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.*

I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be *warmed* with drink.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.*

How could I, to the dearest theme

That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,

So foul, so false a recreant prove!

*Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 1.*

All beauty *warms* the heart, is a sign of health, prosperity, and the favor of God.

*Emerson, Success.*

(*c*) To administer castigation to: as, I'll *warm* him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (*d*) Figuratively, to occupy.

His brother . . . had a while *warmed* the Throne.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.*

**To warm one's jacket,** to castigate one. [Colloq.]

**Warming plaster.** See *plaster*.

**war-man** (wärm'man), *n.* A warrior. [Rare.]

Thir lordis kept on at afternoone,

With all thair *war-men* wight.

*Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).*

The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten.

*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 666.*

**war-marked†** (wärm'märkt), *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; experienced in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist

Of *war-mark'd* footmen.

*Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 45.*

**warm-blooded** (wärm'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having warm blood; hemathermal: in zoölogy and physiology noting mammals and birds whose blood ranges in temperature from 98° to 112° F., in consequence of the complete double blood-circulation, and the oxygenation or combustion which goes on in the lungs: opposed to *cold-blooded* or *hematocryal*.—2. Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—**Warm-blooded fish.** See *fish*.

**warmer** (wärm'mër), *n.* [*< warm + -er*.] One who or that which warms.

**warmful†** (wärm'fùl), *a.* [*< warm + -ful*.] Giving warmth; warm. [Rare.]

About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet,  
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a *warmful* nap.

*Chapman, Iliad, x. 1'1.*

**warm-headed** (wärm'hed'ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side, as having the more ideas and the more lively.

*Locke.*

**warm-hearted** (wärm'här'ted), *a.* Having warmth of heart; having a disposition such

as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty: as, a *warm-hearted* man; *warm-hearted* support.

**warm-heartedness** (wärm'här'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depicted in his countenance as *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face.

*Dickens, Pickwick.*

**warming** (wärm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *warm*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who warms; specifically, in silver-plating, the heating of the object to be plated until it causes a slight hissing when immersed in water. The object is then dipped in dilute nitric acid, to cause a slight roughening of the surface in order to afford a better hold to the silvering.

2. A castigation; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

**warming-pan** (wärm'ing-pan), *n.* 1. A large covered long-handled flat vessel (usually of brass) into which live coals are put: used to warm the inside of a bed.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to be heated with a *warming pan*.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.*

A dagger with a hilt like a *warming-pan*.

*Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 33.*

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

**warming-stone** (wärm'ing-stön), *n.* A foot-warmer; a slab of soapstone, cut to a convenient size: when used it is first heated in the fire or on a stove, and afterward placed under the feet: it is chiefly made use of in driving in very cold weather. Soapstone is selected for this purpose because it stands the heat better than any other stone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

**warmly** (wärm'li), *adv.* In a warm manner. (*a*) With warmth or heat. *Milton, P. L., iv. 244.* (*b*) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have

What both so *warmly* seem to crave.

*Prior, Alma, ii. 111.*

**warmness** (wärm'nes), *n.* [*< ME. warmness; < warm + -ness*.] Warmth.

Phebus hath of gold his stremes down ysent

To gladden every flour with his *warmness*.

*Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 977.*

**war-monger†** (wärm'mung'gër), *n.* One who fights for hire; a mercenary soldier, or bravo. *Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 29.*

**warmouth** (wärm'mouth), *n.* A centrarchoid fish: same as *bigmouth*.

**warm-sided** (wärm'si'ded), *a.* *Naut.*, mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

**warmth** (wärmth), *n.* [*< ME. wermthe (= I.G. wermde); < warm + -th*.] 1. The state of being warm; gentle heat: as, the *warmth* of the sun or of the blood; also, the sensation of moderate heat.

No *warmth*, no breath, shall testify thou livest.

*Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 98.*

The mirth of its December,

And the *warmth* of its July.

*Praed, I remember, I remember.*

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a *warmth* which I was vain enough to think sincere, that he had not passed three such pleasant days for thirty years.

*Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 325.*

3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardor; zeal; fervor; earnestness, often approaching anger; intensity; enthusiasm.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors?

*Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 36.*

The sisters fell into a little *warmth* and contradiction.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 172.*

The monarch spoke; the words, with *warmth* address,  
To rigid justice steel'd his brother's breast.

*Pope, Iliad, vi. 78.*

4. In *painting*, a glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (which see, under *warm*), and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing.

**warn†** (wärm), *n.* [*< ME. warne, < AS. wearn, a denial, refusal, obstacle, impediment, a guarding of oneself, a defense of a person on trial, = OHG. warna (in comp.), MHG. warne, werne, preparation, = Icel. vörn = Sw. värn = Dan. værn, a defense, with formative -n, < Teut. √ war, defend, guard: see ware†, ward.*] A denial; refusal.

Withouten more *warne*.

*Cursor Mundi, l. 11333.*

**warn** (wärm), *v. t.* [Under this word are merged two orig. diff. but related verbs: (*a*) *< ME. warnen, warnien, warn, admonish, < AS. wear-*



... H. VI. ... required ...  
... V. ... and Vazirany p. 66.

**WARNING** (*wâr'ning*), *n.* In *tool*, serving as ...  
... of threatening aspect: ...  
... somewhat specially used of a strikingly conspicuous coloration. See the quotation.

A never-failing interest attaches to the subject of *Warning* colors. The history of the discovery of *warning* colors ...  
... with many examples, showing ...  
... often resemble each other, ...  
... animals learn by experience. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1890, p. 929.

**warningly** (*wâr'ning-ly*), *adv.* In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or ...

**warning-piece** (*wâr'ning-pēs*), *n.* Something ...  
... a warning gun, a signal gun; the discharge of a cannon intended as a notification. Compare ...

Hark! upon my life, the knight! 'tis your friend;

This was the *warning-piece* of his approach.

*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons*, v. 2.

The treason of Watson and Cleark, two English seminaries is sufficiently known, it was as a "pachidrum" or ...  
... to the great "fougade," the discharge of the powder-treasure. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 97.

In *horol.*, a part of the striking-mechanism of a clock that, by the movement of the lower wheel, throws the striking-system periodically into action. It is also operated by the strike-or-silent mechanism, so that the striking-mechanism may be thrown out of gear at will. When in position to work, it causes a slight noise at the instant of starting the striking-pieces, and thus gives warning that the clock is about to strike.

**warning-wheel** (*wâr'ning-hwel*), *n.* In *horol.*, a warning-piece in the form of a wheel.

**warnisht**, **warniser**, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *garnish*.

He witzly hem of-sent,

& het hem alle bige thider as hard as thei might.

Wel *warnisht* for the werre with elene hors & armes.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1083.

**war-office** (*wâr'of'is*), *n.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered. (a) The department or bureau of the British government presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, a permanent, and a financial under-secretary. It is subdivided into various departments, as the military, ordnance, and financial. (b) In the United States, the War Department.

**warp** (*wârp*), *v.* [*< ME. warpen, cast, throw, < ME. warpen, warpen, warpen* (pret. *warpe*, pp. *warpen*), *< AS. warpan* (pret. *warpa*), cast, throw, = OS. *werpan* = D. *MI. G. werpen* = OHG. *werfen*, *MI. G. werfen*, throw, cast, = *leel. werpa* = Goth. *warpan*, throw; cf. Lith. *werpti*, spin, Gr. *perō*, incline downward, *perōō*, throw. (b) *< ME. warpen* (pret. *warped*), *< leel. warpa*, throw, cast, also cast or lay out a net, = Sw. *varpa* = Dan. *varpe*, warp (a ship), *< varp*, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. *varp*, the draft of a net, = Dan. *varp*, a warp; from the strong verb above.] **I. trans.** 1†. To cast; throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and *warpe* of hys wedez.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 901.

Ful sone it was ful loude kid

Of Havelok, how he *warpe* the ston

Ouer the londes curichon. *Havelok*, I. 1061.

2†. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

Hit fyrst mynged,

Wyde wordes hym *warpe* with a wast noyce.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1423.

A note ful twe I herde hem *warpe*.

To lysten that watz ful hully dere.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 878.

3. To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. In *rap-nath*, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See *haul of yarn*, under *haul*.—5. To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

But now: How, Where, of What shall I begin

This Gold-ground Web to weave, to *warpe*, to spin?

*Salisbury, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry*.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a *warper* against them.

*Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 409.

6. To give a cast or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

Oh, state of Nature, fall together in me,

Since thy best props are *warped*!

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 2.

Confess, or I will *warpe*

Your limbs with such keen tortures —

*Shelley, The Cenci*, v. 3.

The cracked door, ill-fitting and *warped* from its original shape, guided us by a score of glittering crevices to the

*D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel*, xxxiii.

7. To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

This first avowed, nor fully *warped* my mind.

*Dryden, Sig. and Guis.*, I. 402.

By the present mode of education we are forcibly *warped* from the bias of nature.

*Goldsmith, Taste*.

His heart was form'd for softness — *warped* to wrong.

*Byron, Corsair*, III. 23.

Men's perceptions are *warped* by their passions.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 182.

8. *Naut.*, to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to *warp* a ship into harbor or to her berth.

They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.

*Mir, for Maqs.*, p. 881.

Seeing them *warp* themselves to windward, we thought it not good to be boarded on both sides at an anchor.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 41.

9. In *agri.*, to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see *warp*, *n.*, 4), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can be carried out only on flat low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Great Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty into the estuary of the Humber.

10. To change. [*Rare.*]

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

Thou dost not bite so high

As benefits forgot;

Though thou the waters *warp*,

Thy sting is not so sharp

As friend remember'd not.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, II. 7. 187.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

After the manner of wood that curlbeth and *warperth* with the fire.

*Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 561.

It's better to shoot in a bow that has been shot in before, and will never start, than to draw a fair new one, that for every arrow will *be warping*.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho*, v. 1.

Ye are green wood, see ye *warp* not.

*Tennyson, Princess*, II.

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

There is our commission,

From which we would not have you *warp*.

*Shak.*, M. for M., I. 1. 15.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on occasion, I suspected him a little *warping* to Rome.

*Evelyn, Diary*, May 17, 1671.

By and by, as soon as the shadow of Sir Francis hath left him, he falls off again *warping* and *warping* till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter; and denies flatly that it is either variable or arbitrary, being once sett'd.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

Whatever these *warping* Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, II. iii.

3. To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

Metinks

My favour here begins to *warp*.

*Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 365.

4†. To weave; hence, to plot.

Who like a fleeing slavish parasite,

In *warping* profit or a traitorous sleight,

Hoops round his rotten body with devotes.

*Martlowe, Hero and Leander*, vi.

5. To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

As when the potent rod

Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,

Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud

Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind.

*Milton, P. L.*, I. 341.

6. To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

*Warping*, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.

*A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 68.

7. To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows.—8. *Naut.*, to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way out of a harbor in a calm, or against a contrary wind.

I got out of the Mole of Chio into the sea by *warping* forth, with the helpe of Genouices botes.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 101.

**warp** (*wârp*), *n.* [*< ME. warp; < warp, v.*] 1†. A throw; a cast.—2. Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of count-



ing fish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cast lamb, kid, calf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them. The term *warp* is sometimes applied to tidal alluvium. "The Humber warp is a marine and estuarine silt and clay, which occurs above the Peat beds." (*Woodward*.) As the word is used by J. Trimmer, it has nearly the same meaning as *surface-soil*. The word is rarely, if ever, used in the United States as meaning a sedimentary deposit.

5. A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of warps than his. *S. Bowles*, in *Merriam*, II. 337.

6. The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

The ground of the future stuff was formed by a number of parallel strings called the *warp*, having their upper ends attached to a horizontal beam, and drawn taut by weights hung from their lower ends. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 206.

Weaving through all the poor details  
And homespun warp of circumstance.

*Whittier*, *Snow-Bound*.

7. *Naut.*, a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

We furled now for the last time together, and came down and took the *warp* ashore.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 430.

A warp of weeks, four weeks; a month. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captain of the Morris-dance that on those embowered shelves stamp his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not a warp of weeks forerunning. *Nashie*, *Leuten Stuffs*. (*Darvies*.)

To part a warp. Same as to part a line (which see, under *line*).—Warp-dyeing machine, an apparatus for drawing warp-threads, laid out in sets, through a dye-beck. Each warp is separated from the next by a pin, and the set is passed through the dye between rollers, and delivered from between squeezing-cylinders, which press out the superfluous dye. *E. H. Knight*.

warpage (wâr'paj), *n.* [*warp* + *-age*.] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (wâr'pânt), *n.* 1. Among some savage tribes, paint applied to the face and other parts of the person, according to a recognized and traditional system, as a sign that the wearer is about to engage in war. Its origin may have been an attempt to strike terror to the mind of the enemy.

The war-paint on the Sachem's face,  
Unwet with tears, shone fierce and red.

*Whittier*, *Bridal of Pennacook*, iii.

2. Hence, full dress and adornment; official costume. [*Slang*.]

war-path (wâr'pâth), *n.* Among the American Indians, the path or route followed by a warlike expedition; also, the military undertaking itself. To go on the war-path, to go to war.

"The warrior whose eye is open can see his enemy," said Magua. . . . "I have brought gifts to my brother. His nation would not go on the war-path, because they did not think it well."

*J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxviii.

warp-beam (wâr'p'bēm), *n.* In a loom, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. It is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished fabric. *E. H. Knight*.

warp-dresser (wâr'p'dres'er), *n.* In weaving, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a *slasher*. *E. H. Knight*.

warper (wâr'për), *n.* [*warp* + *-er*.] 1. A weaver.—2. One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—3. A warping-machine.

warp-frame (wâr'p'frām), *n.* In lace-manuf., a machine employing a thread for each needle, the threads being wound on a beam like the warp-beam of a loom (whence the name). Also called *warp-net frame*.

warping-bank (wâr'ping-bangk), *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised around a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-block (wâr'ping-blok), *n.* A block used in a rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

warping-chock (wâr'ping-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large chock of timber secured in a port, with a

notch in it to lead hawsers through in warping. See *chock*<sup>4</sup>, 3.

warping-hook (wâr'ping-hûk), *n.* 1. In rope-making, a brace for twisting yarn.—2. A hook to which yarn is hung as it is prepared for the warp of a textile material.

warping-jack (wâr'ping-jak), *n.* In a warping-machine, a contrivance hung between the traverse and the revolving warp-frame, and serving to separate the warp-threads into the two alternate sets called *leas*: same as *heck-box*. *E. H. Knight*.

warping-machine (wâr'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (wâr'ping-mil), *n.* In weaving, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arranging them in two leas or sets, ready for the heddles in the loom.

warping-penny (wâr'ping-pen'i), *n.* Money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying the warp. *Wright*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

warp-lace (wâr'plās), *n.* Any lace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric.

warp-land (wâr'plānd), *n.* Low-lying land that has been or can be fertilized by warping. See *warp*, *v. t.*, 9. [*Eng.*]

The warpland, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and the Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices which absorb and retain the water till the sediment is deposited, is peculiarly rich and luxuriant.

*T. Allen*, *Hist. County of York*, II. 307.

warple (wâr'pl), *v.* See *warble*<sup>2</sup>.

war-plume (wâr'plôm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

The tomahawk . . . cut the war-plume from the scalp-tuft of Uncas, and passed through the frail wall of the lodge as though it were hurled from some formidable engine. *J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxiv.

war-proof (wâr'prôf), *n.* The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [*Rare*.]

On, on, you noblest English,

Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof!

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 1. 18.

warp-stitch (wâr'p'stich), *n.* A kind of embroidery in which the threads of the weft are pulled out in places, leaving the warp-threads exposed, which are then held together by ornamental stitches.

warp-thread (wâr'p'thred), *n.* One of the threads which form the warp of a web.

warragal (wâr'a-gal), *n.* [*Australian*.] The Australian dingo, *Canis dingo*. Also *warrigal*. See *cut* under *dingo*.

warrantice (wor'an-dis), *n.* [*Also warrantise*; var. of *warrantise*.] In *Scots law*, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponent, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance; warranty. Warrantice is either *personal* or *real*. Personal warrantice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrantice is that by which certain lands, called *warrantice lands*, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

warrant (wor'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *warrant*; < ME. *warant*; < OF. *warant*, *guarant*, *garant*, *garent*, a warrant, also a warrantor, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. *garen*, *guaren* = Sp. Pg. *garante* = Olt. *guarento* (ML. reflex *warantum*, *warrantum*, *waranda*), a warrant; perhaps orig. a ppr. of OF. *warir*, *warer*, defend, keep, < OHG. *warjan*, *weijan*, MLG. *weren*, *weren*, G. *wahren*, protect: see *war*<sup>1</sup>, *war*<sup>2</sup>. Hence *warrantise*, *warranty*, *guaranty*, etc. Cf. *warren*.] 1. Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

He griped his surer in bothe bondes, and whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noon armure was his *warante* fro deth.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

Thy safe warrant we will be.

*Hobie Noble* (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

2. Security; guaranty; assurance; voucher; attestation; evidence; pledge; that which attests or proves.

His promise is our plain warrant that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

*St. Cyprian*, in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, v. 35.

Before Emilia here

I give thee warrant of thy place.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 20.

Any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation.

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, i. 1. 10.

His books are by themselves the warrant of the fame which he so widely gained.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 376.

3. Authority; authorization; sanction; justification.

May we, with the warrant of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 220.

Nay, you are rude; pray you, forbear; you offer now More than the breeding of a gentleman Can give you warrant for.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Love's Cure*, iv. 4.

4. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or with authority, and thus securing him from blame, loss, or damage; hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; a license.

A pattern, precedent, and lively warrant,  
For me, most wretched, to perform the like.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 3. 44.

It was your own command to bar none from him; Beside, the princess sent her ring, sir, for my warrant.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *King and No King*, iv. 2.

I have got a Warrant from the Lords of the Council to travel for three Years any where, Rome and St. Omers excepted.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I. 1. 3.

Specifically—(a) An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend warrant. See *dock-warrant*. (b) In law, an instrument authorizing the officer to whom it is issued to seize or detain a person or property, or carry a judgment into execution. Some instruments used for such a purpose are, however, called *writs*, *executions*, etc., rather than warrants.

The justice keeps such a stir yonder with his charges,  
And such a coil with warrants!

*Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, iii. 7.

Did give warrants for the seizing of a complice of his, one Blinkinsopp.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, I. 263.

(c) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See *warrant-officer*.

5. In coal-mining, underclay. [*Leicestershire coal-field*, Eng.]—Clerk of the warrants. See *clerk*.

—Dispossess, distress, dividend warrant. See the qualifying words.—General warrant, a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected persons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of general warrants, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led.

*Hallam*.

Judge and warrant. See *judge*<sup>1</sup>.—Justice's warrant, a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare *bench-warrant*.—To back a warrant. See *back*<sup>1</sup>.—Treasury warrant. See *treasury*.—Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment, a written mandate or precept directing an officer to arrest a person or to seize property. Warrant of attorney. See *attorney*<sup>2</sup>.—Warrant of commitment, a written mandate directing that a person be committed to prison. (See also *bench-warrant*, *death-warrant*, *search-warrant*.)

warrant (wor'ant), *v. t.* [*ME. waranten*, *waranten*, *waranden*, < OF. *warantir*, later *guarantir*, *garantir*; warrant, F. *garantir* = Pr. *garantir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire*, *guarantire*, warrant; from the noun.] 1. To protect; defend; safeguard; secure.

Our lige lordes seel on my patente,

That shewe I first my body to warente.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 52.

Thei hem diffended to warante their lyes.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

2. To guarantee or assure against harm; give assurance or surety to; give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person thus authorized or empowered is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage which may result from such act or forbearance.

By the vow of mine order I warrant you, if my instructions may be your guide. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 180.

3. To give guaranty or assurance for, as the truth or the due performance of something; give one's word for or concerning.

A noble fellow, I warrant him. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 2. 115.

I . . . warranted him, if he would follow my directions, to Cure him in a short time. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 45.

May. Is my wife acquainted with this?

*Bell*. She's perfect, and will come out upon her cue, I warrant you. *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

4. To declare with assurance or without fear of contradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

Yond is Moyses, I dar warrant.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 60.

I warrant 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and looked fightingly?

*Brome*, *Northern Lass*.

I han't seen him these three Years—I warrant he's grown.

*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, iii. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by warrant or guaranty.

He had great authority over all Congregations of Israelites, warranted to him with the Amirs seale.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound,



(*war* + *ant*), used in legal phrase—

**warranty** (wôr'ân-tî), *n.* [*war* + *ant* + *y*].  
 1. A statement or promise, especially one made by a grantor in a deed, that the title to the land is good and lawful. [*OF. warrantia, later warranty, a promise, a guarantee*].  
 2. A statement or promise, especially one made by a grantor in a deed, that the title to the land is good and lawful. [*OF. warrantia, later warranty, a promise, a guarantee*].

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**warrener** (wôr'en-er), *n.* [Formerly also *warren*; *ME. warrener, warrener, warner*; *< warren + -er*.] Hence the surnames *Warner, Warren*, and *Warrener*.] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a warrener.  
*Shak., M. W. of W., l. 4. 28.*

**warrenite** (wôr'en-it), *n.* [Named after E. R. Warren, of Crested Butte, Colorado.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in wool-like aggregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

**warrer** (wâr'er), *n.* [*< war + -er*.] One who wars or makes war.

Female warrers against modesty.  
*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 168.*

**warriangle** (wôr'i-ang gl), *n.* [Also *warriangle*; *< ME. warriangle, weyangle* (*Sc. warriangle, weyangle*), *< AS. \*wargangel* (*Stratmann*) = *MLG. wargengel* = *OHG. wargengel* (*G. wargengel*), the butcher-bird, shrike; *< AS. wearg, wearg*, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see *warry*), + *-angel*, a dim. suffix, confused in *MLG.* and *G.* with *-engel*, angel, so that *G. würgengel*, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with *würgengel*, a destroying angel (*würgen*, destroy, = *E. worry*; cf. *warry* and *worry*). Cf. *MLG. worgel*, a butcher-bird, from the same source.] A shrike or butcher-bird. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This sounour that was as ful of jangles  
 As ful of venym been thise *waryngels* [*var. weyangles*].  
*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 110.*

*Warriangles* be a kind of birds, full of noyse and very ravenous, preying upon others, which, when they have taken, they use to hang upon a thorne or pricke, and teare them in pieces and devour them. And the common opinion is, that the thorn whereupon they thus fasten them and cate them is afterward poysonous.

*Speght, note under arnet in Cotgrave (ed. 1598).*

**warrick** (wôr'ik), *v. t.* [*ME. < cf. warrok*.] 1. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel yppon Sofre-til I see my tyme,  
 And loke thou warroke him wel with swithe feole girthes.  
*Piers Plowman (A), iv. 19.*

2. To twitch (a cord) tight by crossing it with another. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**warrigal**, *n.* Same as *warragal*.

**warrin** (wôr'in), *n.* The blue-bellied brush-tongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory or lorikeet of Australia, of notably varied and brilliant colors.

**warring** (wâr'ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile; as, *warring* opinions.

**warrior** (wôr'i-er or wâr'yér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warriour*; *< ME. warriour, werrour, werreyour, werraiour, werreour, weoreur*, *< OF. \*werrier, guerrier, guerroyeur, guerriur, guerrear, etc.*, a warrior, one who wars, *< \*werrier, guerrier*, make war: see *warry*.] 1. A soldier; a man engaged in warfare; specifically, one devoted to a military life; in an especially honorable sense, a brave or veteran soldier.

This ilke senatour  
 Was a ful worthi gentil werreyour.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 597.*

Kind kinsman, warriors all, adieu!  
*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 10.*

And the stern joy which warriors feel  
 In foemen worthy of their steel.  
*Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.*

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*. Also called *helmet-crest*.

**warrior-ant** (wôr'i-er-ant), *n.* An ant, *Formica sanguinea*, of Europe and North America; one of the slave-making ants which keep workers of other species in their nest. See *coldier*, 6.

**warrioress** (wôr'i-er-es or wâr'yér-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warriouresse*; *< warrior + -ess*.] A female warrior. *Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 27.* [*Rare*.]

**warriour**, *n.* An old spelling of *warrior*.

**warrish** (wâr'ish), *a.* [*< war + -ish*.] Militant; warlike. [*Rare*.]

I know the rascals have a sin in petto,  
 To rob the holy lady of Loretto;  
 Attack her temple with their guns so warrish.  
*Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Epistle to the Pope.*

**warri-warri** (wôr'i-wôr'i), *n.* [A native name in Guiana.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyurapalm, *Astrocaryum acutatum*.

**warrokt**, *n.* [*ME. < origin obscure*.] A saddle-girth; a sureingle.

**warrokt**, *v. t.* [*ME. warroken; < warrok, n.*] Same as *warrick*, 1.

**warrantable** (wôr'an-tu-bl), *a.* [*< warrant + -able*.]

1. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

2. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

3. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

4. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

5. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

6. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

7. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

8. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

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35. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

36. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.

37. Warranted; assured; guaranteed; warrant.



**warry**, *v. t.* [**< ME. warrien, warien, waryen, werien, wergen, curse, execrate, revile, < AS. wergian, wergian, wergian, curse, revile, execrate (= OHG. for-eargen = Goth. gawargian, condemn), < warg, wark, accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wretch, = AS. warag = OHG. warg, a felon, = Icel. vargr, an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. \*warg, an evil-doer, in comp. launa-wargs, ungrateful, in AS. and Icel. applied also to a wolf. Hence also (from AS. wearg) E. warriangle, and worry, a parallel form to warry.] To curse; execrate; abuse; speak evil of.**

Answerde of this ech werse of hem than other,  
And Poliphete they gomen thus to warren.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1619.

Thugh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shame  
And wary all our workes to the worldes end.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 12212.

**war-saddle** (wâr'sad'l), *n.* See *saddle*.

**Warsaw** (wâr'sâ), *n.* [**A corruption of quasa.**] A serranoid fish, *Promicrops quasa* or *P. itaira*. See cut under *jeafish*.

**Warschut**, *v.* Same as *warish*.

**Warscot** (wâr'skot), *n.* [**< AS. (cited in a Latin text) warscot, prop. \*werscot, burden of war, contribution toward war; as war<sup>1</sup> + scot<sup>2</sup>.**] A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military services.

**war-scythe** (wâr'siTH), *n.* A weapon consisting of a blade set on a long handle or staff, and having the edge on the concave side of the blade, which is curved like that of a scythe, differing in that respect from the halberd, partizan, fauchard, guisarm, etc.

**warse** (wâr's), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worse*.

**warson** (wâr'sn), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worsen*.

**war-ship** (wâr'ship), *n.* A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.

**war-song** (wâr'song), *n.* 1. A song or chant raised by warriors about to engage in warfare, or at a dance or ceremony which represents actual warfare, especially among savage tribes. —2. A song in which military deeds are narrated or praised.

**warst** (wâr'st), *a.* and *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *worst*.

**warstle** (wâr'sl), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *wrestle* for *wrestle*.

**wart** (wâr't), *n.* [Also dial. *wrat, wrot*; **< ME. wert, werte, sometimes wrete, < AS. wearte (pl. weartan) = MD. wart, wratte, D. wrat = OHG. warza, MHG. G. warze = Icel. varta = Dan. vorte = Sw. varta, a wart, excrescence on the skin; cf. O.Bulg. vrêdû, eruption; perhaps connected with AS. wearre (and L. verruca), a wart.] 1. A small circumscribed elevation on the skin, usually with an uneven papillary surface and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillæ and epidermis; verruca; hence, a similar natural excrescence of the skin. Any part of the skin of mammals, parts about the head and beak of birds, the skins of various reptiles, batrachians, fishes, and numberless invertebrates, may be studded with such formations, to which the name *wart* commonly and not improperly applies. The toad is a good example.**

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade

A werte, and thereon stood a tuft of heres.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 555.

We Mountains to the land like warts or wens to be,  
By which fair'st living things disgur'd oft they see.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 73.

2. In *farriery*, a spongy excrescence on the pastern of the horse. —3. In *bot.*, a firm glandular or gland-like excrescence on the surface of a plant. —4. In *entom.*, a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larvae. —**Fig-wart**. Same as *figus*, 3. —**Peruvian warts**. Same as *verruca*. —**Venerical warts**. See *verruca*. —**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane**. See *vitreous*. —**Wart-like cancer**, papillary epithelioma.

**war-tax** (wâr'taks), *n.* A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the prosecution of a war.

**wart-cress** (wâr'tkres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

**wartet**. An old form of *wart*, preterit of *wear<sup>1</sup>*.  
**warted** (wâr'ted), *a.* [**< wart<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.**] 1. In *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose: as, a *warted* capsule. —2. In *zool.*, verrucose; warty; having a wart or warts; studded with warts. —**Warted gourds**, varieties of winter squash with a warted rind. —**Warted grass**, an Australian grass, *Chloris ventricosa*, with other species of its genus useful for grazing.

**wart-grass** (wâr'tgrâs), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and sometimes *E. Peplus*. Also *wartweed* and *wartwort*: so named from the popular notion that its juice removes warts. [Prov. Eng.]

**warth** (wârth), *n.* [**< ME. warth, waruth, < AS. wearth, wearoth (= OHG. wardit), shore; prob. from the root of werian, protect, defend; see wear<sup>2</sup>, ward<sup>1</sup>, ward<sup>2</sup>, etc.] A ford. [Prov. Eng.]**

At vche warthe other water ther the wyge passed,

He fonde a too hym byfore, bot ferly hit were,

& that so foule & so felle, that fezt hym by-hode.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 715.

**wart-herb** (wâr'terb), *n.* See *Rhynchosia*.

**wart-hog** (wâr'thog), *n.* A swine of the genus *Phacochoerus*, of which there are several species, the best-known being the balluf of North Africa, *P. zelandi*, and the vlack-vark of South Africa, *P. aethiopiens*. The wart-hogs are so named from the warty excrescences of the face. They are without exception the ugliest of mammals. The canine teeth project outward from both jaws, the head is large and unshapely, and the whole form ungainly. See cut under *Phacochoerus*.

**war-thought** (wâr'that), *n.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. [Rare.]

Now . . . that war-thoughts

Have left their places vacant.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 303.

**wartless** (wâr'tles), *a.* [**< wart<sup>1</sup> + -less.**] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

**wartlet** (wâr'tlet), *n.* [**< wart + -let.**] 1. In *bot.*, a little wart. —2. One of several different sea-anemones, as the warty sea-rose. *Gosse, Actinologia Britannica*, p. 206.

**wart-pock** (wâr'tpok), *n.* The eruption of varicella or chicken-pox, when it occurs in the form of acuminate vesicles containing a clear fluid.

**wart-shaped** (wâr'tshäpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the form of a wart; verrucoseform.

**wart-snake** (wâr'tsnäk), *n.* A harmless colubriform viviparous serpent, of the family *Acerchordidæ*, having the scales warty or verrucose.



Wart snake (*Acerchordus javanicus*).

The leading species is *Acerchordus javanicus*. Another, *Chersydus granulatus*, is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the *Hydrophidæ*, and erroneously supposed to be venomous.

**wart-spurge** (wâr'tspérj), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. See *wartweed*.

**wartweed** (wâr'twéd), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, the acrid milky juice of which is used to cure warts. Also *cat's-milk*, *wart-grass*, and *wartwort*. The name is given rarely to *E. Peplus*, and to the celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wartwort** (wâr'twért), *n.* 1. A common name for certain verrucariaceous lichens, so called from the warty appearance of the thallus. —2. Same as *wartweed*. The name is occasionally applied also to the wart-cress or swine-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*, and the cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**warty** (wâr'ti), *a.* [**< wart<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.**] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verrucose. —**Warty cicatricial tumor**, a new growth, appearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tumors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually ulcerates, forming the warty ulcer. —**Warty sea-rose**, the sea-anemone *Urticina nodosa*. —**Warty ulcer**, Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor. —**Warty venus**. See *Venus*.

**warty-faced** (wâr'ti-fäst), *a.* Noting a certain honey-eater, the wattle-bird, of the family *Melephagidæ*. See *wattle-bird*.

**war-wasted** (wâr-wás'ted), *a.* Wasted or devastated by war. *Coleridge*.

**war-wearied** (wâr'wér'id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting.

The honourable captain there

Drops bloody sweat from his war-wearied limbs.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

**war-whip** (wâr'hwhip), *n.* Same as *scorpion*, 5.  
**war-whoop** (wâr'höp), *n.* A whoop or yell of a particular intonation, raised as a signal for attack, and to strike terror into the enemy: used generally with reference to the American Indians.

Well-known and terrific war-whoop.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxx.

They never raise the war-whoop here,

And never twang the bow.

Bryant, White-Footed Deer.

**warwickite** (wâr'wik-it), *n.* [**< Warwick** (see *def.*) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular limestone. Named from the locality of its occurrence, near Warwick, New York.

**warwolf**, *n.* Same as *werwolf*.

**warwolf**<sup>2</sup> (wâr'wulf), *n.* [**< war<sup>1</sup> + wolf**, or perhaps a particular use of *warwolf*<sup>1</sup>, *werwolf*.] A military engine used in the early middle ages in the defense of fortresses.

He [Edward I.], with another engine named the *warwolf*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures.

Camden, Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

The war-wolfs there

Hurl'd their huge stones.

Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

**war-worn** (wâr'wörn), *a.* Worn with military service; especially applied to a veteran soldier, or one grown old in arms.

The stout old general whose battles and campaigns are over, who has come home to rest his war-worn limbs, . . . what must be his feelings?

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

**wary**<sup>1</sup> (wâr'ri), *a.* [**An extended form of ware<sup>1</sup> (< ware<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>), perhaps orig. due to misreading the adv. *warely* as a trisyllable.**] 1. Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; watchful; on the alert against surprise or danger; ever on one's guard.

Be wary then; best safety lies in fear.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 43.

Are there none here?

Let me look round; we cannot be too wary.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

All things work for good, and tend to make you more wary.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something; chary.

Yet this I can say, I was very wary of giving them occasion, by any unseemly action, to make them averse to going on pilgrimage.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. Characterized by caution; guarded.

And in

Wary hypocrisy lets slip her hand

Much farther than she seemed to understand.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 156.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder;

And that craves wary walking. *Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 15.*

4. Prudent; circumspect; wise.

Neither is it safe, or *varie*, or indeed Christianly, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our nearest Allies as good protection as we.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** Careful, circumspect, etc. See list under *cautious*.

**wary**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* Same as *warry*.

**warysonet**, *n.* Same as *warison*.

**was** (wóz), *v.* [**< ME. 1 was, wes, wæs, 2 were, 3 was, wes, wæs, pl. 1, 2, 3 were, ware, wore, weren, waren, woren, weoren, < AS. 1 wæs, 2 wære, wære, 3 wæs, pl. wæron, wëron = OS. was = OFries. was, wes = D. was = OHG. MHG. G. war = Icel. Dan. Sw. var = Goth. was, pl. wësum (subj. *wëjau*, pl. *wëren* = D. waar, etc., = Goth. *wësjau*); pret. of a verb otherwise used in AS. only in the present imperative *wes*, and the inf. *wesan* (pp. *gewesen*), = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wesen* = MLG. LG. *wesen* = OHG. *wesan*, MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen*, n.) = Icel. *vesa*, *vera* = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være*, be, = Goth. *wisan*, dwell, remain, be; = L. *√ ves* (in *verna* for *\*vesna*, one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*) = Gr. *√ fao* (in *ἀστυ*, city, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. *√ was*, dwell. The impv. of the verb of which *was* is the pret. is contained, unrecognized, in the word *wassail*. The verb has no connection with *is*, which is a form of the verb represented by the**



1. To wash one's face with soap. Acts xxi. 16.  
 2. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 3. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 4. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 5. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.

6. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 7. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 8. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 9. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.  
 10. To wash one's face with the Lord's face.

These dainties must be washed down well with wine,  
 With a dash of sugar, eggs & mackintosh.  
 Jones' Washes (E. T. S.), p. 87.

I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the  
 beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds,  
 dead horse-shoes, &c.  
 O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

7. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color;  
 tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color,  
 with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and  
 rapidly and smoothly applied.—8. To overlay with a  
 thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to wash copper or  
 brass with gold.

Those who were cunning in "the Art of making Black  
 Bage," which are shillings or other pieces of Money made  
 out of Powder, double Wash'd.  
 J. A. Jones, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 225.

9. In mining, metal, etc., to separate from the  
 earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as,  
 to wash gold; to wash ores. Washing is a common  
 expression used in the most general way, as nearly an  
 equivalent for ore-dressing, or the separation of ore from  
 the gangue with which it is generally mixed. The term  
 washing is, however, more especially used to designate the  
 separation of gold from the detrital formation in which it  
 so frequently occurs. The same term is also commonly  
 employed to designate the process of separating coal from  
 various impurities which frequently occur intermingled  
 with it, such as shale, pyrites, argillaceous iron ore, gypsum,  
 etc. The machines by which this is done are called gold-  
 washers. Washing is also the term in general use for  
 designating the operation of cleansing the ore when, as is  
 frequently the case, it comes from the mine mixed with  
 clay or dirt (material which cannot properly be called  
 gangue). This is a coarse operation, which is sometimes a  
 necessary preliminary to the operations of sizing and  
 dressing, or concentrating, as sometimes called. To wash  
 one's hands off. See hand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of ablution on one's  
 own person.

I will go wash;  
 And when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
 Whether I blush or no.  
 Shak., Cor., i. 9. 69.

2. To cleanse clothes in or with water.

I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour,  
 dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself.  
 Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 101.

3. To stand the operation of washing without being  
 destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics and of  
 dyes: as, a dress that will not wash; colors that do not  
 wash well.

I had no idea your mousseline-de-laine would have  
 washed so well. Why, it looks just out of the shop.  
 C. Reale, Love me Little, x.

4. Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test;  
 prove genuine, reliable, trustworthy, capable, or fit,  
 when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got pluck somewhere in him. That's the only  
 thing after all that'll wash, ain't it?  
 T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

5. To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall, etc.

What kind of grass is best on a hill that washes?  
 Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 203.

6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Young Lohes who notoriously Wash and Paint, though  
 they have naturally good Complexions.  
 Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 1.

7. To make a swish, wash, or swirl of the water: as, the  
 shad are washing. See shad-wash. wash (wash), *n.* [*< wash, v.*] 1. The act or operation  
 of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with  
 water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a wash.

Though she may have done a hard day's wash, there's  
 not a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to  
 sit up.  
 Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, i.

A tub and a clothes-horse at the other end of the kitchen  
 indicated an intermittent wash of small things also going  
 on.  
 George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii. 24.

2. Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing,  
 or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one  
 occasion.

Military washes flapped and fluttered on the fences.  
 L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 23.

3. The flow or sweep of a body of water; the onward  
 rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash  
 or break of waves upon a shore.

Katie walks  
 By the long wash of Australasian seas.  
 Tennyson, The Brook.

4. The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel  
 as it moves along: as, the wash of the

steamer nearly filled the boat.—5. The licking or lapping  
 noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with  
 a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of  
 water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.

The water ebbs away with a sulky wash in the hollow  
 places.  
 R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, iii.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or  
 river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry;  
 a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass  
 or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,  
 Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;  
 These Lincoln Washes have devoured them.  
 Shak., K. John, v. 6. 41.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of  
 water, such as alluvium.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where  
 rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage  
 to all land.  
 Mortimer, Husbandry.

The debris-piles which stretch along the lower slopes  
 of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known  
 as washes.  
 J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 125.

8. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected  
 from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is  
 often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .  
 Swills your warm blood like wash.  
 Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Wrinkles like troughs, where swine-deformity swills  
 The tears of perjury, that lie there like wash  
 Fallen from the slimy and dishonest eye.  
 Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

9. In distilling: (a) The fermented wort, from which  
 the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is  
 called the mash, the decanted liquor is called the wort,  
 and the wort when fermented becomes the wash. (b) A  
 mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water,  
 used in the West Indies for distillation. Bryan Edwards.—  
 10. A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to  
 cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery  
 liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily.  
 Specifically—(a) A liquid used for toilet purposes,  
 such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, or a hair-wash.

My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last  
 new wash of mercury-water.  
 Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 2.

It [modesty] renders the face delightfully handsome;  
 is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled  
 by either wash, powder, cosmetic, etc.

Addison, Spectator, No. 547.  
 (b) In med., a lotion. (c) A thin even coating of color  
 spread over a surface, as of a painting. See def. 11.

There is no handsomeness  
 But has a wash of pride and luxury.  
 Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 3.

By this is seen who lives by faith and certain knowledge,  
 and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the  
 age; whose virtue is an unchangeable grain, and whose  
 of a slight wash.  
 Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

(d) In zool., a light or slight surface-coloration, as if  
 laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge: as,  
 a frosty wash over black. (e) A thin coat of metal applied  
 to anything for beauty or preservation.

11. In water-color painting, the application of a  
 pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid condition,  
 or a coat so applied. It is usually a very thin and  
 transparent coat, applied quickly with a large brush,  
 flat and often gradated so as to be darker at one edge  
 than at the opposite edge, or to shade off without mark  
 of separation from one tint into another.

12. The blade of an oar.—13. A measure of shell-fish;  
 a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a  
 pint of water.

"I buy my winks," said one, "at Billingsgate, at 3s. and  
 4s. the wash." A wash is about a bushel.  
 Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

Each smack takes about 40 wash of whelks with her for  
 the voyage.  
 Encyc. Brit., IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock  
 and other exchanges, in which a broker who has received  
 orders from one person to buy and from another person  
 to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular  
 stock or commodity simply transfers the stock or commodity  
 from one principal to the other and pockets the difference,  
 instead of executing both orders separately to the best  
 advantage in each case, as is required by the rules of the  
 different exchanges. [Stock-exchange slang.]

Black wash. See black wash.—Eye-wash, collyrium.  
 Rain-wash. (a) A washing along or away by the force  
 of rain; displacement effected by rainfall.

He was sceptical as to the lacustrine origin of these  
 breccias. Why not subaerial, like those in the interior of  
 Asia?—subangular masses, transported by rainwash to a  
 distance of 10 or 12 miles.  
 W. L. Blanford, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 38.

Wash, *n.* [*< wash, v.*] 1. A liquid used for application  
 to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—  
 especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from  
 one that is glutinous or oily. Specifically—(a) A liquid  
 used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid  
 dentifrice, or a hair-wash. (b) In med., a lotion. (c) A  
 thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a  
 painting. See def. 11.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 1. To perform the act of ablution  
 on one's own person.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 2. To cleanse clothes in or with  
 water.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 3. To stand the operation of  
 washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said  
 both of fabrics and of dyes: as, a dress that will not  
 wash; colors that do not wash well.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 4. Hence, to stand being put to  
 the proof; stand the test; prove genuine, reliable, trust-  
 worthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]  
 Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 5. To be eroded, as by a stream,  
 by rainfall, etc.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 7. To make a swish, wash, or  
 swirl of the water: as, the shad are washing. See shad-  
 wash.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 8. The act or operation of  
 cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with  
 water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a wash.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 9. Though she may have done  
 a hard day's wash, there's not a child ill within the street  
 but Alice goes to offer to sit up.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 10. A tub and a clothes-horse at  
 the other end of the kitchen indicated an intermittent wash  
 of small things also going on.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 11. Articles in the course of  
 being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or  
 other articles washed on one occasion.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 12. The flow or sweep of a  
 body of water; the onward rush of water as its billows  
 break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a  
 shore.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 13. The rough or broken water  
 left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the wash  
 of the

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 14. A fictitious kind of sale,  
 disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a  
 broker who has received orders from one person to buy  
 and from another person to sell a particular amount or  
 quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply  
 transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the  
 other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both  
 orders separately to the best advantage in each case, as is  
 required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-  
 exchange slang.]

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 15. Black wash. See black  
 wash.—Eye-wash, collyrium.—Rain-wash. (a) A washing  
 along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected  
 by rainfall.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 16. He was sceptical as to the  
 lacustrine origin of these breccias. Why not subaerial,  
 like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses,  
 transported by rainwash to a distance of 10 or 12 miles.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 17. W. L. Blanford, Quart.  
 Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 38.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 18. Each smack takes about  
 40 wash of whelks with her for the voyage.  
 Encyc. Brit., IX. 256.

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 19. 14. A fictitious kind of  
 sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in  
 which a broker who has received orders from one person  
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 or quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply  
 transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the  
 other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both  
 orders separately to the best advantage in each case, as is  
 required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-  
 exchange slang.]

Wash, *v.* [*< wash, v.*] 20. Black wash. See black  
 wash.—Eye-wash, collyrium.—Rain-wash. (a) A washing  
 along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected  
 by rainfall.



(b) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or rain-wash.

**Red wash.** (a) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red sulphur of mercury, and creosote, in water. (b) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining. — **Tooth-wash,** a liquid dentifrice. **White wash,** Goulard's lotion; lead-water. — **Yellow wash,** a lotion prepared by dissolving 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in one pint of lime-water.

**wash** (wosh), *v.* [*wash*, *v.* (cf. *washy*); perhaps < \**wasch* for *wasch*.] **Washy;** weak; easily losing its qualities.

Faith, 'tis but a wash scent.

Marston, *What you Will*, l. 1.

Their bodies of so weak and wash a temper.

Fletcher, *Bend Sin*, iv. 1.

'Tis a wash knave; he will not keep his flesh well.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iii. 1.

**washable** (wosh'ā-bl), *a.* [*wash* + *-able*.] Resisting or enduring washing; noting the fabric, and also the color.

Like washable beaver hats that improve with rain, his nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxvii.

**wash-back** (wosh'bak), *n.* In distilling, a cistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. *E. H. Knight.*

**wash-ball** (wosh'bāl), *n.* A ball of soap sometimes combined with cosmetics.

We furnish'd ourselves with wash-balls, the best being made here, and being a considerable commodity.

Emlyn, *Diary*, May 21, 1643.

**wash-basin** (wosh'bā'sn), *n.* A large basin or bowl in which to wash the hands and face.

**wash-basket** (wosh'bās'ket), *n.* A circular shallow basket holding about a peck, with a bail handle, used in oystering. [Rhode Island.]

**wash-bear** (wosh'bār), *n.* [= *G. waschbär*.] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under racoon.

**wash-beetle** (wosh'bē'tl), *n.* A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. *E. H. Knight.*

**wash-board** (wosh'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or wooden frame having a ribbed or corrugated surface of sheet-metal, vulcanite, earthenware, or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing by hand. — 2. *Naut.*, a broad thin plank sometimes fixed on the top of the gunwale of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. Also called *waste-board*. — 3. A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. Also called *mopboard*, *skirting-board*.

To stand looking out of the study-window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the wash-board in solitude.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, ii. 3.

**wash-boiler** (wosh'boi'lēr), *n.* A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled.

**wash-bottle** (wosh'bot'l), *n.* 1. In chem., a flask provided with a stopper and tubes so arranged that by blowing with the mouth the water or other liquid in the flask may be forced out in a small stream for washing chemical preparations and utensils. — 2. A bottle partly filled with water or other washing fluid through which gases are passed to purify them.

**wash-bowl** (wosh'bōl), *n.* 1. A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a wash-bowl."

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 132.

2f. A wash-tub.

Education is not form'd upon Sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality. So that, if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the Wash-Bowl. *Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1693), p. 222.

**wash-brew** (wosh'brō), *n.* The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [Prov. Eng.]

**wash-cloth** (wosh'klōth), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or the person.

**wash-day** (wosh'dā), *n.* The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

**wash-dirt** (wosh'dērt), *n.* In placer and hydraulic mining, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also *wash-stuff*, *wash-gravel*.

**washdish** (wosh'dish), *n.* The dish-washer or wagtail. Also *molly* or *polly washdish*. See cut under *wagtail*. [Local, Eng.]

**wash-drawing** (wosh'drā'ing), *n.* See *drawing*. **washed** (wosh't), *a.* 1. That has been subjected to washing, in any sense. — 2. Of the nature of

a "wash": applied on the exchanges to a mere transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity which one principal had instructed him to sell to another customer who had given instructions to purchase a similar quantity of the same stock or commodity. [Stock-exchange slang.]

Washed or fictitious sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 265.

3. In zool., overlaid, as a surface or a ground-color, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt washed with silver. See *wash*, *n.*, 10 (d). — **Washed brick.** See *brick*.

**washent.** An obsolete past participle of *wash*. *Chaucer.*

**washer** (wosh'ēr), *n.* [*wash* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which washes: as, a washer of clothes; a dish-washer; a wool-washer. — 2. An annular piece of leather, rubber, metal, or other material placed at a joint in a water-pipe or faucet to make the joint tight and prevent leakage, or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a nut may be screwed. Washers serve as cushions or packing between many parts of machines, rails, vehicles, and iron structures. When used in buildings at the ends of tie-rods, they are often of large size and diverse shapes, and are called specifically *wall-washers*. Some forms are used as locks, to prevent a nut from shaking loose, as in a railroad fish-plate. Such washers are made in the shape of a spring, to allow a certain amount of vibration without disturbing the nut. See *lock-nut*, and cuts under *bolt*, *packing*, and *plus-cock*.

3. A similar article forming an ornament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: as, the mother-of-pearl washers of a fan. Compare *rosette*. — 4. In paper-manuf., a straining-and-washing machine used in the process of cleaning rags, to bring them to a pulpy condition; a beating-engine. — 5. In plumbing, the outlet of a cistern. It includes the pipe, the joint or union, and the plug, as for a basin. — 6. A washing-machine: as, a clothes-washer, window-washer, gold-washer. — 7. In coal-mining (short for *coal-washer*), any machine for washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyrites, and other refuse by jiggling. The number of machines which have been invented in different countries for washing coal is very great, but most of them are based on some form or modification of the jig of the metal-miner.

8. The wagtail, a bird. Also *dish-washer*, *peggy dish-washer*, *molt-washer*, *molly* or *polly wash-dish*, *wagtail*, *nanny washtail*, etc. See cut under *wagtail*. — 9. The wash-bear. — **Beveled washer.** See *beveled*.

**washer** (wosh'ēr), *v. t.* [*washer*, *n.*] To fit with washers.

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-washed wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, lxx.

He washed the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 160.

**washer-cutter** (wosh'ēr-kut'ēr), *n.* A rotating cutting-tool with two adjustable cutters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for cutting out annular disks for washers. *E. H. Knight.*

**washer-gage** (wosh'ēr-gāj), *n.* A graduated tapering rule used for measuring the diameter of bolts, nuts, and washers, and of holes, etc., to receive them.

**washer-hoop** (wosh'ēr-hōp), *n.* In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*

**washerman** (wosh'ēr-mān), *n.*; pl. *washermen* (-men). A man who washes clothes, etc. — **Washermen's itch.** Same as *dobbies' itch* (which see, under *dobbie*).

**washerwoman** (wosh'ēr-wūm'ān), *n.*; pl. *washerwomen* (-wūm'ēn). 1. A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire. — 2. The dish-washer or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under *wagtail*. — **Washerwomen's itch** or *scall*, a variety of psoriasis occurring on the hands of washerwomen.

**wash-gilding** (wosh'gil'ding), *n.* Gilding by means of an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is afterward driven off by heat. Also called *mercurial gilding*, and *water-gilding*, in allusion to the semi-liquid character of the amalgam.

**wash-gravel** (wosh'grav'el), *n.* Same as *wash-dirt*.

**wash-hand basin** (wosh'hand bā'sn), *n.* Same as *wash-bowl*.

**wash-hand stand** (wosh'hand stand), *n.* Same as *wash-stand*.

He . . . locked the door, piled a washhand-stand, chest of drawers, and table against it.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxxvi.

**wash-house** (wosh'hous), *n.* [ME. \**waschkous*, < AS. *wæsc-hus*, < *wæscan*, wash, + *hūs*, house; as *wash* + *house*.] A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, etc., for washing clothes, etc.; a washing-house.

**washiness** (wosh'i-neś), *n.* The state of being washy, watery, or worthless; want of strength.

**washing** (wosh'ing), *n.* [*wash*, *v.* (cf. *washinge*, *waschunge*, *wessinge*, *waschunge*, < AS. *wæscan*, wash, verbal *n.* of *wæscan*, wash: see *wash*, *v.*] 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Ceremonial washing has been practised in ancient and modern times and among various peoples. The principal ceremonial washings in the modern Christian church are two: *washing of feet*, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the disciples by Christ (see *foot*); and *washing of the hands*, especially in connection with the celebration of the eucharist. In the Western Church, as well as in the Greek and other Oriental churches, the priest washes his hands before celebration. In the Western Church he also washes his fingers after the offertory and at the end of the eucharistic office. See *ablution*, *lavabo*, *purification*, and *holy water* (under *water*).

John wondered why the Messias, the Lamb of God, pure and without spot, who needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the washings of baptism, should demand it.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 95.

2. Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash. — 3. The result of washing; that which is washed from something else, as gold dust. — **To give one's head for washing**, to submit to insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not give their heads for the washing, I take it.

Beau. and Fl., *Cupid's Revenge*, iv. 3.

**washing-bear** (wosh'ing-bār), *n.* The wash-bear or racoon, *Procyon lotor*: so called from its habit of putting its food into water before eating it, as if to wash it. See *lotor*, and cut under *racoon*.

**washing-crystals** (wosh'ing-kris'talz), *n. pl.* See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

**washing-drum** (wosh'ing-drum), *n.* In mining, same as *washing-trommel*.

**washing-engine** (wosh'ing-en'jin), *n.* In paper-manuf., the first of the series of rag-cutting and -cleaning machines used to reduce rags to pulp. It cleans the rags and cuts them to the size known as half-stuff, which is passed on to the beating-engine. See *rag-engine*. *E. H. Knight.*

**washing-gourd** (wosh'ing-gōrd), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

**washing-house** (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

**washing-machine** (wosh'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing clothing, fabrics, wool, or other material; a clothes-washer. Washing-machines for domestic and laundry use have been made in the form of churns, rubbing- or beating-machines, and tumbling-boxes. While a great variety of machines have been introduced, all depend essentially upon some mechanical device for stirring and beating the clothes in a vessel containing hot soapy water. Rubbing the clothes against a ribbed surface under water appears to be the most common method. For bleacheries and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn through vats over rollers. In some machines beaters are used to assist in cleaning the fabrics. Such machines are of the nature of bucking-machines, keirs, winching-machines, and dash-wheels. Washing-machines are designed to be used with wringers. One form for domestic use is practically a form of wringer, the clothes being cleaned by drawing them between rollers of corrugated rubber.

**washing-powder** (wosh'ing-pou'dēr), *n.* A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes.

**washing-rollers** (wosh'ing-rō'lērz), *n. pl.* Rollers for squeezing goods or yarn after scouring. They are of cast-iron, turned true and smooth. The requisite pressure is applied by means of compound levers or movable weights. *E. H. Knight.*

**washing-shield** (wosh'ing-shēld), *n.* In washing, a ridged or corrugated shield for the palm of the hand, or a shield at once to protect the person and supply a surface on which to rub the clothes. *E. H. Knight.*

**Washington canvasback.** Same as *redhead*, 2. **Washington cedar.** See *cedar*, 2, and cut under *Sequoia*.

**Washingtonia** (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1879), named after George Washington (1732-99), first President of the United States.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with slightly imbricated segments, and a three-lobed ovary with elongated filiform style. The albumen of the seed is uniform, like that of the related genera *Corypha* and *Sabal*, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basilar. There is but one species clearly known, *W. filifera*, native of southern California and the adjacent border, called *desert-palm*, and locally *fan-palm* and *San Diego palm*. It produces a tall robust cylindrical trunk, enlarged at the base, often 40, sometimes 75, feet high, crowned by a cluster of light-green circular plicate leaves with from 40 to 60 folds about 4 feet across, cleft nearly to the middle into induplicate segments fringed with fine white pendu-







We did but . . . pledge you all  
In *wassail*. Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking-bout; a carouse.

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,  
Keeps *wassail*. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

3. The liquor used on such occasions; specifically, ale, mixed with a smaller amount of wine, sweetened and flavored with spices, fruit, etc.

*Wassail*, or rather the *wassail* bowl, . . . was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New-year's eve. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 466.

But let no footstep heat the floor,  
Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm.  
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

4. A merry drinking-song.

Have you done your *wassail*? 'tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I'll assure you. Beau, and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1. =Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch, etc. See carousal.

**wassail** (wos'äl), *v.* [Also *wassell*; < *wassail*, *n.*] **1.** *trans.* To drink to the health or prosperity of: as, to *wassail* the apple (an old custom on Christmas eve).

*Wassail* the Trees, that they may beare  
You many a Plum, and many a Pear;  
For more or less, fruits they will bring,  
As you doe give them *Wassailing*.  
Herriek, Hesperides, Ceremonies for Christmas, iv.

The ceremony of *wassailing* the apple orchard on Twelfth Night is said to be obsolete.

The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 265.

**II. intrans.** To drink healths; carouse.

Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing*.  
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

**wassail-bout** (wos'äl-bout), *n.* Same as *wassail*, 2.

Many a *wassail-bout*  
Wore the long winter out.  
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

**wassail-bowl** (wos'äl-böl), *n.* The bowl in which *wassail* was mixed and served.

The woods, or some near town  
Hath drawn them thither, 'bout some lusty sport,  
Or spiced *wassail-bowl*.  
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

**wassail-bread** (wos'äl-bred), *n.* Bread eaten at a *wassail*.

**wassail-candle** (wos'äl-kan'dl), *n.* A candle used at a *wassail*.

**wassail-cup** (wos'äl-kup), *n.* A cup from which *wassail* was drunk.

**wassailer** (wos'äl-ér), *n.* One who takes part in a *wassail* or drinking-bout.

The rudeness and swilled insolence  
Of such late *wassailers*. Milton, Comus, l. 179.

**wassail-horn** (wos'äl-hörn), *n.* A drinking-horn of the middle ages. The name is taken from the appearance of the word *wassail* in the silver-gilt mounting of an ancient horn preserved at Queen's College, Oxford.

**wassell**, *n.* and *v.* See *wassail*.

**wassert** (wos'ér), *n.* [Appar. < *G. wasser* = *E. water*, perhaps through some popular myth imported from Germany. Cf. *wasserman*.] A water-demon (?).

The horrible huge whales did there appeare;  
The *wasser* that makes mayners to feare.  
The Neue Metamorphosis (1690).

**wasserman** (wos'ér-man), *n.* [*< G. wasser*, water, + *mann*, man. Cf. *E. dial. wassel-man*, a scarecrow. Cf. *waterman*.] A male sea-monster of human form; a sort of merman.

The grisly *Wasserman*, that makes his game  
The flying ships with swiftness to pursue.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

**wasshet**, *v.* An old spelling of *wash*.

**wast**<sup>1</sup> (wost). See *was*.

**wast**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *waist*.

**wastable** (wás'ta-bl), *a.* [*< waste*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] **1.** Liable to waste.

For ale that is newe is *wastable* with-owten dowt.  
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

**2.†.** Wasteful.

For much of this chaffare that is *wastable*  
Might be forborne for dere and deceivable.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

**wastage** (wás'tāj), *n.* [*< waste*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] Loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

The manufacture of it [shell money] was large and constant, to replace the continual *wastage* which was caused by the sacrifice of so much upon the death of wealthy men, and by the propitiatory sacrifices performed by many tribes, especially those of the Coast Range.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 301.

There is a subtlety which here in Rome  
Men look for in blind *wastage* of their lives,  
Not knowing where to seek it.  
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 178.

**waste**<sup>1</sup> (wäst), *a.* [Formerly also *wast*; < ME. *wast*, *waast*, < OF. *wast*, *quast*, *gast*, *gaste*, *waeste*, *waest*, make *waste*], < L. *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast; see *vast*. The word was confused with the ult. related early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēste* = OS. *wōsti* = OFries. *woste* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wuesti*, G. *wüst*, waste, desolate; see *waste*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] **1.** Desert; desolate; uninhabited.

So wide a forest and so *waste* as this,  
Nor famous Ardeyn, nor fowle Arlo, is.  
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 95.

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness.  
Deut. xxxii. 10.

Far in the *waste* Soudan.  
Tennyson, Epitaph on General Gordon.

**2.** In a state of desolation and decay; ruined; ruinous; blank; cheerless; dismal; dreary.

Certaine old *wast* and broken howses.  
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

I will make thee (Jerusalem) *waste*, and a reproach among the nations that are round about thee.  
Ezek. v. 14.

**3.** Unused; untilled; unproductive.

It had layne *wast* two hundred yeares.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 159.

Almost one-fourth of the cultivable land of a country which was held to be over-populated was lying *waste*.  
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 145.

**4.** Rejected as unfit for use, or spoiled in the using; refuse; hence, of little or no value; useless: as, *waste* paper; *waste* materials.—**5.†.** Idle; empty; vain; of no value or significance.

Where is oure semely sone?  
I trowe oure wittis be *waste* as wynde.  
York Plays, p. 157.

He hath mand mi covenant *wast*. Wyelf, Gen. xvii. 14.  
His *waste* wordes retoured to him in vaine.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

**6.** Exuberant; over-abundant; hence, superfluous; useless.

Strangled with her *waste* fertility.  
Milton, Comus, l. 729.

**7.†.** Wasteful; prodigal; profuse.

My *wast* expensis y wole with-drawe;  
Now, certis, *wast* weel callid thei be,  
For thei were spent my boost to blowe,  
My name to bere bothe on lond & see.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

To lay *waste*. See *lay*<sup>1</sup>. **Waste-steam pipe**, in a steam-engine, a pipe for conveying away the steam that escapes through the safety-valve.

**waste**<sup>1</sup> (wäst), *n.* [*< ME. waste*, < OF. *wast*, a waste, *quast*, *gast*, *vast*, waste, devastation; cf. MHG. *waste*, a desert; forms confused with early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wueste*, G. *wüste*, a waste, desert; see *waste*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] **1.** A wild, uninhabited, or desolate place or region; a desert; a wilderness.

The world's great *waste*, the ocean.

Waller, To my Lord Protector.  
No other object breaks  
The *waste* but one dwarf tree.  
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

A dreary *waste*, exhibiting scarcely a vestige of civilization.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i.

[The Barbary States were] bounded . . . on the south by the vast, indefinite, sandy, flinty *wastes* of Sahara.  
Sumner, Orations, I. 205.

Fancy flutters over these vague *wastes* like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no foothold.  
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

**2.** Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.

One small gate that open'd on the *waste*.  
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

**3.** In coal-mining, gob; also, the fine coal made in mining and preparing coal for the market; culm; coal-dirt; dirt: in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, used to signify both the mine-waste (or coal left in the mine in pillars, etc.) and the breaker waste.—**4.** Gradual loss, diminution, or decay, as in bulk, substance, strength, or value, from continued use, wear, disease, etc.: as, *waste* of tissue; *waste* of energy.

Beauty's *waste* hath in the world an end.  
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

Were Life uniform in its rate, . . . repair and *waste* of all organs, including nervous organs, would have to keep an approximately even pace, one with the other.  
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

**5.** Consumption; decline; a pining away.

There's many a one as works in a carding-room who falls into a *waste*, coughing and spitting blood, because they're just poisoned by the fluff.  
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xiii.

**6.** Broken, spoiled, useless, or superfluous material; stuff that is left over, or that is unfitted

or cannot readily be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended; overplus, useless, or rejected material; refuse, as the overflow water from a dam or reservoir, broken or spoiled castings in a foundry, paper scraps in a printing-office or bindery, or shreds of yarn in a cotton- or woolen-mill.

What is called in typographical language the *waste* of works printed at the Academy is seldom or never preserved, as it ought to be.  
Rev. W. Tooke (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430).

"I don't know how it is, sir," said one waste collector, . . . "I can't make it out, but paper gets scarcer or else I'm out of luck. Just at this time my family and me really couldn't live on my *waste* if we had to depend entirely upon it."  
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 11.

**7.** Rubbish; trash; nonsense.

Why fader, in faith, are yo so fer troublert  
At his wordys of *waste*, & his wit feblert?  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

**8.** A weir or sluice for carrying off the overflow from a dam, reservoir, or canal.—**9.** A waste-pipe, or any contrivance for allowing waste matter or surplus water, steam, etc., to escape.

If more than one basin is fixed upon the same *waste*, the size should be proportionately increased.  
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 47.

**10.** Unnecessary or useless expenditure: as, *waste* of time, labor, or money.

So to order and dispense the same that no *waste* or unprofitable exccesse be made.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.

Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great *wastes* of time.  
Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

**11.** A superfluity.

We'll girt them with an ample *waste* of love.  
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. i. 1.

**12.** In law, anything suffered by a tenant in the nature of permanent injury to the inheritance, not occasioned by the act of God or a public enemy; the result of any act or omission by the tenant of a particular estate by which the estate of the remainder-man or reversioner is rendered less valuable.—**Cotton waste.** See *cotton-waste*.—**Equitable waste**, injuries to the inheritance which fall short of waste as defined by the common law, but which a court of equity will treat as equivalent to waste.—**Impeachment of waste.** See *impeachment*.—In *waste*, in vain.

Ich haue wrought al in *wast* ac i nel na more,  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 718.

Thir wise wordis ware noght wrought in *waste*,  
To waffe and wende away als wynde.  
York Plays, p. 95.

**Permissive waste**, waste by omission to prevent it.—**Tanners' waste.** See *tanner*<sup>1</sup>.—**To run to waste**, to become exhausted, useless, or spoiled, as from want of proper judgment, management, care, or skill; become lost for any useful purpose.

Alas! our young affections run to *waste*,  
Or water but the desert.  
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

**Voluntary waste.** See *voluntary*.—**Waste-picking machine**, a machine for shredding waste fabric into shoddy; a rag-picker.—**Waster waste.** See the quotation under *waster*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4 (b). =Syn. 6. Refuse, Damage, etc. See *loss*.

**waste**<sup>1</sup> (wäst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [*< ME. wāsten*, *waasten*, < OF. *waster*, *quaster*, *gaster*, F. *gâter*, waste (= Pr. *gastar*, *quastar* = Sp. Pg. *gastar* = It. *guastare*, < MHG. *wāsten*, lay waste), < L. *vastare*, waste, devastate, < *vastus*, waste, desert; see *waste*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, and cf. *vastate*, *devastate*. Cf. G. *wüsten*, lay waste.] **I. trans.** **1.** To lay waste; devastate; destroy; ruin.

For-thi wigtli with werre i *wasted* alle hire londes,  
& brought hire at swiche bale that sche mercy craued.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4587.

And at the Fote of this Hille was somtyme a gode Cytee of Cristene Men, that Men cleped Cayphas, For Cayphas first founded it; but it is now alle *wasted*.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 31.

Bathy sent Cadan to pursue the King into Scclauonia, still fleeing before him, who *wasted* Bosna, Seruia, and Bulgaria.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

He more *wasted* the Britains then any Saxon King before him.  
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

**2.** In law, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, etc., to fall into decay.—**3.** To diminish or reduce in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, as by continued use, wear, loss, decay, or disease; consume or wear away; use up; spend.

Would he were *wasted*, marrow, bones, and all!  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. l. 225.

The span of time

Doth *waste* us to our graves.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.  
My heart is *wasted* with my woe. Tennyson, Oriana.



He was, from that day forward, as he heartfully to a  
H. Z. K. in a Platarch, p. 175.

waste-gate waste gate. A gate for letting  
the water of a lake or pond pass off.

[illegible]

**wastel**, *was'tel*, *n.* [*ME.* *wastel*, *< OE.* *wassta*, *wassta*, *gastrata*, a cake, bread, pastry, *F.* *galette* (Wall. *galette*) (*Picard wastel* = *Fr.* *galette*), a cake, *& MHG.* *wastel*, a cake.] 1. A cake.

It is a pity for good grounds to get the with a *wastel*,  
 but if it were with the tange or Ellis with the two hundes.  
*Pres. Plowman* (B) v. 293.

2. In *loc.*, a bearing representing a round

**wastel-bread†** (wās'tel-bred), *n.* The finest quality of white bread; bread made of the finest flour.

OR smale houndes had she, that she fedde  
With rosted flesh or milke, and *wastel-bread*,  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 147.

Myst was a dark-eyed, laughter-loving wench, with cherry cheeks and a skin as white as her father's finest coat, though, out of which was made the Abbot's own

**wastel cake** (was'tel-kāk) *n.* Same as *wastel*.

**wastel-calef** (Was tel-kak), *n.* Same as *wastel*.  
*Scott*.

wasteless waste-les, *n.* [*wasteless* + *-ness*.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .  
That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.

**wasten** (*was'ten*), *n.* [*< ME. wastene, wastyn.*

< OF, *wastum*, *guastum*, waste, desert (cf. AS *wæstn* = OS *wostun* = OHG *wausti*, a desert).

waste, wilderness): see *waste*<sup>1</sup>.] A waste; a desert.

A gode man and rygt certeyn  
Dwelled besyde that *wastoun*.  
M.S. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (Halliwell.)

She, of nought affrayd,  
Through woods and *castles* wide him daily sought.

**wasteness** (wāst'nes), *n.* The state of being

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and dis-

**waste-pallet** (wāst'pal<sup>et</sup>), *n.* See *pallet*<sup>2</sup>, 5.

**waste-picker** (wast'pik'ér), *n.* Same as *rag picker*, 1.

**waste-pipe** (wāst'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See

**waste-preventer** (wāst' prē-ven' tēr), *n.* In

*plumbing*, a device for controlling the supply and flow of a water-tank. It combines an outlet and a float valve, the outlet being controlled by

valve and a ball-valve on the inlet-pipe—a single lever operated by a chain so controlling both valves that no more water enters the tank than is drawn out.

**waster**<sup>1</sup> (was'tēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *wastour*, *wastor* = *wastoure*, *wastowre*, *<* OF. *wastour*, *wastur*, *gas*

*teor, gastour, gasteur*, a waster, < *waster*, waste  
[see *waste*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which

wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or uselessly; a prodigal; a squanderer.

A chidestre or *wastour* of thy good.  
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 291

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him  
that is a great *waster*. Prov. xviii. 9

He left a vast estate to his son, Sr Francis (I think ten thousand pounds per annum), he lived like a hog, but his son, John was a great *auster*.

Aubrey, Lives (John Popham)

2†. A lawless, thieving vagabond.

The statute of Edw. III. (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies done by"

Note to *Piers Plowman* (C), 1. 43

3. An exerescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste: otherwise called :

article damaged or spoiled in course of making

obj. 16. *obj. 16.* In the industrial arts, a vessel or other object badly cast, badly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

Had I not taken these precautions, which some are apt to think needless, truth, I should have had many

(b) *pl.* Tin-plates (sheet-iron tinned) deficient in weight

or otherwise inferior in quality, and which are sorted out from the "primes." They are used for various purposes which do not require the best quality of stock.

It is not possible to require the best quality of stock.



**wat<sup>1</sup>** (wot), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wat*. See *wat*.

**wat<sup>2</sup>** (wät), *a.* [A Scotch form of *wat<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *Wat*.—2. Addicted to drinking; droughty.

**wat<sup>3</sup>** (wot), *n.* [Early mod. E. *watte*; a corruption of *Watt*, abbr. of *Walter*. Cf. *Watt* and *Watts*, as surnames.] An old familiar name for a hare.

I wold my master were a *watt*  
& my hoke a wyld Catt,  
& a brase of grehewndis in his toppie.  
I wold be glade for to se that!

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run,  
And in full cry and speed, till *Wat*'s undone.

*R. Fletcher's Epigrams*, p. 139. (*Nares*.)

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,  
Mark the poor wretch. . . .  
By this, poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill,  
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 697.

**wat<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *wight<sup>1</sup>*.] A fellow.  
For be my thyrte I dare sweryn at this seyl,  
3e al fynde hym a strawnge *wat*!

*Country Mysteries*, p. 294.

**wat<sup>5</sup>**, *a.* A dialectal form of *wote* for *whole*, a variant of *hot<sup>1</sup>*.

**wat<sup>6</sup>** (wot), *adv.* [Origin obscure; prob. for *what*.] Certainly; indeed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**watap, watapeh** (wot'ap, wot'a-pe), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The long slender roots of the white spruce, *Picea alba*, which are used by canoe-makers in northwestern North America for binding together the strips of birch-bark.

**watch** (woch), *n.* [*ME. wacche, wecche*, < *AS. wæcce*, *watch*, *watching*, < *wacan*, *wake*: see *wake<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The state of being awake; wakefulness.

To lie in *watch* there and to think on him.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 43.

2. A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance without sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

Travellers always lie in the boat, and keep a *watch* to defend themselves against any attack.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, l. 70.

We were told to keep good *watch* here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the east-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, l. 84.

3. A wake. See *wake<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 2.

Oon cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite [Worcester], in the Vigille of the natiuite of Seynt John Baptiste, at the comyn *Wacche* of the seid cite; and the wardeyns of the seid crafte, and alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vpon the seid Baillies in the seid Vigille, at the seid *Wacche*, in ther best arraye harnesid.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the *watch*.

When I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight

The self-same way with more advised *watch*,

To find the other forth. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. l. 142.

There [the trout] lies at the *watch* for any fly or minnow that comes near to him.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 75.

Nor could she otherwise account for the judge's quiescent mood than by supposing him craftily on the *watch*, while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

5. A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,

And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 3. 8.

Home in a coach, round by the Wall, where we met so many stops by the *Watches* that it cost us much time and some trouble, and more money, to every *Watch*, to them to drink.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, III. 410.

6. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinels remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P. M.), the second or *middle watch* (10 P. M. to 2 A. M.), and the third, or *morning watch* (from 2 A. M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named as *first*, *second*, etc., or by the terms *even*, *midnight*, *cock-crowing*, and *morning*, these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M.

7. *Naut.* (a) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours,

the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short watches, or *dog-watches*, in order to prevent the constant recurrence of duty to the same portion of the crew during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P. M. is called the *afternoon watch*, from 4 to 6 the *first dog-watch*, from 6 to 8 the *second dog-watch*, from 8 to 12 the *first night watch*, from midnight to 4 A. M. the *middle watch*, from 4 to 8 the *morning watch*, and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch*. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed *having watch and watch*, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches.

After 2. or 3. *watches* more we were in 24. fadoms.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 112.

(b) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two parts: the *starboard watch*, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the *port or larboard watch*, which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the British and United States navies these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively. The *anchor-watch* is a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

8. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured. (a) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to burn.

Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch*.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 63.

(b) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Nuremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my — some rich jewel. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 5. 66.

The new contrivance of applying precious stones to *watches* I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Facio, the inventor, and an ingenious man, and Mr. Debauffe, the workman, presented their *watches*, to have the approbation of the Royal Society.

*W. Derham* (Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 173).

A friend of mine had a *watch* given him when he was a boy, a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them — the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the core, or the real *watch*, lies in your hand as naked as a peeled apple.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Professor*, ii.

9. *pl.* A name of the trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—10. In *pottery*, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggars.—11. In *hawking*, a company or flight, as of nightingales.—Beat of a *watch*. See *beat*.

Duplex *watch*, a watch having two sets of teeth upon the rim of its escapement-wheel. Officer of the *watch*. See *watch-officer*.—Paddy's *watch*. Same as *paddyhack*, 3.—Parish *watch*. See *parish*.—The Black *Watch*, a semi-military organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From this regiment of the British army was afterward formed, and the name was ultimately given to the 42d and 73d regiments, which are now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black *Watch* or Royal Highlanders.—To muster the *watch*. See *muster*.—To stand a *watch*. See *stand*.

—*Watch and ward*, the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between *watch* and *ward*, the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase to *keep watch and ward*, they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

It ys the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, *watches* and *wardes* that ever I saw in all my lyff.

*Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.

I sawe at the towne of Braxima at the artillerie brought together to ye gates of your house; I saw *watch* and *ward* kept round about your lodging.

*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 246.

**watch** (woch), *v.* [*ME. wacchen, wecchen*, < *AS. wæccan*, *watch*, *wake*: see *wake<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, and cf. *watch*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

But if necessitie compell you to *watch* longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

As soon as I am dead,

Come all and *watch* one night about my hearse.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely observant; notice carefully; give heed.

*Watch* and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

*Mat. xxvi.* 41.

Rooks, *watching* doubtfully as you pass in the distance, rise into the air if you stop.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 62.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; keep watch.

The lieutenant to-night *watches* on the court of guard.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. l. 219.

4. To look forward with expectation; be expectant; seek opportunity; wait.—5. To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like; as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—6. To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.—To *watch over*, to be cautiously observant of; inspect; superintend and guard from error and danger; keep guard over.

*Watch over* thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially.

*J. Taylor*.

There is abundant cause to think that every town in which the Lord Jesus Christ is worshipped hath an angel to *watch over* it.

*C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, *Hist. Boston*.

II. *trans.* 1. To look with close attention at or on; keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; keep an eye upon.

Lie not a night from home; *watch* me like Argus.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. l. 230.

They are singled out, and all opportunities *watched* against them.

*Bacon*, *Political Fables*, l. Expl.

When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world was attentively *watching* the progress of an event which soon added great strength to the Opposition.

*Macaulay*, *William Pitt*.

2. To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care of.

Flaming ministers to *watch* and tend

Their earthy charge. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 156.

*Lord Brampton*. Charges? For what? *Sable*. First, Twenty Guineas to my Lady's Woman for notice of your Death (a Fee I've before now known the Widow herself go halves in), but no matter for that. In the next place, Ten Pounds for *watching* you all your long Fit of Sickness last Winter.

*Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, ii. 1.

Paris *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome*.

3. To look for; wait for.

We will stand and *watch* your pleasure.

*Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3. 249.

4. To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise.

Nay, do not fly; I think we have *watch'd* you now.

*Shak.*, *M. of W.*, v. 6. 107.

5. In *falconry*, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

My lord shall never rest;

I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 23.

**watch-bell<sup>1</sup>** (woch'bel), *n.* 1. An alarm-bell.

They [Russian travelers] report that the Land of Mugalla reaches from Boghar to the north sea, and hath many Castles built of Stone four-square, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarm Bells, or *Watch-Bells*, twenty pound weight of Metal.

*Milton*, *Hist. Moscova*, iii.

2. The bell which is struck every half-hour on board ship to mark the time. Now called *ship's bell*.

**watch-bill** (woch'bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, together with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

**watch-birth<sup>1</sup>** (woch'berth), *n.* [*watch*, *v.*, + *obj. birth*.] A midwife. [*Rare*.]

Th' eternal *watch-births* of thy sacred Wit.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Magnificence*.

**watch-box** (woch'boks), *n.* A sentry-box.

**watch-candle** (woch'kan'dl), *n.* Same as *watching-candle*.

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a small *watch candle* into every corner?

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 45.

**watchcase** (woch'käs), *n.* 1. The outer case for a watch. Formerly it was often a hinged cover or box fitted closely over the watch proper, and having openings through which the dial appeared and the stem or ring projected. In modern watches this feature is generally absent, and the watchcase is the metal cover, usually of gold or silver, which incloses the works.

We now never see *watch-cases* made of other materials than the precious metals, or imitations thereof; but then [reign of Queen Anne] beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded with gold.

*J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, l. 159.

2. Same as *watch-pocket*.—3. A sentry-box. [*Rare*.]

O thou dull dog [sleep], why liest thou with the vile  
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch

A *watch-case*, or a common *larm-bell*?

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. l. 17.

**watchcase-cutter** (woch'käs-kut'er), *n.* A machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watchcases. *E. H. Knight*.

**watch-clock** (woch'klok), *n.* 1. An alarm.

Powrful Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper,

The early *watch-clock* of the sloathful sleeper).

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Handy-Crafts*.



**watch-gun** (woch'gūn), *n.* A gun fired at the changing of the watch, as in a fortress or garrison, or on board a man-of-war.

**watch-header** (woch'hed'ér), *n.* The officer in charge of a watch.

*There are four watches known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first, second and third mates, who are known as watch-headers.*  
*Pacifics of the U. S., V. ii. 229.*

**watch-house** (woch'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where night watchmen assemble previous to the hour at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

*At the Golden Ball and 2 Green Posts (there being a Hall with two spaces at the door), near the Watch-House, in Fleet-street, Marsh.*  
*quoted in Addison's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 118.*

**watching** (woch'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *watch*, *v.*] A keeping awake; a vigil.

*In watch-hours often.* 2 Cor. xi. 27.  
*Watchings of flowers.* Same as *rigils of flowers* (which see, under *rigil*).

**watching-candle** (woch'ing-kan'dl), *n.* The candle used at the watching or waking of a corpse.

*Why should I twine my arms to cables, sit up all night like a watching-candle, and distill my brains through my eyelids?*  
*Academy of Compliments (1714).*

**watch-jewel** (woch'jō'el), *n.* A jewel, usually a ruby, in which is drilled a hole for an arbor, used in the works of a watch, to lessen friction and wear.

**watch-key** (woch'ke), *n.* A small key with a square tube to fit the winding-arbor of a watch, serving to wind the watch by coiling the mainspring.

**watch-light** (woch'lit), *n.* A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

*There's a star;*  
*Morello's gone, the watch-lights show the wall.*  
*Browning, Andrea del Sarto.*

**watchmaker** (woch'mā'kèr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches. **Watchmakers' cramp**, a neurosis affecting watchmakers, in which, through irregular muscular action, it becomes impossible to hold in the eye-socket the lens with which they examine their work. Occasionally also the fingers are affected in a manner similar to what is observed in writers' cramp. **Watchmakers' drill.** See *drill*.

**watchmaking** (woch'mā'king), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

**watchman** (woch'mān), *n.*; pl. *watchmen* (-men). [*<* ME. *watchman*; *<* *watch* + *man*.] A person set to keep watch; specifically, a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a city by night; also, one set to keep guard, as over a building in the night, to protect it from fire or thieves.

*They went, and made the sepulchre sure with *watchmen*, and sealed the stone.*  
*Tyndale (1526), Mat. xxvii. 66.*

**Watchman**, what of the night? Isa. xxi. 11.  
*Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,*  
*Expect his swift arrival.* Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.  
*Who has not heard the Scowler's Midnight Frie?*  
*Who has not trembled at the Mobeck's Name?*  
*Was there a Watchman took his hourly Rounds*  
*Safe from their blows or new invented Wounds?*  
*Gay, Trivia, iii. 327.*

**Watchman's clock.** See *clock* 2.

**watch-mark** (woch'mārk), *n.* A mark worn on the right or the left arm of a man in the naval service according as he is stationed in the starboard or the port watch.

**watch-meeting** (woch'mē'ting), *n.* A religious meeting or religious services held on the last night of the year, and terminated on the arrival of the new year. See *watch-night*.

**watchment** (woch'ment), *n.* [*<* *watch* + *-ment*.] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

*My watchments are now over, by my master's direction.*  
*Richardson, Pamela, I. 171.*

**watch-night** (woch'nit), *n.* The last night of the year, on which, in some churches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year.

**watch-officer** (woch'of'is-ér), *n.* The officer in charge of the deck of a ship, who takes his turn with others in standing watches, during which time, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, he has charge of the ship. Also *stand-officer*, *stand-officer of the watch*.

**watch-oil** (woch'oil), *n.* A refined, very limpid and fluid lubricating-oil, used in oiling clocks

and watches. Olive- or almond-oil after clarifying is much used for this purpose. Also *clock-oil*.

**watch-paper** (woch'pā'pér), *n.* A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the outer case of an old-fashioned watch, to prevent the metal from defacing the inner case. These papers were frequently cut with elaborate designs, or painted with miniatures or ciphers and devices. Those of textile fabrics were embroidered in silk, or with human hair. Commoner ones were printed with the head of some public character, or with some motto or sentiment.

**watch-peel** (woch'pēl), *n.* A watch-tower.

*Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked.*  
*Geikie, Geol. Sketches, I.*

**watch-pocket** (woch'pok'et), *n.* A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc., in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at night.

**watch-pole** (woch'pōl), *n.* The pole or truncheon carried by a watchman.

*I know a gentleman that has several wounds in the head by *watch-poles*, and has been thrice run through the body to carry on a good jest.* Steele, Spectator, No. 358.

**watch-rate** (woch'rāt), *n.* A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

**watchspring** (woch'spring), *n.* The mainspring of a watch.

**watch-stand** (woch'stānd), *n.* A contrivance for holding the watch when it is not worn on the person, enabling the dial to be seen. The form is often that of a small clock-case, and the stands of the eighteenth century were frequently very rich, both in material and in workmanship.

**watch-tackle** (woch'tak'el), *n.* Naut., a small tackle consisting of a double and single block with a fall. Also called *handy-billy*.

*By hauling every brace and bowline, and clapping *watch-tackles* upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own.* R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 250.

**watch-telescope** (woch'tel'e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

**watch-tower** (woch'tou'ér), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, for the approach of danger, etc.

*I stand continually upon the *watch-tower* in the day-time.* Isa. xxi. 8.

*About a mile from the town there is a very high and strong *watch tower*.* Corgat, Crudities, I. 10.

**watchword** (woch'wërd), *n.* [*<* ME. *watchword*; *<* *watch* + *word*.] 1. A word or short phrase to be communicated on challenge to the watch or sentinels in a camp; a password or signal by which friends can be known from enemies.

*Watchwordes to wale, that weghis might know.*  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6056.*

Hence—2. Any preconceived indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

*All have they eares upright, waiting when the *watch-word* shall come that they should all rise generally into rebellion.* Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action; a maxim, byword, or rallying-cry.

*'Now' is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. 'Now' is the *watchword* of the wise. 'Now' is on the banner of the prudent.* Parr.

*His *watchword* is honour, his pay is renown.*  
*Scott, Rokeby, v. 20.*

4. The call of a watchman or sentry as he goes his rounds.

*Since when a *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the wals to testifie their vigilancy.*  
*Sandys, Travails, p. 10.*

To set a *watchword* upon, to make proverbial; turn into a byword.

*S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledged twice two Poets, . . . setteth a *watch-word* upon Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, vpon the abuse, not vpon Poetrie. Plato found fault that the Poet of his time filled the worlde with wrong opinions of the Gods.* Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

**watchwork** (woch'wërk), *n.* The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

**water**, *v. t.* A form of *wat* 1. See *wat* 1.

**water** (wā'tér), *n.* [*<* ME. *water*, *watre*, *wæter*, *water*; *<* AS. *water* = OS. *water* = OHG. *wæter*, *water* = D. *water* = MLG. *water* = OHG. *wazzar*, MHG. *wazzar*, G. *wasser*, *water*; with a formative -r, akin to Icel. *vatn* = Sw. *vatten* = Dan. *vand* = Goth. *watō* (pl. *watnō*), in which a different formative -n appears; cf. O Bulg. *rusn. voda*, Lith. *vandū*, Gr. *idop* (idaz-, idp-), Skt. *udan*, *water*; *<* Teut. *√ wat*, Indo-Eur. *√ uad*, be wet. Cf. *wash*, perhaps from the same root as *water*. See *wet* 1.]

**watch-dog** (woch'dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch the entrance of a place.

*The *watch-dog* of the *watch-tower* is a dog kept to watch the entrance of a place.*

**watcher** (woch'er), *n.* One who watches; one who keeps guard; one who is on watch.

*A *watcher* is one who keeps guard; one who is on watch.*

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*A *watcher* is one who keeps guard; one who is on watch.*



**1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid.**  $H_2O$ . Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although it is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes a solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F. (0° C.); and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. (100° C.), under a pressure of 29.9 inches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of mercury, retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32 and 212° F. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39.2° F. (4° C.), being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred: one cubic foot of water at 62° F. weighs about 1,000 ounces or 62.5 pounds. Water is 770 times heavier than atmospheric air at 32° F. (0° C.) and under a pressure of 760 millimeters. It has its greatest density at 39.2° F. (4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39.2° F. is cooled, it expands as it cools (fill reduced to 32°), and it solidifies; and if water at 39.2° F. is heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. Considered from a chemical point of view, water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. It exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties. Water enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. The globe is covered on about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of its surface by the ocean water, to an average depth of very nearly 12,500 feet. (See *ocean*.) This water is, however, far from pure, since it holds in solution nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of its weight of saline matter, about three fourths of which is common salt. The ocean water is not potable, but pure water can be obtained from it by distillation, as is often done at sea—for which purpose, however, fuel and a somewhat cumbersome apparatus are required. Some towns on the South American coast have been supplied with water exclusively in this way, up to the time when works were completed for bringing it from the distant mountains. The chief source of supply for the water which falls upon the earth is the ocean, from whose surface it is raised by the heat of the sun in the form of vapor, ready to be condensed again and fall as rain or snow either on sea or land, in accordance with varying and complicated conditions of climate and topography. The precipitation of rain and snow upon different parts of the earth's surface varies greatly, both in its total amount and in its seasonal distribution. Some regions receive as much as 600 inches in a year; over other extensive areas the rainfall is so small that it is hardly possible to measure it. In some districts the rain is pretty equally distributed through the year; in others it is all, or nearly all, limited to one season, as winter or summer. These climatic conditions are matters of the utmost importance, as regards both the distribution and the welfare of the human race and of animal and vegetable life in general. The habitability and fertility of the earth depend in part on temperature and in part on the amount and character of the precipitation. In general, where there is no rainfall the region is either very sparsely or not at all inhabited, and vegetation is almost entirely wanting; of this character is a considerable part of northern Africa and central Asia: such regions are called *deserts*. Other regions, where there is some rainfall, but where the amount is small, are destitute of forests but support a more or less abundant growth of grasses. Such regions are, as a rule, thinly inhabited, and the population is pastoral and nomadic; of this character are large areas in central Asia, and in both North and South America. Regions of abundant or even of moderately large precipitation are generally forested, and can be successfully cultivated after the forests have been cut down: these, in general, are the densely inhabited parts of the world. Such are the essential facts and conditions of the distribution of population as connected with rainfall. But to these are many exceptions. Thus, the Nile flows for 2,000 miles through a rainless region, but has a somewhat dense population for a considerable distance along its banks, though only there, the river itself being the sole source of water-supply for the inhabitants of the valley. Some regions of very small rainfall are situated sufficiently near high mountain-ranges on which the precipitation is comparatively large, and from which water can be obtained in considerable quantity with a moderate expenditure of money. In this connection the fact that the precipitation at high altitudes is chiefly in the form of snow is a matter of great importance, as thereby the supply of water is made capable of lasting through, or nearly through, the summer, the snow melting gradually, while the precipitation in the form of rain would be carried away much more rapidly. Rain, if caught at a distance from human habitations and after it has been falling for some time, contains hardly a perceptible trace of foreign matter. Snow falling in the polar regions is also very nearly chemically pure. By distillation, with suitable precautions, water may be obtained which will leave no trace of residue when evaporated in a platinum vessel, and which will also be free from gaseous contents. The water of springs and rivers always contains more or less mineral matter, which it has dissolved out from the soil and rock with which it has been in contact upon the surface or underground. Next to rain-water, the purest natural water is that of mountain-lakes fed from melting snow, and resting on crystalline and impermeable rocks; and rivers in uninhabited regions, running over similar rocks, are also very nearly pure, sometimes leaving not more than two or three grains to the gallon of foreign matter when evaporated to dryness. Rivers, on the other hand, which run over calcareous and soft shaly and clayey rocks always contain a considerable amount of impurities; from fifteen to twenty grains to the gallon is not an uncommon amount under such conditions. Pure water, such as that of mountain-lakes and rivers running over crystalline rocks, is called *soft*; water containing more than eight or ten grains to the gallon of mineral matter is called *hard*.

The foreign matter in soft water is partly organic and partly mineral; in the latter a little silica is always present, as well as salts of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia. The impurities of hard water are varied in character, but carbonate of lime generally predominates. The mineral impurities of water are not necessarily deleterious to health, even if present in somewhat large quantities. The contamination of water by organic matter (such as sewage, and the like) is a matter of great importance and often of great danger. Dead organic matter is rapidly oxidized by exposure to the air in flowing water, and ceases to be dangerous to health. The living organisms with which water is sometimes contaminated, in receiving the sewage of towns or in other ways, are sometimes the germs of deadly disease, and appear to possess a large amount of vitality, so that they can be conveyed for long distances without becoming disorganized, as is the case with dead organic matter. See *water-supply*.

Yit signes mo men see  
Ther water is, as the fertillitee  
Of withi, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne,  
That ther is water nygh is verrey signe.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.  
Prov. xxv. 25.

Specifically—(a) Rain.

By sudden floods and fall of waters  
Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd.  
*Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 512.

(b) Mineral water. See *mineral*.

Mineral-Waters. . . . as the Sulphurous Waters at the Bath.  
*Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Philosophy and*  
*(Physick* (ed. 1702), xvi.

Then bouses drumly German water,  
To mak' himself look fair and fatter.  
*Burns, The Two Dogs*.

(c) *pl.* Waves, as of the sea; surges; a flood.

Therefore will not we fear, . . . though the mountains  
be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters  
thereof roar and be troubled.  
Ps. xlv. 3.

Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea, . . .  
And see the Children sport upon the shore,  
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.  
*Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality*.

**2. A limited body of water, as an ocean, a sea, or a lake; often, in provincial English and Scotch use, a river or lake: as, Derwent Water (lake); Gala Water (stream).** In law the right or title to a body of water is regarded as an incident to the right to the land which it covers, and the term *land* includes a body of water thereon.

And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over  
the same water a tree, for a foote bryge, wheroff the holy  
Crosse was aftry warden made.  
*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 27.

Having travelled in this Valley near four hours, we came  
to a large Water called the Lake.  
*Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 3.

The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles  
That lie between us and our home.  
*Burns, Tam o' Shanter*.

**3. Any aqueous or liquid secretion, exudation, humor, etc., of an animal body.** (a) Tears.

For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth  
down with water, because the comforter that should relieve  
my soul is far from me.  
Lam. i. 16.

The water stood in his eyes.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

(b) Sweat; perspiration.  
The word *water* may stand for sudor; a horse is all on a  
water (in Falsgrave); . . . we should say, lather.  
*Oliphant, New English*, I. 455.

(c) Saliva; spittle.

For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the water to  
his mouth.  
W. S. Gilbert, *Etiquette*.

(d) Urine.

Well, I have cast thy water, and I see  
Th' art fall'n to wit's extremest poverty.  
Sure in consumption of the spritely part.  
*Marston, Satires*, iv. 125.

(e) The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water.  
(f) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the like: as, *water on the brain*. (g) *pl.* In *obstet.*, the liquor  
amni.

**4. A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like.** See *strongy* water, under *strongy*.

But this water  
Hath a strange virtue in 't, beyond his art;  
It is a sacred relic, part of that  
Most powerful juice with which Medea made  
Old Æson young.  
*Massinger, Bashful Lover*, v. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give  
me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.  
*Pepys, Diary*, April 1, 1668.

**5. In phar., a solution of a volatile oil, or of a volatile substance like ammonia or camphor, in water.**—**6. Transparency, as of water; the property of a precious stone in which its beauty chiefly consists, involving also its refracting power.** In this sense the word is applied especially to diamonds, and is used loosely to express their relative excellence: as, a diamond of the first *water*: hence used figuratively to note the degree of excellence or fineness of any object of esteem: as, *genius of the purest water*. See the phrase *first water*, below.

An excellent lapidary set these stones, sure;  
Do you mark their waters?  
*Fletcher, Rule a Wife*, v. 2.

**7. The waterside; the shore of a sea, lake, stream, or the like, considered with or apart**

from its inhabitants; specifically, a watering-place; a seaside resort. [Provincial.]

Gar warn the water, braid and wide.  
*Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 110).

The *water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country. To raise the *water*, therefore, was to alarm those who lived along its side.  
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 110, note.

The phrase "going to the waters" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the peasantry in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. By it is meant a seaside place, and not an inland watering-place, such as Malvern, Bath, Llanymonog, or Cheltenham.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 378.

**8. In finance, additional shares created by watering stock.** See *water*, *v. t.*, 4.

By the much-abused word "property" he referred, of course, to the fictitious capital, or "*water*," which the gas companies had added to their real capital.  
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 92.

**Above water, afloat**; hence, figuratively, out of embarrassment or trouble.

Being ask'd by some that were not ignorant in Sea Affairs how long he thought the Ship might be kept above Water, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.  
N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 277.

**Aërated waters.** See *airate*.—**Aix-la-Chapelle water**, a mineral water obtained from various thermal springs at Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, containing a large proportion of common salt, also other sodium salts and sulphur.—**Aix-les-Bains water**, from thermal springs of the same name in Savoy, contains chiefly sulphates and carbonates of sodium, magnesium, and calcium in small proportion, employed in the form of systematic bathing in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, etc.—**Alien water.** See *alien*.—**Apollinaris water**, an agreeable sparkling water from Rhenish Prussia, containing a very minute proportion of mineral ingredients, used as a table-water.—**Bag of waters**, in *obstet.*, the bulging fetal membranes, filled with liquor amni, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—**Ballston Spa waters**, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonates of calcium and magnesium. They possess tonic and cathartic properties.—**Baryta-water.** See *baryta*.—**Basic water.** See *basic*.

—**Benediction of the waters**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phiale, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany. See *holy water*, below.—**Bethesda water**, from Waukesha, Wisconsin, an effervescent water, containing but a small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water.—**Between wind and water.** See *wind*.—**Bitter water**, a purgative mineral water having a bitter taste owing to the presence of a large amount of sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts. Friedrichshall water is an example of a bitter water.—**Black water.** Same as *pyrosis*.—**Blue Lick water**, a strong sulphur water, containing also a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses cathartic properties, and is used largely in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts.—**Broken water.** See *broken*.—**Buffalo lithia water**, an alkaline sulphur water, containing some lithia, from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is diuretic and slightly laxative, and is employed in the treatment of lithemia, Bright's disease, and certain forms of dyspepsia.—**Burning water**, alcohol. Compare *fire-water*.

Take the beste wyyn that ge may fynde. . . . But firste ge muste distille this wyyn . . . tynes, and thanne haue ge good brennyng water.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

**Canterbury water**, water tinctured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and martyr. See the quotation.

To satisfy these cravings, so as to hinder an uneasy feeling at the thought of tasting human blood, a tiny drop was mingled with a chalice-full of water, and in this manner given to those who begged a sip. This was the famed "Canterbury-water." Never had such a thing as drinking a martyr's blood been done before; never has it been done since. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 424.

**Carbonated water**, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—**Carlsbad water**, an alkaline sulphated water, heavily charged with carbonic acid, from various thermal springs in Carlsbad, Bohemia: employed extensively in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, urinary disorders, chronic diseases of the eye and ear, intestinal catarrh, and chronic constipation.—**Chow-chow water.** See *chow-chow*.—**Clysmic water**, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—**Cologne water.** Same as *cologne*.—**Crab Orchard water**, a cathartic water, containing a rather large proportion of magnesium sulphate and a smaller amount of some other sulphates and carbonates, obtained from springs of the same name in Kentucky.—**Deep water or waters**, water too deep for comfort or safety; hence, figuratively, embarrassment, trial, or distress.

Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep waters.  
Ps. lxxix. 14.

Once he had been very nearly in *deep water* because Mrs. Froudie had taken it in dudgion that a certain young rector, who had been left a widower, had a very pretty governess for his children.  
*Trollope*.

**False waters**, in *obstet.*, a fluid which occasionally collects between the amnion and the chorion.—**First water**, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious stone; hence, figuratively, the highest rank morally,



## Low-water alarm

**Low-water mark**, the mark on the shore, or in the sea, showing the low-water level. See *low-water mark*.

## Low-water slack, the time of slack water at the lowest

Marinebad water, a mineral water from the spa of this name in Bohemia, not far from Karlsbad. It is a weak, slightly acid, and is of high living, and also for chronic bronchitis, neuralgia, and cystitis. — **Meteorite waters, mineral waters, north water**. See the adjective. — **Oil on troubled waters**, figuratively, any oil that is poured on a troubled situation.

**Orange-flower water**. See *orange-flower water*. — **Oxygenated water**. See *oxygenated water*. — **Persicott-water**. See *persicott-water*. — **Plot's water**. See *plot's water*.

**Poland Spring water**, a very weak mineral constituent, obtained from Poland Spring, Maine. It is employed chiefly as a table-water and as a diuretic in the treatment of chronic disorders of the urinary tract. — **Potash-water**. See *potash-water*. — **Public, quick, quicksilver water**. See *public, quick, quicksilver water*.

**Red water**, bloody urine; hematuria. — **Richfield Springs water**, a sulphur water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rheumatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. — **Rockbridge Alum Springs water**, a tonic water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases and catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts. — **Rosemary water**. Same as *rosemary water*.

**Rubinst-Condal water**. Same as *Rubinst-Condal water*. — **Saratoga waters**, various mineral waters, obtained from Saratoga Springs, New York. They are used in the treatment of certain chronic skin-diseases, constipation, indigestion, and liver disorders, and in catarrhal conditions of the urinary and digestive tracts. Among the best-known of the springs are the Congress, Hathorn, High Rock, Geyser, Pavilion, Seltzer, and Vichy. — **Sedative water**. See *sedative water*. — **Selters water**, a highly prized mineral water found at Nieder-Selters village in the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia. It contains a considerable quantity of sodium chloride (common salt), and much smaller quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also called *Seltzer water*.

**Sharon Springs water**, a sulphur water from Sharon Springs, New York. It is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and digestive tract, gout, and rheumatism. — **Silicious, slack, strong water**. See the adjective. — **Soden water**, saline chalybeate water from Soden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used chiefly in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract and in the early stages of pulmonary consumption. — **Soft water**. See *soft water*. — **Sweet water**. (a) Fresh as opposed to salt water. See *sweet water*. (b) Glycerin. See *sweet water*. — **Thermal waters**. See *thermal waters*. — **To be in hot water**. See *to be in hot water*. — **To break water**. (a) To appear upon the surface of the water to blow, as a whale making its rising. (b) To float to the surface, as any sunken object. — **To cast oil on troubled waters**. See *to cast oil on troubled waters*. — **To cast (a person's) water**. See *to cast (a person's) water*. — **To cast water into the Thames**, to perform unnecessary or useless labor (possibly involving a play on the word Thames, suggesting *temse*, a slave).

**Water**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cochlearis*. — **Water of crystallization**. See *water of crystallization*. — **Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water for drunkards directed in Num. x. 11-31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. — **Water of life**. (a) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation. (b) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor; a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *agua vitae*.

**Water of Ayr stone**. See *water of Ayr stone*. — **Water of Cotunnus**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cochlearis*. — **Water of crystallization**. See *water of crystallization*. — **Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water for drunkards directed in Num. x. 11-31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. — **Water of life**. (a) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation. (b) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor; a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *agua vitae*.

**Water of purification**. See *water of purification*. — **Water of separation** (literally, 'water of uncleanness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer burned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xix.). — **Water on the brain**. See *water on the brain*. — **Water-steam thermometer**. See *water-steam thermometer*. — **Water venom-globulin**, a poisonous principle extracted from serpent-venom. — **White Sulphur Springs water**, a strong sulphur water from the springs of the same name in Greenbrier county, Virginia. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary systems, constipation, and various skin-diseases. — **White water**. (a) Shoal water near the shore; breakers. (b) The foaming water in rapids or swiftly flowing shallows.

**White water**, the continuous white water of the upper rapids raging round the curve of a steep red bank. — **Fortnightly Rev.**, N. S., XLIII. 631.

(c) Foam churned up by a whale. — **Wiesbaden water**, a saline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. — **Wildungen water**, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calcium and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the urinary tract. — **Yellow Sulphur Springs water**, a mineral water from springs of the same name in Virginia. It contains a large proportion of lime salts and sulphates, and is cathartic. (See also *barley-water*, *fire-water*, *lead-water*, *rice-water*.)

**water** (wá'tér), v. [*ME. wateren, wateren, waten, watten, wattron, wettron*. < *AS. wætrian*, water, = *D. wateren*, water, make water, = *MHG. wezern, G. wässern*, irrigate, water (cf. *Icel. ratna* = *Sw. ratna* = *Dan. vande*, water); from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To put water into or upon; moisten, dilute, sprinkle, or soak with water; specifically, to irrigate.

All the grounds throughout the land of Egypt is continually watered by the water which upon ye 25 day of August is turned into the countries round about. — *E. Webbe, Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 22.

Set fruit-trees round, nor e'er indulge thy sloth, But water them, and urge their shady growth. — *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

Aft times hae I water'd my steed Wi' the water o' Wearie's well. — *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 199).

If the inhabitants of a parish have a customary right of watering their cattle at a certain pond, the custom is not destroyed though they do not use it for ten years. — *Blackstone*, Com., I. Int., iii.

3. To produce by moistening and pressure upon (silk, or other fabric) a sort of pattern on which there is a changeable play of light. See *watered silk*, under *watered*.

These things [silk and cotton goods] are watered, which very much adds to their beauty; they are made also at Aleppo, but not in so great perfection. — *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

4. To increase (the nominal capital of a corporation) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital. Justification for such a transaction is usually sought by claiming that the property and franchises have increased in value, so that an increase of stock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial slang.]

The stock of some of the railways has been watered to an alarming extent by the issue of fictitious capital, existing only on paper, though ranking equally for dividend — when money for this is forthcoming. Usually, the paper stock has been sold to unwary purchasers. — *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 857.

**To water one's plants**, to shed tears. [Old slang.]

Neither water thou thy plants, in that thou departest from thy pigges nic, neither stand in a mammering whether it bee best to depart or not. — *Emphases to Philautus*, M. 4. (Nares.)

**II. intrans.** 1. To give out, emit, discharge, or secrete water.

If they suffer the dusts of bribes to be thrown into their sight, their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivance. — *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 147.

**Water-check valve**, in a steam engine, an automatic valve which allows the water supply delivered by the boiler to the cylinder, but prevents the water from flowing back. See *water-check valve*. — **Water**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cochlearis*. — **Water of crystallization**. See *water of crystallization*. — **Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water for drunkards directed in Num. x. 11-31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. — **Water of life**. (a) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation. (b) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor; a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *agua vitae*.

**Water-damaged**, same as *water-damaged*. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble.

**Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble.

**Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble.

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**Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble.

**Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble. — **Water in one's shoes**, a source of trouble.



His eyes would have watered with a true feeling over the sale of a widow's furniture.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.*

2. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; said of the mouth or teeth, and in figurative use noting vehement desire or craving.

In their minds they conceived a hope of a dainty banquet, and, espying their enemies a farre off, began to swallow their spittle as their mouths watered for greediness of their prey.

*Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 181].)*

Oh, my little green gooseberry, my teeth waters at ye!

*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, v. 1.*

The dog's mouth waters only at the sight of food, but the gourmand's mouth will also water at the thought of it.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.*

3. To get or take in water: as, the ship put into port to water; specifically, to drink water.

We watered at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 150.*

Were I a poet, by Hippocrène I swear (which was a certain well where all the Muses watered), etc.

*Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 1.*

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a watering to the Seine.

*Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.*

**water-adder** (wă'tēr-ad'ēr), *n.* An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (a) The water-moccasin, a venomous snake. See *moccasin* (with cut). [U. S.] (b) The commonest water-snake of the United States. *Tropidonotus* (often *Nerodia*) *sipedon*.

This is a large, stout serpent, roughened with keeled scales, and somewhat spotted or blotched, like an adder, especially when young. It bites quite hard in self-defense when attacked, but is not poisonous. [U. S.]

**waterage** (wă'tēr-aj), *n.* [*< water + -age*]. Money paid for transportation by water.

**water-agrimony** (wă'tēr-ag'ri-mō-ni), *n.* An old name of the bur-marigold, *Bidens tripartita* or *B. cernua*.

**water-aloe** (wă'tēr-al'ō), *n.* Same as *water-soldier*.

**water-analysis** (wă'tēr-a-nal'i-sis), *n.* In chem., the analysis of waters, either to determine their potable quality, or fitness for use in boilers or otherwise in the arts.

**water-anchor** (wă'tēr-ang'kōr), *n.* A sail distended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called *sea-anchor*.

**water-antelope** (wă'tēr-an'tē-lōp), *n.* One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kobus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reed-buck; a water-buck. See cuts under *nagor* and *sing-sing*.

**water-apple** (wă'tēr-ap'l), *n.* The custard-apple. *Anona reticulata*.

**water-arum** (wă'tēr-ā'rūm), *n.* See *Calla*, 1.

**water-ash** (wă'tēr-ash), *n.* 1. A small tree, *Fraxinus platycarpa*, without special value, found in deep river-swamps from Virginia to Texas and in the West Indies.—2. The black hoop- or ground-ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, of wet grounds in the eastern half of North America. Its tough pliable dark-brown wood is largely used for interior finish and cabinet-work, for making hoops and baskets, etc.

**water-avens** (wă'tēr-av'enz), *n.* A plant, *Geum rivale*, found in wet meadows northward in both hemispheres. It grows some 2 feet high, and is noticeable for its nodding flowers (large for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also *purple avens*.

**water-back** (wă'tēr-bak), *n.* 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, to utilize the heat of the fire in providing a supply of hot water.—2. In *brewing*, a cistern which holds the water used for mashing.

**water-bag** (wă'tēr-bag), *n.* 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other *Camelidae*, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a vessel for holding water, usually drawn as if a leather bucket. It differs from *water-bouget*, or *bouget*, in retaining the form of the actual vessel.

**water-bailage** (wă'tēr-bā'lāj), *n.* Bailage upon goods transported by water. See *bailage*.

**Water-baylage**, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported.

*Pepys, Diary, Jan. 20, 1668-9. (Davies.)*

**water-bailiff** (wă'tēr-bā'lif), *n.* 1. A custom-house officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Out of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and *water-bailiffs*, that beset me on all sides, worse than a swarm of musketoes, I proceeded a little too roughly to brush them away with my rattan.

*Cumberland, West Indian, i. 5.*

2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and by-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3. See *water-bailiff*, under *bailiff*.

**water-balance** (wă'tēr-bal'ans), *n.* An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supported in a hanging frame, and oscillating like a pendulum. As the frame swings, the water dipped by the lowest trough runs into that next above, and in the return motion it is emptied in turn from that into the next above again, and so on. *E. H. Knight.*

**water-bar** (wă'tēr-bār), *n.* A ridge crossing a hill or mountain road, and leading aside water flowing down the road.

They . . . were descending, with careful reining in and bearing back, the steep, long plunges—for these mountain roads are like cataract beds, and travellers are like the falling water—where the only break and safety were the *water-bars*, humping up across the way at frequent intervals.

*Mrs. Whitney, Odd or Even? xiii.*

**water-barometer** (wă'tēr-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See *barometer*.

If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way *water barometers* have been made.

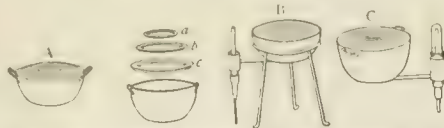
*Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 12.*

**water-barrel** (wă'tēr-bar'el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

**water-barrow** (wă'tēr-bar'ō), *n.* A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. *E. H. Knight.*

**water-basil** (wă'tēr-baz'il), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

**water-bath** (wă'tēr-bāth), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vapor-bath.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel containing water which is heated to a certain temperature, over



Water-baths. Various forms. A, B, C, with adjustable rings, for use in *chem.* to keep vessels at different sizes. B and C are arranged to have a constant water supply.

which chemical preparations or solutions are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated, or dried at the given temperature.—3. Same as *bain-marie*.

**water-battery** (wă'tēr-bat'ēr-i), *n.* 1. In *elect.* See *battery*.—2. In *fort.*, a battery nearly on a level with the water.

**water-beadlet** (wă'tēr-bē'dl), *n.* A water-bailiff (f).

In the year 1700 one S. Smith, who is described as *water-beadle*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.*

**water-bean** (wă'tēr-bēn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nelumbo*.

**water-bear** (wă'tēr-bār), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Macrobiotidae*, *Arctisca*, and *Tardigrada*.

**water-bearer** (wă'tēr-bār'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. watyr beare = Sw. vattenbärare = Dan. vandbarer; < water + bearer*]. 1. One who carries water; specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

If there be neuer a wyse man, make a *water-bearer*, a tinker, a cobbler, . . . controller of the mynte.

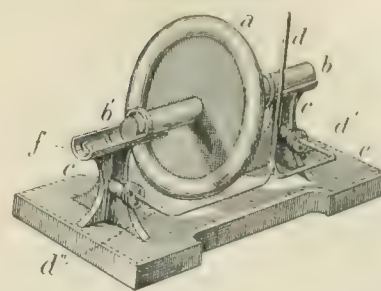
*Latimer, Sermon on the Plough.*

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac. See *Aquarius*.

**water-bearing** (wă'tēr-bār'ing), *n.* A journal-box having in the lower part a groove communicating with a pipe through which water under heavy pressure is admitted beneath the journal, which it raises slightly from its bearings. As the journal revolves, the water flows in an exceedingly thin film or sheet between it and the bearings, forming a very efficient lubricant. See cut in next column. Also called *patin-glisant* and *hydraulic pivot*.

**water-bed** (wă'tēr-bed), *n.* A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very sick person, or one who is bedridden, is sometimes placed, to avoid the production of bed-sores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

**water-beech** (wă'tēr-bēch), *n.* 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, *Carpinus Caroliniana*: so named from its growing in wet ground, and



Water-bearing.

a, wheel; b, pipe; c, d, bearings for the shaft; e, e, hollow supports for bearings; f, f, pipe and valves through which water is forced into the hollow supports; g, slot through which the water passes into the bearings with sufficient force to support completely the weight of a and the shaft.

from its resemblance, especially in its bark, to the beech. Also called *blue-beech*.—2. Improperly, the sycamore, or American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech.

**water-beetle** (wă'tēr-bē'tl), *n.* A beetle which lives in the water. Such beetles belong mainly to the families *Amphizoidæ*, *Hydrophilæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, and *Gyrinidæ* of the adephagous series, and the *Hydrophilidæ* of the clavicorn series. The first four are sometimes grouped under the name *Hydradeptæ*, as distinguished from the *Geadephaga*, or ground-beetles and tiger-beetles. A few other beetles are to some extent aquatic; but the term is restricted to the species of the five families named. See these family names, and cuts under *Dytiscus*, *Gyrinidæ*, *Hydrobius*, *Hydrophilidæ*, and *Hybius*. Compare *water-bug*.

**water-bellows** (wă'tēr-bel'ōz), *n.* A form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces. It consists essentially of an inverted vessel suspended in water, on raising which in the water air is drawn in through an inlet valve, while on lowering the vessel the air is forced out again through another valve. Such vessels are usually placed in pairs, and are lowered and raised alternately. The device is also used for supplying air to the pipes of a pneumatic clock-system. The central clock lifts the inverted tank, and, letting it fall once a minute, sends a puff of air through the pipes, and thus moves all the hands of the clocks connected with the system.

**water-bells** (wă'tēr-belz), *n.* The European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*). *Britten and Holland.* [North. Eng.]

**water-betony** (wă'tēr-bet'ō-ni), *n.* See *Scrophularia*.

**water-bird** (wă'tēr-bērd), *n.* In *ornith.*, an aquatic as distinguished from a terrestrial or aerial bird; in the plural, the gallatorial and natatorial or wading and swimming birds, collectively distinguished from land-birds. The term reflects an obsolete classification in which birds were divided into three main groups, called *Aves areæ*, *Aves terrestres*, and *Aves aquaticæ*. These divisions are abolished, but the English names of two of them, *land-bird* and *water-bird*, continue in current use because of their convenience. Compare *water-fowl*, 2.

**water-biscuit** (wă'tēr-bis'kit), *n.* A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

**water-blackbird** (wă'tēr-blak'bērd), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. See *Cinclus* and *dipper*, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**water-blast** (wă'tēr-blāst), *n.* In *mining*, a method of ventilation, in which an apparatus is employed which is the same in principle as the trompe of the Catalan forge. See *trompe*, 2.

It [the *water-blast*] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.

*Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), II. 441.*

**water-blebs** (wă'tēr-blebz), *n.* Pemphigus.

**water-blink** (wă'tēr-blingk), *n.* A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the presence of which it serves to indicate.

The *water-blink* consists of dark clouds or spots on the horizon, and is formed by the ascending mists which gather in clouds and hang over pools of water. It is always the herald of advance, and is eagerly looked for.

*Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.*

**water-blinks** (wă'tēr-blings), *n.* Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

**water-blob** (wă'tēr-blob), *n.* A local name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*, of the white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphaea alba*), and of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea (Nuphar) lutea*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

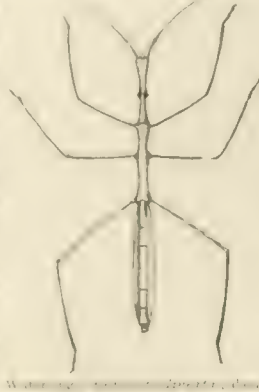
**water-blue** (wă'tēr-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

**water-board** (wă'tēr-bōrd), *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

**water-boat** (wă'tēr-bōt), *n.* A boat carrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

**water-boatman** (wă'tēr-bōt'man), *n.* 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the





**water-cavy** (wá'tér-ká'vi), *n.* The capibara.  
**water-celery** (wá'tér-sel'e-ri), *n.* 1. The cursed  
 crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, of temperate  
 Europe, Asia, and North America. It has a thick  
 hollow stem a foot or two high, the lower leaves stalked  
 and three-lobed, the petals small, and the carpels very  
 numerous. The juice is very acid, and is used by beg-  
 gars to produce sores, but the plant is in some places eat-  
 en after boiling.  
 2. See *Valisneria*.

**water-cell** (wà'tèr-sel), *n.* 1. One of several diverticula of the paunch of the camel, serving to store up water. See *water-bag*, 1.

These, the so-called *water-cells*, serve to strain off from the contents of the paunch, and to retain in store, a considerable quantity of water. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 328.

2. A voltaic cell in which the liquid is pure water.

**water-centiped** (wâ'tér-sen'ti-ped), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See *cut* under *sprawler*.  
[U. S.]

**water-charger** (wâ'têr-châr'jêr), *n.* A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that it may act promptly when started.

**water-chat** (wá'tér-chat), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Henicuridae*.—2. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the subfamily *Fluricolinæ*, of which there are many genera and species; a water-cap. See cut under *Fluricola*.

**water-check** (wá'tér-chek), *n.* A check-valve for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. *E. H. Knight.*

**water-chestnut** (wâ'têr'-ches'nut), *n.* See *Trapa*.

**water-chevrotain** (wâ'tèr-shev<sup>n</sup>ro-tân), *n.* An aquatic African traguline, *Hyomochus aquaticus*, belonging to the family *Tragulidae*, and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

**water-chicken** (wâ'têr-chik'en), *n.* The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. *Ralph and Baqg*, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

**water-chickweed** (wă'tēr-chik'wéd), *n.* 1. A small, smooth, and green tufted herb, *Montia fontana*, found throughout Europe, in northern Asia, from arctic America down the west coast to California, and in the Andes to their southern extremity. Also *blinking-chickweed* (which see). — 2. A name for *Callitriche verna* and *Stellaria* (*Malachium*) *aquatica*.

**water-chinkapin** (wá'têr-ching<sup>u</sup> 'ka-pín, *n.*) The American nelmumbo, *Nelumbo lutea*, or primarily its edible nut-like seed; so named from the resemblance of the seeds to chinkapins. They are borne immersed in pits in the large top-shaped receptacle. Also *wankapin*, *yoncopin*.

**water-cicada** (wâ'tèr-si-kā'dü), *n.* A water-boatman.

**water-clam** (wâ'tér-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Spondylidae*; a thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

**water-clock** (wă'tér-klok), *n.* A clepsydra.  
A clepsydra, or *waterclock*, which played upon flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the index. *Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 512.*

**water-closet** (wâ'tér-kloz'et), *n.* A privy having some contrivance for carrying off the discharges through a waste-pipe below by the agency of water.

**water-cock** (wâ'tér-kok), *n.* The kora, *Gallinula cristata*, a large dark gallinule of India, Ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red caruncle on top of the head.

**water-colly** (wâ'tér-kol'i), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**water-color** (wá'tér-kul'ŏr), *n.* 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.—2. A pigment adapted or prepared for painting in this method.

Some fine colour that may please the eye  
Of fickle changelings and poor discontents; . . .  
And never yet did insurrection want  
Such *water colours* to impaint his cause.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 80.

Water-colours are sold in four forms, in cakes, pastilles, pans, and tubes. *Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxii.*

3. A painting executed by this method, or with pigments of this kind.

The Art Galleries opened every year, and, besides the National Gallery, there were the Society of British Artists, the Exhibition of *Water Colours*, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago*, p. 135.

Also used attributively in all senses.  
**water-colored** (wâ'têr-kul'ord). *a.* Of the

The other [sort of cherry], which hangs on the branch like grapes, is *water colored* within, of a faintish sweet, and greedily devoured by the small birds.

*Beverly, Virginia, iv, ¶ 12.*

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1990, 85, 103-112.

**water-cat** (wá'tér-kat), *n.* The nair, or Oriental otter, *Lutra nair*, translating a Mahratta name.



**water-coloring** (wá'tér-kul'or-ing), *n.* The use of water-colors, or work executed in water-colors or pigments of similar nature. [Trade use.]

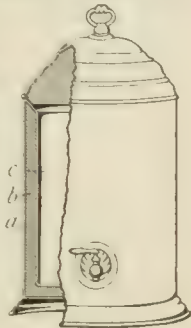
The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in *water-coloring*.

*Paperhanger*, p. 76.

**water-colorist** (wá'tér-kul'or-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

**water-comparator** (wá'tér-kom'pá-rá-tor), *n.* An apparatus for comparing thermometers with a standard, consisting essentially of a reservoir containing water, with means for obtaining different temperatures and for maintaining the whole mass at the same temperature during a series of observations.

**water-cooler** (wá'tér-kó'lér), *n.* Any device for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in which water for drinking is placed with ice. Such coolers are fitted with a faucet in the lower part, for drawing off the water. The effect of other coolers is due to evaporation through their porous walls. See *idra*, 3.



Water cooler  
or, water shell; A, non-conducting filling; C, inner shell

**water-core** (wá'tér-kór), *n.* 1. In *foundling*, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to absorb the heat and hasten the cooling of the casting; used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.—2. In some forms of car-axle, a quantity of water in a hermetically closed cavity, intended to take up heat from the journals.—3. A blemish, common in some varieties of the apple, in which the flesh about the core assumes a watery, translucent appearance.

**watercourse** (wá'tér-kórs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

The woods climb up boldly along the hillsides, overshadowing every little dingle and watercourse.

*Gekke*, Geol. Sketches, iii.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water, or serving for conveyance by water.

Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of waters.

*Job xxxviii. 25.*

Scouring the water-courses through the cities; A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker.

*Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, a stream of water, usually flowing in a definite channel having a bed and sides or banks, and usually discharging itself into some other stream or body of water. *Bigelow*. The condition of being occasionally dry does not deprive it of the character of a watercourse; but occasional flows of water caused by unusual rains, or melting of snow, and following a channel which is usually dry, do not constitute a watercourse. The owner of a watercourse has, within certain limits, a right to have it flow substantially unimpaired by the owners above and below. A grant of a watercourse may mean a grant of (1) the easement or the right to the running of water; (2) the channel which contains the water, the pipe, or drain; or (3) the land over which the water flows. *George Jessel*, Master of the Rolls.

**water-cow** (wá'tér-kou), *n.* The common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus bubalus*; the water-buffalo; so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, from the habit it has of seeking the water to escape the annoyance of insects. It is not a distinct species. The same habit is strongly marked in the African or Cape buffalo, *B. capra*, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See cuts under *buffalo*.

**water-cracker** (wá'tér-krak'ér), *n.* 1. A water-biscuit.—2. A Prince Rupert's drop. See *detonating bulb*, under *detonating*.

A water cracker, as they [Prince Rupert's drops] are called in the factory.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 181.

**water-craft** (wá'tér-kráft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

**water-crake** (wá'tér-krák), *n.* 1. The common spotted crane of Europe, *Porzana maruetta*; distinguished from the *land-crake*, *Crex pratensis*.—2. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. *Montagu*.—3. The water-ouzel: a misnomer. *Willughby*; *Ray*. [Local, Eng.]

**water-crane** (wá'tér-krán), *n.* 1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.—2. A crane operated by hydraulic power.

**water-cress** (wá'tér-kres), *n.* [*< ME. water-kresse, watyprresse, waterkirs; < water + cress.*] A creeping herb of springs and streams, *Nasturtium officinale*, from antiquity used as a spring

salad, and now very widely cultivated. See *cress* and *Nasturtium* (with cut). The name is extended to the genus—*N. palustre*, a weedy species, being called *marsh* or *yellow water-cress*, or *marsh cress*.

**water-crow** (wá'tér-kró), *n.* 1. The common European coot, *Fulica atra*; from its blackish plumage. [Local, Eng.]—2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—3. The darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhimus*. [Southern U. S.]

**water-crowfoot** (wá'tér-kró'fút), *n.* The name of several aquatic species of *Ranunculus*, primarily *R. aquatilis*, the common white water-crowfoot, a plant found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is *R. multifidus*.

**watercup** (wá'tér-kup), *n.* 1. The pennywort, *Hydrocotyle*; by translation of the genus name.

—2. The trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*.

**water-cure** (wá'tér-kür), *n.* Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of application.

**water-deck** (wá'tér-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.]

**water-deer** (wá'tér-dēr), *n.* 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*, of somewhat aquatic habits. It resembles the ordinary musk-deer in general, being of small size, hornless in both sexes, and



Chinese Water deer, *Hydropotes inermis*.

with protrusive upper canines in the male; but some technical characters cause it to fall in another genus.

2. The African water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

**water-deerlet** (wá'tér-dēr'let), *n.* The African water-chevrotain.

**water-devil** (wá'tér-dev'l), *n.* 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus *Hydrophilus*. *H. piceus* is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See *Corydalis*, and cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

**water-dock** (wá'tér-dok), *n.* A tall dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, of temperate Europe and Asia. Also called *horse-* or *water-sorrel*. *R. aquaticus* also appears under this name. The great or American water-dock is *R. Britannica* (*R. orbiculatus*).

**water-doctor** (wá'tér-dok'tor), *n.* 1. A hydropathist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosed by simple inspection of the urine.

**water-dog** (wá'tér-dog), *n.* 1. A dog accustomed to or delighting in the water, or trained to go into the water in pursuit of game, as a water-spaniel.—2. One of various kinds of large salamanders; a mud-puppy. See *axolotl*, *Melopoma*, and cut under *hellbender*. Also *water-puppy*.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Water-dogs, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by whiffers, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with mares-tails, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.

*G. L. Gower*, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the water. [Colloq.]

The Sandwich Islanders are complete *water-dogs*, and therefore very good in boating.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 94.

**water-dragon** (wá'tér-drag'on), *n.* An old name of the water-aram, *Calla palustris*, also assigned to *Caltha palustris*, perhaps by confusion of the Latin names. *Britten and Holland*.

**water-drain** (wá'tér-drán), *n.* A drain or channel through which water may run.

**water-drainage** (wá'tér-drá'náj), *n.* The draining off of water.

**water-dressing** (wá'tér-dres'ing), *n.* The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

**water-drink** (wá'tér-drink), *n.* [*< ME. water-drinck; < water + drink.*] A drink of water.

Alls iff thu drunke waterdrinck.

*Ornulum* (ed. White), l. 14482.

**water-drinker** (wá'tér-drink'kér), *n.* [*< ME. water drynkare; < water + drinker.*] 1. A drinker of water.

*Water drynkare*. Aquibibus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.]

**water-drip** (wá'tér-drip), *n.* A pan or receptacle to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**water-drop** (wá'tér-drop), *n.* A drop of water; specifically, a tear.

Let not women's weapons, water-drops,

Stain my man's cheeks! *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 4. 280.

**water-dropper** (wá'tér-drop'ér), *n.* A contrivance devised by Sir William Thomson, and used particularly in the measurement of the electrical potential of the atmosphere. It consists of an insulated metallic cylinder containing water, with a projecting nozzle, from which the water is allowed to drop freely. Each drop carries with it a small charge, and finally the spout and connecting-rod gain the potential of the air; this may then be measured by a quadrant electrometer.

**water-dropwort** (wá'tér-drop'wért), *n.* The umbelliferous plant *Eranthe fistulosa*, or any plant of that genus. The hemlock water-dropwort is the highly poisonous *E. crocata*.

**water-dust** (wá'tér-dust), *n.* A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.]

**water-eagle** (wá'tér-ē'gl), *n.* The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.]

**watered** (wá'tér'd), *a.* Marked with or exhibiting waved lines or bands bearing some resemblance to those which might be produced by the action of water. Also *waved*.—**Watered silk**, silk upon which a wave-like and changeable pattern has been produced by moistening and pressure. The name is sometimes restricted to material of which the pattern is confined to parallel lines, as distinguished from *moire antique*. See *moire* and *moiré*.

**water-elder** (wá'tér-el'dér), *n.* The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

**water-elephant** (wá'tér-el'ē-fant), *n.* The hippopotamus or river-horse.

**water-elevator** (wá'tér-el'ē-vá-tor), *n.* 1. Any device for raising buckets in wells, or for lifting water to a higher level for purposes of irrigation, etc.—2. A lift or elevator in which the operating force is the weight or pressure of water; a hydraulic elevator.

**water-elm** (wá'tér-elm), *n.* The common white elm, *Ulmus Americana*.

**water-engine** (wá'tér-en'jin), *n.* An engine to raise water; also, an engine propelled by water.

**waterer** (wá'tér-ér), *n.* 1. One who waters, in any sense of the word: as, a stock-waterer.

Neither the planter nor the waterer have any power to make it [religion] take root and grow in your hearts.

*Locke*, Paraphrase on 1 Cor. iii. 7.

2. That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water on plants, watering animals, etc.

**water-eringo** (wá'tér-ér-ing'gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium yuccifolium* (*E. aquaticum*), otherwise called *button-snakeroot*. See *Eryngium*.

**water-ermine** (wá'tér-ér'min), *n.* A British tiger-moth, *Spilosoma urticae*, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.]

**water-extractor** (wá'tér-eks-trak'tor), *n.* In *dyeing*, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed goods from water by the action of centrifugal force.

**waterfall** (wá'tér-fál), *n.* [= *D. waterval* = *G. wasserfall* (cf. *Sw. vattenfall*, *Dan. vandfald*); as *water + fall*.] 1. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

Down shower the gambolling waterfalls.

*Tennyson*, *Sea-Fairies*.

2. A neck-tie or scarf with long drooping ends. [Colloq.]

He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy-colored satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material.

*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. iii.

3. A chignon. [Colloq.]

The brown silk net, which she had supposed thoroughly trustworthy, had given way all at once into a great hole under the *waterfall*, and the soft hair would fret itself through and threaten to stray untidily.

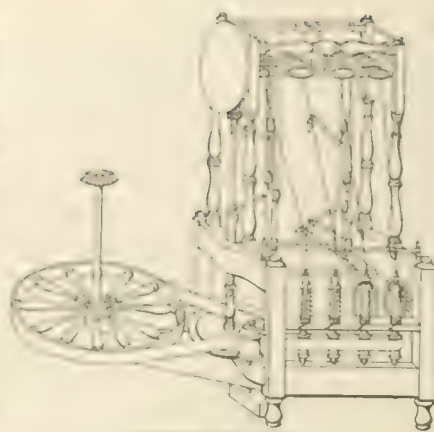
*Mrs. Whitney*, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, iii.

**water-farming** (wá'tér-fár'ming), *n.* The cultivation of plants growing in water.

A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian *water-farming*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 859.





Vogel's Water-furrow

**water-furrow** (wá'tér-fur-ŏ), *v. t.* [*< water-furrow, n.*] To plow or open water-furrows in; drain by means of water-furrows.

So I had to sow, *water-furrow* thy ground,  
That rain when it cometh may run away round.

Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 7.

**water-gage** (wá'tér-gáj), *n.* 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel.

The most common form is a glass tube placed on the front of a boiler, and connected at the top with a pipe opening into the steam-space above the water and below with a pipe opening into the water in the boiler. The water and steam fill the tube and indicate the height of the water in the boiler. See *water-cock*. Also called *water indicator*.

2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

**water-gall** (wá'tér-gál), *n.*

[Also dial. *water-gal*, *water-gull*; = *G.* *wasser-galle*, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, *< wasser*, water, + *galle*, seen also in *G.* *regen-gall*, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeve, *water-gall*, weather-gall, appar. in orig. like *leel. galli*, a defect, flaw, hence a barren spot: see *gall* 2.]

1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An appearance in the sky regarded as presaging the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow. Also called *weather-gall*.

And round about her tear-distained eye  
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky;  
These *water-galls* in her dim element  
Foretell new storms. *Shak., Lucresse*, l. 1588.

Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the *water-gall* is of the rainbow.

*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 50.

I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *water-gal*.

*Hall's Well* (under *water-dogs*).

**water-gang** (wá'tér-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. *Johnson*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

**water-gap** (wá'tér-gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

**water-gas** (wá'tér-gas), *n.* A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consisted of a furnace for anthracite coal or other fuel, connected at the top with a lower filled with loose brick and called a *regenerator*. The products of combustion pass through the regenerator, and raise it to a white heat, steam then admitted below the furnace, and passing up through the fire and through the regenerator, is drawn off. While the steam is passing the furnace, *water-gas* is produced; and crude naphtha is allowed to fall through the ascending steam over the fire. Complicated chemical reactions take place, the result being the formation of quantities of fixed gas. There are also other products, chiefly allied to this. By one process the non-luminous gas is afterward enriched by the addition of a hydrocarbon, as petroleum or naphtha. *Water-gas* is commonly thus treated, and used as an illuminating gas; but it is also used in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

**water-gate** (wá'tér-gat), *n.* [*ME. watergate; < water + gate*.] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be excluded or confined; a flood-gate.

To be even, out of the *water-gate*.

*Hamlet*, v. i. 11.

2. A gate by which access is gained to a river, canal, mill, or other body or supply of water.

And at the fountain gate . . . they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall, above the house of David, even unto the *water-gate* eastward. *Neh. xii. 37.*

As they reached the *water-gate*, the rain had ceased for a time, and a gleam of sunlight shone upon the river, and rested on the Queen's barge as it approached.

*J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, iv.

3. A water-plug or valve. *E. H. Knight*.

**water-gavel** (wá'tér-gav'el), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

**water-germander** (wá'tér-jér-man'dér), *n.* A plant. *Tournefort Scordium*.

**water-gilder** (wá'tér-gil'dér), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding.

**water-gilding** (wá'tér-gil'ding), *n.* Same as *wash-gilding*.

**water-gillyflower** (wá'tér-jil'i-flou-ér), *n.* The water-violet. *Hottonia palustris*.

**water-gladiolus** (wá'tér-glád'i-öl), *n.* See *flowering rush* (under *rush*).

**water-glass** (wá'tér-glás), *n.* 1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

Full time of defence measured by the *water-glass*.

*Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 72.

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

With a *water-glass* over the side, you look down on the bright array of fishes, whose every movement you can note.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 180.

3. Same as *soluble glass* (which see, under *glass*).

*Water-glass* painting may be explained . . . very briefly. It is simply water colour on dry plaster, fixed afterwards with a solution of flint applied to it in spray as the solution of gum-lac is applied to a charcoal drawing.

*Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 236.

**water-glue** (wá'tér-glō), *n.* Waterproof glue.

The strings [of bows] being made of *verie* good hempe, with a kinde of *watergleve* to resist wet and moysture.

*Sir J. Smyth*, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

**water-god** (wá'tér-god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water.

**water-grampus** (wá'tér-gram'pus), *n.* Same as *grampus*, 4.

**water-grass** (wá'tér-grás), *n.* 1. The manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*. [Fishermen's name.]

—2. A very succulent grass, *Paspalum lare.* [Southern U. S.]—3. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. [Ireland.]—4. Species of *Equisetum*.—5. The velvet-grass, *Holcus*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**water-gruel** (wá'tér-grō'el), *n.* Gruel made of water and meal, flour, etc., and eaten without milk; thin or weak gruel.

I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel

Upon the Strength of *Water-Gruel*?

*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**water-guard** (wá'tér-gärd), *n.* A river or harbor police; customs officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

**water-gull** (wá'tér-gul), *n.* A dialectal form of *water-gal*.

**water-gum** (wá'tér-gum), *n.* A small tree of New South Wales, *Tristania nerifolia*, the timber of which is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building.

**water-gut** (wá'tér-gut), *n.* An alga of the genus *Ulea*, natural order *Ulvaceae*. The most general form, *U. enteromorpha*, var. *intestinalis*, occurs in fresh as well as salt water. *U. enteromorpha*, var. *compressa*, being the more common on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal (whence the name).

**water-hairgrass** (wá'tér-här'grás), *n.* A grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a panicle with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also *water-chorlgrass*.

**water-hammer** (wá'tér-ham'ér), *n.* 1. The concussion of a moving volume of water in a pipe or passage, caused by sudden stoppage of flow, as by the abrupt closing of a faucet.—2. The noise, resembling a blow of a hammer, caused by the presence of water in a steam-pipe when live steam is passed through it.—3. A philosophical toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube from which the air has been exhausted and which contains some water. It is so called because the water strikes against the tube with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion.

4. A metal hammer heated in a flame or in boiling water. Tapping the skin with this hammer for a



Water-gage.  
a, upper stopcock; b, lower stopcock; c, glass; d, water line.



few seconds will cause a blister. It is used as a counter-irritant on a mild cautery.

**water-hare** (wá'tér-här), *n.* 1. The water-rabbit. See cut under *sawp-hare*.—2. The spotted cavy, or *paca*, *Cabagras paca*.

**water-haze** (wá'tér-ház), *n.* Haze composed of water particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See *haze*.

**water-heater** (wá'tér-hè'tér), *n.* A heating-apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

**water-hemlock** (wá'tér-hem'lok), *n.* 1. See *Cicuta*.—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, (*Enanthe crocata*, otherwise called *dead-tongue*; also *C. Phellandrium*, distinguished as *fine-leaved water-hemlock*).

**water-hemp** (wá'tér-hemp), *n.* 1. See *hemp*.—2. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

**water-hen** (wá'tér-hen), *n.* Some aquatic bird likened to a hen. (a) The moorhen or gallinule of Great Britain, *Gallinula chloropus*. (b) The American coot, *Fulica americana*. (Massachusetts.) (c) An Australian bird of the rail family and genus *Trogon*. See cut under *Trogon*, and compare *water-cock*.—**Spotted water-hen**. Same as *spotted rail*. See *rail*. [Local, Eng.]

**water-hickory** (wá'tér-hik'ō-ri), *n.* Same as *butter pecan* (which see, under *pecan*).

**water-hoarhound** (wá'tér-hör'hound), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycopodium*, chiefly *L. Europæum*.

**water-hog** (wá'tér-hog), *n.* 1. The African river-hog, *Potamocharius penicillatus*. See cut under *Potamocharius*.—2. The South American capibara, *Hydrocharius capibara*. Also called *tailless hippopotamus* and *short-nosed tapir*.

**water-hole** (wá'tér-höl), *n.* A hole or hollow where water collects. In Australia, a small natural or artificial reservoir; in South Africa, a natural pool, or water-pool. This word is chiefly used in Australia, where it means a small pond or pool of water, and especially such as are filled during the rainy season and dry up when that ceases, or soon after.

In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and *water holes* scattered all over the country [Australia] get low and dried up, large numbers of . . . wild ducks congregate on the big lagoon in front of Mount Spencer station. H. F. Hutton, *Advance Australia*, p. 88.

We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed *waterhole*. Mrs. Campbell Praed, *The Head-Station*, p. 84.

**waterhole** (wá'tér-höl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waterholed*, *pp. waterholing*. [*< water-hole, n.*] In *coffee-cultivation*. See the quotation.

A third operation is called "trenching" or *waterholing*. The trenches are made across the slope, and . . . the holes are left open to act as catch-drains, and as receptacles for wash, weeds, prunings, and other vegetable matters. Spens. *Eng. Manuf.*, I. 628.

**water-horse** (wá'tér-hörs), *n.* Same as *horse-pile*.

**water-horsetail** (wá'tér-hörs'täl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara*.

**water-house†** (wá'tér-hous), *n.* A house or dwelling upon the water; a ship.

The thing by her commanded is to see Dover's dreadful cliff; passing, in a poor *water-house*, the dangers of the merciless channel 'twixt that and Calais, five long hours' sail, with three poor weeks' victuals. Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I. 1.

**water-hyssop** (wá'tér-his'op), *n.* See *Herpestis*.

**water-ice** (wá'tér-is), *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sherbet.

**water-inch** (wá'tér-inch), *n.* In *hydraul.*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure—that is, when the water is only so high as just to cover the orifice. This quantity is very nearly 500 cubic feet.

**water-indicator** (wá'tér-in'di-kä-tor), *n.* A device for indicating the weight of water in a boiler or a tank, or for giving an alarm by permitting steam to escape, sounding a whistle, etc., when the water falls below a certain level; a water-gage.

**wateriness** (wá'tér-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbuthnot*.

**watering** (wá'tér-ing), *n.* [*< late ME. watrynge, watrynge (= MLG. watering = MHG. wasserunge, G. wässerung)*; verbal *n.* of *water, v.*] 1. The act of one who waters, in any sense.

Doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to *watering*? Luke xiii. 15.

The clouds are for the *watering* of the earth. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 168.

Specifically—2. The art or process of giving to the surface of anything a wave-like or veined appearance of somewhat ornamental effect; also, the marking so produced. Compare *water*,

*v. i.*, 3, and *watered silk* (under *watered*).—3. A watering-place: as, "the *watering* of Saint Thomas" (better known as Saint Thomas a *Watering*), *Chaucer*, *Gen. l. 101*, to C. T., I. 826.—4. In *flux-manuf.*, same as *retting*, 1.—**Watering of the mouth**, an abundant secretion of saliva excited, through a reflex nervous influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

**watering-call** (wá'tér-ing-kál), *n.* *Milit.*, a call or sound of a trumpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

**watering-can** (wá'tér-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *watering-pot*.

**watering-cart** (wá'tér-ing-kärt), *n.* 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, used for watering plants. Various special forms are made, as one for watering plants in drills, the water escaping through perforated pipes set at the proper distances apart.

2. A large tank, of whatever form, mounted on a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

**watering-house** (wá'tér-ing-hous), *n.* A house or tavern where water is obtained for cab-horses, etc. Compare *waterman*, 2.

Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen, . . . who have been shouting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their *watering-houses*, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and puri.

*Dickens*, *Sketches, Scenes*, II. **watering-place** (wá'tér-ing-plás), *n.* [*< ME. watryng-place; < watering + place.*] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or for supplying ships.

*Watryng Place*, where beasty's byn wateryd. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

The force will have to trust to known *watering-places* where there are wells.

*Col. Fagholer*, in E. Sutorius's *In the Soudan*, p. 56.

2. Especially, a place of resort for a particular kind of water, as mineral water; a well, spring, town, etc., famous for its waters; in later use, a bathing-place; a seaside resort; loosely, any summer resort.

The discovery of a saline spring . . . suggested to a too constructive brain the possibility of turning Treby Magna into a fashionable *watering-place*.

*George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, III.

The term [*watering-places*] was naturally extended to include places resorted to for sea bathing, and sometimes, as at Scarborough, the visitors could either have the benefit of the spa or the salt water, that famous *watering-place* having both of these attractions.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 378.

**watering-pot** (wá'tér-ing-pot), *n.* 1. A vessel, usually a somewhat tall can, most often of cylindrical section, sometimes oval, with a long spout springing from near the base, used for watering plants and for other similar purposes, as sprinkling sidewalks. The spout is generally fitted with a rose, often movable, for distributing the water in a number of fine streams. It is usually made of tin-plate or galvanized sheet-iron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called *watering-can*.

2. In *conch.*, any species of the genus *Aspergillum*, as *A. vaginiferum*. These are true bivalves of the family *Gastrochenedæ* (or *Tubicolidæ*), not distantly related to the teredos, and all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in comparison with the long hard tube with which they are soldered. The species named has this tube cylindrical and clubbed or knobbed at both ends, with one end closed by a perforated plate, the whole formation suggesting the sprinkler of a watering-pot. It inhabits the Red Sea, and other species of *Aspergillum* are found in Indo-Pacific waters. Also called *watering-pot shell*.

**watering-trough** (wá'tér-ing-tróf), *n.* A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

**water-injector** (wá'tér-in-jek-tor), *n.* See *injector*.

**waterish** (wá'tér-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *waterish*; *< ME. \*waterish, < AS. wæterisc; as water + -ish*.] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; aqueous.

Frost is wheresoever is any *waterish* humour, as is in all woods, either more or less; and you know that all things frozen and icy will rather break than bend.

*Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 115. Not all the dukes of *waterish* Burundy Can buy this unprired precious maid of me.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 1. 261.

2. Consisting mainly of water; hence, thin; weak; poor.

Such nice and *waterish* diet. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3. 15.

3. Juicy; succulent. [Rare.]

The Summer

Invited my then ranging eyes to look on Large fields of ripen'd corn, presenting trifles Of *waterish* pette dainties.

*Dekker and Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, IV.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of its characters; insipid: as, a *waterish* color or feel.

Some [flowers] of a sad or darke greene, some *waterishe*, blunkette, gray, grassie, hoarie, and Leeke coloured.

*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 100.

Of *waterish* taste, the flesh not firme, like English beefe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

**waterishness** (wá'tér-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being waterish.

*Waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer*.

**water-jacket** (wá'tér-jak'et), *n.* A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, or otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare *water-mantle* and *water-box*.

**water-joint** (wá'tér-joint), *n.* A joint through which water will not leak, as in the framework of a water-gate, the junction of two water-pipes, the gates of canal-locks, etc.

**water-junket** (wá'tér-jung'ket), *n.* The common sandpiper of Great Britain, *Tringoides hypoleucos*.

**water-kelpie** (wá'tér-kel'pi), *n.* A spirit or demon supposed to dwell in water. See *kelpie*.

The bonny grey mare did sweat for fear, For she heard the *water-kelpy* roaring. *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

**water-kind†** (wá'tér-kind), *n.* [*< ME. waterkinde; < water + kind*.] Water; the elements of water.

Latin boe seggth thatt Ennou Bitacnethth *waterkinde*. *Ormulum* (ed. White), I. 18087.

**water-lade** (wá'tér-läd), *n.* A channel or trench for conducting water; a drain; a gutter.

The chanel were not skoured . . . for riverets and Brookes to passe away, but the *water-lades* stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.

*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 741. (*Davies*.)

**water-laid** (wá'tér-läd), *a.* Noting three ropes laid into one: same as *cable-laid*.

**Waterlander** (wá'tér-lan'dér), *n.* [*< D. Waterland, a district in North Holland, + -er*.] One of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the Netherlands. Beginning with less strict views of excommunication than those of the conservative wing, they gradually moved in the direction of still greater liberality, exchanged the name of Mennonites for Doopsgezinden (Baptist persuasion), refused to condemn any one for opinions which the Bible did not expressly pronounce essential to salvation, cooperated with William the Silent, and even accepted civil office. The division between them and their opponents gradually disappeared, and the two wings are now united in Holland on substantially the liberal basis of the Waterlanders. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

**Waterlandian** (wá'tér-lan'di-an), *n.* [*< Waterland (see Waterlander) + -ian*.] Same as *Waterlander*.

**water-language** (wá'tér-lang'gwäj), *n.* Jocular abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

'Twas all *water-language* at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. *Amhurst*, *Terre Filius*, No. 1.

**water-laverock** (wá'tér-lav'er-ok), *n.* Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).

**water-leader†** (wá'tér-lè'dér), *n.* [*< ME. waterleder* (cf. *D. waterleiding = G. wasserleitung = Sw. vattenledning = Dan. vandledning, aqueeduct*); *< water + leader*.] A water-carrier.

The cakis and *water-lederes*. *York Plays*, p. 307.

**waterleaf** (wá'tér-léf), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* (which see).—2. Paper in the first stage of manufacture, after it has been pressed between the felts: a technical use.

The structure of the *waterleaf* may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.

*Ure*, *Diet.*, III. 514.

**water-leech†** (wá'tér-lèch), *n.* [*< ME. waterleche, waterleche; < water + leech*.] Same as *horse-leech*.

*Waterlechs* two ben dogtris, seiende, Bring on, bring on. *Wyclif*, *Prov.* xxx. 15.

**water-leg** (wá'tér-leg), *n.* In steam-boilers, a vertical water-space connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space, by which its contents are heated.

**water-lemon** (wá'tér-lem'on), *n.* A species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemon-colored, oval in form, of the size of a peach, having a soft skin, and a very juicy pulp of a pleasant subacid flavor. The vine has the leaves entire, the flowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. *P. maliformis*, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is *P. foetida*, otherwise called (West Indian)



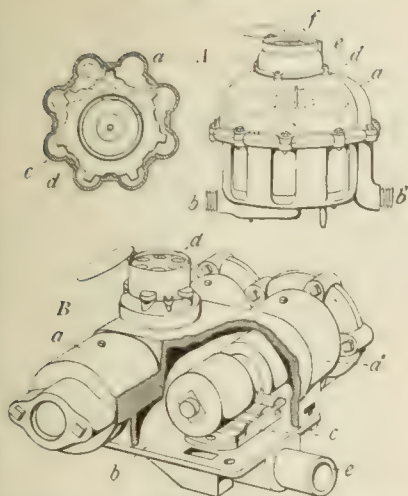
Watering-pot (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*), one half natural size. a, the pair of small valves.



**water-meter** (wá'tér-mē'tér), *n.* 1. An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various contrivances for this purpose. See cuts on following page.—2. An instrument for determining the amount







Water-meters.

A. *a*, case; *b*, inlet and outlet; *c*, hard rubber rotating piston; *d*, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism *e*, by means of a connection *f*; *g*, dial.

B. *a*, *a'*, case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; *b*, one of the two plungers; *c*, valve actuated by *a*, controlling the flow into and out of the cylinder *a'*. A similar valve in *a* controls the flow into and out of *a*, and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow into and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have very nearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through a connection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism *d*. The inlet (not shown) is opposite the outlet *e*.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

**water-milfoil** (wā'tēr-mil'foil), *n.* See *milfoil*.

**water-mill** (wā'tēr-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

There are in this City 200. Schooles, 200. Innes, 400. water-miles, 600. water-Conduits, 700. Temples and Oratories. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 47.

**water-mint** (wā'tēr-mint), *n.* The bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other localities, growing sparingly in the eastern United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was *M. sylvestris*. See *mint* 2.

Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is, burnet, wild thyme, and water-mints. Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1587), p. 444.

**water-mite** (wā'tēr-mīt), *n.* Any mite of the family *Hydrachnidæ*; a water-tick. See *Hydrachnidæ*, and cut under *Hydrachna*. Also called *water-spider*.

**water-moccasin** (wā'tēr-mok'ā-sin), *n.* A water-adder: a name applied with little discrimination in the United States to several species of aquatic snakes; properly, the venomous *Toxicophis* or *Aneidesodon piscivorus*, with which the harmless *Tropidonotus* (or *Nerodia*) *sipedon* is sometimes confounded. See *water-snake*, and cut under *moccasin*.

**water-mole** (wā'tēr-mōl), *n.* 1. A desman; a member of the genus *Myogale*. See cut under *desman*.—2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

**water-monitor** (wā'tēr-mon'i-tōr), *n.* A large water-lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*; any aquatic monitor, or varan. One of the best-known is the Indian kabaragoya, or two-handed monitor, *Monitor* or *Varanus salvator*, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

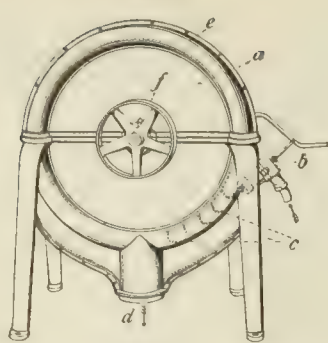
**water-monkey** (wā'tēr-mung'ki), *n.* A globular vessel with a straight upright neck, commonly of earthenware, used in tropical countries for holding water.

**water-moss** (wā'tēr-mōs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Fontinalis* (which see).

**water-moth** (wā'tēr-mōth), *n.* A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

Every good disciple of Walton and lover of the "gentle art" knows the value of the caddis-fly or water-moth as bait. Riley, 5th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

**water-motor** (wā'tēr-mō'tōr), *n.* Any water-wheel or turbine; in a narrower and the more common sense, any form of small motor using water under pressure, and serving to drive light machinery, such as printing-presses and sewing-machines. Such motors are made in the form of over-shot wheels inclosed in a casing, reciprocating pistons in cylinders, and rotary engines. Another form is a small turbine designed to be fitted to a common house supply-pipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also



Water-motor.

*a*, case supported on legs; *A*, gate-valve for regulating flow; *b*, buckets or floats attached to the outer margin of a disk keyed to the shaft of the band-wheel *f*. The buckets *c* play in an annular enlargement *e* of the case as they receive the impact of the stream flowing through *b*. The water is discharged at *d*.

used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a *water-pressure pump*, but is essentially a water-motor used as a pump.

**water-mouse** (wā'tēr-mous), *n.* An Australian murine rodent of the genus *Hydromys* and subfamily *Hydromyinae*. See cut under *beaver-rat*.

**White-bellied water-mouse**. See *white-bellied*.

**Yellow-bellied water-mouse**. See *yellow-bellied*.

**water-murrain** (wā'tēr-mur'ān), *n.* A disease among cattle.

**water-net** (wā'tēr-net), *n.* See *Hydrodictyon*.

**water-newt** (wā'tēr-nūt), *n.* An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under *newt* and *axolotl*.

**water-nixy** (wā'tēr-nik'si), *n.* [After *G. was-serius*; < *water* + *nix*.] A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

The shallowness of a *water-nixy's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic. George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxv.

**water-nut** (wā'tēr-nut), *n.* The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nut*. See cut under *Trapa*.

**water-nymph** (wā'tēr-nimf), *n.* 1. A Naiad.—2. A plant of the genus *Najas*.—3. The water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphaea*).

**water-oak** (wā'tēr-ōk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, an oak, *Quercus aquatica*, of the southern United States, most common and best developed along streams in the eastern Gulf States. Its wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained, and does not appear to be used except for fuel. Also *duck*-, *possum*-, or *punk-oak*.—2. Same as *pin-oak*.

**water-oats** (wā'tēr-ōts), *n. pl.* See *Indian rice* (*a*), under *rice* 1.

**water-opossum** (wā'tēr-ō-pos'um), *n.* The South American yapok. See cut under *yapok*.

**water-ordeal** (wā'tēr-ōr'dē-al), *n.* See *ordeal*, 1.

**water-organ** (wā'tēr-ōr'gan), *n.* See *hydraulic organ*, under *organ* 1.

**water-ouzel** (wā'tēr-ō'zəl), *n.* See *ouzel*.

**water-oven** (wā'tēr-uv'n), *n.* In *chem.*, an oven surrounded on all sides but the front or top with a chamber of boiling water or steam, used for drying chemical preparations, etc.

**water-ox** (wā'tēr-oks), *n.*; *pl. water-oxen* (-oks'n). The water-cow.

Water-oxen turned up their noses at us.

Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 88.

**water-padda** (wā'tēr-pad'ā), *n.* A South African toad, *Breviceps gibbosus*.

**water-pang** (wā'tēr-pang), *n.* Pyrosis.

**water-parsley** (wā'tēr-pārs'li), *n.* 1. One of several water-loving umbelliferous plants. [Eng.]—2. See *Richardsonia*.

**water-parsnip** (wā'tēr-pārs'nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sium*, especially *S. latifolium*. See cut under *skirret*.

**water-parting** (wā'tēr-pār'ting), *n.* Same as *watershed*.

The high land which forms the divisional line between two contiguous river-basins is called the *water-parting*. Instead of *water-parting* some writers employ the term *watershed*. Huxley, Physiography, p. 18.

**water-partridge** (wā'tēr-pār'trij), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Patuxent river, Maryland.]

**water-passage** (wā'tēr-pas'āj), *n.* A passage for water; specifically, the urethra.

**water-pennywort** (wā'tēr-pen'i-wért), *n.* Same as *marsh-pennywort*.

**water-pepper** (wā'tēr-pep'ēr), *n.* 1. The smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. The mild water-pepper is *P. hydropiperoides*.—2. Same as *waterwort*, 1.

**water-persicaria** (wā'tēr-pēr-si-kā'ri-ā), *n.* See *persicaria*.

**water-pewit** (wā'tēr-pā-wit), *n.* See *pewit* (*c*) and *Sayornis*.

**water-pheasant** (wā'tēr-fez'ant), *n.* 1. The Chinese jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.—2. The pintail or a congeneric duck, having a long tail. See *pheasant* (*d*) (5), and cut under *Dafila*.—3. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*; also, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

**waterphone** (wā'tēr-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < *water* + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound, simulating telephone.] An instrument for observing the flow of water in pipes and the detection of leaks, when the pipes are laid underground or in other inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an ear-trumpet after a manner analogous to a telephone receiver, and having a slender rod of steel connected with the diaphragm in such a way as not to touch the trumpet. In use the free end of the rod is placed upon the pipe to be examined, and the ear, placed at the trumpet, is thus enabled to hear distinctly sounds that, without this device, would be entirely inaudible.

**water-piet** (wā'tēr-pī'et), *n.* The water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. Also *water-pyet*. See cut under *dipper*. *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]

**water-pig** (wā'tēr-pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise.—2. The capibara (which see, with cut).—3. A fish, the gourami.

**water-pillar** (wā'tēr-pil'ār), *n.* 1†. A water-spout.—2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to locomotives; a water-crane.

**water-pimpernel** (wā'tēr-pim'pēr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

**water-pine** (wā'tēr-pin), *n.* See *pinel*.

**water-pipe** (wā'tēr-pip), *n.* [< *ME. water-pipe*; < *water* + *pipe*.] 1. A pipe for conveying water. *Wright, Vocabulary*.

Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root  
Creeps to the garden water-pipes beneath,  
Feeding the flower. Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A waterspout. [Archaic.]

One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the water-pipes. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9.

**water-pipit** (wā'tēr-pip'it), *n.* One of several species of *Anthus* which are common in various parts of Europe, especially that usually called *A. aquaticus*, also *A. spinoletta*, and more correctly *A. spinoletta*. See *Anthus* and *pipit*.

**waterpitt**, *n.* [ME. *waterput*, < AS. *waterpitt*; as *water* + *pitt*.] A pit of water. *Trevisa*, III. 401.

**water-pitcher** (wā'tēr-pich'ēr), *n.* 1. A pitcher for holding water.—2. A plant of the order *Sarraceniacæ*, including the common pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower. See cut under *pitcher-plant*.

**water-plane** (wā'tēr-plān), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat, on a level with the surface of the water. When the vessel has her stores and equipments only on board, such a plane is a *light water-plane*; when she is loaded, it is a *load water-plane*. Compare *water-line*.

**water-plant** (wā'tēr-plant), *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

**water-plantain** (wā'tēr-plat'tān), *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*, chiefly *A. Plantago*, the common or great water-plantain, growing in shallow water throughout the temperate northern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its leaves in form and arrangement suggest those of the common plantain, but are not ridgy; the flowers are small and white-petaled, borne in an open panicle a foot or two long. A smaller species is *A. ranunculoides*; a floating species, *A. natans*; both are European.

**water-plate** (wā'tēr-plāt), *n.* A plate having a double bottom or a lining of different material, with a space left in which hot water can be put, to keep articles of food warm.

This kind of dish [sentiment], above all, requires to be served up hot or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself.

Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

**water-platter** (wā'tēr-plat'ēr), *n.* The royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

**water-plow** (wā'tēr-plou), *n.* A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. *Halliwel*.

**water-poise** (wā'tēr-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

**water-pore** (wā'tēr-pōr), *n.* 1. In *zool.*, the pore or orifice by which a water-tube of any water-vascular system opens to the exterior.—2. In *bot.*, an aperture or pore in the epidermis







Who all the morn  
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne  
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut  
To serve his stile, or for some water-shut.  
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastors*. (Nares.)

**waterside** (wá'tér-sid), *n.* The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore; sometimes used attributively.

Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the water-side, perhaps to Wapping, and there I'll leave you.  
Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, ii. 1.

Water-side insects are best described, particularly the ephemerae.  
The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 302.

**water-silvering** (wá'tér-sil'vèr-ing), *n.* A process of silvering analogous to water-gilding.

**water-sink** (wá'tér-sing), *n.* See *pot-hole*.

**water-skin** (wá'tér-skin), *n.* A vessel or bag of skin used for the storage or transportation of water.

We had water, it is true, from the Nile; but we never thought we could have too much, as long as there was room in our water-skins to hold more.  
Brue, *Source of the Nile*, I. 177.

**water-skipper** (wá'tér-skip'ér), *n.* One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus *Hygrotrachus*; any water-strider.

**water-sky** (wá'tér-ski), *n.* A peculiar reflection in the sky, common in arctic regions, indicating the presence of open water beneath.

Some circumstances which he reports seem to point to the existence of a north water all the year round; and the frequent water-skies, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest during the winter go to confirm the fact.  
Kane, *Sec. Grinnell Exp.*, I. 236.

**water-slater** (wá'tér-slá'tér), *n.* Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus *Asellus*.

**water-smartweed** (wá'tér-smárt'wéd), *n.* See *smartweed*.

**water-smoke** (wá'tér-smók), *n.* Water evaporating in the visible form of fog or mist; a phenomenon that occurs when the temperature of water-surfaces is above the dew-point of the air, and the air is already saturated with moisture. Water-smoke is frequently observed over rivers or other bodies of water after a sudden fall of temperature, when, in popular language, it is said "the river steams," and in damp weather over water-covered surfaces which are much warmer than the air, and is also seen frequently in arctic regions.

We had not been able to get the dogs out when the big moon appeared above the water-smoke.  
Kane, *Sec. Grinnell Exp.*, II. 32.

**water-snail** (wá'tér-snāl), *n.* 1. An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; a pond-snail, as a limneid, or one of many similar snails. See cuts under *Limnæa* and *Limnæidæ*.—2. The Archimedeian screw. [Rare.]

**water-snake** (wá'tér-snāk), *n.* A snake which frequents the water: variously applied.

In the Friendly Islands the water-snake was much respected.  
Sir J. Lubbock, *Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 179.

Especially—(a) any one of the venomous sea-snakes. See *Hydrophidæ* and *sea-serpent*, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (b) The Indian *Fordonia unicolor*, or any member of the family *Homalopsidæ*. (c) A wart-snake; any member of the *Acrochordidæ*, as species of *Acrochordus* and *Chersydrus*. See cut under *wart-snake*. (d) The common ringed snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cuts under *snake* and *Tropidonotus*. (e) In the United States, one of several harmless aquatic colubines, as the species of *Nerodia* (or *Tropidonotus*) and *Regina*, as *N. sipedon* and *R. leberis*. In the West several species of garter-snakes (*Eutania*) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See *water-adder* and *water-moccasin*.

**water-soak** (wá'tér-sók), *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

**water-socks** (wá'tér-soks), *n. pl.* The white water-lily, *Catalpa speciosa*. Britten and Holland.

**water-sodden** (wá'tér-sod'n), *a.* [*< pot + sodden*, pp. of *seethe*.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. Tennyson.

**water-soldier** (wá'tér-sól'jér), *n.* The water-sagegreen, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also called *water-aloe*.

**water-sorrel** (wá'tér-sor'el), *n.* Same as *water-dock*.

**water-souchy** (wá'tér-sou'chi), *n.* Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See *zoutch*, *v. t.*

**water-space** (wá'tér-spās), *n.* That part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and is designed to hold the water to be evaporated.

**water-spaniel** (wá'tér-span'yel), *n.* The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, namely, the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See *spaniel*, 1.

**water-sparrow** (wá'tér-spar'ō), *n.* 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schanius*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus *Acrocephalus*, as *A. streperus* or *A. phragmitis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**water-speedwell** (wá'tér-spéd'wel), *n.* See *speedwell*.

**water-spider** (wá'tér-spi'dér), *n.* 1. A spider of the family *Drassidæ*, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which makes a bag of silk on water-plants, and lives in it under water as in a diving-bell, the opening being below, so that the air cannot escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings down bubbles of air one at a time. See *diving-spider*, and cut under *Argyroneta*.—2. Any one of certain spiders of the lycosid genus *Dolomedes*, as *D. tenebrosus*, *D. urinator*, or *D. scapunctatus*, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raft-spider. The spiders construct their cocoons and live in these nests. They run rapidly over and dive beneath the surface of the water, where they can remain for some time.

3. A water-mite or water-tick.—4. A bug of the genus *Hydrometra*; a water-measurer. *Encyc. Diet.*

**water-spike** (wá'tér-spik), *n.* A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, which consists of aquatics with small greenish or reddish flowers in spikes or heads; pondweed.

**water-spinner** (wá'tér-spin'ér), *n.* A water-spider; especially, the diving spider.

**waterspout** (wá'tér-spout), *n.* 1. A pipe, nozzle, or orifice from which water is spouted.

The manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the waterspouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

Every dozen or fifteen miles is a station—two or three sheds, and a water-spout and woodpile.  
S. Bowles, *Our New West*, p. 50.

2. A spout, jet, or column of water; specifically, a whirlwind over a body of water, producing the appearance of a solid column of water extending from the surface to the clouds. In reality, however, the phenomenon that is seen is the cloud brought down to the earth's surface by the rapid gyratory motion of a vertical whirl, and it consists simply of fine mist surrounding a central axis of rarefaction. At first the cloud has the form of a tapering funnel; then, descending to near the water's surface, it draws up the water for a distance into its vortex, and imparts to it its whirling motion. The spout is then complete, and appears as an immense column connecting sea and cloud, light in color near the center, but dark along the sides. Like other whirlwinds, the waterspout has a progressive as well as a rotary motion, its axis sometimes being inclined forward in the direction of advance. After continuing a short time, generally less than twenty minutes, the column is disunited, the lower part descending as rain, while the upper part is drawn back into the clouds. The height of the spout depends upon the hygrometric state of the air; in general it is between 800 and 2,500 feet. It is common for a number of waterspouts to be seen simultaneously or successively; and this is to be expected, for a series of separate and independent gyrations are likely to arise when the air is in a state of instability, such as is required for the development of these whirlwinds. This is especially the case in tropical and equatorial regions, where waterspouts are most frequent.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts.  
Ps. xlii. 7.

**water-sprite** (wá'tér-sprít), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!  
And still it near'd and near'd;  
As if it dodged a water-spirt,  
It plunged and took'd and veer'd.  
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iii.

**water-stairs** (wá'tér-stārz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading down to water, as on the banks of the Thames, where boats are taken for ferriage, etc.

He has but a tender weak body, but was always very temperate; — made him damnable drunk at Somerset-house, where, at the water-stayes, he fell down, and had a cruel fall.  
Aubrey, *Lives* (Edmund Waller).

**water-standing** (wá'tér-stan'ding), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.]

An orphan's water-standing eye.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

**water-star** (wá'tér-stār), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

**water-stargrass** (wá'tér-stār'grās), *n.* An aquatic herb, *Heteranthera* (*Schollera*) *graminea*, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers.

**water-starwort** (wá'tér-stār'wért), *n.* See *Calitriche* and *star-grass*.

**waterstead** (wá'tér-sted), *n.* The bed of a river. *Admiral Smyth*.

**water-stream** (wá'tér-strēm), *n.* [*< ME. water-stream*, *< AS. water-strēam*; as *water + stream*.] A stream of water; a river.

Forr all awa se waterstrēm . . . fletethth forth . . . towardd to sē.  
Ormulum (ed. White), l. 18092.

**water-strider** (wá'tér-strí'dér), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydro-*

*batidæ*; a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic habits.

The water striders prefer quiet waters, upon which they rest, or over which they skim rapidly.  
Comstock, *Introd. Entom.* (1888), p. 193.

**water-supply** (wá'tér-su-plí'), *n.* The obtaining of water for and its distribution to a town or city, as far as possible in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality; also, the amount of water thus provided and distributed. *Water-supply*, as this term is generally used, differs from *irrigation* in that the latter has to do with providing and distributing water for agricultural purposes—that is, it is an attempt to make up for a deficiency of, or for irregularity in, the natural rainfall. *Water-supply*, on the other hand, is the providing of water for domestic and manufacturing uses in sufficient quantity, and under favorable conditions, not only as to purity, but also as to pressure, so that it may be available without the necessity of carrying it by hand to the upper stories of houses or manufactories, and as to storage, so that large quantities can be extinguishing extensive conflagrations in cities. The question of water-supply is one which has to do, and to a most important extent, with the health, comfort, and material well-being of all localities, even where there is only a moderately dense aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation the more important this question becomes. The natural source of water-supply is the rain, and this is one of great importance in regions of considerable rainfall and of thinly aggregated population, the water being caught on the roofs of the houses or barns and conveyed to cisterns where it is stored for use as wanted, and from which it has to be pumped. Almost everywhere in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by digging shallow wells in the surface detritus, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural districts, the advantage being that the expense of digging a well is much less than that of providing storage in cisterns, while the disadvantage is that well-water is ordinarily not so pure as rain-water (and this is emphatically the case in limestone districts). Besides, it is almost impossible to provide cisterns large enough to hold the amount of rain-water required during periods of abnormally long drought, such as occasionally occur even in regions of considerable average rainfall. These sources of supply—namely, rain caught as it falls and water from shallow wells—are entirely unsuited to the conditions in towns of even moderate size. The rainfall in cities is contaminated with soot and gases thrown out from the many chimneys of houses and manufacturing establishments; neither is it large enough in quantity, nor can it be stored satisfactorily without incurring an expense far greater than would be that of providing a supply in some other way. Rivers would seem to be the natural source of supply for cities situated upon them, and there are few very large cities through which a river does not run; but rivers are the natural and almost necessary sewers of the cities drained by them, and the water, thus polluted, is not only often disagreeable to the taste, but is always a possible source of danger to health. It is true that some cities of moderate size situated on very large rivers do use their water, as, for instance, St. Louis on the Mississippi; but, in general, if a river is used, the water must be taken from a point high enough up-stream to avoid the risk of contamination from the sewage of the towns situated on or near its banks, as is done in London, which is largely supplied by water from the Thames drawn from a point far above the city. The most satisfactory source of water-supply for a city is a mountain-lake, not too far distant, where the geological and other conditions are such as to insure a high degree of purity in the water. This is emphatically the case with regard to Glasgow, which is supplied from Loch Katrine. Much oftener water satisfactory in quality and abundant in quantity can be obtained by creating one or more artificial lakes at the head of a suitably situated river by the construction of dams; these are sometimes of great height, holding back bodies of water miles in length. Of this character is the water-supply of Liverpool, of New York, of Boston, and of many other important cities. Regions underlain by thick masses of permeable rocks—as, for instance, the New Red Sandstone and Chalk districts of England—are not infrequently supplied with water by means of wells bored to considerable depths and of large dimensions, from which the water sometimes rises to the surface, but more often has to be pumped. Many large towns in the manufacturing districts of England were formerly almost exclusively, and are still to some extent, supplied in this way; but wherever it has been found possible to obtain water in some better way this system has been abandoned, neither quality nor quantity being satisfactory. Considerable water is procured in England from deep wells in the Chalk, and this method of supply is of some importance in London. Where the conditions are such that pure water cannot be had, artificial purification is sometimes resorted to, but this is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. An abundant supply of soft water, taken from some source known to be free from the possibility of contamination by sewage or otherwise, is one of the greatest of blessings, and this result has been attained in various cities, but not without large expenditure and no small amount of engineering skill. The distribution of water was once a matter of considerable difficulty, the wooden pipes first employed being subject to rot and leakage. In modern times the use of cast-iron for the mains is most common, while the service-pipes are usually of lead, but sometimes of bronze or brass.

**water-swallow** (wá'tér-swol'ō), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Hallivell*.

**water-system** (wá'tér-sis'tem), *n.* In *zool.*, the water-vascular system.

**water-tabby** (wá'tér-tab'i), *n.* Tabby having a watered surface.

**water-table** (wá'tér-tā'bl), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projecting



**water-tree** (wá'tér-trí), *n.* See *Tetracera*.—  
Red water tree, *see* *Fraxinus*.  
**water-trefoil** (wá'tér-tré'fóil), *n.* Same as

**water-trunk** (wá'tér-trungk), *n.* A cistern of  
planks lined with lead to hold water. *Sim-*

**water-tube** (wá'tér-túb), *n.* 1. A pipe for rain-  
water.—2. One of a set of tubes which open  
upon the exterior of various invertebrates, and  
into which water may enter. They are supposed to  
be the excretory or respiratory orifices analogous to that  
of the vertebrates. *See* *water-lung*, *water-vascular*, and com-  
pare *water-lung*.—**Water-tube boiler**, a form of boiler in  
which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame  
water-tube boiler.

**water-tupelo** (wá'tér-tú'pé-lo), *n.* A form (*Nyssa*  
*sylvatica*) of the black-gum or pepperidge,  
*Nyssa sylvatica*, having the base of the trunk  
greatly enlarged or swollen, found in ponds  
and swamps in the southern United States.

**water-turkey** (wá'tér-tér'ki), *n.* 1. The an-  
dler or stake-bird, *Plotus anahing*. *See* *dar-*  
*ter*, 3 (b) (1), and cut under *anhinga*. [South-  
ern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, *Tantulus locula-*  
*tus*, more fully called *Colorado water-turkey*.  
*See* *wood-ibis*, and cut under *Tantulus*. [South-  
western U. S.]

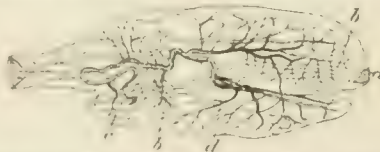
**water-twist** (wá'tér-twíst), *n.* The trade-name  
for cotton yarn spun on a water-frame. *See*  
*water-frame*.

**water-tywer** (wá'tér-twí'ér), *n.* In metal, a  
furnace blast-pipe or tywer kept cool (to pre-  
vent the burning of the nozzle) by means of a  
stream of water constantly passing through a  
pipe carried around or beside it.

**water-vacuole** (wá'tér-vak'ü-öl), *n.* One of  
the temporary vacuoles of many protozoans,  
consisting of a globule of water taken in with  
a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacu-  
oles or temporary stomachs presents a water-vascular  
system of the most primitive kind. *See* *water-vascular*.

**water-varnish** (wá'tér-vär'nish), *n.* A varnish  
made by using water as a solvent.—**Lac water-**  
**varnish**. *See* *lac*.

**water-vascular** (wá'tér-vas kü-lär), *a.* In biol.,  
pertaining to or providing for circulation of  
water in the body of an animal. The water-vas-  
cular system is seen in its utmost simplicity in infusor-  
ians, and in various degrees of complexity in higher inver-



Water-vascular system of a Trematode (*Leptogaster con-holov*).  
a, terminal water pore; b, lateral contractile vessels; c, lateral dilated  
trunks; d, dorsal dilated trunk; e, lateral dilated trunk; f, left trunk.

tebrates—in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs  
and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. *See*  
also cut under *Dalamoglossus*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdonia*, and  
*Rothia*.

**water-vine** (wá'tér-vín), *n.* 1. A plant of the  
genus *Phytocera*.—2. A climbing shrub, *Doli-*  
*carpus Calhouni* of the *Dilleniaceae*, found in tropi-  
cal America. [West Indies.]

**water-violet** (wá'tér-ví'ö-let), *n.* (a) A plant  
of the genus *Hottonia*, primarily *H. palustris*:  
so called from the likeness of its flowers to  
those of the stock-gillyflower, once called *vio-*  
*let*. *Butten and Holland*. *See* *featherfoil*. (b)  
Sometimes, same as *lance-leaved violet* (which  
see, under *violet*).

**water-viper** (wá'tér-ví'pér), *n.* *See* *viper*.

**water-vole** (wá'tér-völ), *n.* The common wa-  
ter-scut or vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*.  
*See* cut under *water-rat*.

The sudden dive of a water vole.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

**water-wagtail** (wá'tér-wag'tál), *n.* 1. A wag-  
tail most properly so called; any species of  
*Motacilla* in a strict sense, as distinguished  
from *Budytes*. In England the name commonly  
specifies the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.  
*See* cut under *wagtail*.—2. Same as *water-*  
*wagtail*. 1. Gray water-wagtail, yellow water-  
wagtail. Same as *gray wagtail* (which see, under *wag-*  
*tail*).

**waterway** (wá'tér-wá), *n.* [*<* ME. *water-wey*,  
AS *waterweg*; as *water* + *wey*.] 1. A chan-  
nel or passage of water; a water-route; spe-  
cifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or  
the like through which vessels enter or depart;  
the fairway.

The Thames was already a *waterway* by which  
London could communicate with the heart of England, no  
town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 419.

2. In ship-building, a name given to the thick  
planks at the outside of the deck, worked over  
the ends of the beams, and fitting against the  
inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as  
to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, thus  
forming an important binding. Their inner edge  
is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the  
deck. In iron vessels the waterway assumes many differ-  
ent forms. *See* cut under *beam*, 2 (c).

The spencers we bent on very carefully, . . . and, mak-  
ing tackles fast to the clews, hauled them down to the  
water-ways. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 258.

The *Waterway*, as its name would suggest, is a portion  
of the hull so situated that, in addition to its other func-  
tions, it forms a channel for carrying water to the scup-  
pers on each side of the ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 200.

**water-weak** (wá'tér-wék), *a.* Weak as water;  
very feeble or weak.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,

If histic now, forthwith am *water weak*.

Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10. (Davies.)

**water-weed** (wá'tér-wé'd), *n.* 1. Any wild  
aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

The willful *water-weeds* held me thrall.

S. Lowry, The Century, XXVII, 519.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-  
thyme, *Elodea Canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinas-*  
*trum*), of the *Hydrocharitaceae*. *See* *pondweed* and  
*Babington's-curse*.

**water-weevil** (wá'tér-wé'vl), *n.* A snout-bee-  
tle, *Lisso-*  
*rhaphus sim-*  
*plex*, which  
occurs in  
great num-  
bers in the  
Georgia and  
South Caro-  
lina rice-  
fields, the  
adult feed-  
ing on the  
leaves of the  
rice, and the  
larvae feed-  
ing on the  
roots under  
water.



Water-weevil (*Lisso-rhaphus simplex*). Eight  
times natural size.

This beetle  
has gained its  
common name of *water weevil* from the fact that it is found  
only when the fields are overflowed.

L. O. Howard, U. S. Agricultural Report, 1881-2, p. 131.

**water-wheel** (wá'tér-hwél), *n.* In *hydraul.*:  
(a) A wheel moved by water, and employed to  
turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of  
water-wheels, the *overshot wheel*, the *undershot wheel*,  
the *breast-wheel*, and the *turbine*. (b) A wheel for  
raising water in large quantities, as the Persian  
wheel. *See* *wheel*. (c) The paddle-wheel of  
a steamer.—**Bottom-discharge water-wheel**. *See*  
*bottom*.—**Lift water-wheel**. (a) An undershot wheel.  
(b) A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which  
may be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to various  
heights of water-supply. E. H. Knight.—**Radial-piston**  
**water-wheel**, a form of breast-wheel having movable  
floats which extend radially outward to the breasting on  
the water side of the wheel to receive the pressure of the  
water during its descent, and are drawn inward as they  
rise on the opposite side of the wheel.—**Water-wheel**  
**gate**, a water-gate for controlling the quantity of water  
admitted to a wheel, according to the power required.  
*See* cut under *scroll*.—**Water-wheel governor**, a mech-  
anism employed to produce uniformity of motion in a wa-  
ter-wheel.

**water-white** (wá'tér-whít), *a.* Perfectly trans-  
parent, as water; limpid and colorless. *Spous*  
*Encyc. Manuf.*, I, 646.

**water-whorlgrass** (wá'tér-hwér'l'grás), *n.*  
Same as *water-hairgrass*.

**water-willow** (wá'tér-wí'ö), *n.* 1. A Euro-  
pean willow, sometimes named *Salix aquatica*,  
forming a variety of the common willow, *S.*  
*caprea*, or if distinct, *S. cinerea*.—2. An Ameri-  
can acanthaceous plant, *Dianthera Americana*,  
an herb 3 feet high, of willow-like aspect, grow-  
ing in water, having purplish flowers in axillary  
peduncled spikes.

**water-wing** (wá'tér-wing), *n.* A wall erected  
on the bank of a river adjoining a bridge, to  
secure the foundations from the action of the  
current.

**waterwitch** (wá'tér-wích), *n.* 1. A witch who  
dwells in the water; a water-nixy.—2. A per-  
son who pretends to have the power of dis-  
covering subterranean springs by means of a  
divining-rod. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 741.  
—3. One of several water-birds noted for their  
quickness in diving, as a kind of duck, the buf-  
fe-headed duck, *Clangula* or *Bucephala albeola*,  
and especially various species of grebes or  
didappers, as the horned grebe, *Podiceps cornu-*

**water table** (wá'tér-tá'bl), *n.* The surface of the  
ground water, or the level to which water rises in  
a well or cistern. *See* *water-table*.  
**water tank** (wá'tér-tá'ng), *n.* A tank for water.  
**water tap** (wá'tér-tá'p), *n.* A tap for water.  
**water target** (wá'tér-tá'gét), *n.* A target for  
water.  
**water tath** (wá'tér-tá'th), *n.* A tath for water.  
**water telescope** (wá'tér-té'les-cóp), *n.* A tele-  
scope for water.  
**water thermometer** (wá'tér-té'r-mí'tér), *n.* A  
thermometer for water.  
**water thief** (wá'tér-tí'f), *n.* 1. A pirate.

2. A water thief, a water thief, a water thief.  
[Local.]

3. A water thief, a water thief, a water thief.  
[Local.]

4. A water thief, a water thief, a water thief.  
[Local.]

**water-thistle** (wá'tér-thístl), *n.* The marsh-  
thistle, *Scirpus palustris*, of the northern Old  
World. *Butten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**water thrush** (wá'tér-thrúsh), *n.* 1. A bird  
of the genus *Scolecophagus*, as *S. natus* or *S. multi-*  
*coloratus*, common in the United States, and be-  
longing to the American warblers, or *Mniotilt-*  
*idae*. *See* *water-thrush*. 2. A bird of the genus  
*Scolecophagus*, as *S. natus* or *S. multi-coloratus*.  
The name may have originally contrasted with  
the name of the bird, *Scolecophagus*, to a different family.  
The name of the water thrush is a word and  
half of the name of the bird, *Scolecophagus*, the golden-  
throated bird, named after *water-thrush*, from which the  
name of the bird is derived. Also called *water-thrush*.  
*See* *water-thrush*.

2. Any bird of the family *Pittidae*; an Old  
World ant-thrush. *See* cut under *Pittidae*.—  
3. The water-thrush, *Scirpus palustris*. [Local,  
Eng.]—4. Same as *water-wagtail*, 1. [Local,  
Eng.]

**water-thyme** (wá'tér-thím), *n.* *See* *thyme*.  
**water-tick** (wá'tér-tík), *n.* A water-spider of  
the genus *Hydrachna*.

**water-tiger** (wá'tér-tí'gér), *n.* The larva of  
any water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidae*. *See*  
cut under *water-beetle*.

The water-tiger is a larva of a beetle, being long, cylindrical,  
with a brownish head, and with a greenish body, the head  
and thorax being dark, and the abdomen being green, and  
the legs being dark. They are found in water, and are very  
active, and are very common.

5. *See* *water-tiger* in the study of Insects, p. 10.  
**water-tight** (wá'tér-tít), *a.* [= G. *wasserdicht*;  
water-tight]. So tight as to resist the pas-  
sage of water; impervious to water. Water-  
tight compartment. *See* *water-tight* and *water-*  
*tightness*.

**water-tightness** (wá'tér-tít'nes), *n.* The prop-  
erty of being water-tight. *See* *water-tight*.

**water torch** (wá'tér-tó'ch), *n.* The torch used  
in the water-torch, a torch used in the water-torch,  
and the torch used in the water-torch, and the torch  
used in the water-torch. *See* *water-torch*.  
Plants.

**water-tower** (wá'tér-tó'wér), *n.* Same as *water-*  
*tower*.

**water-treader** (wá'tér-tréd'ér), *n.* One who  
or that which treads water; hence, by poetical  
usage, a water-treader.

The water-treader was already a *water-treader* by which  
London could communicate with the heart of England, no  
town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 419.



*tus*, or the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*. See *cuts* under *bugle*, *grebe*, and *Tachy-laptes*.—4. The stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken. See *cut* under *petrel*.

**water-withe** (wā'tēr-wīth), *n.* A species of vine, *Vitis Caribaea*, which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that a piece of the stem two or three yards long is said to afford a plentiful draught.

**water-wood** (wā'tēr-wūd), *n.* A large rubiaceous tree, *Chimarrhis cymosa*, of river-banks in the West Indies.

**waterwork** (wā'tēr-wérk), *n.* 1. A structure, contrivance, or engine for conducting, distributing, or otherwise disposing of water: now commonly in the plural. Specifically—(a) An edifice with machinery constructed in London in 1594–5 for forcing up and conveying the water of the Thames to various parts of the city.

Titus, the brave and valorous young gallant,  
Three years together in the town hath been,  
Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen,  
Nor the new waterwork.

Sir J. Davies (?), Epigrams (1596), vi., In Titum.

Mam. Shall serve the whole city with preservative  
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate—  
Sur. As he that built the waterwork doth with water.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.  
(b) [In plural form, as *sing.* or *pl.*] The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or otherwise for the use of a community. (c) An appliance through which water is spouted out in jets, sprays, or showers; a fountain; a hydraulic toy.

Some [gardens] are beautified with basons of water in open pavilions, or with fountains and little water works, in which, and their pleasant summer houses, their chief beauty consists. Pooce, Description of the East, ii. i. 123.

(c) *pl.* Same as *tear-pump*. [Humorous slang.]  
Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the waterworks just in the hardest place.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.  
2t. A marine scene or pageant.

The first scene is a water-work presented by Oceanus, king of the sea.

Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 118).  
[In the following quotation the word is used punningly, with reference to the freezing over of the Thames during the winter of 1607–8.]

Coun. Make me so much beholding to you as to receive from you the right picture of all these your water works. . . .  
Cit. The Thames began to put on his "freeze-coat," which he yet wears, about the week before Christmas; and hath kept it on till now this latter end of January.

The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 83.)

3t. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabric, as canvas, painted in this manner, and used instead of tapestry to decorate apartments.

The king for himself had a house of timber, . . . and for his other lodgings he had great and goodlie tents of blew water-work, garnished with yellow and white.

Holinshed, Chronicle, III. 819.  
For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . . or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

**water-worker** (wā'tēr-wér'kér), *n.* One whose work has to do with water; in provincial English use, a maker of meadow-drains and wet ditches. Halliwell.

**water-worm** (wā'tēr-wér'm), *n.* A water annelid, as a nauid.

**water-worn** (wā'tēr-wór'n), *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, *water-worn* pebbles.

**waterwort** (wā'tēr-wért), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Elatine*, or more broadly of the order *Elatinaceæ*, primarily *E. Hydropiper* of the Old World.—2. The plant *Philydron lanuginosum*, or (Lindley) any plant of the order *Phylodraceæ*.

**water-wraith** (wā'tēr-rāth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

By this the storm grew loud apace;  
The water-wraith was shrieking.

Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

**watery** (wā'tēr-i), *a.* [ME. *watery*, *watery*, *watry*, *watri*, < AS. *wæterig* (= D. *watrig* = MHG. *wezzeric*, *wazzeric*, G. *wässerig*). < *water*, water: see *water*.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing water; discharging water; wet; dripping; watered; specifically, of the eyes, tearful or running.

"After sharpe shoures," quod Pees, "moste shene is the sonne;  
Is no weder warmer than after watery cloudes."

Piers Plouman (B), xviii. 410.

This lady

Walks discontented, with her watery eyes

Bent on the earth.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

## 2. Consisting of water.

The queen o' the sky,  
Whose watery arch and messenger am I [Iris].  
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 71.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,  
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls  
Her watery labyrinth. Milton, P. L., ii. 584.

3. Resembling water; suggestive of water.  
(a) Thin, as a liquid; of slight consistency.

Nowe this vynes, whose taketh kepe,  
Not watery but thicke humours wepe.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Hence—(b) Weak; vapid; insipid.  
The heorte, thet was watery, smecchles, and ne uedeled  
no sautur of god. Ancren Rible, p. 376.

Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile.  
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

(c) Liquid; soft, and more or less transparent; pale.

The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut, . . .  
And over it a space of watery blue,  
Which the keen evening star is shining through.  
Shelley, Evening.

Slant watery lights, from parting clouds, apace  
Travel along the precipice's base.  
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

(d) Insipid and soft or flabby, as a fish or its flesh.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting water: specifically used of the moon, as governing the tide.

Whiles winter frets the seas, and wat'ry Orion.  
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 67.

All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,  
That I, being govern'd by the watery moon,  
May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world!  
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 69.

The watery god  
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood.  
Dryden.

5t. Watering in desire, as the mouth; eager.

What will it be,  
When that the watery palate tastes indeed  
Love's thrice repured nectar?

Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 22.

6. In *her*: (a) Bounded by, or ornamented by, wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning fanciful modern bearings. (b) Same as *undé*.

[Rare.]—The watery start. See *start*.—Watery fusion. See *aqueous fusion*, under *fusion*.—Watery itch, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles.

**water-yam** (wā'tēr-yām), *n.* The latticeleaf; either of the plants *Apocynon* (*Oncandra*) *fenestralis* and *A. (O.) Bernieriana*: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous root-stock. See *latticeleaf* and *Oncandra*.

**water-yarrow** (wā'tēr-yār'ō), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*: so called from its leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

**wath**, *n.* [Icel. *vadh* = Sw. *vad*, a ford: see *wade*, *n.*] A ford. Halliwell.

**wathe**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [ME. *wahte* (also, after Icel., *waith*, *wayth*), < AS. *wæth*, *wæth*, hunting, game, = OHG. *weida*, MHG. *G. weide*, pasture, meadow, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing. Cf. *gain*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The pursuit of game; hunting.

"ge, we ar in wudlond," cothe the king, "and walkes on owre wayth.  
For to hunte atte the herd, with hounde and with horne."  
Anturs of Arthur (ed. Robson), xxiv.

2. Game; prey.

Bi-fore alle the folk on the flette, frekez he beddez  
Verayly his veynysoun to fech hym byforn; . . .  
"ge I-wysse," quoth that other wyze, "here is wayth fayrest

That I se; this seuen gere in sesoun of wynter."  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1381.

God send you som wathe!  
Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr cuntries.  
Towncley Mysteries, p. 33.

**wathe**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME. *wahte*, *wothe*, < Icel. *vāði*, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

Trwe mon trwe restore,  
Thenne thr [need] mon drede no wathe.  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2355.

He vnwoundit, I-wis, out of wothe paste.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10696.

**wathely**, *adv.* [ME., < *wathe*<sup>2</sup> + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Dangerously; severely.

Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,  
Achilles woundit full wathely in were of his lyffe.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8827.

Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werraynde knyghtez,  
And wondes alle wathely, that in the waye stondez!  
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

**Watling street**. [ME. *Watlunge-strete*, < AS. *Wætlunga stræt*, lit. the Watlings' street; *Wætlunga*, gen. pl. of *Wætlung*, a descendant of Wætla (< *Wælla*, a man's name, + *-ing*<sup>3</sup>); *stræt*, a road, street.] 1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northward across Britain. Hence—2t. The Milky Way, the ordinary name of which implies that it is a road.

Se yonder, lo, the Galaxy,  
The which men clepe the Milky Weye,  
For hit ys white; and somme, parfeye,  
Callen hyt Watlunge strete.  
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 939.

**watt** (wot), *n.* [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James Watt (1736–1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or power. The watt is equal to 10<sup>7</sup> ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical activity; or it is the rate of working in a circuit when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts.

**watter**, *n.* See *wat*<sup>3</sup>.

**Watteau back**. In *dressmaking*, an arrangement of the back of a woman's dress in which broad folds or plaits hang from the neck to the bottom of the skirt without interruption; by extension, any loose back to a dress, not girded at the waist. See *cut* under *sack*.

**Watteau bodice**. A bodice of a woman's dress having a square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblance to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

**Watteau mantle**. See *mantle*.

**wattle** (wot<sup>1</sup>), *n.* [Also dial. *waddle*; < ME. *watel*, < AS. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. *wadel*, twigs, fir-branches, Swiss *wedele*, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to *witky*, *weed*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *wallet*.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; a hurdle. See *hurdle*.

The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves.  
Scott, The Poacher.

They are gallant hares, and the scent lies thick right across another meadow, . . . and then over a good wattle with a ditch on the other side.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. A rod; a wand; a switch; a twig.

A Wattle, rod, vibex.  
Levin's, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle  
O' saugh or hazel.

Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3t. A basket; a bag or wallet. Piers Plouman (C), xi. 269.—4. In *ornith.*, a fleshy lobe hanging from the front of the head; specifically, such a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formation of any bird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, as the dewlap of the turkey. They are very various in size, shape, and color, but are usually pendent, and of some bright tint, as red, yellow, or blue. They occur in several different orders of birds, and among species whose near relatives are devoid of such appendages. Similar lobes or flaps on the auriculars are sometimes called *ear-wattles*, though more properly *ear-lobes*. See *wattle-bird*, *wattle-croon*, phrases under *wattled*, and *cuts* under *Gallus* and *Rasores*.

The combs or wattles [of young gamecocks] are to be cut as soon as they appear; and the cock chickens are to be separated as soon as they begin to peck each other.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

Ye Wattle of a hog, neuus.  
Levin's, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Goitrons. Waddles, or wattles, the two little and long excrescences which hang teat-like at either side of the throat of some hogs. Cotgrave, 1611.

6. In *ichth.*, a fleshy excrescence about the mouth; a barbel.

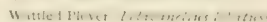
The Barbel is so called, says Gesner, by reason of his barb or wattles at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps.  
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 166.

7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian acacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gum, but more for their bark, which is rich in tannin. For tannark the most important species are *Acacia decurrens*, or (if it is distinct from this, as appears to be the case) *A. mollissima*, the common black wattle, also called *green* or *feathered wattle*, and *A. pycnantha*, the broad-leaved or golden wattle. The silver wattle, *A. dealbata*, closely allied to the black wattle, is distinguished by the ashen color of its young foliage, and is a taller tree of moister ground. Its bark is inferior, but is considerably used for lighter leathers. Other species yielding tan-bark are *A. saligna* (*A. leiophylla*), the blackwood or lightwood, *A. melanoxylon*, the native hickory (*A. suberosa*), *A. penninervis*, etc. Several wattles yield a gum resembling gum arabic, somewhat exported for use in cotton-printing as an adhesive, etc. The principal sources of this product are the black wattle, the broad-leaved wattle, and *A. homolophylla*.

8. In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. Compare *wattled*.—African wattle, a South African tree, *Acacia Natalitia*.—Alpine wattle, *Acacia pravissima*, a shrub or small tree of the Victorian Alps.—Black wattle, feathered wattle, golden wattle, green wattle. See def. 7.—Prickly wattle, *Acacia juniperina*, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmania.—Raspberry-jam wattle. Same as *raspberry-jam tree*.—Savannah wattle, two West Indian verbenaceous trees, *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*.—Silver wattle. See def. 7.—Soap-pod wattle. Same as *soapnut*, 2.—Varnish-wattle, the Australian *Acacia verniciflua*.—Wallaby wattle, an Australian shrub,



*Chapman, Iliad, xxlii. 482.*



inductive resistance in the circuit through which the current is flowing.



Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, Vol. 92, No. 439, pp. 1023-1031.



On March 1, 2000, the University of the South Island (USI) was established. The university is a government-owned institution, and was the first of its kind in New Zealand. The USI is a public university, and is the largest university in New Zealand.



5. To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag, a handkerchief, or the like; direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckoning.

We mistrusted some knavery, and, being *waved* by them to come a shore, yet we would not.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 33.

Look, with what courteous action  
It *waves* you to a more removed ground.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet*, i. i. 61.

6. To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

Perchance the maiden smiled to see  
You parting lingerer *wave* adieu.

*Scott, L. of the L.*, ii. 5.

I retained my station when he *waved* to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See *water*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny*, viii. 48.

**wave**<sup>1</sup> (wāv), *n.* [*ME. "ware, wave; < wave, v. The word wave in its most common sense has taken the place, in literary use, of the diff. noun uav, uauce, a wave. The form uauce could not, however, change into wave: see wawl. The noun uav, as well as the verb, has been confused with uauel. 1. A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.*

No ship yit karf the *waves* grene and blew.

*Chaucer, Former Age*, l. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you

A *wave* of the sea, that you might ever do  
Nothing but that.

*Shakspeare, W. T.*, iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Poetical.]

The laughing tides that lave

These Edens of the eastern *wave*.

*Byron, The Giaour*.

3. A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated into new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and other characters. In a somewhat wider sense the word is applied in cases where there is no progression through the body; thus, the shape of a vibrating piano-string may be called a *wave*. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to an advancing elevation or depression of the surface of a body. An advancing elevation is called a *positive wave*, a depression a *negative wave*. Waves on the surfaces of liquids are distinguished into four orders. A wave of the first order, also called a *wave of translation*, leaves the particles, after its passage, shifted in the line of its motion. It is also called a *solitary wave*, because a single impulse produces but one elevation or depression, which has no definite length, but extends over the whole surface. The negative wave of this sort shortly breaks; it is only the positive wave, which leaves the particles in advance of their initial positions, which can be propagated far. This wave is also called *Scott Russell's great wave*, because it was first discovered by that engineer in 1834, and because, owing to its form, it cannot be seen unless it is very high. The velocity of such a wave is equal to  $\sqrt{g(h+E)}$ , where  $g$  is the acceleration of gravity,  $h$  the depth of the liquid in repose, and  $E$  the height of the crest of the wave above the plane of repose. This wave dies down of itself in a canal of uniform depth, independently of friction, and when it passes into shallow water it breaks as soon as  $h$  is no greater than  $k$ . A canal-boat produces such a wave, and consequently can be propelled at the rate of speed of the wave far more economically than at any other. In waves of the second order, called *oscillatory waves*, observation shows that each particle describes at a uniform rate of motion a circle in a vertical plane; but according to theory other orbits are possible. The particle at the crest of the wave is at the highest part of its path, that in the trough at the lowest. As long as the momentum of the particles is kept up, wave must succeed wave. If the water has a flow opposite to the direction of propagation of the waves and equal to it in velocity, it is plain that each particle will describe a prolate cycloid, and this is consequently the form of the waves. Waves thus brought to a standstill by the flow of the water are called *standing waves*. (See fig. 1.) They are often seen in rapidly running water.

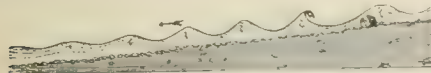


Fig. 1. Standing waves in a torrent.

If the motion of the liquid is irrotational, theory shows that the waves cannot be cycloidal. But in regard to this whole subject neither theory nor observation can be trusted implicitly to give the truth of nature. The velocity of propagation of oscillatory waves, at least in deep water, is represented by the expression  $\sqrt{g\lambda/2\pi}$ , where  $\lambda$  is the length of the wave from crest to crest. But the velocity of propagation of a group of waves is much slower. Oscillatory waves break on a shelving shore when their height is about equal to the depth of the water, and from each one, as it breaks, a wave of the first order is produced. (See fig. 2.) Waves of the third order, called *ripples*, are distinguished from those of the second order in the fact that the shorter they are the more rapidly they move.

While an oscillatory wave 32 inches long will advance 3 feet per second, and one of 3 inches long only 1 foot per second, a ripple a quarter of an inch long will move 1 foot per second, a ripple an eighth of an inch long will



Fig. 2. Oscillatory waves rolling in and breaking upon the shore, and giving rise to a series of waves of translation.

move  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet per second, and so on. The reason is that the force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Waves of the fourth order are *sound-waves*. They are propagated in water at the rate of about 1,580 yards per second—that is, at a much greater speed than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated in the air, the waves are formed by the alternate forward and back motion of the air-particles in the direction in which the sound is being propagated; the waves are consequently waves of condensation and rarefaction, having in the free air a spherical form. The amplitude of vibration or excursion of each particle is very small, but the wave-length is large—for the middle C of the keyboard, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under *sound*.) In the case of radiant energy (heat and light) propagated through the ether, the ether-particles vibrate transversely to the line of propagation; here the wave-length is very small—for violet light, about 0.000,016 of an inch, for red about twice this length, while the *dark heat-waves*, though much longer, are still very minute (see *spectrum*). A *light-wave* (or, more generally, an *ether-wave*) travels in space about 185,000 miles per second. Hertz has shown recently (1887) that by a very rapid oscillating electrical discharge, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the surrounding ether which is propagated as *electric waves* with a velocity like that of light. These electric waves in Hertz's experiments were found to have a wave-length of upward of one meter. They are reflected from the surface of a conductor, but are transmitted by a non-conductor, as pitch, and may be brought to a focus; they may be made to interfere, then forming nodal points, and by passage through a grating of parallel wires they may be polarized. These electric waves are hence in all essential respects like light-waves, but differ in their relatively enormous length and the corresponding slowness of the oscillations. These experiments of Hertz form a most important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light proposed by Maxwell (see *light*).

That which in *waves* of fluid is rest is in *waves* of sound silence, and in *waves* of light darkness.

*Lommel, Light* (trans.), p. 220.

The reason why one end of the coloured band [spectrum] . . . is red and the other blue is that in light as in sound we have a system of disturbances or *waves*; we have long *waves* and short *waves*, and what the low notes are to music the blue *waves* are to light.

*J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal.*, p. 34.

4. One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

A winning *wave* (deserving note)

In the tempestuous petticoat.

*Herrick, Delight in Disorder*.

The ears are furnished with feather to the same extent, with a slight *wave*, but no curl.

*Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

5. Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising, etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a *wave* of religious enthusiasm; *waves* of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,

And *waves* of shadow went over the wheat.

*Tennyson, The Poet's Song*.

An emotional *wave* once roused tends to continue for a certain length of time. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 32.

Specifically—6. In *meteor.*, a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure or temperature, or an advancing movement of large extent in which these are considerably above or below the normal: as, an *air-wave*, *barometric wave*, *cold wave*, *warm wave*, etc. The term *barometric wave* is often restricted to those changes in atmospheric pressure which are not connected with cyclonic disturbances nor with the regular diurnal variation, but which include progressive oscillations of a varied character and origin, ranging from those of a short wave-length, which occupy but a fraction of a minute in their passage, to those which cover thousands of miles and occupy several days in their development and subsidence. The remarkable air-waves generated by the eruption of Krakatoa are shown by barographic traces to have had an initial velocity of 700 miles an hour, and to have traveled round the earth not less than seven times.

7. A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.—8. A waving; a gesture, or a signal given by waving.

With clear-rustling *wave*

The scented pines of Switzerland

Stand dark round thy green grave.

*M. Arnold, Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann*.

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my question by a *wave* of one hand.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 53.

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, *Acidalia rubricata* is the tawny wave; *A. contiguaris* is Greening's wave; *Pennisia ambrosaria* is the Welsh wave, etc.—**Barometric wave**. See *def. 6.*—**Cold wave**, a progressive movement of an area of relatively low temperature. It is preceded by an area of low pressure, and is, in the United States, directly associated with the north-westerly winds which follow a cyclonic depression and accompany the advance of an area of high barometer. The cold wave is, in the United States, in most cases an out-pour of cold dry air from the barren plains of British America, where the air is cooled during the long nights of winter to a very low temperature. In Texas and the Gulf of Mexico the cold wave is termed a *norther*. The approach of cold waves is made a subject of forecast by the United States Weather Bureau. (See under *signal*.) A decided fall of temperature of less extent, such as frequently occurs in other than winter months, is termed a *cold wave*. [*U. S.*]

When the fall of temperature in twenty-four hours is twenty degrees or more, and covers an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a *cold-wave*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 463.

**Dicrotic wave**. See *dicrotic*.—**Hot wave, warm wave**, a progressive movement, generally eastward, of an area of relatively high temperature, but without so definite a boundary and character as distinguish a cold wave. The general conditions of a warm wave, or heated term, in summer are pressure decreasing to the northward, southerly winds, fair or hazy weather, with practically unbroken insulation, and, in some cases, such an amount of vapor in the air as to diminish the usual nocturnal radiation. [*U. S.*]

—Length of a wave, or wave-length, the distance between any two particles which are in the same phase.

Period of a wave, the time between the passage of successive crests, or between successive extreme displacements of a particle in the same manner.—**Predicrotic wave**. See *predicrotic*.—**Smoky wave**. See *smoky*.—**Storm-wave**.

(a) A sea-wave raised at the center of a cyclonic storm by the low atmospheric pressure and the force of the winds. It advances with the progressive motion of the storm, and has all the properties of a true wave. When augmented by a heavy fall of rain, and blown by strong winds upon a low shore, the storm-wave causes disastrous inundations. The thickly populated low-lands at the head of the Bay of Bengal have been the scene of frequent storm-floods, occasioning enormous losses of life and property. (b) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.—**Subangled wave**, a British geometrid moth, *Acidalia strigularia*.—**Tidal wave**. See *tidal*.—**Type of a wave**. See *type*.—**Warm wave**. See *hot wave*, above.—**Wave of contraction**, in *physiol.*, visible muscular contraction as propagated from a point where the muscle itself is stimulated.—**Wave of stimulation**, in *physiol.*, the motor influence of a nerve, supposed to be transmitted by molecular undulation.

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or molecular, *wave of stimulation*.

*G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish*, etc., p. 25.

**Wave of translation**. See *def. 3.* (See also *brain-wave*, *pulse-wave*.)—**Syn. 1. Wave**, *Billow*, *Surge*, *Breaker*, *Surf*, *Swell*, *Ripple*. *Wave* is the general word. A *billow* is a great round and rolling wave. *Surge* is only a somewhat stronger word for *billow*. A *breaker* is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. *Surf* is the collective name for *breakers*: as, to bathe in the *surf*; it is sometimes popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. *Swell* is the name for the wave rising (and falling) of water, especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the *swell* from the steamer. *Ripple* is the name for the smallest kind of wave.

The high watery walls came rolling in, and at their highest tumbled into *surf*. . . . Some white-headed *billows* thundered on. . . . The *breakers* rose, and, looking over one another, bore one another down, and rolled in, in interminable hosts. . . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . . into the boiling *surge*.

*Dickens, David Copperfield*, lv.

This mounting *wave* will roll us shoreward soon.

*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters*.

Across the boundless east we drove,  
Where those long *swells* of breaker sweep  
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.  
*Tennyson, The Voyage*.

As the shadows of sun-gilt *ripples*

On the golden bed of a brook.

*Lowell, The Changeling*.

**wave**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A former spelling of *wave*.

**wave**<sup>3</sup>. An obsolete preterit of *wave*<sup>1</sup>.

**wave-action** (wāv'ak'shən), *n.* See *action*.

**wave-breast** (wāv'brest), *n.* A breast offered as a wave-offering (which see).

**waved** (wāvd), *a.* [*< wave*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Having a waving outline or appearance. See *wave*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, marked with waves; wavy in color or texture; undulated. (b) In *entom.*, crenate or crenulate, as a margin; sinuous; undulated. (c) In *arms*, shaped in waves or undulations, as the edges of certain swords and daggers. Heavy swords of the middle ages were sometimes shaped in this way, apparently with the object of breaking plates of armor the more readily. In the Malay creese, however, the object is probably to make a more dangerous wound.



Malay Creese, with blade.







**wavy**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *wacey*.

**wavy-barred** (wá'vi-bárd), *a.* Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the *wavy-barred* sable, a British moth. See *sable*, *n.*, 7.

**waw**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*<* ME. *waer*, *waer*, *waigh*, *waugh*, *a wave*, *<* AS. *wæg* = OS. *wag* = OFries. *wag*, *wai* = MD. *waeghe* = MLG. *wage* = OHG. *wag* (*>* F. *vague*), MHG. *wāg*, G. *wage* = Goth. *wēigs*, a wave; *<* AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry, move: see *weigh*, *wag*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *wave*<sup>2</sup>.] A wave.

For, whiles they fly that Gulfes devouring jawes,  
They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helmes *waves*.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 4.

**waw**<sup>2</sup>, *r. t.* [*<* ME. *wacen*, *wagien*, *<* AS. *wagan*, stir, move, = OHG. *wagen*, move, = Goth. *wagan*, move; a secondary form of AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry: see *weigh*, and cf. *wag*<sup>1</sup>.] To stir; move; wave.

What wenten ye out in to desert for to see? a reed  
waved with the wynd? Wyclif, Luke vii. 24.

**waw**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [*<* ME. *wawe*, *wagh*, *waz*, *wah*, *wone*, *wough*, *wouh*, *<* AS. *wag*, *wah* = OFries. *wach* = MD. *weeghe* = Icel. *vægr* = Sw. *vägg* = Dan. *væg*, a wall.] A wall. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 61.

**waw**<sup>4</sup> (wá), *r. i.* [*<* ME. *wacen*; imitative; cf. *waul*, *waul*.] To cry as a cat: *waul*.

**wawah** (wá'wá), *n.* Same as *wow-wow*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 57.

**wawet**, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *woe*.

**wawl**, *r. i.* See *waul*.

**wawliet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *waly*<sup>1</sup>.

**wawproos** (wá'prös), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American varying hare, *Lepus americanus*.

**waw-waw** (wá'wá), *n.* [W. Ind.] See *Rajania*.

**wawy**<sup>1</sup> (wá'í), *a.* [*<* *waw*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Abounding in waves; wavy.

I saw come over the *wawy* flood.

The Isle of Ladies, I. 697.

**wax**<sup>1</sup> (waks), *r. i.* [*<* ME. *wacen*, *weren* (pret. *wex*, *weex*, *wox*, *wax*, *weax*, *weax*, pl. *wexen*, *woxen*, pp. *wacen*, *wexen*, *woren*), *<* AS. *wacran* (pret. *wór*, pp. *gewacren*) = OS. *wahsan* = OFries. *waza* = D. *wassen* = OHG. *wahsan*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen* = Icel. *vaxa* = Sw. *växa* = Dan. *voks* = Goth. *wahsan* (pret. *wóhs*, pp. *wahsans*), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. *αἰσάνω*, wax, Skt. *√ vaksh*, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in *L. augere*, increase, AS. *ecian*, increase: see *eke*, and *augment*, *auction*, etc. Hence ult. *wax*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, *waist*.] 1. To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon *waxes* and wanes.

So is pryde *waxen*

In religioun and in alle the rewme amonge riches and pore,  
That prayeres haue no power the pestilence to lette.

*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 75.

Sothli the child *wax*, and was comfortid, ful of wysdom;  
and the grace of God was in him. Wyclif, Luke ii. 40.

The child he kepte and nourished till it was feire wel  
*woxen*, and that he myght ride after to court.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

A *wexing* moon, that soon would wane.

*Dryden*, *Fal* and *Arc*, iii. 649.

Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle.

Tennison, *Boadicea*.

2. To pass from one state to another; become; grow: as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old.

And every man that ought hath in his cofre,

Lat him appete and wege a phillosophe.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 284.

Now charity is *waxen* cold, none helpeth the scholar nor  
yet the poor. Latimer, *Sermon* of the Plough.

First he *wox* pale, and then *wex* red.

Scott, *Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.

The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial  
spirit *waxing* too hot within him, would sally forth  
into the fields and lay about him most lustily with his  
sabre. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 315.

**Waxing kernels**, enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found  
in the groin in children: so called because supposed to be  
associated with growth.

**wax**<sup>1</sup> (waks), *n.* [*<* ME. *wax*, *were* (= MHG. *wahs*, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. *wasdom* = G. *wachsthum*, growth); from the verb.] 1. Growth; increase; prosperity.

Ful nobley wele the almes yef and do;

Aboute hym gret *waxe*, fair store, and tret sight.

Rom. of *Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 653.

2. A wood. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wax**<sup>2</sup> (waks), *n.* [*<* ME. *wax*, *wex*, *<* AS. *wear* = OS. *wahs* = OFries. *war* = D. *was* = OHG. *wahs*, G. *wachs* = Icel. *vax* = Sw. *vax* = Dan. *voks*, wax; cf. OBulg. *voskŭ* = Bohem. *vosk* = Pol. *wosk* = Russ. *voskŭ* = Hung. *viaszk* = Lith. *waszkas*, wax (perhaps *<* Teut.).] Some compare *L. viscum*, mistletoe, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 1. A thick, sticky substance secreted by bees, and used to build their cells; the material of honeycomb; beeswax. In its

natural state it is of a dull-yellow color, and smells of honey. Its consistency varies with the temperature; it is ordinarily a pliable solid, readily melted. When purified and bleached, it becomes translucent white, is less tenacious, without taste or smell, and of a specific gravity a little less than that of water. It softens at 50° F., becoming extremely plastic, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 158° F. In chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called *myrcin*, *cerolin*, and *cerotic acid*. Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously tinted, it is made into wax candles, which give a peculiarly soft light. In pharmacy it enters into the composition of various plasters, ointments, and cerates, as a vehicle for the active ingredients, and to confer upon the preparation a desired consistency. It has varied uses in the plastic arts, especially in the making of anatomical models, artificial flowers and fruits, casts and impressions of various kinds, etc.

This pardoner hadde heer as yellow as *wex*.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog*. to C. T., l. 675.

I'll work her as I go; I know she's *wax*.

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, ii. 2.

The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory is curiously done in *Wax* to the Life, Richly Drest in Coronation Robes.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life* in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products resembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. (a) The substance worked up from the pollen of flowers by the hind legs of bees, and used to feed their larvae; bee-bread, formerly supposed to be beeswax. (b) The substance secreted by various coccids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See *wax-insect*, 1.) (c) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See *wax-insect*, 2.) This is more or less stringy and flocculent, and approaches in character the froth or spume of the spittle-insects, but in some cases is usable like beeswax. (d) The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the outer ear; cerumen; ear-wax. (e) A vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil, the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, carnauba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit or the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Also called *vegetable wax*. See *under Myrica*. See also *wax-tree*, and compounds below. (f) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantities generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully *mineral wax*. The most familiarly known variety is *ozocerite*. (g) A substance used for sealing. See *sealing-wax*.

*Quomodo*. He will never trust his land in *wax* and parchment, as many gentlemen have done before him.

Easy. A by-blow for me.

Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, iv. 1.

A letter! hum! a suspicious circumstance, to be sure! What, and the seal a true-lover's knot now, ha? or an heart transfixed with darts; or possibly the *wax* bore the industrious impression of a thumb.

Colman, *Jealous Wife*, i.

(h) A thick resinous substance, consisting of pitch, resin, and tallow, used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

3. A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. [Local, U. S.]—4. Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—5. In coal-mining, puddled clay, used for dams and stoppings.—Brazil wax. Same as carnauba wax.—Butter of wax. See *butter*.—Carnauba wax, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, of Brazil, which is used in making candles and is exported in large quantities.—Chinese or China wax, a hard white wax, the product of a scale-insect. See *pila* and *wax-insect*, 1 (a).—Ear-wax. See *def. 2* (d) and *cerumen*.—Grafting-wax, a mixture made of resin, beeswax, and linseed-oil, for coating the incisions made in a tree in grafting.—Ibota wax, a product in Japan of the shrub *Ligustrum Ibota*.—Japan wax, a wax obtained in Japan from the drupes of the wax-tree *Rhus succedanea*, by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The fruit of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax.—Mineral wax. See *def. 2* (f).—Nose of wax. See *nose*<sup>1</sup>.—Paraffin wax, a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of petroleum, but also produced in the distillation of coal, wood, and other substances. It is a neutral, easily fusible substance, unaltered by acids or alkalis, and hence has a wide range of uses in the arts.—Vegetable wax, any wax of vegetable origin. See *def. 2* (e). The name once denoted specifically myrtle-wax.—Wax dam, a dam of puddled clay.—Wax doll. See *wax-doll*.—Wax impression, in dentistry, a copy in wax of parts of the mouth, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—Wax opal, a variety of common opal having a resinous wax-like luster.—Wax wall, a dam of puddled clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—White wax. (a) Bleached beeswax. (b) Chinese wax, or pila. (See also *banking-wax*, *bottle-wax*, *myrtle-wax*, *ocuba-wax*, *sealing-wax*.)

**wax**<sup>2</sup> (waks), *v.* [*<* ME. *wacen*, *wacen*; *<* *wax*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* To treat with wax; smear or rub with wax; make waxy: as, to *wax* a thread; to *wax* the floor or a piece of furniture.

Tho tok I and *wexede* my label in maner of a peyre  
tables to resceyve distynctly the prikkes of my compas.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ii. §. 40.

He held a long string in one hand, which he drew  
through the other hand incessantly, as he spoke, just as a  
shoemaker performs the motion of *waxing* his thread.

O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 663.

**Waxed end**, in *shoemaking*, a thread the end of which has been stiffened by the use of shoemakers' wax, so as to pass easily through the holes made by the awl; also, a waxed thread terminating in a bristle, for the same purpose. Also reduced to *wax-end*. **Waxed paper**. See *paper*.

II. *intrans.* To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

**wax**<sup>3</sup> (waks), *n.* [Appar. *<* *wax*<sup>2</sup>, *r.*, taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colloq.]

She's in a terrible *wax*, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.

H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, v.

**wax-berry** (waks'ber'i), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*.

**waxbill** (waks'bil), *n.* One of numerous small Old World birds of the family *Ploceidae* and subfamily *Spermestinae*, whose bills have a certain waxen appearance, due to the translucency of the horny covering, which may be white, pink, red, etc. The name appears to have attached more particularly to the members of the genus *Estrilda* in a broad sense, but is of extensive and varied application. The Java sparrow is a good example. (See *under sparrow*.) The original waxbill, first so named by Edwards in 1751, the waxbill grosbeak of Latham (1783), *Loxia astrild* of Linnaeus, and now *Estrilda astrild*, or *Estrilda astrild*, (for the name thus wavers in spelling), is a South African bird, ranging as far as Matabeleland on the east and Damaraland on the west coast. It has also been introduced in various places,



Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*).

and is a well-known cage-bird. It is scarcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1½ inches; the bill is bright-red; the eyes and feet are brown. The general aspect is that of a brown bird, but this ground-color is intricately varied with several other colors. The vent is black, and there is a crimson streak on each side of the head. The blue-breasted waxbill (*E. cyanogastra*), the orange-cheeked (*E. melpoda*), the red-bellied (*E. rubricincta*), the grenadier (*E. granatina*), and various others are among the small exotic birds which form the dealer's stock of amadavats, senegals, blood-finches, strawberry-finches, paddy-birds, and the like.

**wax-bush** (waks'bush), *n.* Same as *wax-weed*.

**wax-chandler** (waks'chand'ler), *n.* A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

**wax-cloth** (waks'klōth), *n.* A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

**wax-cluster** (waks'klus'ter), *n.* A shrub, *Gaultheria hispida*, found in the mountains of Australia and Tasmania. It grows 2 or 3 feet high or more, and is conspicuous for its abundant and beautiful white waxy berry-like fruit.

**wax-doll** (waks'dol'), *n.* 1. A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax combined with other ingredients to give it hardness.—2. *pl.* The common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; so called from the texture and color of its white or flesh-colored flowers. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**waxen**<sup>1</sup> (wak'sn), *a.* [*<* ME. *wacen*, *<* AS. *wacran*, made of wax, *<* *wax*, wax: see *wax*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a *waxen* tablet.

She is fair; and so is Julia that I love—  
That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;  
Which, like a *waxen* image 'gainst a fire,  
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 4. 201.

I beheld through a pretty crystal glasse by the light of  
a *waxen* candle.

Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 48.

2. Resembling wax; soft as wax; waxy.

For men have marble, women *waxen*, minds.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1240.

3. Easily effaced, as if written in wax. [Rare.]

A *waxen* epitaph. Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 233.

4. In *zool.*: (a) Being or consisting of wax: as, the *waxen* cells of honeycomb. (b) Like wax; waxy. (1) Like wax in apparent texture or consistency. Compare *waxbill*. (2) Waxy in color; of a dull-yellowish color, like raw beeswax. (c) Waxed; having wax-







**6. Pursuit; calling; line of business.** [Colloq.]

Men of his *way* should be most liberal.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 61.*

Thinking that this would prove a busy day in the justifying *way*, I am come, Sir Jacob, to lend you a hand.

*Foots, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.*

Is not Gus Hoskins, my brother-in-law, partner with his excellent father in the leather *way*?

*Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.*

**7. Respect; point or particular: with in expressed or understood.**

You wrong me every *way*. *Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 55.*

The office of a man

That's truly valiant is considerable,

Three *ways*: the first is in respect of matter.

*B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.*

Thus far, and many other *ways* were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to a civil War, if it should happen, or to subdue us without a War.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.*

**8. Condition; state: as, he has recovered a little, but is still in a very bad way.** [Colloq.]

When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising *way*, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man.

*Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 211.*

You must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same *way*.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.*

**9. Course of action or procedure; means by which anything is to be reached, attained, or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; course.**

Of Taxations, properly so called, there were never fewer in any King's Reign; but of *Ways* to draw Money from the Subject, never more.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.*

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;

First offer peace, and, that refused, make war.

*Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.*

**10. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; fashion; wise: as, the right or the wrong way of doing something.**

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men.

*Hooker.*

I will one *way* or other make you amends.

*Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.*

One would imagine the Ethiopians either had two alphabets, or that they had two *ways* of writing most things.

*Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.*

This answerer had, in a *way* not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then alive.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.*

Thou say'st an undisputed thing

In such a solemn *way*.

*O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.*

'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,

As the gallant's *way* of wooing!

*W. S. Gilbert, Way of Wooing.*

*Way* in this sense is equivalent to *wise*, and in certain colloquial phrases is confused with it, appearing in the apparent plural *ways*, which really represents *wise*: as, no *ways*, lengthways, endways, etc.

To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise, nor belye him any *ways*, vnlesse it be in abasing his excellencie by scarcitie of praise.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.*

He could no *way* stir.

*Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.*

Hee at that time could be no *way* esteem'd the Father of his Country, but the destroyer.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.*

Simon Glendinning . . . bit the dust, no *way* disparaging in his death that ancient race from which he claimed his descent.

*Scott, Monastery, ii.*

**11. Regular or usual method or manner, as in acting or speaking; habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying things: as, that is only his way; an odd way he has; women's ways.**

We call it only pretty Fanny's *way*.

*Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.*

It is my *way* to write down all the good things I have heard in the last conversation, to furnish my paper.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 45.*

Before I departed, the good priest ask'd me my name, that they might pray in the church for my good journey, which is only a *way* they have of desiring charity.

*Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.*

He was imperious sometimes still; but I did not mind that; I saw it was his *way*.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.*

All her little womanly *ways*, budding out of her like blossoms on a young fruit-tree.

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.*

**12. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; a course insisted upon as one's own.**

If I had my *way*

He had mewed in flames at home.

*B. Jonson.*

Man has his will—but woman has her *way*!

*O. W. Holmes, A Prologue.*

If Lord Durham had had his *way*, the Ballot would at that time [1833] have been included in the programme of the Government.

*J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, I. 54.*

**13. Circuit or range of action or observation.**

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way* were generally subject to the gout.

*Sir W. Temple.*

**14. Progress; advancement.**

Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious *way*.

*Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.*

**15. Naut., progress or motion through the water; headway: as, a vessel is under way when she begins to move, she gathers way when her rate of sailing increases, and loses way when it diminishes.**

Towards night it grew very calm and a great fog, so as our ships made no *way*.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.*

Soundings are usually taken from the vessel, and while there is some *way* on.

*Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 206.*

A ship, so long as she can keep *way* on her, and can steer, need not fear an enemy's ram.

*Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 304.*

**16. pl. In mach., etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused to move. See cut under shaper.** (a) The timbers on which a ship is launched: as, a new ship on the *ways*. See cut under launching-way. (b) Skids on which weights, barrels, etc., are moved up or down, as on an inclined plane.—A furlong way! See furlong. A lion in the way. See lion.—Applan way. See Applan.—A way of necessity, a way which the law allows for passage to and from land not otherwise accessible. It arises only over one of two parcels of land of both of which the grantor was the owner when he conveyed the other; and it arises in favor of the parcel conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grantor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger.—By all ways, in all respects; in every way.

My lady gaf me al hooley

The noble gift of her mercy,

Saving her worship, by alle weyes.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1271.*

By the way. See byl.—By way of, for the purpose of; to serve as. See also byl.

The Kyng of that Contree, ones every zeer, zevethe leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.*

That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added by way of ornament.

*Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.*

By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc.; so as to be, do, etc. [Eng.]—Come your ways. See come. Committee of Ways and Means.

(a) In the British Parliament, a committee of the whole house which considers the ways and means of raising the supplies. (b) One of the most important of the standing committees of the United States House of Representatives: to it are referred bills relating to the raising of the revenue.—Common way. See common.—Covered way. See coverl.—Direct way around, dry way, Dunstable way. See the adjectives.—High way. See highway.—In a small way. See small.—In the family way. See family.—In the way. (a) Along the road; on the way; as one proceeds.

And as we wenten thus in the weye wordyng togyderes, Thanne seye we a Samaritan sittende on a mule,

Rydyng ful rapely the rígt weye we geden.

*Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 47.*

The next morning, going to Cumæ through a very pleasant path, by the Mare Mortuum and the Elysian Fields, we saw in our way a great many ruins of sepulchres and other ancient edifices.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 452.*

(b) On hand; present.

When your master or lady calls a servant by name, if that servant be not in the way, none of you are to answer.

*Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).*

(c) In such a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, or hinder: as, a meddler is always in the way; there are difficulties in the way.

I never seemed in his way; he did not take fits of chilling hauteur; when he met me unexpectedly, the encounter seemed welcome—he had always a word and sometimes a smile for me.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.*

In the way of. (a) So as to meet or fall in with; in a favorable position for doing or getting: as, I can put you in the way of a profitable investment. (b) In the matter or business of; as regards; in respect of.

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*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.*

is more out of the way of true knowledge than if he knew nothing at all.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.*

(d) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, mislaid, hidden, or lost.

Is't lost? is't gone? speak, is it out o' the way?

*Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 80.*

(e) Out of the beaten track; not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; hence, extraordinary; remarkable: as, her accomplishments are nothing out of the way; often used attributively. Compare to put one's self out of the way, below.

This seemed to us then to be a place out of the way, where we might lye snug for a while.

*Dampier, Voyages, I. 389.*

It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much out of the way.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.*

**Permanent way, in rail.,** a finished road-bed and track, including switches, crossings, bridges, viaducts, etc., as distinguished from a temporary way, such as is used in construction, in removing the soil of cuttings, etc.—**Private way,** a right which one or more persons, as distinguished from the public generally, have of passing to and fro across land of another. It may exist by grant, by long usage, or by proceedings, sanctioned by law in some states, to acquire a necessary access and egress on making compensation.—**Right of way.** (a) A right to pass and repass over real property of another. (b) The right to pass over a path or way, to the temporary exclusion of others: as, an express-train has the right of way as against a freight-train. (c) The strip of land of which a railway-company acquires either the ownership or the use for the laying of its tracks.—**Second covered way, in fort.,** the way beyond the second ditch.—**The Way, in the New Testament,** the Christian religion or church; Christianity. The phrase is rendered in the authorized version (except once) "this way" or "that way"; in the revised version (except Acts xxii. 4, where it has the demonstrative "this"), "the Way." Acts ix. 2; xix. 9, 23; xxii. 4; xxiv. 14, 22.—**To break a way.** See break.—**To clear the way.** See clear.—**To devour the way.** See devourl.—**To gather way.** See gather.—**To give way, to grant passage; allow to pass; hence, to yield: generally with to.**

Open your gates and give the victors way.

*Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 324.*

They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge, And neither of them would give way.

*Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).*

We give too much way to our passions.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.*

Suetonius, though else a worthy man, overproud of his Victoria, gave too much way to his anger against the Britans.

*Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to give way to the time.

*Swift.*

To go one's way or ways. See go.—To go the way of all the earth, to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—To go the way of nature. See nature.—To have one's way. See def. 12.—To keep way, to keep pace.

When there be not stonds [stops] and restiveness in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.

*Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1887).*

To labor on the way. See laborl.—To lead the way, to be the first or most forward in a march, progress, or the like; act the part of a leader, guide, etc.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

*Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 170.*

To lie in the or one's way. See lie1.—To look both ways for Sunday, to squint. [Colloq.]—To look nine ways. See nine.—To lose way. See lose1.—To make one's way. See make1.—To make the best of one's way. See best.—To make way. (a) To give room for passing; give place; stand aside to permit another to pass.

Ther was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he made hym way.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.*

Make way there for the princess.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 91.*

The petty squadrons which had till now harassed the coast of Britain made way for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 84.*

(b) To open a path through obstacles; overcome resistance, hindrance, or difficulties.

With this little arm and this good sword, I have made my way through more impediments Than twenty times your stop.

*Shak., Othello, v. 2. 263.*

(c) To advance; move forward.

We, seeing them prepare to assault vs, left our Oares and made way with our sayle to encounter them.

*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 181.*

To pave the way. See pave.—To put one's self out of the way, to give one's self trouble.

Don't put yourself out of the way, on our accounts.

*Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxii.*

To take one's way. (a) To set out; go.

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way.

*Milton, P. L., xii. 649.*

(b) To follow one's own plan, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

Doctor, your service for this time is ended; Take your own way.

*Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 31.*

**Under way, in progress; in motion:** said of a vessel that has weighed her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally, making progress; having started: often erroneously writ-







the person is full of self-will, which asserts itself against those whose wishes ought to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. *Contrary* and *unward* express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. *Contrary* is an energetic word, expressing the idea that one takes, or is disposed to take, the course exactly opposite to that which he is expected or desired to take. *Contrariness*, when ingrained, becomes perverseness; as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* fellow. This use of *contrary* is by many considered colloquial, but has the recommendation of figurative force. *Contrary* and *unward* view the person as one to be managed; *unward* views the person also as the object of mental or moral discipline: this perhaps through its use in Acts ii. 40. An *unward* person is not responsive to persuasion, advice, influence, or requests; *unward* circumstances are similarly such as do not help us in our plans. All these words imply that the only consistency in the person's conduct is in this self-willed independence of others' wishes or opposition to them, but *unward* implies it least. See *perverseness*.

**way-warden** (wā'wār'dn), *n.* A keeper or surveyor of roads.

*Woodcutler.* Hadst best repent and mend thy ways.  
*Peasant.* The way-warden may do that; I wear out no ways; I go across country.

*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, ii. 6.

**waywardly** (wā'wārd-lī), *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

**waywardness** (wā'wārd-nēs), *n.* [*< ME. weiwardnesse, perverseness; < wayward + -ness.*] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring with them.  
*Shak., Lear*, i. 1. 302.

**waywise** (wā'wīz), *a.* [*< way<sup>1</sup> + wise<sup>1</sup>.* Cf. *way-witty*; see also *waywiser*.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

**waywiser** (wā'wīz-ēr), *n.* [= *D. wegwijzer*, a guide, = *G. wegweiser*, a way-mark, guide, = *Sw. vägvisare* = *Dan. vejviser*, a guide, a directory; as *way<sup>1</sup> + \*wiser*, shower, indicator, *< wise<sup>3</sup>*, point out, show, + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] An instrument for measuring the distance which a wheel rolls over a road; an odometer or perambulator.

I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the application of the way-wiser to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters.  
*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 6, 1657.

**way-witty**, *a.* [*ME. weicitti*; *< way<sup>1</sup> + witty*. Cf. *waywise*.] Same as *waywise*.

**waywode, waywodeship.** Same as *voivode, voivodship*.

**wayworn** (wā'wōrn), *a.* Wearied or worn by or in traveling.

A way-worn traveller. *Longfellow, Hyperion*, iii. 2.

**waywort** (wā'wōrt), *n.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**wayz-goose**, *n.* [An erroneous spelling of *\*weise-gaose*, *< waise*.] 1. A stubble-goose; hence, a fat goose—that is, one ready to kill in harvest-time.—2. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen, of which the goose was the crowning dish; hence, in recent times, a printers' annual dinner, the funds for which are collected by stewards regularly appointed by "the chapel."

**we** (wē), *pron.*; pl. of *I<sup>2</sup>*. [Early mod. E. also *wee*; *< ME. we*, *< AS. wē* = *OS. wī* = *OFries. wī* = *D. wij* = *OHG. MHG. G. wir* = *Icel. vēr, vēr* = *Sw. Dan. vi* = *Goth. weis*, *< Teut. \*wiz*, *\*wis*, with appar. nom. suffix -s, prob. = *Skt. vayam*, we. The L. and Gr. forms are different; L. *nos*, pl. (including dual), = *Gr. vō*, dual; *Gr. hēis*, we, appar. belonging to the stem of *ἐπεί*, etc., me (see *me<sup>1</sup>*). In AS. *wē* had a dual, *wit*, which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See *I<sup>2</sup>, me<sup>1</sup>, our*, and *us*.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: a personal pronoun, taking the possessive *our* or *ours* (see *our<sup>1</sup>*) and the objective (dative or accusative) *us*.

Go we now on goddess halue.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2803.

How goes the day with us? O, tell me, Hubert.

*Shak., K. John*, v. 3. 1.

On the left hand left we two little Islands.

*Sandys, Travels*, p. 8.

It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;

It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,

And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

*Tennyson, Ulysses*.

We is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc.; but when the speaker or writer uses *we*, he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*: as, *we* (or *they*) say, French *on dit*, German *man sagt*.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her [vice's] face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

*Pope, Essay on Man*, ii. 220.

The instances in which our feelings bias us in spite of ourselves are of hourly recurrence.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 196.

Many tongues have a double first person plural, one inclusive and one exclusive of the person or persons addressed: one *we* which means 'I and my party,' as opposed to you; and one that means 'my party and yours,' as opposed to all third persons.

*Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 219.

We is frequently used by individuals, as editors and authors, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I. The plural style is used also by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England; according to others, by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

We charge you, on allegiance to ourselves,

To hold your slaughtering hands.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 1. 86.

We and us are sometimes misused for each other.

To poor we

Thine enmity's most capital.

*Shak., Cor.*, v. 3. 103.

Nay, no compliment: . . . Shall 't to dinner, gentlemen?

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho*, ii. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they us?

*W. James, Prin. of Psychol.*, i. 291.

We-us (literally, we ones), we or us. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur we-us ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "I'll grind yer bones, ef ye'll send 'em down," said Amos.

*M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains*, ix.

**weabit**, *n.* See *way-bit*.

**weak** (wēk), *a.* [*< ME. weak, weyk, waik, wayk*,

a northern form (*< Icel. veikr, weykr*) taking the

place of the southern form *woke, woe, wake, wac*,

*< AS. wac, waec*, plant, weak, easily bent, =

*OS. wēk* = *D. week* = *MLG. wēk*, *LG. week* =

*OHG. weih*, *MHG. G. weich* = *Icel. veikr, weykr*,

rarely *rāk* = *Sw. vek* = *Dan. veg*, pliant,

weak; from the verb appearing in *AS. wican*

(pret. *wāc*, pp. *wicen*) = *OS. wikan* = *OFries.*

*wika, wiaka* = *D. wijken* = *OHG. wikkān*, *MHG.*

*wicken*, *G. weichen*, give way, yield, = *Icel.*

*vikja* (pret. *veyk*, pp. *vikinn*) = *Sw. vika* = *Dan.*

*rige*, turn, turn aside, veer; cf. *Gr. ἐκείν* (for

*ἐκείν*), yield, give way, = *L. √ ric* in *ritare*

(for *\*ricitare*), shun, avoid, *\*viz*, vicis, change.

To the same root are referred *wick<sup>1</sup>*, *wicker*.]

1. Bending under pressure, weight, or force;

pliant or pliable; yielding; lacking stiffness or

firmness: as, the weak stem of a plant.

For men have marble, women waxen, miuds,

And therefore are they form'd as marble will;

The weak oppress'd [impressed], the impression of strange

kinds

Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill.

*Shak., Lucrece*, i. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically—

(a) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fail,

or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or

endurance; frail, fragile, or resistless: as, a weak vessel,

bridge, rope, etc.; a weak fortress.

How weak the barrier of mere Nature proves,

Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves!

*Cowper, Tirocinium*, i. 169.

The gate,

Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge.

*Tennyson, The Brook*.

(b) Deficient in bodily strength, vigor, or robustness; feeble,

either constitutionally or from age, disease, etc.; infirm;

of the organs of the body, deficient in functional en-

ergy, activity, or the like: as, a weak stomach; weak eyes.

Min white [face] is wan,

& min herte woe,

Mine dagis arren nei done.

*Rel. Antiq.*, i. 186.

I have, God woot, a large feeld to ere;

And wayke been the oxen in my plough.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, i. 29.

A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.

*Shak., Lear*, iii. 2. 20.

(c) Lacking moral strength or firmness; liable to waver or succumb when urged or tempted; deficient in steady principle or in force of character.

Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations.

*Rom. xiv. 1.*

Superior and unmoved; here only weak

Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.

*Milton, P. L.*, viii. 532.

If weak Women went astray,

Their Stars were more in Fault than they.

*Prior, Hans Carvel*.

(d) Lacking mental power, ability, or balance; simple; silly; foolish.

It is privately whispered That King Henry was of a weak Capacity, and easily abused.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 190.

The tradition is that the water was conveyed from this pillar to the top of the famous temple, on which the people are so weak as to imagine there was a garden.

*Pococke, Description of the East*, II. i. 107.

(e) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or inefficient; inadequate or unsatisfactory; incapable; impotent.

My ancient incantations are too weak.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, v. 3. 27.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how weak!

If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.

*Pope, On the Hon. S. Harcourt*.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,

Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

*Tennyson, Ulysses*.

(f) Incapable of support; not to be sustained or maintained; unsupported by truth, reason, or justice: as, a weak claim, assertion, argument, etc.

A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in.

*Hooker*.

I know not what to say; my title's weak—

Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, i. 1. 134.

(g) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorosity; low; feeble; small.

A voice, not soft, weak, piping, womanish.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 39.

(h) Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength: as, weak tea; weak broth; a weak infusion; weak punch.

Sip this weak wine

From the thin green glass flask.

*Browning, Englishman in Italy*.

(i) Deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; lacking in vigor of expression: as, a weak sentence; a weak style.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold: . . .

The lines are weak, another's pleased to say.

*Pope, Imit. of Hor.*, II. i. 5.

(j) Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious: as, a weak compliance; a weak surrender.

If evil thence ensue,

She first his weak indulgence will accuse.

*Milton, P. L.*, ix. 1186

(k) Slight; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Mine own weak merits. *Shak., Othello*, iii. 3. 187.

(l) In *gram.*, inflected—(1) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical vowel; (2) as a noun or an adjective, with less full or original differences of case- and number-forms: opposed to *strong* (which see). (m) Poorly supplied; deficient: as, a hand weak in trumps. (n) Tending downward in price: as, a weak market; corn was weak.—The weaker sex. See *sex<sup>1</sup>*.

The weaker vessel. See *vessel*. Weak accent, beat,

or pulse, in music, a comparatively unemphatic rhyth-

mic unit: opposed to a heavy or strong accent, etc. See

*rhythm*.—Weak election. See *election*.—Weak side,

weak point, that side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition in which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart

On this weak side where most our nature fails.

*Addison, Cato*, i. 1.

**Weak verb.** See def. 2 (l).

**weak<sup>1</sup>** (wēk), *v.* [*< ME. weyken, wayken, woken, woken, wakien*, *< AS. wācian*, become weak, languish, vacillate (= *MD. weeken*, become soft, *D. weeken*, soak, = *OHG. weichen*, *MHG. G. weichen*, become weak), *wācan*, make weak, weaken, soften, afflict, *< wāc*, weak: see *weak*, a.]

**I. trans. 1.** To make weak; weaken.

It is he yme; he drawyt fast home ward, and is ryte lowe browt, and sore weykid and febyld.

*Paston Letters*, i. 444.

We must toyle to make our doctrine good,

Which will empair the flesh and weak the knee.

*Dr. H. More, Psychozoia*, ii. 50.

**2.** To soften.

Ac grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne,

And wokie thorwe good workes wikkede herite.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 25.

**II. intrans. 1.** To become weak. *Chaucer.*

**weak-built** (wēk'bilt), *a.* Ill-founded. [Rare.]

Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,

Though weak-built hopes persuade him to abstaining.

*Shak., Lucrece*, i. 130.

**weaken** (wē'kn), *v.* [*< weak + -en<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. in-**

**trans.** To become weak or weaker: as, he weak-

**ens** from day to day.

Somewhat to woken [var. wayken] can the payne

By lengthe of pleynte. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 1144.

His notion weakens, his discernings

Are lethargied. *Shak., Lear*, i. 4. 248.

**II. trans. 1.** To make weak or weaker; lessen

or reduce the strength, power, ability, influ-

ence, or quality of: as, to weaken the body or

the mind; to weaken a solution or infusion

by dilution; to weaken the force of an argu-

ment.

So strong a Corrosive is Grief of Mind, when it meets

with a Body weakened before with Sickness.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 60.

In all these things hath the Kingdome bin of late sore weaknd.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

A languor came

Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually

Weakening the man, till he could do no more.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

**weaker** (wēk'nēr), *n.* One who or that which

weakens.



2. *Affluence, Riches, etc.* See *opulence*.



**wealthful** (welth'fūl), *a.* [*< wealth + -ful.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

**wealthfully** (welth'fūl-i), *adv.* In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

To lead thy life *wealthfully*.

*Piers, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 2.*

**wealthily** (wel'thi-li), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;

If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.

*Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 75.*

**wealthiness** (wel'thi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wealtness*; *< wealth + -ness.*] The state of being wealthy; wealth.

The Fosterer *vp* of shoting is Labour, companion of vertue, the maynteyner of honestie, the encreaser of health and *wealtness*. *Ascham, Toxophilus* (ed. Arber), p. 52.

It is a more sound *wealtness* for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth: for with wisdom they obtayne to haue, but with haueing they come to lose themselves.

*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 191.

**wealthy** (wel'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wealthe*, *wealthe*; *< wealth + -y*.] 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.

Married to a *wealthy* widow.

*Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 37.*

2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, etc.; enriched.

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place.

*Ps. lxxvi. 12.*

Her dowry *wealthy*.

*Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 65.*

'Twas a tough Task, believe it, thus to tame  
A wild and *wealthy* Language, and to frame  
Grammatic Toils to curb her, so that she  
Now speaks by Rules, and sings by Prosody.

*Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.*

Revealings deep and clear are thine  
Of *wealthy* smiles.

*Tennyson, Madeline.*

3. Well-fed; in good condition. *Hallivell.*

[Prov. Eng.] = *Syn. 1.* Moneyed, well off, well to do.

**weamt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *wean*.

**wean** (wēn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wain*; *< ME. wenen*, *< AS. wenian* (*ge-wenian*, accustom, also *wean*, *ā-wenian*, *wean*) = *D. wennen*, accustom (*ge-wennen*, accustom, inure, *af-wennen*, *wean*), = OHG. *wenjan*, *wennēn*, *wenen*, MHG. *wenen*, accustom (OHG. MHG. *ge-wenen*, *g. ge-wānen*, accustom, OHG. *int-wenman*, MHG. *entwēnen*, *G. entwöhnen*, disaccustom, *wean*), = Icel. *venja* = Sw. *vänja* = Dan. *vænne* = Goth. *wanjan*, accustom; connected with OHG. *gawona*, MHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani* = Sw. *vana* = Dan. *vane*, custom, from an adj. seen in OHG. *giwon*, MHG. *gewon*, *G. \*gewohn* (in *gewohnheit*, custom), *gewohnt* = Icel. *vann* = Sw. *van*, *vand* = Dan. *vant*, accustomed: connected with *wone*, *wont*, *q. v.*]

1. To accustom (a child or young animal) to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to *wean* a child.

And the child grew, and was *weaned*. *Gen. xxi. 8.*

For the widows and Orphans, for the sucking and *weaned*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.*

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; reconcile to the want or loss of something; disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

Riper years will *wean* him from such toys.

*Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.*

I will restore to thee

The people's hearts, and *wean* them from themselves.

*Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 211.*

Could I, by any practice, *wean* the boy

From one vain course of study he affects.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.*

My Father would willingly have *weaned* me from my fondness of my too indulgent Grandmother, intending to have me placed at Eaton. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 21, 1632.*

**Weaning brash.** See *brash* 2.

**wean** (wēn), *n.* [*< wean, v.*] 1. An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and balefull harne,

Where euer *weane* is all betwixt with bloud?

*Greene, James IV., i. 3.*

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.]

**weanell**, **weanell** (wē'nel), *n.* [*< wean + -ell.*] A weanling; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a *weanell* wast.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

**weanling** (wēn'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< wean + -ling*.] 1. *n.* A child or young animal newly weaned.

As a *weanling* from the mother, I will bewail my woe  
ful state.

*J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.*

## II. a. Recently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose,

Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herbs.

*Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.*

**weapon** (wep'ŋ), *n.* [*< ME. wepen, weppon, wapen, wopen*, *< AS. wāpen, wāpn*, a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. *wāpan*, sword, = OFries. *wepn*, *wepn*, *wepn* = *D. wapen* = MLG. LG. *wapen* = OHG. *waffan*, *wafan*, MHG. *wappen*, *waffen*, *G. waffen*, weapon (cf. *G. wappen*, scutcheon, coat of arms, *< D. or LG.*), = Icel. *vāpn* = Sw. *vapen* = Dan. *vaaben* = Goth. pl. *wēpna*, weapon.] 1. Any instrument of offense; anything used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Ector faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.

Polexenas, a pert Duke, that the prinse met,

He dang to the dethe with his derle *weppon*.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7740.

Before they durst

Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,

As doubting conceal'd *weapons*.

*Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.*

Hence—2. Any object, particular, or instrumentality that may be of service in a contest or struggle, or in resisting adverse circumstances, whether for offense or defense; anything that may figuratively be classed among arms.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

All his mind is bent to holiness; . . .

His *weapons*, holy saws of sacred writ.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 61.*

3. In *zool.*, any part or organ of the body which is or may be used as a means of attack or defense, as horns, hoofs, claws, spurs, stings, spines, teeth, electric organs, etc.; an arm or armature. = *Syn. 1.* See *arm* 2.

**weapon** (wep'ŋ), *v. t.* [*< ME. wepnien*, weapon, arm with weapons, *< AS. wāpnian* = OFries. *wēpna* = OHG. *wāfenen* (cf. *G. ge-waffnet*, *be-waffnet*, armed with weapons) = Icel. *vāpna* = Sw. *vāpna* = Dan. *væbne*, arm; from the noun.] To arm with weapons.

**weaponed** (wep'ŋd), *a.* [*< ME. weppynd*, *wæpned*, *< AS. wæpned*, *pp. of wāpnian*, arm with weapons: see *weapon, v.*] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght zemen

Well *weppnd* be thei side.

*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Be not afraid, though you do see me *weapon'd*.

*Shak., Othello, v. 2. 266.*

They . . . appointed three only, so *weaponed*, to enter into the lists. *R. Peeke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 636).

**weaponless** (wep'ŋn-les), *a.* [*< ME. wepenles*, *< AS. wāpenleas* (= *D. wapenloos* = MLG. *wapenlos* = *G. waffenlos* = Icel. *vāpnlauss* = Sw. *vapenlos* = Dan. *væbenlos*), *< wapen*, weapon, + *-leas* = E. *-less*.] Unarmed; having no weapon.

Some High-way Theef, o' my conscience, that forgets he  
is *weaponless*. *Brome, Jovial Crew, iii.*

**weaponry** (wep'ŋn-ri), *n.* [*< weapon + -ry* (see *-ery*).] Weapons in general. [Rare.]

**weapon-salve** (wep'ŋn-sāv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. According to Sir Kenelm Digby, the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon; he cites several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool; if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc. This superstition is referred to in the following lines:

She has ta'en the broken lance,

And washed it from the clotted gore,

And saved the splinter o'er and o'er.

*Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 23.*

**weapon-smith** (wep'ŋn-smith), *n.* One who makes weapons of war; an armorer. [Rare.]

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics—beyond the herical *weapon-smith* on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without— . . . should be those who have no land.

*J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 7.*

**wear** (wā), *v.*; pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, ppr. *wearing*. [*< ME. weren, weren* (pret. *werede*, pp. *wered*), *< AS. werian* (pret. *werode*, pp. *werod*), *wear*, = OHG. *werjan*, *werjen*, clothe, = Icel. *verja*, clothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. *wasjan* (pl. *wasida*), clothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of *r* and *s*: see *rhota*), *< w*, was, clothe, in *L. vestis*, clothing, *vestire*, clothe, *Gr. tithō*, clothing: see *vest*. The pret. *wore* (formerly also *ware*), with the pp. *worn*, is due to conformity with orig. strong preterits like *bore* *< bear*, *swore* *< swear*, *tore* *< tear*, etc. (pp. *born*, *sworn*, *torn*, etc.), the ME. pret. being weak, *wered*, mod. E. *\*wared*.]

1. *trans.* 1. To carry or bear on the body as a covering or an appendage for warmth, decency, ornament, or other use; put or have on: as, to *wear* fine clothes; to *wear* diamonds.

"I were nought worthy, wote God," quod Haukyn, "to *were* any clothes,

Ne noyther sherte ne shone saue for shame one,

To keure my carougne." *Piers Plowman* (B), xlv. 331.

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 359.*

Thy Muse is a hagler, and *wears* clothes vpon best-hetrest. *Dekker, Humorous Poet* (Works, ed. Pearson, l. 245).

On her head a caul of gold she *wore*.

*A Praise of Mistress Ryce* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 38).

From that time forth he [Canute] never would *wear* a Crown. *Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.*

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adornment: as, to *wear* green.

She *wears* her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. *O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.*

3. To consume by frequent or habitual use; deteriorate or waste by wear; use up: as, boots well *worn*.

Continual Harvest *wears* the fruitful field.

*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

But the object that most drew my attention, in the mysterious package, was a certain affair of fine red cloth, much *worn* and faded.

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 34.*

4. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; consume; waste; destroy by degrees.

When waterdrops have *worn* the stones of Troy,

And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up.

*Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 194.*

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace

The kennel's edge, where wheels had *worn* the place.

*Swift, Description of Morning.*

Hence—5. To exhaust; weary; fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one,

To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs.

*Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 4.*

And *worn* with famine long. *Milton, P. L., x. 573.*

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; form by continual rubbing: as, a constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.

Much attrition has *worn* every sentence into a bullet.

*Emerson, English Traits, p. 118.*

7. To efface; obliterate.

Sort thy heart to patience;

These few days' wonder will be quickly *worn*.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 69.*

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief

For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.

*Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.*

I *wore* the Christian cause upon my sword,

Against his enemies.

*Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.*

Thus both with Lamentations fill'd the Place,

Till Sorrow seem'd to *wear* one common Face.

*Congreve, Hlad.*

And my wife *wears* her benedictory look whenever she turns towards these young people.

*Thackeray, Philip, xxxii.*

9. To disaccustom to one thing and accustom to another; bring gradually; lead: often with *in* or *into* before the new thing or state.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for fine writing . . . receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally *wears* himself into the same manner of speaking and thinking. *Addison, Spectator, No. 409.*

10. *Naut.*, to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning her with her head away from the wind; veer. Also *ware*.

At three bells in the first watch the Death Ship had been *wore* to bring her starboard tacks aboard.

*W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxxii.*

11. To lay out; expend; spend; waste; squander. Compare *ware* 2.

I say thare leueings ar weill *waird*.

*Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

I haue *ward* all my mony in cowhides at Coleshill Market.

*Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 43).*

To *wear away*, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

Time and patience *wear away* pain and grief.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 531.*

To *wear off*, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to *wear off* the stiffness of new shoes.—To *wear one's heart upon one's sleeve*.—*To wear out*. (a) To wear till useless; render useless by wearing or using: as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. (b) To waste or destroy by degrees; consume tediously: as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.



*For I hope my year and worship will be my bail.*  
*For I am a year, and I am a year, it is not the*  
*Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 78.*

Dispatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early to know  
 what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply  
 his wear that day accordingly.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

The general wear for all sorts of people is a small Tur-  
 ban.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 129.*

1. Use; usage received in course of being worn  
 or used; the impairment or diminution in bulk,  
 value, efficiency, etc., which results from use,  
 friction, time, or the like.

This rag is a bit of cloth for time, and wear, and a sac-  
 rifice of the blood of it to little other than a rag.  
 on careful examination, assumed the shape of a letter.

*Southey, Scott's Letter, Int., p. 35.*

A fibre capable of such strain and wear as that is used  
 only in the making of heroic natures.

*Lowell, Garfield.*

He might have seen the wear

Of thirty summers.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.*

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing; the waste, dimi-  
 nution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary  
 use, as, the wear and tear of machinery; the wear and  
 tear of furniture.

wear<sup>2</sup> (wēr'), *v. t.* [*< ME. weren, weren, weoren*  
 (pret. *werde*), *< AS. wearan, wearan, defend, protect, = OS. wearan, hinder, = OHG. wearjan, wearan, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend, MHG. wearan, weagen, G. wehren, guard, protect, = Icel. varja = Sw. varja = Dan. varja, defend, = Goth. warjan, guard, protect; from the root of wear<sup>1</sup>, wear<sup>1</sup>, and so ult. connected with ward<sup>1</sup> and guard.] 1. To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defend.*

*For that may do no dere  
 Goddis comendement to fulfill;  
 For fra all wathes he will us were,  
 What so we wende to wirke his wille.*

*York Plays, p. 61.*

I set him to wear the fore-door w<sup>th</sup> the speir while I kept  
 the back-door w<sup>th</sup> the lance.

*Burder Minstrelsy, i. 208. (Jamieson.)*

2. To ward off; prevent from approaching or  
 entering: as, to wear the wolf from the sheep.  
 — 3. To conduct or guide with care or caution,  
 as into a fold or place of safety. [*Scotch.*]

*Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion,  
 And wear in the sheep w<sup>th</sup> me?*

*Old Song, in Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany.*

wear<sup>3</sup>, *n.* See wear.

wearable (wēr'a-bl), *a. and n.* [*< wear<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] 1. *a.* Capable of being worn: fit for wear, as a garment or a textile fabric.

Respecting the hereafter of the wearable fabrics, the  
 furniture, and the walls, we can assert thus much, that  
 they are all in process of decay.

*H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.*

II. *n.* A garment; a piece of wearing-ap-  
 parel.

The Celt . . . moved off with Mrs. Dutton's wearables,  
 and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the  
 boat.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.*

Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a wear-  
 able; . . . I can, at least, understand the demand.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.*

weare (wēr), *n.* [A spelling of wear<sup>3</sup>, wear.]  
 In her, a bearing representing a screen or  
 fence made of wattled twigs, or the like, and  
 upright stakes. It is generally represented in  
 fesse.

wearer (wēr'ēr), *n.* [*< wear<sup>1</sup> + -er.*] 1. One  
 who wears, bears, or carries on the body, or as  
 an appendage to the body: as, the wearer of a  
 cloak, a sword, or a crown.

By Jupiter,

Were I the wearer of Antonius' beard,  
 I would not shave't to day.

*Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 7.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tossed  
 And flutter'd into rags.

*Milton, P. L., iii. 490.*

2. That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as,  
 the waves are the patient wearers of the rocks.  
 wearable (wēr'a-bl), *a.* [*< wear<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. *Quar-*  
*terly Rev.* [Rare.]

wearied (wēr'id), *p. a.* Tired; fatigued; ex-  
 hausted with exertion.

The Samedos know these unknown deserts, and can  
 tell where the mosse groweth wherewith they refresh  
 their wearied hearts.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.*

weariful (wēr'i-fūl), *a.* [*< wear<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] An  
 unnecessary extension of wear<sup>1</sup>; perhaps sug-  
 gested by wearisome. Full of weariness; caus-  
 ing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious.  
 [Rare.]

I was reading "Polexandre," the wearifulest of books,  
 I think; and I heard nothing but the rats and the mice.

*A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ii.*

wearifully (wēr'i-fūl-i), *adv.* In a weariful  
 manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

The long night passed slowly and wearifully.

*W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.*

weariless (wēr'i-less), *a.* [*< weary + -less.*] In-  
 cessant; unwearied; unwearied: as, weariless  
 wings. *Hogg.* [Rare.]

Beaten and packed

With the flashing sails of weariless sens.

*Lowell, Appledore, iii.*

wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* In a weary manner;  
 like one fatigued.

You look wearily.

*Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 32.*

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* [*< ME. werynes, wery-  
 nesse, weryness, weryness, < AS. werynes, wery-  
 nes, weariness, < wery, weary: see weary and  
 -ness.*] 1. The state of being weary or tired;  
 that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which  
 is induced by labor, or lack of sleep or rest; fa-  
 tigue.

After his hunting and his besynesse,

for his travel and his grette werynes,

He felle a slepe. *Geverydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 160.*

We come to a certayne stone vpon ye which our blessyd  
 Lady was wont to rest her werynes when she most dought-  
 ly visyted these holy place[s] after yer ascension of our Lord.

*Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrimage, p. 33.*

Weariness

Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth

Finds the down pillow hard.

*Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 33.*

With weariness and wine oppress'd.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 763.*

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous  
 continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for weariness.

*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

3. A feeling of dissatisfaction or vexation  
 with something or with its continuance.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor  
 miserable, only upon a weariness to do the same thing so  
 oft over and over.

*Bacon, Death (ed. 1887).*

The Thirteenth King was Osred, whose Wife Cuthurga,  
 out of a loathing Weariness of Wedlock, sued out a Di-  
 vorce from her Husband, and built a Nunnery at Win-  
 burn in Dorsetshire, where in a Religious Habit she ended  
 her life.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 6.*

— *Syn.* 1. *Lassitude, etc.* See *fatigue*.

wearing (wēr'ing), *n.* [*< ME. werung, weriunge;*  
 verbal *n.* of wear<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of one who  
 wears. — 2. That which one wears; clothes; gar-  
 ments.

Give me my nightly wearing, and adieu.

*Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 16.*

3. The act of wearing away or passing.

Now again in a half-month's wearing goes Sigrid into the  
 wild.

*William Morris, Sigurd, i.*

wearing (wēr'ing), *p. a.* Wasting; consuming;  
 exhausting; tiring: as, wearing suspense or  
 grief.

wearing-apparel (wēr'ing-a-par'el), *n.* Gar-  
 ments worn, or made for wearing; dress in  
 general.

wear-iron (wēr'ī'ēr-n), *n.* A friction-guard,  
 consisting of a plate of iron or steel, set on the  
 surface or edge of a softer material to pre-  
 vent abrasion, as on the edge of the body of a  
 wagon, to prevent the forward wheels from  
 wearing, grinding, or scraping the body in  
 turning. Also wear-plate.

wearish (wēr'ish), *a.* [Also *weerish, werish,*  
*warish*; origin uncertain; some confusion with  
*weary*, and perhaps with *waterish*, appears to  
 exist.] 1. Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

*Weryshe*, as meate is that is nat well taste — . . . mal  
 saoure.

*Palsgrave, p. 328.*

As *werishe* and as *visuarey* as beetes.

*Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118. (Davies.)*

2. Withered; wizened; shrunk.

A wretched wearish elfe.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34.*

A wearish hand.

A bloodless lip. *Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.*

A little, wearish old man, very melancholy by nature.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.*

wearisness, *n.* Insipidity. *Udall. (Davies.)*

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *a.* [*< weary<sup>1</sup> + -some.*] Causing  
 weariness; tiresome; tedious; irk-  
 some; monotonous: as, a wearisome march; a  
 wearisome day's work.

Alas, the way is wearisome and long!

*Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 8.*

God had delivered their souls of the wearisome burdens  
 of sin and vanity. *Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.*

Few portions of Spanish literature show anything more  
 stiff and wearisome than the long declamations and dis-  
 cussions in this dull fiction. *Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 88.*  
 — *Syn.* *Wearisome, Fatiguing, Tiresome, Tedious, Irk-*  
*some, prolix, humdrum, prosy, dull. Wearisome and fati-*  
*guing are essentially the same in meaning and strength;*  
*they are equally appropriate whether the person acts or is*  
*acted upon; as, the old man was so deaf that it was equally*

To wear the breeches. . . . To wear the  
 willow. . . . To wear yellow hose or  
 etc. *Kings.*

II. *trans.* 1. To be in fashion; to be in com-  
 mon use; to be in vogue.

1. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

2. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

3. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

4. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

5. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

6. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

7. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

8. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

9. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

10. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

11. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

12. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

13. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

14. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

15. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

16. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

17. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

18. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

19. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

20. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

21. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

22. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

23. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

24. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

25. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

26. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

27. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

28. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

29. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

30. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

31. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

32. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

33. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

34. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

35. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

36. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

37. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

38. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

39. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.

40. To be in fashion; to be in vogue; to be in  
 common use; to be in vogue.



*wearisome* (or *fatiguing*) to speak and to be spoken to. *Wearisome* is more often used where one is acted upon; in strength it is the same as *wearysome*. *Wearisome* is stronger than *wearysome*, and suggests the need of constant effort of the will to do or to endure; the wearisomeness may be physical or mental; as, a *wearisome* task; a *wearisome* headache; *wearisome* gravity. *Wearisome* suggests commonly that one is acted upon; *irksome* suggests that one acts or is called upon to act, and implies also a peculiar reluctance. In Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 56, is an example of the rarer use of *irksome* to express a wearied shrinking from being acted upon: "How *irksome* is this music to my heart!" See *fatigue*, *n.*, and *tired*, *v.*

**wearisomely** (wēr'i-sum-lī), *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tedious; so as to cause weariness.

Pope's epigrammatic cast of thought led him to spend his skill on bringing to a nicer adjustment the balance of the couplet, in which he succeeded only too *wearisomely* well. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 156.

**wearisomeness** (wēr'i-sum-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of waiting long and anxiously.

That the *wearisomeness* of the Sea may be refreshed in this pleasing part of the Country.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 6.

Continual plodding and *wearisomeness*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

It would be difficult to realize the *wearisomeness* which reigned in the Conclave during so protracted a period.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxx.

**wear-plate** (wēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *wear-iron*.

**weary**<sup>1</sup> (wēr'i), *a.* [*<* ME. *weary*, *weir*, *<* AS. *wērig* = OS. *wōrig* (in comp.), *weary*, = OHG. *worag*, *wharag*, drunken. Cf. AS. *worūn*, wander, travel, roll, *<* \**wōr*, prob. a moor or wet place (*>* ME. *wor*: "weary so water in wore," "dull as water in pool"), in comp. *wōr-hana*, a moorcock; cf. AS. *wōs*, also *wās*, mire, wet, ooze; see *wase*<sup>2</sup>, *woose*, *ooze*.] **1.** Tired; exhausted by toil or exertion; having the endurance or patience worn out by continuous striving.

There here is the place where that our Lord rested him, when he was *weary* for beryng of the Cross.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Estern tewesday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was *weary*, and my hors also, for the grett labor that I had the same mornyn in passing over the evyll and grevous mounte Sepus.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be *weary* in well doing.

Gal. vi. 9.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are *weary*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 14.

I see you are *weary*, and therefore I will presently wait on you to your chamber.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

The stag-hounds, *weary* with the chase,  
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor.

Scott, L. of L. M., i. 2.

**2.** Impatient of or discontented with the continuance of something painful, exacting, irksome, or distasteful, and willing to be done with it; having ceased to feel pleasure (in something).

In the exercise and study of the mind they be never *weary*.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

*Weary* of the world, away she hies,  
And yokes her silver doves.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 1189.

I think she is *weary* of your tyranny,  
And therefore gone.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is *weary* of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill east wind, and the chilliest of social atmospheres.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

**3.** Causing fatigue; tiresome; irksome: as, a *weary* journey; a *weary* life.

How *weary*, stale, flat, and unprofitable  
Seem to me all the uses of this world!

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 133.

Their dusty palfreys and array  
Showed they had marched a *weary* way.

Scott, Marmion, i.

Most *weary* seem'd the sea, *weary* the oar,  
*Weary* the wandering fields of barren foam.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

**4.** Feeble; sickly; puny. *Forby*; *Jamieson*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*] = *Syn.* Disgusted, wearisome. See *weary*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*

**weary**<sup>1</sup> (wēr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *weari*<sup>ed</sup>, ppr. *wearying*. [*<* ME. *werien*, *<* AS. *wērigean*, *ge-wērigean*, weary, fatigue, *<* *wērig*, *weary*: see *weary*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To make weary; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to *weary* one's self with striving.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.

Hab. ii. 13.

They in the practice of their religion *weari*<sup>ed</sup> chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our ears and tongues.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

**2.** To exhaust the endurance, patience, or resistance of, as by persistence or importunity.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 9.

I have even *weari*<sup>ed</sup> heaven with prayers.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with Midnight Pray'r  
*Weary* the Gods to keep thee in their Care.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

**To weary out.** (*a*) To exhaust or subdue by something fatiguing or irksome.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some  
Thou *weari*<sup>est</sup> out in building but a Tomb.

Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

She surceased not, day nor night,  
To storm me over-watch'd and *weari*<sup>ed</sup> out.

Milton, S. A., I. 405.

(*b*) To pass wearily. [*Rare.*]

The land of Italy:

There wil I waile, and *weary* out my dayes in wo.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

= *Syn.* 1. *Fatigue*, *Jade*, etc. See *tired*.

**II. intrans.** **1.** To become weary, tired, or fatigued.

She was nae ten miles frae the town,  
When she began to *weary*.

Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 74).

**2.** To become impatient or surfeited, as with the continuance of something that is monotonous, irksome, or distasteful.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er  
For all an April morning, till the ear  
*Weari*<sup>es</sup> to hear it.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

**3.** To long; languish: with *for* before the object.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and canned meats, and *wearying* for the taste of a hot broiled steak. The Century, XXXVII. 775.

**weary**<sup>2</sup> (wēr'i), *n.* [*<* \**weary*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, var. of *wary*<sup>2</sup>, curse: see *wary*<sup>2</sup>.] A curse: used now only in the phrases *Weary in' you!* *Weary on you!* and the like. *Scotch.* [*Scotch.*]

**weasand** (wē'zānd), *n.* [*Also weazand*, and formerly *weasand*, *weasand*, also dial. *wæzen*, *wizen*, *wizen*, and *wosen*: *<* ME. *wesand*, *wesande*, *waysande*, *weasunt*, *<* AS. *wāsend*, also *wāsend* (*>* E. dial. *wosen*) = OFries. *wāsende*, *wāsende*, *weasand*, windpipe, = OHG. *wēisunt*, MHG. *wēisunt* (E. Müller), *weasand*; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *waisel*, *wasel*, *wasing*, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. *wāsend*) has the form of a present participle, and some have attempted to connect it with *weeze*; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb *hwēsan* (pret. *hwēbs*), *weeze*, = Icel. *hwæsa*, hiss, = Dan. *hwæse*, hiss, *weeze* (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun \**hwēsend*, varying to \**hwāsend*, \**hwāsend*, meaning 'the wheezing thing,' that this name was applied to all windpipes (most of which never wheeze), and that subsequently the initial consonant in *hw*- fell away, a phenomenon wholly unknown in other AS. words in *hw*-, and not recognized even in mod. English except in dialectal use.] The windpipe; the pipe or tube through which air passes to and from the lungs in respiration; the trachea. See *trachea*<sup>1</sup> and *larynx*.

Should I have named him? Nay, they should as soon have this *weasand* of mine.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his *weasand* bene a little widdier.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weasand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it.

Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your *wizen* this night, Tickler.

Noctes Ambrosiana, Feb., 1899.

**wease-allan** (wē'zāl'), *n.*

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Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his *weasand* bene a little widdier.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weasand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it.

Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your *wizen* this night, Tickler.

Noctes Ambrosiana, Feb., 1899.

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**Four-toed weasel**<sup>1</sup>, the African *L. viverrine*, formerly *Rhizæna tetradactyla*, *suricate*. **Malacca weasel**. Same as *Rassel*. See cut under *Viverrine*.—**Mexican weasel**. Same as *hinkapou* (which see, with cut).—**Pouched weasel**. See *pouched*, and cut under *Phascogale*.

**weasel-cat** (wē'zī-kat), *n.* The linsang, *Prionodon gracilis*. See cut under *Phascogale*.

**weasel-coot** (wē'zī-kōt), *n.* The so-called red-headed smew. This is the female or young male of *Mergellus albellus* (the adult male of which is figured under *smew*). The implication of the term *weasel* appears to be the musteline or foxy color of the head. An old name of this or a similar merganser was *Mergus mustelinus*, and one used by Sir T. Browne was *Mustela variegata*. The same adjective with the same meaning occurs in *Turdus mustelinus*, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designations of animals, as in *Lepilemur mustelinus*, the weasellemur. Compare *weaser*.

**weasel-duck** (wē'zī-duk), *n.* Same as *weasel-coot*.

**weasel-faced** (wē'zī-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel's. *Steele*.

**weasel-fish** (wē'zī-fish), *n.* The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See *whistle-fish*.

**weasel-lemur** (wē'zī-lēm'r), *n.* A small lemur, *Lepilemur mustelinus*.

**weaselling**, *n.* [*Also weazelling*; *<* *weasel* + *ling*.] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, *Motella mustela*.

**weaselmonger** (wē'zī-mung'gēr), *n.* A rat-catcher; one who hunts rats, etc., with weasels.

This *weaselmonger*, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a conyatz [rabbit-burrow].

Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

**weasel-snout** (wē'zī-snout), *n.* The yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*: so called from the shape of the corolla. See *Galeobdolon*.

**weasel-spider** (wē'zī-spi'dēr), *n.* A book-name of any arachnid of the family *Galeodidae*. See cut under *Solpugida*.

**weaser** (wē'zēr), *n.* [*Cf.* *weasel-coot*.] The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. J. P. Giraud, 1844; G. Trumbull, 1888. Also *weaser* and *tweezer*. [*Long Isl.*]

**weasiness** (wē'zī-nēs), *n.* The state or condition of being weasy. *Joye*.

**sy**<sup>1</sup> (wē'zī), *a.* [*Appar.* for \**weesy*, a dial. of *woosy*, an earlier form of *oozy* (like *e*, *woose*, for *ooze*).] Gluttonous; sensual.

**her** (wē'zēr), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E.* *weether*; with alteration of orig. *d* to *th* (as so in *father*, *mother*, prob. under Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *veðr*), *<* ME. *weder*, *wedir*, *<* AS. *weðer*, weather, wind, = OS. *wedar*, *weder* = OFries. *weder* = D. *weder*, contracted *we* = OHG. *wetar*, MHG. *weter*, G. *wetter* (cf. also G. *ge-witter*, a storm) = Icel. *veðr* = Sw. *väder*, wind, air, weather, = Dan. *veir*, weather, wind, ir (not found in Goth.). Cf. O Bulg. *vedro*, good weather, *vedrū*, bright, clear; cf. also O Bulg. *vetrū*, air, wind; akin to *wind*, from the root of

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At daybreak they have been *weathered* in the field, or  
 ... of new burnt or rusty in the stack should be  
 ...  
*Engl. Dict.*, III, 185.

Hawks are *weathered* by being placed unhooded in the  
 ... First this is applied to passage hawks which  
 ... to be left out by themselves  
 ... they are *weathered* by being put  
 ... of two under the falconer's eye.  
*Engl. Dict.*, IX, 7.

2. To affect injuriously by the action of *weather*;  
 in *geol.*, to discolor or disintegrate; as,  
 the atmospheric agencies that *weather* rocks.  
 —3. In *tele-manuf.*, to expose (the clay) to a hot  
 sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and  
 separate the particles, that it may readily ab-  
 sorb water and be easily worked.—4. To slope  
 (a surface), that it may shed water.—5. *Naut.*  
 (a) To sail to windward of: as, to *weather* a  
 point or cape.

We *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for  
 the main.  
*Cook, First Voyage*, iii, 13.

(b) To bear up against and come safely through:  
 said of a ship in a storm, as also of a mariner;  
 hence, used in the same sense with reference  
 to storms on land.

Here's to the pilot that *weathered* the storm. *Canning.*

Among these hills, from first to last,  
 We've *weathered* many a furious blast.

*Wordsworth, The Waggoner*, ii.

I *weathered* some weary snow-storms.

*Thoreau, Walden*, p. 275.

To sell the boat — and yet he loved her well;  
 How many a rough sea had he *weather'd* in her!

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and over-  
 come, as trouble or danger; come out of, as a  
 trial, without permanent damage or loss.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

The vitality and self-direction of the semi-Greek mu-  
 nicipalities of the East in large measure *weathered* Roman  
 rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellen-  
 ized life of Asia, Syria, and Egypt. *W. Wilson, State*, § 143.

To *weather* a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish  
 a purpose against opposition.—To *weather* out, to hold  
 out against to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,  
 And *weather'd* out the storm that beats upon us.

*Addison, Cato*, iii, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer a change, such as  
 discoloration or more or less complete disinte-  
 gration, in consequence of exposure to the *weather*  
 or atmosphere. See *weathering*, 2.

The lowest bed is a sandstone with ferruginous veins;  
 it *weathers* into an extraordinary honey-combed mass.

*Darwin, Geol. Observations*, ii, 426.

The granite commenced to *weather*, and *weathered* merrily  
 on in spite of all technical and scientific commis-  
 sions.  
*Seiner, VII*, 75.

2. To resist or bear exposure to the *weather*.

For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it *weathers*  
 better than raw oil. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 436.

*weather-beaten* (weth'ér-bē'tn), *a.* [*weather*  
 + *beaten*. In some of its uses perhaps a per-  
 verted spelling of *weather-bitten*, *q. v.*] Beaten  
 or marred by the *weather*; seasoned or hard-  
 ened by exposure to all kinds of *weather*: as,  
 a *weather-beaten* sailor.

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,  
 As *weather-beaten* ship arry'd on happy shore.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II, i, 2.

Summer being ended, all things stand in appearance  
 with a *weather-beaten* face.

*A. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 35.

The *weather-beaten* form of the scout.

*J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans*, xxiv.

*weather-bitt* (weth'ér-bit), *v. t.* To take an  
 ... he bitts or the

or wall, lapping one over another, in order to  
 turn off rain, snow, etc.

It was a building of four rooms, constructed of hewn  
 logs and *weather-boarded* at the joints.

*The Century*, XXXVIII, 408.

*weather-boarding* (weth'ér-bōr-ding), *n.* 1.  
 A facing of thin boards, having usually a *weather*-  
 edge, and nailed lapping one over another,  
 used as an outside covering for the walls of  
 a wooden building. They are practically the  
 same as clapboards, but are distinguished from  
 those by being larger and wider.—2. The finish  
 or woodwork at the base of a clapboarded  
 wall.—3. The whole exterior covering of a  
 wall or roof, whether of *weather-boards*, clap-  
 boards, or shingles.—*Weather-boarding clamp*,  
*gauge*, *saw*, etc., special forms of *clamp*, *gauge*, *saw*, etc.,  
 used in applying or cutting out *weather-boarding*.

*weather-bound* (weth'ér-bound), *a.* Delayed  
 by bad *weather*.

*weather-box* (weth'ér-boks), *n.* A form of  
 hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which  
 roughly indicates *weather* changes by the ap-  
 pearance or retirement of toy images. In a com-  
 mon form a man advances from his porch in wet and a  
 woman in dry *weather*—the movement being produced by  
 the varying torsion of a hygroscopic string by which the  
 images are attached. Also called *weather-house*.

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were,  
 like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box*, never at  
 home together.  
*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, x.

*weather-breeder* (weth'ér-brē-dēr), *n.* A fine  
 serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a beautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yes, nice  
 day," growled Adams, "but a *weather-breeder*."

*E. Eggleston, Roxy*, xiii.

*weather-cast* (weth'ér-kást), *n.* A forecast of  
 the *weather*. [*Rare.*]

Admiral FitzRoy, in 1860, was enabled, aided by the  
 electric telegraph, to inaugurate a system of storm-warn-  
 ings and *weather-casts*.

*R. Strachan, in Modern Meteorology*, p. 84.

*weather-caster* (weth'ér-kás'tēr), *n.* One  
 who computes the *weather* for almanacs. [*Hal-*  
*livell.*]

*weather-cloth* (weth'ér-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*: (a)  
 A covering of painted canvas for hammocks,  
 boats, etc. (b) A tarpaulin placed in the *weather*-  
 rigging to make a shelter for officers and  
 men on watch.

*weathercock* (weth'ér-kok), *n.* [*< ME. weder-*  
*cock, weddyroke, weddyroke, wedercon*, so called  
 because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of  
 vigilance, has from a very early time been a fa-  
 vorite form for vanes; cf. *D. weerhaan* = *Sw.*  
*väderhane* = *Dan. værhane*, a weathercock, etc.  
 (*D. haan*, etc., a cock).] 1. A vane or *weather*-  
 vane: a pointing device, set on the top of a  
 spire or other elevation, and turning with the  
 wind, thus showing its direction. See *cut* *un-*  
*der cane*.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,  
 As a nose on a man's face, or a *weather-cock* on a steeple!

*Shak., T. G. of V.*, ii, 1, 142.

They are Men whose Conditions are subject to more  
 Revolutions than a *Weather Cock*, or the Uncertain Mind  
 of a Fantastical Woman.

*Ward, London Spy*.

His head . . . looked like a *weather-cock*, perched upon  
 his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew.

*Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 420.

2. Figuratively, any thing or person that is  
 easily and frequently turned or swayed; a  
 fickle or inconstant person.

What pretty *weathercocks* these women are!

*Randolph, Anytas*, i, 1.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate,  
 Not like the king's, that *weather-cock* of state.

*Dryden, Conquest of Granada*, I, iii, 1.

*weathercock* (weth'ér-kok), *v. t.* [*< weather-*  
*cock, n.*] To serve as a *weathercock* to or on.  
 [*Rare.*]

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.

*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

*weather-contact* (weth'ér-kon'takt), *n.* In  
*teleg.*, leakage to neighboring wires or to earth,  
 due to wet insulators.

*weather-cross* (weth'ér-krôs), *n.* In telegraph-  
 and telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to  
 another, caused by poor insulation, and brought  
 about by wet or stormy *weather*.

*weather-dog* (weth'ér-dog), *n.* A fragmentary  
 rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Corn-  
 wall, to be an indication of rain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*weather-driven* (weth'ér-driv'n), *a.* [= *Sw. vä-*  
*der-driven*, wind-driven; as *weather* + *driven*.]  
 1. Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of  
*weather*.

*weathered* (weth'érd), *p. a.* 1. Discolored or  
 of disintegrated by the action of the elements:



said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener of stones or rocks. Trees which show signs of having suffered from exposure to the weather, as many old ones do, are sometimes said to be *weather-bitten*, but rarely, if ever, to be *weathered*. See *weather-rot*, 2.

The bands of stratification . . . can be distinguished in many places, especially in Navarin Island, but only on the *weathered* surfaces of the slate.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 448.

The force of the wind is such as actually to loosen the *weathered* parts of the rock and dislodge them.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

2. Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—3. In *arch.*, having a slope or inclination to prevent the lodgment of water: noting surfaces approximately or theoretically horizontal, as those of window-sills, the tops of cornices, and the upper surface of flat stone-work.

**weather-eye** (weTH'ér-ē), *n.* The eye imagined to be specially used for the purpose of observing the sky in order to forecast the weather.—To keep one's weather-eye open or awake, to be on one's guard; have one's wits about one. [Colloq.]

Keep your *weather-eye* awake, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

**weather-fend** (weTH'ér-fend), *v. t.* [*< weather + fend*.] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

The line grove which *weather-fends* your cell.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 10.

**weather-fish** (weTH'ér-fish), *n.* The mud-fish, thunder-fish, or misgurn of Europe, *Misgurnus fossilis*: regarded as a weather-prophet because it is supposed to come out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, before a storm.

**weather-gage** (weTH'ér-gāj), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the advantage of the wind; the position of a ship when she is to windward of another ship: opposed to *lee-gage*.

A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her.

Admiral Smyth.

Hence—2. Advantage of position; the upper hand.

Were the line  
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,  
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!

Scott, Rokeby, vi. 24.

To dispute the *weather-gage*. See *dispute*.

**weather-gall** (weTH'ér-gal), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

**weather-glass** (weTH'ér-glās), *n.* [= *D. weerglas* = Sw. *väderglas* = Dan. *veerglas*, barometer; as *weather* + *glass*.] An instrument designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is commonly applied to the barometer, but also to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer and various kinds of hygrometers.

The King of Spain's health is the *Weather-glass* upon which all our politicians look; as that rises or falls, we look pleasant or uneasy.

Prior (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 265).

**Shepherd's or poor man's weather-glass.** See *shepherd*.

**weather-gleam** (weTH'ér-glēm), *n.* A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

You have marked the lightning of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it, you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears.

Trench. (Imp. Dict.)

**weather-hardened** (weTH'ér-här'dnd), *a.* Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten.

A countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.

Southey, The Doctor, ix.

**weather-head** (weTH'ér-hed), *n.* 1. A secondary rainbow. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus cloud. [Scotch.]

**weather-headed** (weTH'ér-hed'ed), *a.* Same as *weather-headed*.

Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir—

Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 7. (Davies.)

**weather-house** (weTH'ér-hous), *n.* Same as *weather-box*. *Cropper*, Task, i. 211.

**weathering** (weTH'ér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. wederyng*; verbal *n.* of *weather*, *v.*] 1. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

For alle trewe shippmen, and trewe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yeue hem *wederyng* and passage, yat yei mowen sauely commen and gone.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Which would have bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 515.

2. In *geol.*, etc., the action of the elements in changing the color, texture, or composition of rock, in rounding off its edges, or gradually disintegrating it. The first effect of the weathering

of rock-surfaces is discoloration. This arises in part from dust or dirt finding its way into the fissures, and is most quickly seen in large cities where much coal is burned. Discoloration often arises from the oxidation of some sulphur compound which the rock contains, and especially of iron pyrites, which is a widely disseminated mineral. Another very perceptible effect of weathering is the loss of the luster which many rock-constituents naturally have. This is particularly conspicuous in the case of feldspar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projections of the rock, or of its constituents, is another result of weathering, the decomposed minerals being more easily removed by the action of water than they were before decomposition. Weathering is a preliminary to erosion, but the rapidity with which these operations are carried on varies greatly with the nature of the rock and the climatic and other conditions to which it is subjected.

Many of them (modules of various kinds) are, also, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and furrows, which have not been produced by *weathering*.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 75.

3. In *arch.*, a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to throw off water.

**weathering-stock** (weTH'ér-ing-stok), *n.* A post to which hawks are leashed in such a manner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under *weather*, *v. t.*, 1.

E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands  
Have made a pris'ner to her *weather-ring* stock).

Quarles, Emblems, v. ix. 5.

**weatherliness** (weTH'ér-li-nes), *n.* 1. Weatherly character or qualities: said of ships and boats.

To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the *weatherliness* of the English cutter.

Science, VI. 168.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a vessel as to her capacity to ply speedily and quickly to windward.

**weatherly** (weTH'ér-li), *a.* [*< weather* + *-ly*.] *Naut.*, making very little leeway when close-hauled, even in a stiff breeze and heavy sea: noting a ship or boat.

Notwithstanding her *weatherly* qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off badly.

M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, vii.

**weather-map** (weTH'ér-map), *n.* A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the weather by differently shaped circles or other conventional symbols. Weather-maps, prepared once or twice daily, form the basis upon which every government weather-service forecasts the weather and issues storm-warnings.

**weather-molding** (weTH'ér-möl'ding), *n.* Same as *driptestone*, 1.

**weathermost** (weTH'ér-möst), *a. superl.* [*< weather* + *-most*.] Furthest to windward.

**weather-notation** (weTH'ér-nō-tā'shon), *n.* A system of abbreviation for the principal meteorological phenomena. Beaufort's weather-notation, which is used in Great Britain, is as follows: *b*, blue sky, whether clear or hazy; *c*, clouds (detached); *d*, drizzling rain; *f*, fog; *g*, very gloomy; *h*, hail; *i*, lightning; *m*, mist; *o*, overcast; *p*, passing, temporary showers; *q*, squally; *r*, rain; *s*, snow; *t*, thunder; *u*, ugly, threatening weather; *v*, dew.

**weather-plant** (weTH'ér-plant), *n.* The Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*; so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see *Abrus*), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leaflets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leaflets fold together more or less as the light is stronger or weaker, the movement being less vigorous in a moister atmosphere; that a certain wrinkling of the surface co-exists with a coloring of the margin likely to be due to the attacks of an insect; and that the movement of the rachis, supposed to be barometric, is a diurnal oscillation which varies in extent with the amount of light. The temperature also affects the freedom of those motions. These characteristics are all paralleled in other plants, especially of the *Leguminosæ*. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

**weather-proof** (weTH'ér-pröf), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

Lord, thou hast given me a cell  
Wherein to dwell,  
A little house, whose humble roof  
Is *weather-proof*.

Herrick, A Thanksgiving to God for his House.

There were only ten persons at the conference meeting last night, and seven of them were women; he wonders how many *weather-proof* Christians there are in the parish.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

**weather-prophet** (weTH'ér-prof'et), *n.* [= *Dan. veir-profet*; as *weather* + *prophet*.] 1. One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Who that has read Greek does not know the humour with which the meteorological theories of the Athenian *weather-prophets* are ridiculed by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? R. H. Scott, in Modern Meteorology, p. 166.

2. Anything in nature which serves as an indicator of weather changes, as a bird whose regular periodicity of migration or suddenness of appearance may indicate meteorological changes inappreciable by man.

Swallows have long been held for *weather-prophets*, and with reason enough in the quick response of their organization to the influence of atmospheric changes.

Coues, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

3. A device for foretelling changes in the weather. In most forms materials are employed which are so affected by dampness as to move some indicator, as a pair of figures, of which one appears or advances in dry and the other in wet weather. Other forms employ materials which change color according to the state of the atmosphere. Compare *weather-box*.

**weather-report** (weTH'ér-rē-pört'), *n.* A daily report of meteorological observations and of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service. [Colloq.]

**weather-roll** (weTH'ér-röl), *n.* The roll of a ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to *lee lurch*.

**weather-service** (weTH'ér-sér'vis), *n.* An institution organized for taking meteorological observations in accordance with a systematic plan, and for utilizing the data thus collected by forecasting the weather, issuing warnings of storms and floods, publishing climatological tables, distributing information as to the effect of the weather on growing crops, and by allied services. All the principal governments of the world now maintain a weather-service, upon which a part or all of these duties are imposed. In the United States an annual appropriation of nearly a million dollars is made to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with performing these services. In addition to the Weather Bureau, and cooperating with it, there is organized in nearly every State a State weather-service, composed of voluntary observers whose work is directed toward giving information upon the condition of the crops as affected by the weather, and in general toward extending knowledge of local climatology.

**weather-shore** (weTH'ér-shör), *n.* The shore from which the wind blows.

[The wind] set so violently as rais'd on the sudden so great a sea that we could not recover the *weather-shore* for many hours.

Erskine, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

**weather-sign** (weTH'ér-sin), *n.* Any phenomenon or sensation indicating state or change of weather; hence, generally, any prognostic or sign.

I am not old for nothing; I can tell

The *weather-signs* of love; you love this man.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

**weather-spy** (weTH'ér-spī), *n.* One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

**weather-stain** (weTH'ér-stān), *n.* [*< weather* + *stain*.] A stain or discoloration left or produced by the weather or by weathering.

Walls must get the *weather-stain*

Before they grow the ivy.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

He . . . felt that the shape and colour of every roof and *weather-stain* and broken hillock was good, because his growing senses had been fed on them.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 9.

With *weather-stains* upon the wall,  
And stairways worn, and crazy doors.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

**weather-stained** (weTH'ér-stānd), *a.* Stained or discolored by the weather. See *weathering*, 2.

A tomb somewhat *weather-stained*.

Longfellow.

**weather-station** (weTH'ér-stā'shon), *n.* A station where daily meteorological observations are made and reported to a central office; one of the stations of a weather-service.

**weather-strip** (weTH'ér-strip), *n.* A slender strip of some material intended to keep out wind and cold; originally, a strip of wood covered with soft material, as list or cloth; specifically, a contrivance by which a strip of india-rubber is adjusted closely to the apertures of a door or window, or its frame or jamb, covering the crevice very tightly: it is generally a wooden molding into which a thin strip of rubber is fitted.

**weather-strip** (weTH'ér-strip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *weather-stripp'd*, pp. *weather-stripping*. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with weather-strips.

**weather-symbol** (weTH'ér-sim'bŏl), *n.* A conventional sign used in meteorological records, or in published meteorological observations or weather-maps, to represent graphically any designated phenomenon. The following symbols have been adopted by the International Meteorological Congress to represent the principal hydrometers and a few other phenomena. Rain, ☉; snow, ❄; thunderstorm, ⚡; lightning, ⚡; hail, ▲; mist, ☁; frost, ❄; dew, ☁; snowdrift, +; high wind, ⚡; solar corona, ☉; solar halo, ☉; lunar corona, ☾; lunar halo, ☾; rainbow, ☉; aurora, ✨; haze, dust haze, ☁.



[illegible]

They that I see goe, and dance,  
 Still, *Poet. l. 6. v. 134*  
 They that pretend to wonders must *wave* cunningly.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.*  
 2. To become woven or interwoven. [*Rare.*]  
 I. *capitatus* vine which in the elm still *waves*.  
*B. Recreant.*  
 3. In the *manège*, to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver; said of a horse. *Imp. Dict.*  
**wave** *wēv*, *v.* [*← wāvan, v.*] The act or a style of weaving. [*Trade use.*]  
 A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Application of *weaves* for all Textile Fabrics. *Nature*, XXXVIII, 600.  
 The great difference between a twill and a plain, or between a plain and a satin *weave*. *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 15.  
**wave**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [*Also were; ← ME. wēven* (pret. *wēv*, *wev*, *wev*, pp. *wēved*), *← AS. \*wāfan* (in comp. *be-wāfan*, wrap around, clothe, = OHG. *ze-wāfan* = Goth. *be-wāfan*, wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. *veifa*), shake, vibrate, wave: see *wave*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. trans. 1.** To shake; to cause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Auntrose [dangerous] is thin euel,  
Full wonderliche it the *weue*, wel I wot the sothe.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 922.  
Shaking a pike of fire in defence of the enemie, and *weauing* them amaine, we had them come aboard.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 566.

2. To move; cause to move.  
That coult ladi cayres to hire chaumber,  
A *weue* vp a window.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2978.

II. *weuen*. 1. To wave; waver; float about.  
To cold coles sche schal be brent zit or come ete;  
& the aschis of hire body with the wind *weue*.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4368.

2. To move; go.  
Thou wylnex ouer this water to *weue*.  
*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 319.  
He saugh the stroke come and *weyed* a-side.  
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

**weavelt**, *n.* See *weerd*.  
**weaver** (wé'vər), *n.* [*ME. wæwre, wewar, wāwre* *AS. wēwre* = *MD. D. wever* = *OHG. webern, MHG. weharen, G. weber* = *Sw. väfware* = *Dan. væver*, a weaver; as *weaver* 1 + *-er*.] (*f. webber*.) 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.  
*Weavers* also of wolne and lynnyn.  
 Quoted in *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.  
*Weavers* were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds that many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were *Flemish Calvinists*, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Elftall, "I would I were a *weaver*! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs." *Nares*.

2. In *ornith.*, a weaver-bird. — 3. In *entom.*: (a) A gyrinid beetle; a whirlingig; so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See *whirlingig*, 4, and cut under *Gyrinidae*. (b) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as *line-weavers*, *orb-weavers*, *tapstry-weavers*, *tube-weavers*, *tunnel-weavers*, etc. See *spider*.  
4. In *zool.*, same as *weaver*. — Mahali weaver. See *weaver-bird*. Sockale weaver. See *weaver bird*.  
Tapstry weaver. See *tapstry*. Weavers' bottom, a chronic inflammation of a bursa situated over the tuberosity of the ischium, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard seat. Yellow-crowned weaver. See *weaver-bird*.

**weaver-bird** (wē'vēr-bĕrd), *n.* One of numerous Old World (chiefly African and Indian) conirostral passerine birds, noted for the dexterity and ingenuity with which they weave the materials of their nests into a textile fabric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The name *weaver-bird*, in its present broad sense, is modern, and appears to have originally specified a single species (see below). In the last and early in the present century the birds of this group which were then known were classed with the finches and grosbeaks, sometimes with the orioles, mainly according to the thickness of the bill, and some of them received still more misleading names. Though there was an *Oriolus texor* in 1788, the genus *Ploceus* was not named till 1817, and the family *Ploceidae* not till 1847. With the recognition of this large and variable group as well marked from the *Fringillidae* by the possession of 10 instead of 9 primaries, an English name was given to the *Ploceidae*, and *weavers* or *weaver birds*, or *weaver-birds*, were synonymized with *Ploceidae*, without implying that all the birds so named build very elaborate nests. (See *Ploceus*, *Ploceidae*.) Two remarkable types of nest may be noted. One is the hive-nest of the republican or social weavers, many pairs of which build in common in the fork of a tree, etc. (see *Phalacrocorax*, and *Phalacrocoracidae*). The other, the usual type of nest is the cup-shaped or saucer-shaped loosely woven, like that of the American hang-nests, but more elaborate, and with a hole in one side instead of being open at the top. In this latter type the nest of a house finch, *Carpodacus*, is

and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally slung at the ends of long slender drooping branches, often over the water of a pool or stream, where they are safest from monkeys and snakes. In some cases the males build additional nests for themselves, in which no eggs are to be laid—a habit, however, not confined to weaver birds (*see cock-nest*). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is the *Art* in form called *Onga* (a preoccupied name) by Lesson 16 1831, and *Pyronechta* by Bonaparte in that year, though often called *Euphates* (Swainson, 1837). There are 12 or 15 species, the characteristic coloration of which is black set off with scarlet or orange in large massed areas. *P. orp*, the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1761 as “the grenadier,” from some fancied likeness of its plumage to a soldier’s uniform. It inhabits South Africa. *P. aurea* of western Africa is the golden-backed flinch and gold-backed grosbeak of the early ornithologists, being one of the yellow and black species. *P. capensis*, the Cape grosbeak of Latham, is another, from Cape Colony. *P. taha*, sometimes known as the *Mahali weaver*, and generally called *Ploceus* or *Euphates taha*, is very small (scarcely 4½ inches long), of rich golden-yellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of south-eastern Africa. (*See* cut under *taha*.) Several other African weavers represent the genus *Ploceus* (*passer*, as *P. mahali*). There is a large series of small birds, all technically weavers (*Ploceidæ*), which fall in the spermiestine division of the family, and belong to numerous genera of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and even the Australian region, as various amadavants, waxbills, strawberry-flinches, blood finches, generals, etc. (*See Viduina* (a), and cuts under *Ploceus*, *Scolecif*, *Trogoniopsis*, and *waxbill*.) The birds of an extensive Oriental and Australian genus *Munia* (with its subdivisions, as *Padda*) belong here. (*See* cut under *sparrow*.) Fifteen species of *Uroloncha*, characterized by exserted middle tail feathers, range from Africa to New Guinea; one of them is *U. aculeirostris*. The genus *Erythrura* is another large one, reaching from India through much of Polynesia. None of the foregoing birds falls in the subfamily *Ploceinæ* as now restricted. Among the latter may be noted the species of the African genus *Sitta-gra*, 6 in number, of which the best-known is *S. capensis* of Cape Colony, the olive oriole of Latham, commonly



Weaver-bird (*Sitagra capensis*).

called yellow-crowned weaver and *Ploceus icterocephalus*. This is 7 inches long, of an olive and golden-yellow and black color; it builds a large bottle-shaped or kidney-formed penile nest. *Foudia* is a Madagascan type. The most extensive genus of all is the African *Hyphantornis*, with over 30 species, or the golden weavers, as *H. galbula*. These birds represent in Africa, or may be compared with, the hang-nest orioles of America. One of the longest- and best-known is *H. cucullatus* of western Af-

Weaver-but I'll *phantom* my *texter*

rica, from Senegambia to the Gaboon; it has oftener been called *H. texor* (after *Oriolus texor* of Gmelin, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name *weaver* attached, being the *weaver oriole* of Latham (1782); it is 6 inches long, yellow and black. *Malimbus* is an African genus of black and crimson, scarlet, vermilion, or yellow coloration, as *M. cristatus*. The African genus *Tor* (one of the early names Temminck, 1828) has 2 marked species, *T. albifrons* (or *alco*), the white billed, and *T. erythrorhynchus* (or *ner*), the red-billed. (See cut under *Tor*.) Finally, the genus *Ploceus* itself is now restricted to an Oriental type of a few species, commonly called *bana-birds*, though it used to be indiscriminately applied to any of the foregoing, and became the name-giving genus of the whole group. See cut under *Ploceus*. (For those *Ploceids* known as *ahidah-birds*, see *Vidua*.)

**weaveress** (wé'ver-es), *n.* [*< weaver + -ess.*]  
A female weaver.  
He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*.  
*J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley, p. 222. (Davies.)*



**weaver-finch** (wē'vēr-finch), *n.* Any weaver-bird.

The Ploceidae, or *weaver finches*.

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, II. 286.

**weaver-fish** (wē'vēr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trachinus*; a weever. See cut under *Trachinus*.

**weaver-shell** (wē'vēr-shel), *n.* A shuttle-shell.  
**weaver's-shuttle** (wē'vēr-zhūt'ld), *n.* The shuttle-shell, *Radius volva*. See *Orulam*, and cut under *shuttle-shell*.

**weavilt**, *n.* An old spelling of *weevil*.

**weaving** (wē'ving), *n.* [*< ME. weyunge, wef-lynge*; verbal *n.* of *weave*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which weaves; specifically, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In weaving all kinds of fabrics, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *warp* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the *warp*, *weft*, or *chain*. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a *shed* for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lathe* or *batten*. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-loom*s, or by steam-power in what are called *power-loom*s, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See *loom*.) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the manufacture of those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also that of network, lacework, etc. See cut under *shuttle*.

2. In the *manège*, the action of a horse that weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

**weazand**, *n.* See *weasand*.

**weazelt**, *n.* See *weasel*.

**weazen** (wē'zn). See *wizen*¹.

**web** (web), *n.* [*< ME. web, webbe, < AS. web (webb-), a web (= OS. webbi = OFries. web, web = D. web, webbe, a web (= LG. web, webbe = OHG. weppi, wappi, MHG. weppe, webbe, webe, G. dial. webb (cf. G. gewebe), web, woof, = Icel. vefr = Sw. väf = Dan. vāv, web), < wefan, weave: see weave*¹.] 1. That which is woven; a woven fabric; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

Biholde how Eleyne hath a newe cote;

I wishe thanne it were myne and al the webbe after [i. e., all left after making the coat].

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 111.

My dochter she's a thrifty lass;  
She span seven year to me;  
An' if it war weil counted up,  
Full ten webs it would be.

*Kempy Kaye* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

At noon  
To-morrow come, and ye shall pay  
Each fortieth web of cloth to me,  
As the law is, and go your way.

*M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara*.

2. Same as *webbing*, 1.—3. The warp in a loom. [Provincial].—4. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers.

Several men or boys are placed to receive the sheets [of paper] according to the number into which the width of the web is divided. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 403.

5. Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(a) A sheet or thin plate, as of lead.

There with stately pomp by heaps they wend,  
And Christians slain roll up in webs of lead.

*Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne*, x. 26.

(b) The blade of a sword.

A sword, whereof the web was steel;  
Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch.

*Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne*, ii. 98.

(c) The blade of a saw. (d) The plate (or its equivalent) in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates. (e) The corresponding part of a rail, between the tread and the foot. See cut under *rail*. (f) The flat part of a wheel, between the nave and the rim, as in some railway-wheels—occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel. (g) The solid part of the bit of a key. (h) The part of an anvil below the head, which is of reduced size. (i) The thin, sharp part of the colter of a plow. See cut under *plow*. (j) A canvas cloth used in a saddle. (k) The basket-work of a gabion. See cut under *gabion*. (l) In a vehicle, a combination of bands or straps of a stout fabric, serving to keep the hood from opening too far. *E. H. Knight*. (m) The arm of a crank.

6. In *ornith.*, the blade, standard, vane, or vexillum of a feather: so called from the texture acquired through the weaving or interlocking of the barbs by the barbules with their barbicels and hooklets. That vane which is furthest from the middle line of the bird's body is the *outer web*; the other, the *inner web*, is technically distinguished as *pogonium externum* and *internum*. The two often differ from each other in size, shape, or color, or in all these respects; the difference is most pronounced on the flight-feathers

(as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cuts under *aftershaft*, *barb*, *ocellate*, and *penning*.

They [barbules] make the vane truly a web: that is, they so connect the barbs together that some little force is required to pull them apart.

*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 84.

7. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb; also, a similar substance spun and woven into a sort of fabric by many insects, usually as a covering or protection. See *bag-worm*, *web-worm*, and *tent-caterpillar*.

The Commissaries court's a spiders webbe,  
That doth entangle all the lesser fishes.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit

In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide.

*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul*, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a scheme.

All this is but a web of the wit; it can work nothing.

*Bacon, Praise of Knowledge* (ed. 1887).

The Fates at length the blissful Web have spun.

*Congreve, Birth of the Muse*.

O, what a tangled web we weave

When first we practise to deceive!

*Scott, Marmion*, vi. 17.

It is one web of intricate complications between the Emperors of the East and West, the Republic of Venice, the Kings of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 229.

9. In *anat.*, a connective or other tissue; any open structure composed of fibers and membranes running into each other irregularly as if tangled, and serving to support fat or other soft substances. See *tissue* and *histology*.

10. In *zool.*, the membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of any animal; especially, that which connects the toes of a bird or a quadruped, making the animal palmped, and the foot itself palmate, as occurs in nearly all aquatic birds (hence called *web-footed*), and in many aquatic mammals, as the beaver, the muskrat, and ornithorhynchus. Webs sometimes occur as a congenital defect of the human fingers or toes. The relatively largest webs are those of the bats' wings. In birds the extent and special character of the webs (technically called *palmae*) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See *web-footed*, and cuts under *bat*², *duckbill*, *flying-frog*, *Edemid*, *otary*, *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Some full-breasted swan

That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,  
Ruffles her pure cold plum, and takes the flood  
With swarthy webs. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*.

11. In *coal-mining*, the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]—**Basal web**, a small web between a bird's toes, extending little if any beyond the basal joints of the digits it connects. See cuts under *Ereunetes* and *semipalmate*.—**Chain-web**, a kind of saw; a scroll-saw.—**Choroid web**, the velum interpositum.—**Emarginate web**, a full web between a bird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See cut under *totipalmate*.—**Geometrical spider's web**. See *geometric*, and cut under *triangle*.—**Holland web**. Same as *holland*, *n.*, 1. **Incised web**, a very deeply emarginate web of a bird's toes.—**India-rubber web**, a fabric in which a warp of rubber threads is filled with a weft of silk, linen, or cotton. The warp, rendered inelastic during the weaving, has its elasticity subsequently restored by a process in which the fabric is subjected to heat. Also called *elastic web*.—**Mill-saw web**, a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—**Pin and web**. See *pin*³.—**Spider's web**. See *spider-web*.

**web** (web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *webbed*, ppr. *webbing*. [*< ME. webben, < AS. webban, weave, web; from the noun*.] 1. To cover with or as with a web; envelop.—2. To connect with a web, as the toes of a bird; render palmate.—**Webbed fingers**, two or more fingers of the human hand which are united by a band of connecting tissue, either occurring congenitally or as an abnormality, or resulting from cicatrization after burns and other wounds; dactylion. See *web-fingered*, and *Dietel's operation* (under *operation*).—**Webbed toes**, a condition affecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webbed fingers. See *web-footed*.

**webbet**, *n.* [*< ME. webbe, a weaver, < AS. webba, a weaver, < wefan, weave: see weave*¹, and cf. *web*. The ME. noun *webbe* survives in the proper name *Webb*.] A weaver. See *webber*.

A webbe, a dyere, and a tapicer.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 362.

The webbes ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle.

Ant makeden hure consail in hure commune halle.

*Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

**webbe**², *n.* An old spelling of *web*.

**webbert** (web'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. webbare, < AS. webbere, a weaver, < webban, weave: see web*, *n.* The noun survives in the surname *Webber*.] A Middle English form of *weaver*¹.

**webbing** (web'ing), *n.* [*< ME. webbyng*; verbal *n.* of *web*, *v.*] 1. A woven material, especially one woven without pile, plainly and strongly. The term is applied to material or pieces of material which are intended for strength, to bear a weight, to be drawn tight, or the like, as a belt or surcingle, and also for that which serves to protect and cover the edge of a piece of more delicate fabric; thus, Eastern rugs are often made with several inches of *webbing* projecting beyond the part that is covered with pile.

2. In *printing*, the broad tapes used to conduct webs or sheets of paper in a printing-machine, or the broad straps or girths attached to the rounce of the hand-press.—3. In *zool.*, the webs of the digits collectively: as, the *webbing* is extensive or complete; the webbed state of the digits, or the formation of their webs; palmaria. See *web*, *n.*, 10.—**Elastic webbing**. See *elastic*.

**webby** (web'i), *a.* [*< web + -y*¹.] Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; web-like; membranous.

Bats on their webby wings in darkness move,  
And feebly shriek their melancholy love.

*Crabbe, Works*, I. 50.

**weber** (vā'bér), *n.* [After Wilhelm Weber (1804–1891), a German physicist.] A name proposed by Latimer Clarke for the unit of electrical quantity which has since been named *coulomb*; it was also for some time used for the practical unit of electrical current which is now called *ampere*.

**Weberian** (we-bē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Weber* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. H. Weber, 1795–1833, a German anatomist and physiologist).—**Weberian apparatus**, the whole of the parts or organs by means of which the air-bladder of some fishes is connected with the ear, including the Weberian ossicles and their connections.

An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a *Weberian apparatus*, formed of parts of the anterior vertebrae, modified after precisely the same plan as in the other silurids.

*Amer. Nat.*, May, 1889, p. 427.

**Weberian ossicles**. See *ossicle*.

**weber-meter** (vā'bér-mē'tér), *n.* Same as *ampere-meter* or as *coulomb-meter* (see *weber*).

**Weber's chronometer**. A kind of metronome invented by Gottfried Weber, consisting of a weight and a graduated and adjustable cord. See *metronome*.

**Weber's corpuscle**. The depression in the veru montanum situated between the openings of the ejaculatory ducts.

**Weber's experiment**. The experiment of closing one ear to find that a vibrating tuning-fork placed with the end resting against the vertex will be heard more distinctly in that ear.

**Weber's glands**. The mucous glands of the tongue.

**Weber's law**. See *law*¹.

**Weber's paradox**. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate.

**web-eye** (web'i), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *pterygium*, 2.

**web-eyed** (web'id), *a.* Exhibiting or affected with the disease called *web-eye*.

**web-fingered** (web'fing'gér'd), *a.* Having the fingers of the hand, or any digits of the fore limb, connected by means of more or less extensive webs formed of a fold of skin: as, the bat is a completely *web-fingered* animal. The fingers of the human hand are naturally webbed a little at the base, and sometimes connected for their whole length, constituting a congenital deformity. Compare *webbed fingers* (under *web*, *v. t.*), and see cuts under *bat*², *flying-frog*, and *flying-frog*.

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered*.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 137.

**web-foot** (web'füt), *n.* A foot whose toes, or some of them, are webbed; also, the condition of being web-footed. As applied to persons, it implies an abnormal condition, corresponding to the web-fingered.—*Gillie web-foot*. See *gillie*.

**web-footed** (web'füt'ed), *a.* Having web-feet; being web-toed, whether as an abnormality of persons, or as the natural formation of the feet of many aquatic animals. Many mammals are web-footed, as the seal, the otter, the muskrat, the beaver, and the duck-mole. Nearly all swimming and many wading birds are web-footed, to a varying extent in different cases. The salient batrachians are mostly web-footed, especially frogs, as to their hind feet. See *web*, *n.*, 10, *web*, *v. t.*, *webbing*, 3, *pinniped*, *palmiped*, *palmate*, *semipalmate*, *totipalmate*, with various cuts, and those under *flying-frog*, *duckbill*, and *otary*.

**web-footedness** (web'füt'ed-nes), *n.* Web-foot; the state of being web-footed.

**web-machine** (web'mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *web-press*.







Yf that nyl here, a *wedge* oute of a bronde  
Ywrought dryve in the roote, or smidel froo  
Let cheche and hld with assheh let it stande.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.  
Thow wich pyn ther goth a litel *wedge* which that is  
cleped the hors.  
*Chaucer, Astrolabe.*  
For 'tis with Pleasure as it is with *Wedges*; one drives  
out another.  
*N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 157.*

2. A mass resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.

They gather it [gold] with great labour and mette it  
and caste it, firste into masses or *wedges*, and afterwards  
into blade plates.  
*R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-ica, ed. Arber, p. 20).*

Open the mails, yet guard the treasure sure;  
Lay out our golden *wedges* to the view.  
*Malouie, Tamburlaine, I, i. 12.*

A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight. Josh. vi. 21.  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.  
*Milton, E. R., iii. 309.*

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a triangle with one very acute angle—that is, like a pile, but free in the escutcheon instead of being attached to one of its edges.—4. In Cambridge University, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be a designation suggested by the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1824). Compare *wooden spoon*, under *spoon*.

Five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and the fifth a favorite for the *Wedge*. The last man is called the *Wedge*, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.  
*C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 312.*

**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox wedge*.—The thin or small end of the *wedge*, figuratively, an intonatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce or lead to an ultimate important effect.—**Wedge of least resistance**, the form in which loose earth and other substances yield to pressure.—**Wooden wedge.** Same as *wedget*, 4.

**wedg<sup>1</sup>** (wej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedged*, *ppr. wedging*. [*late ME. wedgen; from the noun.*]  
1. *trans.* 1. To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; rive.

My heart.  
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain.  
*Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 35.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or compress closely; jam.

Among the crowd 't is the Abbey; where a finger  
Could not be *wedged* in more.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 58.*

*Wedged* in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.  
*Dryden, Æneid, v. 285.*

The age had not so much refinement that any sense of impropriety restrained the wearers of petticoat and farthingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and *wedging* their not unsubstantial persons . . . into the throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution.  
*Haithorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.*

3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge; as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—4. In *ceram.*, to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.—5. To make into the shape of a wedge; render cuneiform.—6. To force apart or split off with or as with a wedge.

Yawning fissures which will surely widen until they *wedge* off the projecting masses, and strip huge slices from the face of the cliff.  
*Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.*

II. *intrans.* To force one's way like a wedge.

Hamting  
The Globes and Mermaids, *wedging* in with lords  
Still at the table. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.*

**wedge<sup>2</sup>** (wej), *n.* [*A dial. var. of wedge, wage.*]  
A pledge; a gage. *Halliwel.*

**wedgebill** (wej'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Schistes*, having the bill of peculiar shape, rather thick for a hummer, and suddenly sharp-pointed. There are 2 species, both Ecuadorian, *S. geoffroyi* and *S. personatus*, 3½ inches long. See cut in preceding column.

**wedge-bone** (wej'bôn), *n.* An ossicle often found on the under surface of the spinal column at the junction of any pair of vertebrae: more fully called *subvertebral wedge-bone*.

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertebral *wedge-bone*, is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid bone and the body of the second vertebra [in *Lacer-tilia*].  
*Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 187.*

**wedge-cutter** (wej'kut'ér), *n.* 1. An instrument used in dentistry to cut off the projecting part of a wedge that has been driven between two teeth.—2. In *wood-working*, a machine for relishing and cutting the wedges of a door-rail. See *relish<sup>2</sup>*. *E. H. Knight.*

**wedged** (wejd), *a.* [*from wedge + -ed.*] In *zool.*, wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a *wedged* bone; the *wedged* tail of a bird.

**wedge-micrometer** (wej'mi-krom-e-tér), *n.* See *micrometer*.

**wedge-photometer** (wej'tô-tom'e-tér), *n.* An instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. It consists of a long wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass arranged to slide before the eyepiece of a telescope, and provided with a graduated scale. The scale-reading, which corresponds to the thickness of the wedge at the point where the image of the star becomes invisible, determines the star's brightness.

**wedge-press** (wej'pres), *n.* A press for extracting oil from seeds, as hemp-seed, sunflower-seed, etc., by crushing. It has perforated iron cheek-plates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags, with blocks and wedges between the bags and the plates. A tightening-wedge is then driven in by a maul, and the juice escapes through the perforations in the plates, and is collected in a cistern below.

**wedge-shaped** (wej'shapt), *a.* Having the shape of a wedge; wedged; cuneiform; cuneate: as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf; the *wedge-shaped* tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without regard to solidity.—**Wedge-shaped isobar**, an isobar bounding a projecting area of high pressure moving along between two cyclones.

**wedge-shell** (wej'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Donacidae*.

**wedge-tailed** (wej'tâld), *a.* Having the tail wedged or cuneate: noting birds whose tail-feathers are regularly graduated in length to such an extent that the tail when moderately spread appears to be beveled off obliquely at the end from the middle to the outermost feather on each side. It is a very common formation. See cuts under *Sphenocercus*, *Sphenura*, *Trichoglossus*, and *Urotrichus*.—**Wedge-tailed eagle**, *Urotrichus*, of Australia. See cut under *Urotrichus*.  
**Wedge-tailed pigeon** or *dove*. See *Sphenocercus* (with cut).

**wedge-valve** (wej'valv), *n.* A wedge-shaped valve driven into its seat by a screw: used for closing water-mains, etc.

**wedge-wise** (wej'wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

**wedging** (wej'ing), *n.* 1. A method of joining timbers, in which the tenon is made just long enough to pass through the mortised piece, and a small wedge is driven into a saw-cut in the end of the tenon, with the effect of expanding it, and thus preventing its withdrawal.—2. In kneading clay for fine modeling, the process of cutting the clay to pieces, as by means of a strained wire, and then throwing the severed pieces forcibly upon the mass, the object being to expel the air.—**Foxtail wedging**. See *foxtail*.

**wedging-crib** (wej'ing-krib), *n.* In *mining*, in shaft-sinking in very watery ground, a curb or crib on which the tubbing is placed. It generally consists of pieces of oak carefully shaped and joined together. Between the exterior of this curb and the rock there is left a space of a few inches in width, which is made water-tight by the most careful wedging and the use of moss. The object of the whole arrangement of the wedging-crib and the tubbing which rests upon it is permanently to hold back the water which would otherwise find its way into the shaft and have to be raised to the surface by pumping. In some mining districts the wedging-crib is made of cast-iron.

**Wedgwood scale.** A scale used by the inventor in measuring high temperatures by his pyrometer: as, 10° *Wedgwood*. The zero corresponds to 1077° F.

**Wedgwood ware.** See *ware<sup>2</sup>*.

**wedgy** (wej'gi), *a.* [*from wedge<sup>1</sup> + -y.*] Formed or adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying into or among.

Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw sub-jacent.  
*Landon. (Imp. Dict.)*

**wedhood<sup>1</sup>** (wed'hüd), *n.* [*ME. wedhod; < wed + -hood.*] The state of marriage.

Save in here *wedhod*

That ys feyre to lone God.

*MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129. (Halliwel.)*

**wedlock** (wed'lok), *n.* [*ME. wedlac, wedlak, wedloke, wedlaik, wedlock, matrimony, marriage, < AS. wadlac, pledge, < wad, a pledge, + lac, a gift, etc.: see wed and lake<sup>2</sup>, lake<sup>4</sup>.* The compound *wedlac* is supposed to mean 'a gift given as a pledge,' hence a gift given to a bride, but the second element is perhaps to be taken in the sense of 'condition, state,' being ult. nearly identical with the suffix in *knowledge*, etc.] 1. Marriage; matrimony; the married state; the vows and sacrament of marriage. Sometimes used attributively.

Which that men clepeth spousal or *wedlok*.

*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 59.*

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot than to the *wedlock* noose. *B. Jonson, Epicene, ii. 1.*

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays  
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 32.*

2t. A wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece? *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.*

To break *wedlock*, to commit adultery. *Ezek. xvi. 38.*

Howe be it, she kept but euill the sacrament of matrimony, but brake her *wedlock*.

*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxi.*

=*Syn. 1. Matrimony, Wedding, etc. See marriage.*

**wedlock** (wed'lok), *v. t.* [*< wedlock, n.*] To unite in marriage; marry.

Man thus *wedlocked*.

*Milton, Divorce, ii. 15.*

**Wednesday** (wenz'dä), *n.* [*< ME. Wednesday, Wodnesdei, Wednesday, < AS. Wōdnes day = D. Woensday = Icel. Öðinsdagr = Sw. Dan. Önsdag (for \*Ödensdag); lit. 'Woden's day': AS. Wōdnes, gen. of Wōden = OS. Wōdan, Wōden = OHG. Wuotan, Wōtan = Icel. Öðinn (> E. Odin), Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,' i. e., the mighty warrior, < AS. wod, etc., furious, raging, mad: see wood<sup>2</sup>.] The fourth day of the week; the day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated *W., Wed.* See *week<sup>1</sup>*.—**Pulver Wednesday<sup>t</sup>**. Same as *Ash Wednesday*.*

**wedsett**, *v. t.* [*ME. wedsetten; < wed + sett.* Cf. *wadset*.] To pledge: same as *wadset*.

**wee<sup>1</sup>** (wē), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. we, in the phrase a little we, a little bit, a short way or space, appar. for a little way, the form we being appar. a Scand. form (Icel. vegr, a way, = Sw. väg = Dan. vej) of way: see way<sup>1</sup>. Little and wee were and are so constantly associated that they have become synonymous, and wee has changed to an adjective. Cf. way-bit, equiv. to wee bit. E. wee cannot be connected with OHG. wenac, G. wenig, little.] I. *n.* A bit. Specifically—(a) A short distance.*

Behynd hir a litill *wee*

It [a stone] fell.

*Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), xvii. 677.*

(b) A short space of time.

O hold your hand, you minister,

Hold it a little *wee*.

*Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).*

II. *a.* Small; little; tiny. [*Colloq.*]

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.  
*Shak., M. of W., i. 4. 22.*

**wee<sup>2t</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *wee*.

**wee<sup>3t</sup>**, *pron.* An old spelling of *wee*.

**weebit** (wē'bit), *n.* Same as *way-bit*.

**weechelmt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *witch-elm*.

**weed<sup>1</sup>** (wēd), *n.* [*< ME. weed, wed, weed, wied, a weed, < AS. wēod, wiod = OS. MD. wiod, D. wiede, a weed, = LG. woden, woen, pl., the green stalks and leaves of turnips, etc.] 1. Any one of those herbaceous plants which are useless and without special beauty, or especially which are positively troublesome. The application of this general term is somewhat relative. Handsome but pernicious plants, as the oxeye daisy, cone-flower, and the purple cow-wheat of Europe (*Melampyrum arvense*), are weeds to the agriculturist, flowers to the esthetic. So also plants that are cultivated for use or beauty, as grasses, hemp, carrot, parsnip, morning-glory, become weeds when they spring up where they are not wanted. The exotics of cool countries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.*

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest *weedes* groweth.  
*Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 224.*

An ill *weed* grows apace. *Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 3.*

2. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse having the appearance but wanting the other qualities of a thoroughbred. [*Slang.*]

He bore the same relation to a man of fashion that a *weed* does to a "winner of the Derby."  
*Lever, Davenport Dunn, ii.*

3. A cigar; with the definite article, tobacco. [*Colloq.*]



Wedgebill (*Schistes personatus*).







*Sabbath* or *Great Saturday* has been a name for Easter eve since very early times in both East and West. **Holy Week**, in the ecclesiastical year, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday; sometimes also called *Passion Week*.—**Miserere week**. See *miserere*.—**New week**. See *new*.—**Parson's week**. See *parson*.—**Passion Week**. See *passion*.—**Procession week**, Rogation week. See *rogation*.—**The feast of weeks**, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks, that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to Pentecost or Whitsuntide. See *Pentecost*, 1. **This (that) day week**. See *day*.

*This day-week* you will be alone.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xvi.

**Week about**. See *about*.—**Week's day**, that day of last week or of next week which corresponds to the present day.

I mene if God please to be at Salisbury the *whesdaie* at night before Easterdaie; where for divers respects I would gladdie speake wih you.

Darrell Papers (1582) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

**week<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *week<sup>1</sup>*.

**week<sup>3</sup>** (wēk'), *n.* [See also *weik*, *wiek*; a var. of *wiek<sup>1</sup>*.] A corner; an angle; as, the *weeks* of the mouth or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will hing by the *wicks* of the mouth for the least point of truth.

M. Bruce, *Soul-Confirmation*, p. 18. (Jamieson.)

**week-day** (wēk'dā), *n.* [E. dial. *weeke-day*; < ME. *wekeday*, < AS. *wīcedag*, *wīcedag* = Icel. *víkudagr*; as *wēk<sup>1</sup>* + *dag<sup>1</sup>*.] Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively.

She lones Preaching better then Praying, and of Preachers Lecturers, and thinkes the *Week-days* Exercise fare more edifying then the *Sundays*.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Shee precise Hypocrite.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,

An added pudding solemnised the Lord's.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 345.

For dinner—which on a *week-day* is hardly ever eaten at the coster-monger's abode—they buy "block ornaments," as they call the small, dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the cheap butchers' blocks or counters.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 52.

**weekly** (wēk'li), *a.* and *n.* [*< week<sup>1</sup>* + *-ly<sup>1</sup>*.]

**I. a. 1.** Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reckoned by the week; produced or performed between one Sunday and the next: as, *weekly* work.—**2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week: as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* paper; a *weekly* allowance; the *weekly* sailings of steamers; a *weekly* mail.

When yonder broken arch was whole,

'Twas there was dealt the *weekly* dole.

Scott, *Rokeby*, vi. 1.

**II. n.; pl. weeklies** (-liz). A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

**weekly** (wēk'li), *adv.* [*< weekly, a.*] Once a week; at intervals of seven days: as, a paper published *weekly*; wages paid *weekly*.

**week-work** (wēk'wērk), *n.* In old Eng. usage, the distinctive service of a serf or villain, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

**weel<sup>1</sup>** (wēl), *n.* [E. dial. also *weil*, *wiel*, also *wale*; < ME. *weel*, *wel*, *wel*, < AS. *wāl* = MD. *wael*, a whirlpool, = MLG. *wel*, a pool.] A whirlpool.

**weel<sup>2</sup>** (wēl), *n.* [Also *weal*; cf. *willy*, a willow basket, < *willy*, a var. of *willow*: see *willow<sup>1</sup>*.]

**1.** A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, be it with nets, *weeles*, baits, angling.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 319.

Diog. Laert. tells us that it was a saying of Socrates that young batchlers desirous of marriage were like to fishes who play about the *weele*, and gladly would get in, when on the contrary they that are within strive how they should get out.

Heywood, *Anna and Phillis* (Works, ed.

Pearson, 1874, VI. 310).

In our river Ishnia eel-pouts were caught as well as crucians and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the *weels* set for them, or into ordinary baskets.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 579.

**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a kind of eel-pot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

**weel<sup>3</sup>** (wēl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *weel<sup>2</sup>*.

**weem** (wēm), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uamha*, a cave.] An earth-house; an artificial cave or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

**weent** (wēn), *n.* [*< ME. wene*, *wen*, < AS. *wēn*, *f.*, *wēna*, *m.*, hope, weening, expectation, = OS. *wān* = OFries. *wēn*, hope, = D. *waan*, opinion, conjecture, = OHG. MHG. *wān*, G. *wahn*, illusion, false hope, = Icel. *vān*, expectation, = Goth. *wēns*, expectation; from the root of *win*: see *win*.] Doubt; conjecture.

I wol ben here, withouten any *wene*

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1593.

For lyf and deth, withouten *wene*,

Is in his hande. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4596.

**ween** (wēn), *v.* [*< ME. wenen*, < AS. *wēnan* (pret. *wende*, pp. *wende*, *wente*), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. *wānian* = OFries. *wēna* = D. *waan*, think, fancy, = LG. *wānen*, fancy, = OHG. *wānan*, *wānan*, MHG. *wānen*, G. *wānen* = Icel. *vāna*, hope (cf. Sw. *vānta* = Dan. *vente*), = Goth. *wēnan*, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Archaic.]

And when thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp, that, zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not *wenen* that there be scant 10000

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 252.

But trewely I *wende*, as in this cas,

Naught have agilt, ne doon to love trespas.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 462.

Prosperitie . . . may be discontinued by moe waies than you would afore haue *went*.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 34.

Earle Robert would needs set forward, *weening* to get all the glory to himselfe before the coming of the hoste.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 35.

Ye *ween* to hear a melting tale

Of two true lovers in a dale.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 29.

Though never a dream the roses sent

Of science or love's compliment,

I *ween* they smelt as sweet.

Mrs. Browning, *Deserted Garden*.

**weenong-tree** (wē'ngong-tre), *n.* See *Tetramelas*.

**weep<sup>1</sup>** (wēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wept*, ppr. *weeping*. [*< ME. wepen*, *weopen* (pret. *weep*, *weop*, *weop*, *wip*, pl. *wepen*, *wepe*, *wopen*, later *wepte*), weep, wail, shed tears, < AS. *wēpan* (pret. *wēop*), cry aloud, wail, = OS. *wōpian*, cry aloud, = OFries. *wēpa* = OHG. *wuofan*, *wuofjan* (pret. *wiof*), MHG. *wuofen*, *wuofen* = Icel. *æpa* (pret. *æpta*), cry, shout, = Goth. *wōpjan* (pret. *wōpida*), cry out, weep; from a noun, AS. *wōp*, clamor, outcry, = OS. *wop* = OHG. *wuof*, *wuof*, outcry, lament, = Icel. *öp*, a shout; cf. Russ. *ropite*, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. *whoop*, which is prop. *hoop*.] **I. intrans. 1.** To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed tears.

Thet of the Cintree seyn that Adam and Eve *wepten* upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, whan thei weren dryven out of Paradys.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 199.

In al this world ther nis so cruwel herte . . .

That nolde have *wopen* for hire peynes smerte;

So tenderly she *wepte* both eve and morwe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 724.

To whom he sayde, "Wepe ye not vpon me, ye doughters of Jherusalem, but *wepe* ye vpon your self and vpon your children."

Sir R. Guyllford, *Pygrymage*, p. 28.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him.

Acts xx. 37.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*.

Shak., *Lear*, i. 4. 191 (song).

The Indian elephant is known sometimes to *weep*.

Darwin, *Express. of Emotions*, p. 167.

**2. To drop or flow as tears.**

The blood *weeps* from my heart.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 58.

**3. To let fall drops; drop water; drip; hence, to rain.**

When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth o'erflow?

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1. 222.

**4. To give out moisture; be very damp.**

Clayes *wepe*

Uncertainly, whoos teres both right swete.

Paladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

It is a delicious place for prospect and ye thicketts, but the soile cold and *weeping* clay.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 17, 1662.

**5. To have drooping branches; be pendent; droop; as, a weeping tree; the weeping willow.**—**To weep Irish**, to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; keen.

Surely the Egyptians did not *weep-Irish* with fained and mercenary tears.

Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, II. xii. 15. (Davies.)

**Weeping ash**, the variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, having the branches arching downward instead of upward.—**Weeping birch**, a variety of the white birch, *Betula alba*, of a weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament. Its shoots when young are quite smooth, but when mature are of a bright chestnut-brown, covered with little white warts.—**Weeping eczema**, eczema attended with considerable exudation; moist eczema.—**Weeping grass**, a grass, *Microstegia* (Ehrhartia) *stipoides*, of Australia and New Zealand, so called doubtless from the form of its panicle. It is a perennial grass, keeping green through the year, and valued for grazing. Mueller, *Select Extra-trop. Plants*.

—**Weeping oak**. See *oak*.—**Weeping pipe**, a small pipe connected with a tank or water-closet supply-pipe, and designed to allow a little water to escape at intervals so as to preserve the seal in traps.—**Weeping poplar**. See *poplar*.—**Weeping rock**, a porous rock from which water oozes.—**Weeping sinew**, a gathering of fluid in the synovial sheath of a tendon; ganglion.—**Weeping willow**. See *willow<sup>1</sup>*.

**II. trans. 1. To lament; bewail; bemoan.**

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come,

And *wept* her godlike son's approaching doom.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiv. 114.

Nor is it

Wiser to *weep* a true occasion lost,

But trim our sails, and let old bygonces be.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

To *weep* his obsequies.

Dryden, *Æneid*, ix. 648.

**2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.**

Sithen thou hast *weped* [var. *wopen*] many a drope.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 941.

Sir Gawein that ther-of hadde grete pite hit toke with glabbe chere and myri, and *wepte* night tenderly water with his iyeu vndir his helme.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

Weep your tears

Into the channell. Shak., *J. C.*, i. 1. 63.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 248.

**3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in tears: usually followed by away, out, or the like.**

Weep my life away. Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

I could *weep*

My spirit from mine eyes. Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 99.

**To weep millstones!** See *millstone*.

**weep<sup>1</sup>** (wēp), *n.* [*< ME. wepe*, *wep*, a later form, after the verb, of *wop*, < AS. *wōp*, clamor, cry: see *weep<sup>1</sup>*, v.] **1.** Weeping; a fit of weeping.

She began to breste a *wepe* anon.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 408.

Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and *wep*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 2328.

**2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe.** [Obsolete, colloq., or trade use.]

**weep<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewweep* for *pwit*. Also *wype*, *wipe*.

**weepabler** (wē'pa-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wepeable*; < *weep<sup>1</sup>* + *-able*.] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. Bp. Pecoock.

**weeper** (wē'pēr), *n.* [*< weep<sup>1</sup>* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** One who weeps; one who sheds tears; specifically, a hired mourner at a funeral.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*; tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, ii. 6.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies

What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, x. 46.

**2. Something worn conventionally as a badge of mourning.** (a) A strip of white linen or muslin worn on the end of the sleeve like a cuff. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourning.

Our . . . mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xvi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black bombazine. She had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her *weepers* came over her elbows.

Thackeray, *Bluebeard's Ghost*.

(b) A long husband, like a scarf, of crape or other black stuff, worn by men at a funeral.

It is a funeral street, Old Parr Street, certainly; the carriages which drive there ought to have feathers on the roof, and the butlers who open the doors should wear *weepers*.

Thackeray, *Philip*, ii.

(c) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her weeds.

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple o' pounds' worth less of crape. . . . If anybody was to marry me flattering himself I should wear these hideous *weepers* two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, lxxx.

**3. Anything resembling a weeper in senses 1 and 2 in shape or use.**

The firs were hung with *weepers* of black-green moss.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travels*, p. 169.

The eyes with which it [the aqueduct tunnel] weeps are rightly called *weepers*, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside.

New York Tribune, February 2, 1890.

**4. The South American capuchin monkey, *Cebus capucinus*.**

**weepful** (wēp'fūl), *a.* [*< weep<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of weeping; mournful. Wyclif.

**weeping** (wē'ping), *n.* [*< ME. wepinge*, *wepyng*; verbal *n.* of *weep<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] Wailing; lamentation; shedding of tears.

With myche *weeping* & woo thes wordes he said.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8489.

There shall be *weeping* and gnashing of teeth.

Mat. viii. 12.

**weeping-cross** (wē'ping-kros), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, at which penitential devotions were performed.



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✓ *rah*, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (< AS. *wegan*, etc.) *wayl*, *wagon*, *wand*, *wayl*, *weight*, *whet*, and (< L. *vehere*, *vehere*, *convecere*, etc.: see esp. *wayl*.) **I. trans.** 1. To raise or lift; bear up: as, to *weigh anchor*; to *weigh a ship* that has been sunk.

And so ye same morning we *weighed* our ancre and made sayle, and came into the foresayd haven at Mylo.  
Sir R. Gwyfforde, *Pilgrimage*, p. 63.

[The ship] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be *weighed* since, although she lies a great height above the water.  
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 3.

2. To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to *weigh sugar*; to *weigh gold*.

Like stuffe haue I read in S. Francis Legend, of the balance wherein men's deedes are *weighed*, and the Devil lost his prey by the weight of a Chalice.  
Purphas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 140.

The hunter took up his rifle instinctively from the corner of the room, *weighed* it in both hands held palm upward.  
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 235.

3. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to *weigh the advantages and disadvantages* of a scheme.

In noble courage ought been areste,  
And *weygen* every thing by equitee.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 398.

Wherefore I pray you *weigh* this with yourself the better, and see whether you can espy how your doctrine is doubtful. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken.  
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., i.

*Weigh* oath with oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.  
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 131.

4†. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You *weigh* me not? O, that's you care not for me.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 27.

You are light, gentlemen,  
Nothing to *weigh* your hearts.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, i. 1.

5. To outweigh or overpower; burden; oppress. See the following phrase.—To *weigh down*. (a†) To preponderate over.

He *weighs* King Richard down.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 89.

(b) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* my eyelids down.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

When he was aboard his bark, he *weighed* and set sail, and shot off all his guns.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 232.

The vessel *weighs*, forsakes the shore,  
And lessens to the sight.

Cooper, *The Bird's Nest*.

2. To have weight, literally or figuratively.

Alliances, how near soever, *weigh* but light in the Scales of State.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 117.

3. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget *weighs* several ounces; a load which *weighs* two tons. The terms expressing the weight are in the adverbial objective. That which a balance measures is the proportionate acceleration of masses toward the center of the earth. This is equal to their proportionate masses; and mass is the important quantity determined. The weight, or attraction of gravitation (less the centrifugal force), differs at different stations, and is not determined by the operation of weighing.

And the Frenshe kyng gaue hym a goblet of syluer *weyngne* iiiij. marke.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxvii.

Master Featherstone, O Master Featherstone, you may now make your fortunes *weigh* ten stone of feathers more than ever they did!

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

4. To be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

He finds . . . that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands . . . before him.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. ii.

Such considerations never *weigh* with them.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xci.

5. To bear heavily; press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which *weighs* upon the heart.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 45.

6. To consider; reflect.

My tongue was never oil'd with "Here, an't like you,"  
"There, I beseech you"; *weigh*, I am a soldier,  
And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, ii. 1.

The soldiers, less *weighing* because less knowing, clamoured to be led on against any danger.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

To *weigh down*, to sink by its own weight or burden.

The softness of the stalk, which maketh the bough, being over-loaded, . . . *weighs down*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 610.

To *weigh in*, in *sporting*, to ascertain one's weight before the contest. *Whyte Melville*, *White Rose*, I. xiv.

**weigh<sup>1</sup>** (wā'), *n.* [*< weighl<sup>1</sup>, r.*] A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare *wey*); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons.

**weigh<sup>2</sup>** (wā'), *n.* A misspelling of *wayl<sup>1</sup>*, in the phrase *under way*, due to confusion with the phrase *to weigh anchor*.

We lost no time in getting *under weigh* again.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 230.

**weigh<sup>3†</sup>**, *n.* See *weigh*.

**weighable** (wā'a-bl), *a.* [*< weighl<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being weighed.

**weighage** (wā'āj), *n.* [*< weighl<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] A rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods.  
*Imp. Dict.*

**weigh-bank** (wā'bāk), *n.* The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of scales. [*Scotch.*]

Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-banks*, now up, now down. *Scott*, *Redgauntlet*, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**weigh-beam** (wā'bēm), *n.* A weighing-scale carried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroad-station; a portable scale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

**weigh-board** (wā'board), *n.* In *mining*. See *way-board*.

**weigh-bridge** (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, etc., with their load.

**weigh-can** (wā'kan), *n.* A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

**weighed†** (wād), *a.* Balanced; experienced.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon*.

**weiger** (wā'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. weyere (= MLG. MHG. weger); < weighl<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights.—2†. The equator.

This same circle is cleped also the *weyere* (equator) of the day, for, when the some is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than ben the daies and the nyhtes ilike of lengthe in the world. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, i. sec. 17.

**Sacker and weiger.** See *sacker*.

**weighership** (wā'ēr-ship), *n.* [*< weiger + -ship.*] The office of weiger.

**weigh-house** (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty sturdy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the *weigh-house*.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

**weighing** (wā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. weyngne, weyngne; verbal n. of weighl<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Same as *weighing*.

**weighing-cage** (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and calves, may be conveniently weighed.

**weighing-house** (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *weigh-house*.

**weighing-machine** (wā'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the common balance, spring-balance, steelyard, etc. See cuts under *balance* and *steelyard*. The term is, however, generally applied only to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies, as the machines for the purpose of determining the weights of laden vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, etc. The *hydrostatic weighing-machine* (see cut) consists essentially of a strong cylinder within which moves a tightly packed piston, the space being filled with castor-oil; the loop above is attached to the cylinder and the ring below to the piston. When the object to be weighed is hung on the ring, the piston presses on the oil, and this passes by a channel to a gage

which indicates by the motion of the index on the dial the weight in pounds and tons.

**weighing-scoop** (wā'ing-skōp), *n.* A combined scoop and spring-balance. The spring is in the handle of the scoop, and while the scoop is being filled the spring is held in place by a stop controlled by the thumb. On raising the loaded scoop the stop is released, and the weight of the contents is indicated on the handle. *E. H. Knight*.

**weigh-lock** (wā'lok), *n.* A canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

**weighman** (wā'man), *n.*; pl. *weighmen* (men). A *weigher*. [*Rare.*]

Two weeks after the *coopers' strike* came the *strike of the lightermen and weighmen*.

*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxxv. (1886), p. 266.

**weigh-shaft** (wā'shāft), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft.

**weight<sup>1</sup>** (wāt), *n.* [*Formerly also weight; < ME. weicht, weichte, weichte, weight, weight, weicht, < AS. gewiht, weight, = MLG. weicht, gewicht = D. gewicht = OHG. gewicht, MHG. gewicht, gewicht, G. gewicht, weight, = Icel. vatt = Sw. vikt = Dan. vagt, weight; with formative -t, < AS. wegan, etc., raise, lift: see weighl<sup>1</sup>.*] The reg. mod. form would be *weicht* (parallel with *night, sight*, etc.); the present vowel-form is due to conformity with the verb *weighl<sup>1</sup>*. 1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it. Considerable confusion has existed between weight and mass, the latter being the quantity of matter as measured by the ratio of the momentum of a body to its velocity. Weight, in this the proper sense of the word, is something which varies with the latitude of the station at which the heavy body is, being greater by  $\frac{1}{16}$  of itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea ( $\frac{1}{1775}$  for every kilometer). The weights of different bodies at one and the same station were proved, by Newton's experiments with pendulums of different material, to be in the ratio of their masses, and irrespective of their chemical composition; consequently, a balance which shows the equality of weight of two bodies at one station also shows the equality of their masses. In determining the specific gravity of a body, it is hung by a fine thread to one pan of the balance, and immersed completely in water. The reduced number of pounds, ounces, etc., which is required in the other pan to balance the first, under these circumstances, is called the weight of the body in water. In like manner, we speak of the weight in air and the weight in water. These expressions forbid our conceiving of weight as synonymous with the quantity of matter; and yet, when a pound is said to be a unit of weight, although it is intended to be carried up mountains and to distant places, mass, or quantity of matter, must be understood, since there is no important quantity but the quantity of matter which a pound or a kilogram measures. The confusion is increased when the pound is defined, as it still is in the United States, by the weight of a certain standard in air, without reference to the height of the barometer and thermometer. In the older books on mechanics, a pound is taken as a force, and the quantity of matter is obtained by dividing the weight by the measure of gravity; but now both the theoretical books and the legal definitions of the standards used in weighing make the pound, kilo, etc., to be masses, or quantities of matter, whose weight is obtained by multiplying them by the acceleration of gravity at any station. Nevertheless, the older system still finds a few supporters. It was long after Galileo had firmly established the law of falling bodies before it occurred to anybody that weight was a force. Gravity, so far as common observation shows, draws bodies to the earth alone, and that in parallel lines, and Galileo had shown that it accelerates all bodies alike, whether they are great or small, so that there was nothing to suggest the idea of force, especially as that idea was then in its infancy, and had not attained its present prominence in the minds of men. Weight in those days being looked upon as a property of single bodies, and not as subsisting between pairs of bodies, was necessarily confounded with mass; and a mental inertia, or natural clinging to old conceptions, kept up the confusion after Newton had demonstrated the true law of gravitation. For the units of weight, see def. 5. Abbreviated wt.

1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it.

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Allas that I bihighte

Of pure gold a thousand pound of *weight*.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 182.

So Belgian mounds bear on their shattered sides

The sea's whole *weight*, increased with swelling tides.

Addison, *The Campaign*.

Though a pound or a gramme is the same all over the world, the *weight* of a pound or a gramme is greater in high latitudes than near the equator.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, Art. xlvii.

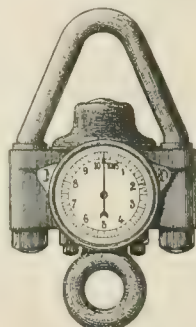
2. Mass; relative quantity of matter.—3. A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the usefulness of the weights that a man holds in his hands in leaping or jumping lies in the addition they impart to his momentum, and their dragging him down is a disadvantage; but the weights of a clock are for giving a downward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 699.

Both men and women in Cochín account it a great Galantrie to haue wide eares, which therefore they stretch by arte, hanging *weights* on them till they reach to their shoulders.

Purphas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 494.



Hydrostatic Weighing-machine.



weight is used for *weight* at both ends, but *weight* is used for *weight* and *weight* for *weight*.

2. In *weight* to lead (the threads) with mineral or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

weight is used for *weight* that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods.

3. In *weighting*, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the pressure of the liquid metal.

**weight** (wāt', *n.* See *weight*.  
**weightily** (wāt'li, *adv.* In a weighty manner.  
(a) Heavily; ponderously. (b) With force or impressive-  
ness; with great power.

**weightiness** (wāt'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness, literally or figuratively; solidity; force; importance.

The *weightiness* that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been upon us.

The *weightiness* of my argument. *Locke.*  
The *weightiness* of the adventure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

**weighting** (wāt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *weight*].  
In *weighting*, subsidence or other disturbance in a coal-mine due to "weight," or pressure of the overlying mass of rock. A mine in which such subsidence is taking place is said to be "on the weight." [Eng.]

**weightless** (wāt'les), *a.* [*weight* + *-less*]. 1. Having no weight; impendable; light.

That light and *weightless* down.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 33.  
2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so they are it times beholden to one upon them as from above very weak and *weightless* discourses.

**weight-nail** (wāt'nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats, etc.

**weight-rest** (wāt'rest), *n.* A form of lathe-rest which is held firmly upon the shears by a weight hung beneath. *E. H. Knight.*

**weighty** (wāt'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *weightie*, *weighty*; < *weight* + *-y*]. 1. Having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Uncle, give me this Dagger. . .  
Glo. It is too *weighty* for your Grace to wear.

*Shak.*, Rich. III. (fol. 1623), iii. 1.

2. Burdensome; hard to bear.  
He was beholding to the Romanes, that eased him of so *weighty* a burden, and lessened his cares of government.

The cares of empire are great, and the burden which lies upon the shoulders of princes very *weighty*.

*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. Important; serious; momentous; grave.  
Nor for no fairer sould promote thame  
To that most gret and *weighty* cure.

*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I. 297.  
This secret is so *weighty* 'twill require  
A strong faith to conceal it.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 144.  
My head is full of thoughts  
More *weighty* than thy life or death can be.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. Adapted to affect the judgment or to convince; forcible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye  
For such *weighty* reasons.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.  
Skillful diplomatists were surprised to hear the *weighty* observations which at seventeen the prince made on public affairs.

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.  
5. Grave or serious in aspect or purport.

That fear a *weighty* and a serious brow.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., Prol., 1. 2.

6. Authoritative; influential; important.  
The *weighty* men in the *weighty* stations. *Swift.*

The *weighty* and *weighty* men who listened to him approved his words.

*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 257.  
7. Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

We banish thee for ever. . .  
If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,  
Attend on thee for judgement.

*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 102.  
**weik**, *v.* See *weik*.  
**weil**, *v.* See *weil*.

**Weil's disease**. An infectious disease, having a course of about ten days, characterized by jaundice, muscular pains, enlargement of the

liver and spleen, and fever. Also called *acute infectious jaundice*.

**weily**, *adv.* A dialectal form of *weily*.

Well, I'm *weily* brosten, as they say in Lancashire.  
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, II. (Dixey.)

**Weingarten's theorem**. See *theorem*.

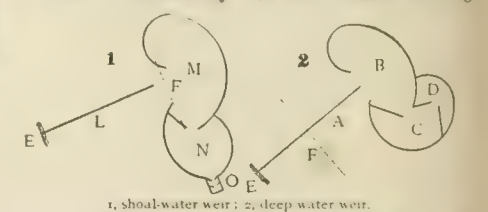
**Weinmannia** (win-man'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), named after J. W. Weinmann, a German apothecary.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceae* and tribe *Cunoniaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with imbricated sepals, four or five petals, eight or ten long stamens inserted on the base of a free disk, and small oblong, commonly pilose seeds. There are about 60 species, principally of tropical or south temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchlets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racemes, followed by small coriaceous two-celled capsules splitting into two sharp boat-like valves. Some species afford a soft light wood used in carpentry and cabinet-work. A Peruvian species yields an astringent bark utilized in tanning. *W. tinctoria* is employed in the Isle of Bourbon in dyeing red. *W. pinnata*, a tree with downy branches, native from the West Indies and Mexico to Guiana, is known in Jamaica as *bastard brazil*. *W. Benthami*, an evergreen tree of New South Wales, reaches 100 feet high; 4 others are Australian, and 2 occur in New Zealand, of which *W. sylvestris*, a small tree with blackish bark, is now cultivated in England, and *W. racemosa* is known as the *taunai-bark tree*.

**weir**, *weir*<sup>3</sup> (wēr), *n.* [The spelling *weir* is irreg. and appar. Sc.; the proper spelling is *weir*; early mod. E. *weir*, *weare*, *weir*, sometimes *were*; < ME. *weir* (dat. *were*), < AS. *wer*, a weir, dam, fence, hedge, inclosure, = G. *wehr*, a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place; from the root of AS. *werian*, protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam; see *weir*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, as for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.

Half the river fell over a high *weir*, with all its appendages of bucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool.

2. A fence, as of twigs or stakes, set in a stream for catching fish. Weirs differ from ponds principally in being constructed, in whole or in part, of brush or of narrow boards, with or without netting; and they are sometimes arranged so that at low tide a sand-bar cuts off the escape of the fish, leaving them in a basin, and allowing them to be taken at any time before a certain stage of rise of the next tide. Weirs are of two kinds, the *shoal-water weir* and the *deep-water weir*. The *shoal-water weir*, as illustrated in fig. 1, has a leader L, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big



1, shoal-water weir; 2, deep water weir.  
pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with brush, and its entrance 30 feet wide. This leads by a passage 5 feet wide into the little pond N, and this into the pocket O, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting, and a board floor. The fish following the shore meet the leader, turn and follow it into the big pound; here they follow the side around until they pass into the little pond, and from that into the pocket, where they are left by the receding tide and taken out at low water. The deep-water weir (fig. 2) has a similar leader A, extending to the entrance of the big pond, or heart B, beyond which are the small pond C and the bowl D, into which the fish finally go. The form of the inclosures in both cases leads the fish constantly forward, and they rarely or never find their way back through the passages. In both figures E represents the land or high-water mark, and F the low-water mark.

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were fled, but their *wires* afforded us fish.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 90.

**Deep-water weir**. See def. 2.—**Dry weir**, a weir on a flat which is left bare at low-tide.—**Half-tide weir**, a fish-weir so placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-tide or half-tide, without waiting for low tide, as is generally done.—**Lock-weir**, a weir having a lock-chamber and gates. *E. H. Knight*.—**Shoal-water weir**. See def. 2.—**Slat weir**. See *slat*.

**weirangle**, *n.* Same as *warriangle*. *Willughby*.  
**weird** (wērd), *n.* [Formerly also *wierd*; < ME. *werde*, *werde*, *wirde*, *wirde*, *wurde*, < AS. *wyrð*, *wird*, *wurd*, destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. *wurth* = MD. *werd*, *werth* = OHG. *wurt*, MHG. *wurth*, fate, death, = Icel. *urthr*, fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), < *weorthan* (pret. pl. *wardon*), etc., become, happen; see *worth*]. The spelling *wierd* is Sc.] 1. Fate; destiny; luck.







The poets did *well* to conjoin music and medicine in  
pollo. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning. ii. 189.*

vessels—generally buckets hung in pairs to a windlass



You cannot anger him worse than to doe *well*.

*Bp. Earle, Microcosmographie, A Detractor.*

'Tis as certain that the work was *well* done at first, seeing it performs it's office so *well*, at so great a distance of time.

*Masoudell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.*

Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die *well*.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. In a satisfactory or pleasing manner; according to desire, taste, or the like; fortunately; happily; favorably: as, to live or fare *well*; to succeed *well* in business; to be *well* situated.

The same daye the wynde fell *well* in our waye.

*Sir R. Gylford, Pykrymage, p. 61.*

To make a savory pore and *well* smelling.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.*

Mistress Ford, by my troth, you are very *well* met.

*Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 200.*

Take your fortune:

If you come off *well*, praise your wit.

*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.*

3. With satisfaction or gratification; commendably; agreeably; highly; excellently: as, to be *well* entertained or pleased.

I hear so *well* of your Proceedings that I should rather commend than encourage you.

*Hawell, Letters, i. v. 9.*

All the world speaks *well* of you.

*Pope.*

A man who thinks sufficiently well of himself is never shy.

*T. A. Trollope, What I Remember, p. 117.*

4. In reality; fairly; practically; fully.

For blind men (as I have feild)

Can necht deeme fair colours *well*.

*Lauder, Dewie of Kynnis (E. E. T. S.), i. 451.*

Would they were both *well* out of the room!

*Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.*

Though winter be over in March by rights,

'Tis May perhaps ere the snow shall have withered *well* off the heights.

*Browning, Up at a Villa.*

It is evident that before the 13th century had *well* begun an historical compendium of great value had already been drawn up.

*Quartley Rev., CLXII. 314.*

5. To a good or fair degree; not slightly or moderately; adequately: as, to be *well* deserving; to sleep *well*; a *well*-known author.

Whanne he was come the kyng be held hym *well*,

And liked him right *well* in evry thyng.

*Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), i. 458.*

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household.

*Prov. XXXI. 27.*

Pray thee advise thyself *well*.

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.*

Look you, this ring doth fit me passing *well*.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.*

Full *well* they laughed, with counterfeited glee,

At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.

*Goldsmith, Des. VII, i. 201.*

I have heard of a military engineer who knew so *well* how a bridge should be built that he could never build one.

*Lowell, Coleridge.*

6. To a large extent; greatly, either in an absolute or in a relative sense.

The kyng was *welle* in age, I yow ensur.

*Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), i. 1905.*

Aton is from thens southwardes *welle* towards Jerusalem, within the londe and not vpon the see.

*Sir R. Gylford, Pykrymage, p. 48.*

She wears her bonnet *well* back on her head.

*O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.*

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, I cannot *well* afford it.

A little evil

May *well* be suffici'd for a general good, sir.

*Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.*

To know

In measure what the mind may well contain.

*Milton, P. L., vii. 128.*

You may *well* ask "What is to know?" for the expression is an ambiguous one.

*Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 28.*

8. Conformably to requirement or obligation; with due heed or diligence; carefully; conscientiously: now only in the legal phrase *well* and *truly*, as part of an oath or undertaking.

Ther for to heryn, *welle* and deuowteliche, a messo solompliche soungyn.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.*

Be quyke and redy, meke and seruisable,

*Welle* awaiting to fullylle anonc

What that thy souerayne comay[n]dithe the to be done.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.*

In felonies the oath administered (to jurors) is "You shall *well* and *truly* try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, etc."

*Encyc. Brit., XVII. 701.*

9†. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is *wel* a Myle long fro Jerusalem.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.*

The elder brother had a sonne to clerke,

*Welle* of fyftene wynter of age.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 98.*

Be these three men *welle* of this counseile?

*Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.*

10. Very; much; very much; obsolete except in *well* nigh (see *well*-nigh).

With-out presentz or pens, she pleseth *wel* fewe.

*Piers Plowman (B), iii. 161.*

*Wel* litel thynken ye upon my wo.

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 515.*

Thei tit agen turned, to telle the sothe, & bere hem *wel* beter then thei bi-fore hade.

*William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), i. 3830.*

11. Elliptically, it is *well*; so be it: used as a sign of assent, either in earnest, in indifference, or in irony, or with other shades of meaning, as a prelude to a further statement, and often as a mere introductory expletive.

*Well*, I shall live to see your husbands beat you.

*Brown, and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.*

*Well* now, look at our villa! *Browning, Up at a Villa.*

*Well*—'tis well that I should bluster!

*Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

As *well*, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,

With all the nearest things to my heart, as *well*

My chamber-councils.

*Shak., W. T., i. 2. 236.*

It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, as *well*.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 93.*

As *well* as. See *as*.—As *well* . . . as, both . . . and;

one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake owt all kindes of fortificac[i]ons, as *well* to prevent the mine and sappe as the Canon.

*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 4.*

In polity, as *well* ecclesiastical as civil, there are and will be always evils which no art of man can cure, braches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 9.*

Just as *well*, improperly used by some writers for 'all the same.'

Her aged lover made her presents, but just as *well* she hated the sight of him.

Quoted in *R. G. White's Words and their Uses, p. 184.*

So *well* as. See *as*.—To go *well*. See *go*.—To speak *well* for. See *speak*.—*Well* enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give moderate satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well* heeled. See *heeled*, 2.—*Well* met. See *meet*.—*Well* must ye. See *must*, 1.—*Well* nigh, very nearly; almost; often compounded. See *well*-nigh.

My steps had *well* nigh slipped.

*Ps. lxxiii. 2.*

One that is *well*-nigh worn to pieces.

*Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 21.*

*Well* off, in a good condition, especially as to property.

See *off*, a, 6.

George will have all my property, but Frank is nearly as *well* off, barring the baronetcy.

*T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, i.*

*Well* spoken. See *speak*. [Of the proper compounds of *well* with participial adjectives, only those are given below which are in standard use, or the meaning of which is not directly obvious. In regard to the improper joining of *well* with participles in regular verbal construction, see remark under *ill*.]

*well*<sup>2</sup> (wel), a. and n. [*well*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.*, and in most uses still strictly an *adv.*] I. a. 1. Agreeable to wish or desire; satisfactory; as to condition or relation; fortunate; opportune; propitious; only predicative, and most commonly used in impersonal clauses.

Is it *well* with thee? is it *well* with thy husband? is it *well* with the child? And she answered, It is *well*.

*2 Ki. iv. 26.*

Striving to better, oft we mar what's *well*.

*Shak., Lear, i. 4. 369.*

All is *well* as it can be

Upon this earth where all has end.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 354.*

2. Satisfactory in kind or character; suitable; proper; right; good: as, was it *well* to do this? the *well* ordering of a household.

Thei wolden awyrien that wist for his *well* dedes.

*Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), i. 662.*

Olyn. Is't not a handsome wench?

*Gent. She is well* enough, madam.

*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.*

It is a more compound then convenient saying that nine Taylors make a man: it were *well* if nineteen could make a woman to her mind.

*N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 28.*

Jeremy Bentham's logic, by which he proved that he couldn't possibly see a ghost, is all very *well* in the day-time.

*O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.*

3. In a good state or condition; *well* off; comfortable; free from trouble: used predicatively: as, I am quite *well* where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am *well*; another is wise, yet I am *well*.

*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.*

4†. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predicatively.

He . . . was *well* with Henry the Fourth.

*Dryden.*

5. In good health; not sick or ailing; in a sound condition as to body or mind: usually predicative: as, he is now *well*, or (colloquially) a *well* man.

I am now as *well*

As any living man; why not as valiant?

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.*

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was *well* or sick within the bills of mortality.

*Steele, Tatler, No. 207.*

To let *well* alone. See *let*.—*Well* to live!, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare *well*-to-do.

You're a made old man; . . . you're *well* to live.

*Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.*

*Well* to pass†. See *pass*, = *Syn.* 5. Hade, hearty, sound. II.† n. That which is *well* or good; good state, health, or fortune. [Rare.]

"O! how," said he, "note I that *well* out find,

That may restore you to your wanted *well*?"

*Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 43.*

*well*-acquainted (wel'a-kwan'ted), a. Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge.

As if I were their *well*-acquainted friend.

*Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 2.*

*well*aday (wel'a-dā), *interj.* An altered form of *wellaway*, simulating *day*—the present time, either as the witness or the cause of distress, being often brought into ejaculations of this kind. See *wellaway*.

O *well*-a-day, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion!

*Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 106.*

Ah! woe is me; woe, woe is me;

Alack and *well*-a-day!

*Herick, Hesperides (The Mad Maid's Song).*

*well*-advised (wel'ad-viz'd), a. Accordant with good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a *well*-advised proceeding.

*well*-aneart (wel'a-nēr'), *adv.* [Also *well*-anere (given as *well*-an-er in Halliwell) as an exclamation; < *well*<sup>2</sup> + *aneart*. In the exclamatory use *aneart* seems to supply the same vague reference to the present time as *day* in *welladay*.] Almost immediately; very soon.

The lady shrieks, and *well*-anear

Does fall in travail with her fear.

*Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., i. 51.*

*well*-appointed (wel'a-poin'ted), a. 1. Complete in appointment or equipment; furnished with all requisites; in good trim.

The gentle Archbishop of York is up,

With *well*-appointed powers.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 190.*

They [defenders of the established religion] were a numerous, an intrepid, and a *well*-appointed band of combatants.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

Hence—2†. Dominant; protective; auspicious.

Or seen her *well*-appointed star

Come marching up the eastern hill afar.

*Cowley.*

*well*-appointedness (wel'a-poin'ted-nes), n. The state or condition of being *well*-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her *well*-appointedness, and her evident command of more than one manner.

*H. James, Jr., Tragic Muse, xxvi.*

*wellaway* (wel'a-wā), *interj.* [*ME. wellaway, welaway, wayaway, wayaway, welaway, wayaway, welaway, wel la wel, wo la wo, etc.*] < *AS. wā lā wā, wālā wā*, an exclamation of surprise or distress: *wā*, woe; *lā*, lo; *wā*, woe. Hence, by variation, *welladay*.] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*.

Thu salt, after the thrilde dei,

Ben do on rode, *well*-wei!

*Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 2088.*

This is the lif of this lordis that lyuen shulde with Do bet, And *well*-a-wey wers and I shulde al telle.

*Piers Plowman (A), xi. 215.*

I have hem don dishonoure, *wellaway*!

*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1066.*

In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,

There was a faire maid dwellin,

Made every youth crye *Well*-awaye!

Her name was Barbara Allen.

*Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, II. 158).*

*wellaway*, n. [*wellaway, interj.*] Woe; misery.

For his glotonie and his grete sleuthe he hath a greuous penance,

That is *wellawo* whan he waketh and wepeth for colde.

*Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 235.*

Wot no wight what werre is, ther as pees regneth,

Ne what is witerliche *wel* til *wel*-a-way hym teche.

*Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 239.*

*well*-balanced (wel'bal'anst), a. Rightly balanced; properly adjusted or regulated; not confused or disorderly.

The *well*-balanced world on hinges hung.



well established. *Phragmites* is a native, perennial, annual seed producer that is a weed of coastal marshes.

**well-deck** (*wel'dek*), *n.* An open space on the upper deck of a ship, enclosed like a well by the sides of the hull and part of higher decks forward and aft.  
The forewell-deck of steamers of the *well-deck* type is closed in at night before the notice of the commanding officers of the north-east coast.  
*The Engineer*, LXXV, 468.

**well-decker** (*wel'deker*), *n.* A ship having a well-deck.  
A new generation of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are *well-deckers*.  
*The Engineer*, LXVII, 192.

**well-deedt**, *n.* [*<* ME. *weldede*, *weldaed*, *<* AS. *waldetan* (*waldan*) = Goth. *waladads*; *walde* + *dēd*] Benefit.  
**well-disposed** (*wel'dis-pōz'ed*), *a.* Of a good favorable disposition; in a kindly or friendly state of feeling; well-willed.  
You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts.  
*Shaks.*, Rich. II., ii. l. 206.  
Some *well-disposed* persons have taken offence at misusing the word free-thinker as a term of reproach.  
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 137.

**well-doer** (*wel'dō'er*), *n.* One who does well; a performer of good deeds or actions: opposed to *evil-doer*.

**well-doing** (*wel'dō'ing*), *n.* [*<* ME. *well-doing* *<* *wel* + *doen*] Good conduct or action.  
The citizen might but little spare endure, he hadd be the *well-doon*s of the v knyghtes.  
*Morles* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.  
Let us not be weary in *well-doing*.  
Gal. vi. 9.

**well-doing** (*wel'dō'ing*), *a.* Acting well; doing what is right or satisfactory.  
*The calling steel*. *Shaks.*, Lower's Complaint, l. 112.

**well-drain** (*wel'dran*), *n.* 1. A drain or vent somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land. 2. A drain leading to a well or pit.

**well-drain** (*wel'drān*), *v. t.* [*<* *well-drain*, *n.*] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

**well-dressing** (*wel'dres-ing*), *n.* The decoration of wells and springs with flowers, etc., accompanied by religious observances, practised at set times in England (especially at Tisbury, in Derbyshire, on Ascension day) and elsewhere. Also called *well-flowering*.  
Fetichism survives in the honors paid to wells and fountains, common in Germany and in some parts of France, and in England known under the name of *well-dressant*.  
*Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 87.

**well-drill** (*wel'dril*), *n.* A tool or drill used in boring wells.

**well-earned** (*wel'éarn'd*), *a.* Thoroughly deserved; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a *well-earned* punishment.

**well-faced** (*wel'fast*), *a.* Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]  
He that hath any *well faced* phoney in his Crowne, and doeth not vent it now, feares the pride of his owne heart will dub him dunce for ever.  
*N. Ward*, Simple Coder, p. 2.

**well-famed** (*wel'famd*), *a.* Of great fame; famous; celebrated.  
*Hec.*, I thank thee, most imperious Agamemnon.  
*Amm.* (To Troilus.) My *well famed* lord of Troy, no less to you.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 173.

**well-fard** (*wel'fard*), *a.* [*<* Sc., also *well-fared*, *well-fairt*; a dial. contraction of *well-favored*.] Well-favored.  
Now hold your tongue, my *well-far'd* maid,  
Lat a' your mourning be.  
*Johnny Hazledreen* (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

**wellfare**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *welfare*.

**well-faring** (*wel'far'ing*), *a.* [*<* F. *fare*, *v.* 6.] Well seeming; fine appearing; handsome.  
Thou withal of brawnes and of bones  
A *well facing* personage for the nones.  
*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

**well-favored** (*wel'fa'verd*), *a.* Being of good favor or appearance; good-looking; comely.  
Reck I was fruitful and *well farward*.  
Gen. xlix. 17.  
For the *well favored* man is the gift of fortune.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 15.

**well-fed** (*wel'fed*), *a.* Showing the result of good feeding; in good condition; fat; plump.  
And *well fed* sheep and saddle oxen slay.  
*Pope*, Hud., xxiii. 205.

**well-flowering** (*wel'flon'er-ing*), *n.* Same as *well-flower*.  
The first fruit of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of the flowers that are left in "Merrill"  
— *V.*, and Q. 7th ser., III. 437.

**well-foughten** (*wel'ta'nt*), *a.* Bravely fought.

**well-found** (wel'found'), *a.* Found to be well or good; approved; commendable.  
Gerard de Narbon was my father;  
In what he did profess *well-found*.  
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 105.  
Many live comparatively *well-found* lives.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 728.

**well-founded** (wel'found'd), *a.* Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless; as, *well-founded* suspicions.

**well-given** (wel'giv'n), *a.* Given to what is well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned.  
Why are you a burthen to the world's conscience, and an eye-sore to *well-given* men?  
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

**well-governor**, *n.* [ME. *wel-gouverneur* (tr. L. *qui bene praest*).] One who governs well.  
The prestis that ben *wel gouvernours*.  
Wychif, 1 Tim. v. 17.

**well-graced** (wel'gräst), *a.* Held in good grace or esteem; viewed with favor; popular.  
The eyes of men,  
After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage,  
Are idly bent on him that enters next.  
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 24.

**well-grass** (wel'gräs), *n.* The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. Also *well-girse*. Compare *well-carse*. [Scotch.]

**well-grounded** (wel'groun'ded), *a.* Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-founded.

**well-head** (wel'hed), *n.* The source of a natural well or spring.  
To-waiten [overflowed] alle thysse *welle-head*z [of the deluge] & the water flowel.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 428.  
Old *well-heads* of haunted rills.  
Tennyson, Eleanore.

**well-hole** (wel'höl), *n.* 1. A deep, narrow, perpendicular cavity, as the space from top to bottom of a house round which stairs turn; also, an inclosure in which a balancing-weight rises and falls, etc.—2. The well-room of a boat.

**well-house** (wel'hous), *n.* A room or small house built round a well, for dairy and other domestic uses.  
I lately had standing in my *well-house*: . . . a great cauldron of copper.  
Harmar, Caveat for Counselors, p. 25.

**well-informed** (wel'in-förmd'), *a.* Possessed of full information on a wide variety of subjects.

**welling** (wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *well*¹, *v.*] An outpouring, as of liquid or gas.

**Wellington boot**. 1. A riding-boot with leg extending upward at the rear to the angle of the knee, and high enough in front to cover the knee. So called because the pattern is supposed to have been introduced by the Duke of Wellington, who wore such boots in his campaigns.  
2. A similar boot, somewhat shorter, worn under the trousers, and fitting the leg closely.  
No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but *Wellington boots*, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap.  
E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**Wellingtonia** (wel-ing-tō'n-i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1853), named after the Duke of Wellington; see *Wellingtonian*.] A name much used in England for the big trees of California, which has given way to the earlier name *Sequoia* under the rule of priority. See *Sequoia* (with cut).

**Wellingtonian** (wel-ing-tō'n-i-an), *a.* [*< Wellington* (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the first Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley, 1769–1852), a British general and statesman.  
The *Wellingtonian* legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France.  
The Academy, No. 906, p. 159.

**well-intentioned** (wel'in-ten'shond), *a.* Characterized by or due to good intentions; meaning well; well-meant; intended for good.  
The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even *well-intentioned* rulers against honest errors.  
Brougham.  
"Immortality inherent in Nature" . . . is a *well-intentioned* argument.  
The American, XI. 44.

**well-judged** (wel'jud), *a.* Treated or done with good judgment; correctly estimated or calculated; judicious; wise.  
The *well-judg'd* purchase, and the gift,  
That grac'd his letter'd store.  
Comper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

**well-knit** (wel'nit), *a.* [*< well*² + *knit*, pp.] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.  
O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!  
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 77.  
His soul *well-knit*, and all his battles won,  
Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.  
M. Arnold, Immortality



**well-known** (wel'nôn), *a.* Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

Implored for aid each *well-known* face,  
And strove to seek the Dams' embrace.

**well-liking†** (wel'li king), *a.* 1. Appearing well; good-looking; well-conditioned.

Children . . . as fat and as *well-liking* as if they had been gentlemen's children.

Through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound and *well-liking*.  
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

*Well-liking* wits they have. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 268.

**well-looked†** (wel'lukt), *a.* Well-looking; having a good appearance.

They are both little, but very like one another, and *well-looked* children.

**well-looking** (wel'luk ing), *a.* Looking well; fairly good-looking.

The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough.

She was a *well-looking*, almost a handsome woman.

J. C. Jefferson, Live it Down, xxx.

**well-mannered** (wel'man'erd), *a.* [*< ME. well maneryd; < well<sup>2</sup> + maneryd.*] Having good manners; polite; well-bred; complaisant.

Sir, if you will not that men call you presumptuous, or, to speak plainly, do call you fool, have a care to be *well-mannered*.  
Guerrara, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 74.

**well-marked** (wel'markt), *a.* 1. In *cool*, and *hot*, pronounced; decided; obvious; signal; easily recognized or determined; as, *well-marked* characters; a *well-marked* genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, *Homopus signatus*. P. L. Slater.

**well-meaner** (wel'mē'nér), *n.* One who means well, or whose intention is good.

Deluded *well-meaners* come over out of honesty, and small offenders out of common discretion or fear.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

**well-meaning** (wel'mē'ning), *a.* Well-intentioned; frequently used with slight contempt.

Plain *well-meaning* soul. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 123.

He was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though *well-meaning* man.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

**well-meant** (wel'ment), *a.* Rightly intended; friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Edward's *well-meant* honest love.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 67.

**well-minded** (wel'min'ded), *a.* Of good or well-disposed mind; well or favorably inclined.

For discharge of a bishop's office, to be *well-minded* is not enough.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

*Well-minded* Clarence, be thou fortunate!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27.

**well-natured** (wel'nā'türd), *a.* Of excellent nature or character; properly disposed; right-minded.

On their life no grievous burthen lies.

Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise.

Sir J. Denham, Old Age.

They shoud' rather disturb than divert the *well-natur'd*

and reflecting Part of an Audience.

Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

**wellness** (wel'nes), *n.* [*< well<sup>2</sup> + -ness.*] The state of being well or in good health.

**well-nigh** (wel'ni'), *adv.* [*< ME. wel nygh, wel nygh, wel nygh; prop. two words: see well<sup>2</sup> and nygh.*] Very nigh; very nearly; almost wholly or entirely. Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene

The bark and tree *well-nigh* III fingers depe.

Pulladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The labour of *well-nigh* fifty pioneers.

Sandys, Traavailes, p. 19.

The dreary night has *well-nigh* passed.

Whittier, Pæan.

**well-ordered** (wel'ôr'derd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

There is a law in each *well-order'd* nation

To curb those raging appetites.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 180.

**well-packing** (wel'pak'ing), *n.* A cylindrical bag filled with flaxseed, or some similar apparatus, placed around the well-tube in deep oil-wells, to prevent the entrance of water above or below the oil in the well; a seed-bag. E. H. Knight. See cut under *packing*.

**well-pleasing** (wel'plē'zing), *a.* Acceptable; pleasing.

A sacrifice acceptable, *well-pleasing* to God.

Phil. iv. 18.

**well-pleasing** (wel'plē'zing), *n.* That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or satisfying. [Rare.]

The fruits of unity (next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all) are two.

Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Thou wouldst willingly walk in all *well-pleasing* unto Him.

Bp. Leighton, Com. on 1st Peter.

**well-proportioned** (wel'prō-pôr'shond), *a.* Having good or correct proportions; fitting as to parts or relations; properly coordinated.

**well-read** (wel'red), *a.* Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of books or literature.

**well-regulated** (wel'reg'n-lā-ted), *a.* Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

Things which would have distressed most *well-regulated*

Belgravian damsels.

E. Yates, Land at Last, iii. 3.

**well-respected** (wel're-spēk'ted), *a.* 1. Held in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.]

If *well-respected* honour bid me on,

I hold as little counsel with weak fear

As you, my lord. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.

2†. Having respect to facts or conditions; properly viewed; carefully weighed.

**well-room** (wel'rôm), *n.* 1. A room which contains a well; especially, a room built over a mineral spring, or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where leakage and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out with a scoop.

**well-rounded** (wel'rôun'ded), *a.* Being well or properly rounded or filled out; symmetrically proportioned; complete in all parts.

Something so complete and *well-rounded* in his . . .

life. Longfellow.

**well-seent†** (wel'sēn'), *a.* Highly accomplished; expert; skilful.

All six *well-seent* in arms, and prov'd in many a fight.

Spenser, F. Q., v. iii. 5.

As a schoolmaster

To instruct Bianca.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 134.

**well-set** (wel'set'), *a.* 1. Firmly set or fixed; properly placed or arranged.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of *well set* hair,

balldness. Isa. iii. 24.

2. Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together; as, a *well-set* frame or body.

**well-sinker** (wel'sing kër), *n.* One who sinks or digs wells.

Modern *well-sinkers* will go down in any strata almost

to any depth. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 89.

**well-sinking** (wel'sing'king), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

**well-smack** (wel'smak), *n.* A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

**well-spherometer** (wel'sfē-rom'ē-tēr), *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.

**well-spoken** (wel'spō'kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety; as, a *well-spoken* recitation.—2. See *well spoken*, under *speak*.

**well-spring** (wel'spring), *n.* [*< ME. welle-spring, welspring, < AS. wylspring, wylspring, a fountain, spring of water, < wyl, well, + spring, spring; see well<sup>1</sup> and spring.*] 1. A water-source; a fountainhead; a living spring. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A little brooke that com rennyng of two *welle sprynges*

of a mountayne. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a perennial source of anything; a fountainhead of supply or of emanation.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that

hath it. Prov. xvi. 22.

**well-staircase** (wel'stār'kās), *n.* A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See *well<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

**well-sweep** (wel'swēp), *n.* A sweep or pivoted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

Leaning *well-sweeps* creaked in the scant garden.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

**well-tempered** (wel'tem'pērd), *a.* In music, tuned in equal temperament. The term is used specifically in the (English) title of one of J. S. Bach's most famous works, "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," a collection of forty-eight preludes and fugues, in two equal parts, one finished in 1722 and the other in 1744, which were written in all the major and minor keys (tonalities) of the keyboard for the purpose of testing the theory of tuning in equal temperament, at that time but little known. See *temperament*.

**well-thewed** (wel'thūd), *a.* [*< ME. wel-thewed, wel thewed; < well<sup>2</sup> + thewed.*] Good in manner, habit, form, or construction; well-mannered; well done.

They bene so *well-thewed*, and so wise,  
What ever that good old man bespake.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

**well-timbered** (wel'tim'berd), *a.* Well furnished with timber; as, *well-timbered* land; also, made with good or abundant timber, literally or figuratively; strongly formed or built.

A *well-timbered* fellow, he would have made a good column, as he had been thought on when the house was a building.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

**well-timed** (wel'timd), *a.* 1. Done at a good or suitable time; opportune.

Methods an angry scorn is here *well-timed*.

Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Keeping accurate time; as, *well-timed* oars. **well-to-do** (wel'tō-dō'), *a.* 1. Having means to do or get along with; well off; forehanded; prosperous; as, a *well-to-do* merchant or farmer.

I am rich and *well-to-do*. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Manifesting a state of being well off; indicative of prosperity.

There was a *well-to-do* aspect about the place.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Tobermory is a commonplace town, with a semicircle of *well-to-do* houses on the shores of a sheltered bay.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 498.

**well-tomb** (wel'tôm), *n.* A deeply excavated tomb; one of a numerous class of ancient burial-pits, as in Egypt and in Phœnician lands, etc., sunk in the ground or rock like wells.

The graves belong to the type of *well-tombs*, and show a curious and subtle art in their design for the purposes of concealment.

The Nation, XLVIII. 303.

**well-trap** (wel'trap), *n.* Same as *stink-trap*.

**well-tube** (wel'tüb), *n.* A wooden or metallic tube or piping running from top to bottom of a well for the fluid to rise or be pumped through. See cut under *packing*.—**Well-tube filter**, a filter or strainer at the end of the tube of a driven well, to prevent the entrance of gravel or sand.

**well-turned** (wel'tērd), *a.* 1. Accurately turned or rounded; as, a *well-turned* column.—2. Dexterously turned or fashioned; well-rounded; aptly constructed; as, a *well-turned* sentence or compliment.

**well-warranted** (wel'wor'an-ted), *a.* Having good warrant or credit; well-accredited; well-trusted.

And you, my noble and *well-warranted* cousin, . . .

Do with your injuries as seems you best.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 254.

**well-water** (wel'wā'tēr), *n.* The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial well.

He alludes to the excellence of her freestone *well-water*, declares he must really take a third drink out of her nice gourd.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 249.

**well-willed†**, *a.* [*< ME. welwyllyd; < well<sup>2</sup> + will<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Bearing good-will; favorable.

**well-willer†** (wel'wil'ēr), *n.* One who wills or wishes well; a well-wisher.

[They] scornfullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all *well-willers* thereof.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Be ruled by your *well-willers*.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 72.

**well-willing†** (wel'wil'ing), *a.* [*< ME. welc-willing, welwillinge, < AS. welwillinge* (tr. L. *benevolens*), *< wel, well, + willende*, ppr. of *will<sup>1</sup>*.] Wishing well; well-inclined; favorable; friendly; propitious.

To ther desire the kyng was *welwillingy*,

So fourth on huntinge he rode certeynly.

Gearydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 964.

**well-willy†** (wel'wil'i), *a.* [Also *well-willy*; *Se. well-willie*; *< ME. welwilly* (= Sw. *wälwilly* = Dan. *welwilly*), benevolent; *< well<sup>2</sup> + will<sup>1</sup> + -y*. Cf. *well-willing*.] Kindly wishing; favorable; propitious.

Venus mene I, the *welwilly* planet.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1257.

**well-wish†** (wel'wish'), *n.* A good or favorable wish; a benevolent desire.

If this be true, I must confess I am charitable only in my liberal intentions, and beautiful *well-wishes*.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Let it not . . . enter into the heart of any one that hath . . . a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity to think of a peace with France.

Addison, Present State of the War.

**well-wished†** (wel'wishd), *a.* Held in good will; highly esteemed; well-liked.

The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,

Quit their own part. Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 27.

**well-wisher** (wel'wish'ēr), *n.* One who wishes well, as to a person or a cause; a person favorably inclined; a sympathizing friend.



*Journal of Management Education*, 20(6), 709-728.

A. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

as welt-leather.



**welt-trimmer** (welt'trim'er, *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a welt-machine.

**wel-willyt**, *a.* See *wel-willy*.

**Welwitschia** (wel-wich'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1863), named after Friedrich Welwitsch (1806-72), an Austrian botanist and traveler.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Gnetales*, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by dioecious many-flowered imbricated cone-like spikes panicle at the margin of a short woody trunk. The only species, *W. mirabilis*, is a native of sandy regions of southwestern tropical Africa, in Benguela and Damara-land, between 14° and 23° south latitude.



*Welwitschia mirabilis*.

1. Entire plant. 2. Branch of the panicle, stamens—tube in topen, showing the enclosed style. 3. Side of cone with flower-bud; 4. seed, longitudinal section, showing the calyptroform integument at its apex; 5. ripe seed and base of pericarp; 6. petiole with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; 7. embryo.

Its thick trunk bears two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a hard fibrous substance, and become often 6 feet long and 2 or 3 wide. They finally split into long shreds, but are still retained, it is said, through over a hundred years of growth. The mature trunk forms a tabular mass only about a foot high, but 5 or 6 feet across; the top is truncate, hard, pitted, and broken by cracks, and resembles a fungus of the genus *Polyporus*; the base is deeply sunk in the soil, and produces middle-sized roots. The panicle inflorescence is composed of rigid erect dichotomously jointed stems from 6 to 12 inches high, with two opposite scales sheathing each joint, and is developed annually from the upper side of the trunk at the base of the cotyledons. The flower-spikes are composed of brilliant scarlet scales overlapping, usually in four rows—the male with spikes 1½ inches long or under, the female larger, fewer, and thicker. Each scale contains a flower, the male a small loose membranous perianth, the filaments connate into a loosely exerted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The fruit is dry, two-winged, compressed, inclosed in a fibrous urtic. The new growth is chiefly horizontal, enlarging the stem both above and below the base of the leaf, which finally projects from a deep marginal cavity.

**welyt**, *a.* [ME., < AS. *welig*, *welag* (= OHG. *welagi*), rich, wealthy, < *wela*, *weal*: see *weal*.] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

The claws drie and scabbed olde busely

Kytte all away, and kepe up that is *wely*.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**wem** (wem), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weam*; < ME. *wem*, *wemme*, altered, after the verb, from \**wam*, \**wom*, < AS. *wam*, *wom* (*wamm*, *womm*), spot, blot, sin. = OS. *wam* = OFries. *wam* (in *witwam*) = OHG. *wamm* = Icel. *vamm* = Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish. (Y. *wem*, r.) A spot; scar; fault; blemish; taint.

Beren your body into every place . . .

Withoute wem of yow, thurgh foul or fair.

*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 113.

The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without gall or wem, for this purpose.

*Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 121.

Rubbe out the wrinkles of the minde, and be not curi-ous about the *wems* in the face.

*Lyly*, *Euphues and his England* (Arber's reprint, IV. 463).

**wem** (wem), *v. t.* [ME. *wemmen*, < AS. *wemman* (= OHG. *gi-wemman* = Goth. *ana-wammjan*), spot, blemish, etc., < *wam* (*wamm*), a spot: see *wam*, *n.*] To corrupt; vitiate. *Drant*.

**wem** (wem), *n.* [A shortened form of *weam*, *wame*, a dial. form of *womb*.] The belly; the wame.

He had his gang therefore command us . . .

To probe its [the Trojan horse's] *wem* with wedge and beetle.

*Cotton*, *Scarionides*, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

**wemless** (wem'les), *a.* [ME. *wemles*, *wemmes*, *wemless*, < AS. *wamleas*, *wamleas*, without spot or blemish, < *wam*, spot, + *-leas* = E. *-less*.] Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

Thou Virgin *wemmeles*,

Bar of thy body, and dweltest maiden pure.

*Chaucer*, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 47.

**wemmy** (wem'i), *a.* [ME. *wem* + *-y*.] Faulty; unsound; blemished; tainted.

The mustie wheate, the sowre wine, the ratt-eaten bread, the *wemmy* cheese.

*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

**wen** (wen), *n.* [ME. *wen*, *wenne*, < AS. *wen*, *wæn* (*wenn*, *wann*) = OFries. *wen* = D. *wen* = LG. *wen*, *wenn* = G. dial. *wenne*, *wenne*, *wähne*, a wen, wart.] A circumscribed benign tumor of moderate size, occurring on any part of the body, but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-defined sac inclosing sebaceous matter.

**wench** (wench), *n.* [ME. *wenche*, shortened form of *wenchele*, orig. a child, prob. < AS. \**wen-cel*, a child, represented by the once occurring *winclo*, pl., children, prob. for \**wencelu*, neut. pl. of the adj. *wen-cel*, *wencele*, weak (found once, in dat. pl. *wencelum*, applied to widows), var. of *wancol*, *woncol*, unstable, > E. *wankle*: see *wankle*. The AS. *wen-cel*, a wench, a daughter, given by Sommer, is an error based upon the above forms.] 1. A child (of either sex).

Were & wif & *wenche* [man and wife and child].

*Ancren Rible*, p. 334.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel; a young woman in general. (*Wench* had originally no derogatory implication, and continued to be used in a respectful sense, especially as a familiar term, long after it had acquired such an implication in specific employment; and it is still commonly so used in provincial English, and sometimes archaically in literature.)

William & his worthi *wenche* [a princess] than were blithe Of the help that thei made of this wild best.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1901.

Go ge away, for the *wenche* is nat dead, but slepith.

*Wyclif*, *Mat.* ix. 24.

Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-starr'd *wench* [Demonia]!

*Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 272.

3. Specifically—(a) A girl or young woman of a humble order or class; especially, a maid-servant; a working-girl.

A *wench* [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them.

2 Sam. xvii. 17.

The *wench* in the kitchen sings and scours from morning to night.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 248.

(b) A lewd or immodest woman; a mistress; a concubine; a strumpet. [This use was early developed, and is always indicated by the context. It is obsolescent.]

I am a gentil womman, and no *wenche*.

*Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 958.

A lodging of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's or a captain's *wench*!

*Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, i. 2.

(c) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq., U. S.]

**wench** (wench), *v. i.* [ME. *wench*, *n.*] To consort with strumpets.

What's become of the *wenching* rogues?

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 4. 35.

**wench** (wench), *n.* An obsolete form of *wench* for *wench*.

**wencher** (wen'cher), *n.* [ME. *wench* + *-er*.] One who wench; a lewd man.

My cozen Roger told us . . . that the Archbishop of Canterbury . . . is as very a *wencher* as can be.

*Pepps*, *Diary*, III. 207.

**wend** (wend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wended* (formerly also *went*), ppr. *wending*. *Went*, which is really the preterit of this verb (like *sent* from *send*), is now detached from it and used as preterit of go. [ME. *wenden*, < AS. *wendan*, tr. turn, intr. turn oneself, proceed, go, = OS. *wendian*, *wendean* = OFries. *wenda* = D. *wenden*, turn, tack, = OHG. *wentan*, MHG. G. *wenden*, cause to turn, = Icel. *wenda*, *wend*, turn, change, = Sw. *vända* = Dan. *vende* = Goth. *wandjan*, cause to turn; caus. of AS. *windan*, etc., turn,

wind: see *wind*, *v.*] I. trans. 1. To turn; change.

To *wenden* thus here thought.

*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed upon.

*Wende* forthe thi course, I comaunde the.

*York Plays*, p. 52.

And still, her thought that she was left alone

Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*

In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.

*Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv. 616.

Then slower *wended* back his way

Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.

*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, iv. 26.

II. intrans. 1. To turn; make a turn; go round; veer.

For so is this worlde *went* with hem that han powere.

*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 230.

At the *wendying* [turning of the furrow] slake

The yoke, thynne oxen neckes forto cole.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The lesser [ship] will turn her broadsides twice before the greater can *wend* once.

*Raleigh*.

2. To take one's way or course; proceed; go. For every wyght which that to Rome *went* [wendeth] Halt nat o path or alwey o manere.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 36.

As fer as any wight hath ever *went*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 444.

Hopeless and helpless doth *Ægeon* *wend*,

But to procrastinate his lifes end.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 1. 158.

Bereft of thee he *wends* astray.

*Prior*, *Wandering Pilgrim*, st. 12.

3. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish. The grete tounes see we wane and *wende*.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2167.

He putte thee down, thou mightist not rise;

Thi strengthe, thi witt, aweil is *went*!

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

**Wend** (wend), *n.* [G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (called in Slavic *Serb*, *Sorab*, etc.: see *Serb*, *Sorb*); a name prob. ult. connected (like *Vandal*) with *wend*, *wander*.] 1. A name applied in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors.—2. A member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Lusatia: same as *Sorb*.

**wend** (wend), *v.* Obsolete preterits of *wen*.

**Wendic** (wen'dik), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Wend* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendish: as, the *Wendic* tongue.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

**Wendish** (wen'dish), *a.* [G. *Wendisch*; as *Wend* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendic.

The original *Wendish* towns which the conquerors found already established . . . became German.

*W. Wilson*, *State*, § 441.

**wenet**, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *wen*.

**wengt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *wing*.

**Wenham prism**. See *prism*.

**wenion**, *n.* Same as *wanion*.

**Wenlock group**. See *group*.

**wennish** (wen'ish), *a.* [ME. *wen* + *-ish*.] Having the character or appearance of a wen; also, affected with wens or wen-like excrescences.

*Sir H. Wotton*.

**wenny** (wen'i), *a.* [ME. *wen* + *-y*.] Same as *wennish*. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*.

**wenona** (wē-nō'nā), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A small American serpent, *Charina plumbica*, native of California and Mexico. It is a sort of sand-snake related to and formerly placed in the family *Erycidae*, but represents a different family, *Charinidae*.

**went** (went), *n.* [ME. *wente*; < *wend* (cf. *bent*, *n.*, < *bend*).] 1. A turn or change of course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling or tossing about.

In wo to bedde he *wente*,

And made or it was day ful many a *wente*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 63.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortall wayes.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 3.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

Hit forth *wente*

Down by a floury grene *wente*

Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.

*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 398.

But here my wearie teeme, nigh over spent,

Shall breath it selfe awhile after so long a *went*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 46.

3. A furlong of land. *Halliwel*.

**went** (went), *v.* See *wend* 1 and go.

**went** (went), *v.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *wen*.

**wentle** (wen'tl), *v.* [Freq. of *wend* (cf. *went*).] To turn; roll over. *Halliwel*.

**wentletrap** (wen'tl-trap), *n.* [G. *wendel-treppe*, a winding staircase, cockle-stair, a shell so called, a wentletrap, < *wendel*, in comp.,







bounded on the west by the Atlantic.—3. The western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the *west* of Europe or of England; the Canadian *west*; he lives in the *west* (of a town, county, etc.). Specifically (a) [*cap.*] The western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient, the Occident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemisphere, or America. See *Occident*, 2. (b) [*cap.*] In the United States, formerly, the part of the country lying west of the original thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of this region; now, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of this region.

4. *Eccles.*: (a) The point of the compass toward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See *east*, n., 1. (b) [*cap.*] In church hist., the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church.—By *west*, westward; toward the west: as, north by *west*.

A shipman was then, wining fer by *weste*,  
Chaucer, Gen. Profl. to C. T., 1. 3ss.

**Empire of the West.** See *Western Empire*, under *empire*.

**II. a. 1.** Situated in, on, or to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the *West* Indies; *West* Virginia; the *west* bank or the *west* fork of a river; *west* longitude.

This shall be your *west* border. Num. xxiv. 6.

Go thou with her to the *west* end of the wood.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 2.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a *west* wind.—3. *Eccles.*, situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east.—**West dial.** See *dial.*—**West End**, the western part of London, specifically, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter: often used attributively.

**west** (west'), *adv.* [See *west*, n.] To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (*eccles.*), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar.

Go *west*, young man, and grow up with the country.  
Horace Greeley.

**west** (west'), *v. i.* [ME. *westen*: < *west*, n.] To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west. [Rare or obsolete.]

On a bed of gold she lay to *reste*

Tyl that the hote some gan to *weste*.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 266.

Twice hath he risen where he now doth *West*,  
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.

Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 8.

**west-about** (west'ə-bout'), *adv.* Around toward the west; in a westerly direction.

**westent**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *wēsten* (= OFries. *wōstene*, *wōstene*, *wōstene* = OS. *wōstinnā* = OHG. *wōstinnā*), a waste, desert, < *wēste*, waste, desert; see *waste*¹.] A waste; a desert. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 245. (*Stratmann*.)

**Wester** (wes'ter), *v. i.* [ME. *wēstren*, tend toward the west, < *west*, west; see *west*, n. Cf. *western*, *westerly*.] To tend or move toward the west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sonne

Gan *westren* faste and downward for to wrye.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 906.

The winde did *Wester*, so that wee lay South *westward* with a flawne sheete.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 447.

Thy fame has journeyed *westerling* with the sun.

O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

**westerling** (wes'ter-ling), *n.* [ME. *wester(n)* + *-ling*¹. Cf. *easterling*.] A person belonging to a western country or region with reference to one regarded as eastern. [Rare.]

I was set forth at the sole charge of foure Merchants of London; the Country being then reputed by your *westerlings* a most rokie, barren, desolate desert.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 262.

**westerly** (wes'ter-li), *a.* [ME. *wester(n)* + *-ly*¹. Cf. *easterly*, etc.] 1. Having a generally westward direction; proceeding or directed mainly toward the west: as, a *westerly* current or course; the *westerly* trend of a mountain-chain.—2. Situated toward the west; lying to the westward: as, the *westerly* parts of a country.

The Hugli is the most *westerly* of the network of channels by which the Ganges pours into the sea.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 41.

3. Looking toward the west: as, a *westerly* exposure.—4. Coming from the general direction

of the west; blowing from the westward, as wind: sometimes used substantively.

The sea was crisping by a refreshing *westerly* breeze.  
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 206.

**westerly** (wes'ter-li), *adv.* [ME. *westerly*, a.] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

From spire and barn looked *westerly* the patient weather-cocks.  
Whittier, Huskers.

**western** (wes'tern), *a. and n.* [ME. *western*, *westren*, < AS. \**westerne* (in comp. *sūthan-westerne*, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. *westrōni*), < *west*, west; see *west*, and cf. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern*.] 1. *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the west, or the quarter or region of sunset; being or lying on or in the direction of the west; occidental: as, the *western* horizon; the *western* part or boundary of a country.

Apollo each eve doth devise

A new apparelling for *western* skies.

Keats, Endymion, iii.

His cheery little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly through the willow branches, on the *western* side of the Old Manse.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Tending or directed toward the west; extending or pursued westward: as, a *western* course; a *western* voyage.—3. Belonging to or characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case often capitalized): as, *western* people or dialects (as in England); a *Western* city or railroad, or *Western* enterprise (as in the United States); the *Western* Empire.—4. Declining in the west, as the setting sun; hence, figuratively, passing toward the end; waning.

Fie! that a gentleman of your discretion,  
Crow'd with such reputation in your youth,  
Should, in your *western* days, lose th' good opinion  
Of all your friends. T. Tomkins (v.), Albemarle, v. 6.

The *western* sun now shot a feeble ray,  
And faintly scattered the remains of day.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a *western* wind.—**Connecticut Western Reserve.** See *reserve*.—**Western barred owl.** *Syrnium occidentale* (or *Strix occidentalis*), discovered by J. Xantus at Fort Tejon, California. It resembles but is specifically distinct from the owl figured under *Strix*.—**Western bluebird.** See *bluebird* and *Sialia*.—**Western chickadee.** *Parus occidentalis* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western chinkapin.** Same as *chinkapin*, 2.—**Western Church.** See *church*.—**Western cricket.** The shield-backed grasshopper. See *shield-backed*.—**Western daisy.** A plant, *Bellis integrifolia*, found from Kentucky southwestward, the only species of the true daisy genus native in the United States. Differently from *B. perennis*, the garden species, it has a leafy stem; the heads, borne on slender peduncles, have pale violet-purple rays.—**Western dowitcher.** *Macrorhamphus sedopaceus*, a long billed variety of *M. griseus*, perhaps a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—**Western Empire.** See *empire*.—**Western grassfinch.** That variety of the vesper-bird which is found from the plains to the Pacific.—**Western grasshopper.** See *locust*, 1.—**Western grebe.** The largest grebe of North America. See cut under *Echmophorus*.—**Western hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Western herring-gull.** *Larus occidentalis* of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western house-wren.** Parkman's wren (which see, under *wren*).—**Western meadow-lark.** The bird figured under *Sturnella*.—**Western mudfish.** Same as *lake-lawyer*, 1.—**Western nonpareil.** the prusiano.—**Western redtail.** *Buteo borealis calurus* (*B. calurus* of Cassin), the commonest and most characteristic representative of the hen-hawk or red-tail in most parts of western North America from the plains to the Pacific, where it runs into several local races.—**Western States.** formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies; as the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The phrase is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.—**Western wallflower.** See *wallflower*.—**Western warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Western yellow-rump.** Same as Audubon's *warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).

**II. n. 1.** An inhabitant of a western region, or of the West or Occident; specifically, a member of a Western race as distinguished from the Eastern races.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the Latin or Western Church.

**westerner** (wes'ter-nēr), *n.* [ME. *western* + *-er*¹.] A person belonging to the west, or to a western region; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the western part of the United States.

**westernism** (wes'tern-izm), *n.* [ME. *western* + *-ism*.] The peculiarities or characteristics of western people; specifically, a word, an idiom, or a manner peculiar to inhabitants of the western United States—that is, of the Northern States called *Western*.

A third ear-mark of *Westernism* is a curious use of a verb for a noun. *The Independent* (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

**westernmost** (wes'tern-mōst), *a. superl.* [ME. *western* + *-most*. Cf. *westernmost*.] Furthest to the west; most western. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

**West-Indian** (west-in'di-an), *a. and n.* Of or pertaining to the West Indies; a native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

**westing** (wes'ting), *a.* [Verbal n. of *west*, v.] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in *plane sailing*, the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See *departure*, 5.

**westling**¹ (west'ling), *a. and n.* [ME. *west* + *-ling*¹.] 1. *a.* Being in or coming from the west; western; westerly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Saft the *westlin* breezes blow.

R. Tannahill, Gloomy Winter's now Awa'.

The fringe was red on the *westlin* hill. Hogg, Kilmeny.

**II. n.** An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

**westling**² (west'ling), *adv.* [ME. *west* + *-ling*².] Toward the west; westward.

**westlins** (west'linz), *adv.* [Also *westlines*; for \**westlings*, < *westling*² + *adv. gen. -s*.] Same as *westling*². *Ramsay*, Christ's Kirk, iii. 1. [Scotch.]

**Westminster Assembly.** See *Assembly of Divines* at Westminster, under *assembly*.

**Westminster Assembly's catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

**westmost** (west'mōst), *a. superl.* [ME. \**westmost*, < AS. *westmest*, *westemest*, < *west* + *-mest*, a double superl. suffix: see *-most*.] Furthest to the west. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**Westphal balance.** A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of solutions and also of mineral fragments. In the case of fragments a "heavy solution" is first obtained, in which they just float. The balance consists of a bar supported on a fulcrum near the middle, and having one half of it, from whose extremity hangs a sinker, graduated into ten parts. The sinker is immersed in the liquid under experiment, and then riders are hung at suitable points on the bar until it is brought back into a horizontal position as indicated by the fixed scale at the other end. The position and size of the riders give the means of reading off at once the required specific gravity without calculation.

**Westphal-Erb symptom.** Same as *Westphal's symptom*. See *symptom*.

**Westphalian** (west-fā-li-an), *a. and n.* [ME. *Westphalia* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanover, the Rhenish Province, the Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a duchy, and (with larger territory) a Napoleonic kingdom from 1807 to 1813.

The *Westphalian* treaties, which terminated the thirty years' war, were finally signed on Oct. 24, 1648.

Amer. Cyc., XVI. 570.

**Westphalian gericht.** Same as *vehmgericht*.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

**Westphal's foot-phenomenon.** A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles following a sudden pushing up of the toes and ball of the foot, thereby putting the tendo Achillis on the stretch; ankle-clonus.

**Westphal's symptom.** See *symptom*.

**westret**, *v. i.* An old form of *west*.

**Westringia** (wes-trin'ji-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. P. Westring, a physician of Linköping, Sweden, who died in 1833.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Labiate and tribe *Prostantheræ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five equal teeth, a corolla with the upper lip flatish, and another-connectives without an appendage. There are 9 or 11 species, all natives of extra-tropical Australia. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin flowers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. *W. rosmarinifolia*, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

**West-Virginian** (west-vēr-jin'i-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to West Virginia, one of the United States, set apart from Virginia during the civil war, and admitted to the Union in 1863.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of West Virginia.

**westward** (west'wārd), *adv.* [ME. *westward*; < AS. *westwēard*, *westewēard*, westward, < *west*, west, + *-wēard*, E. *-ward*.] 1. Toward the west; in a westerly direction: as, to ride or sail *westward*.

*Westward* the course of empire takes its way.

Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America







**wetting-machine** (wet'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* A mechanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simplest of which is a flexible and vibrating hose-nozzle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampened by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

**wetfish** (wet'ish), *a.* [*< wet<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*]. Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

**wet-uns.** See under *we*.

**weve<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* An old spelling of *weave<sup>1</sup>*.

**weve<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *waive*.

**weve<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* See *waive<sup>2</sup>*.

**wevilt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weevil*.

**wext**, *v.* An obsolete form of *weal*.

**wey<sup>1</sup>** (wā), *n.* [*< ME. weie, waie, wehe, wæge, < AS. wæg = OHG. waga = Icel. wæg, a weight, < wegan, raise, lift; see weigh<sup>1</sup>, n., and cf. weight<sup>1</sup>*].

1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. But a wey of wool is 64 tuns, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30½, or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heads of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ounce, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it is 2½ pounds, or 32 cloves of 7½ pounds. But locally it was 3 hundredweight, or 416 pounds.

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt one ton, which is 40 bushels. But another statute of the same monarch makes a wey of meal 48 bushels of 4 pounds each; and in Devonshire a wey of lime, coals, or culm was sometimes 48 double Winchester bushels. So in South Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases.

[Eng. in all uses.]

**wey<sup>2</sup>**, **wey<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *weigh<sup>1</sup>*.

**weyeret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *wey<sup>1</sup>*.

**weyweret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weigher*.

**Weymouth pine.** See *pine<sup>1</sup>*.

**weyvet**, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

**wezand**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weasand*.

**w. f.** In printing, an abbreviation of *wrong font*: a mark on the margin of a proof, calling attention to the fact that the letter or letters, etc., opposite differ from the rest in size or face.

**W. G.** An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand*, prefixed to various titles of office among Free-masons and similar orders: as, *W. G. C. (Worthy Grand Chaplain or Conductor)*.

**wh-** See *W*, 1.

**wha** (hwā), *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *who*.

**whaap**, *n.* See *whaup*.

**whack** (hwak), *v.* [*A var. of thack<sup>2</sup>, appar. suggested by whap, whop, whip, etc., the form thwack being intermediate between thack<sup>2</sup> and whack.*] **I. trans.** 1. To give a heavy or resounding blow to; thwack. [Colloq.]

A traveller, coming up, finds the missing man by whack-  
ing each of them over the shoulder.

W. A. Clouston, *Book of Noodles*, ii.

2. To divide into shares; apportion; parcel out. [Slang.]

They then, as they term it, whack the whole lot.

Mayhev, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 152.

**II. intrans.** 1. To strike, or continue striking, anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]—

2. To make a division or settlement; square accounts; pay: often in the phrase to whack up. [Slang.]

The city has never whacked up with the gas company.  
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 9.

At last Long J — and I got to quarrel about the whack-  
ing; there was cheating 'a goin' on.

Mayhev, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 172.

**whack** (hwak), *n.* [*< whack, v.*] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.

Sometimes a chap will give me a lick with a stick just as I'm going over; sometimes a reg'lar good hard whack.  
Mayhev, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 564.

2. A stroke; a trial or attempt: as, to take a whack at a job. [Slang.]—3. A piece; a share; a portion. [Slang.]

This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called 'his whack') of pleasure.

Thackeray, *Shabby Genteel Story*, v.

My word! he did more than his whack;

He was never a cove as would shirk.

G. Walch, *A Little Tin Plate (A Century of Australian Song)*, p. 509.

4. Appetite. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whacker** (hwak'er), *n.* [*< whack + -er<sup>1</sup>*]. Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. vii. [Slang.]

**whacking** (hwak'ing), *a.* [*Ppr. of whack, v.; cf. whopping, etc.*] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a whacking fish or falsehood. Often

used adverbially: as, a whacking big fish. [Colloq.]

**whahoo** (hwā-hū'), *n.* Same as *wahoo*, but applied specifically to the winged elm.

**whaint, whaintiset.** Middle English forms of *quant, quantise*.

**whaisle, whaizle** (hwā'z'l), *v. i.* [*A dial. freq. of wheeze.*] To breathe hard, as in asthma; wheeze. [Scotch.]

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,

An' gart them whaizle.

Burns, *Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

**whake, whaker.** Dialectal forms of *quake, quaker*.

**whale<sup>1</sup>** (hwal), *n.* [*< ME. hwal, whal, qual, qual, < AS. hwal (pl. hwalas) = MD. wal = Icel. hvalr = Sw. Dan. hval, a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. D. walvisch = OHG. walfisc, MHG. wal-eisch, G. walfisch = Icel. hvalfiskr = Sw. Dan. hvalfisk, a whale (see whale-fish); cf. OHG. waltra, MHG. waltr, a whale; cf. also MHG. G. wels, shad. Hence ult. in comp. E. walrus, narwhal, horsewhale; ul-*

terior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale<sup>1</sup>*, as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel<sup>1</sup>*; others connect it with *L. balæna*, a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order *Cetacea* or *Cete* (which see); an ordinary cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean*; a marine mammal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *dolphins, porpoises*, etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (a) *Whale* is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of animals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family *Balænidæ* alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) *Balæna* proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) *Neobalæna*, based on *N. marginata*, a whalebone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) *Rachianectes*, with one species, *R. glaucus*, the gray whale; (4) *Megaptera*, the hump-backed whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) *Balenoptera*, the true finners, or orquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera have been named (as *Agapetus* for certain so-called scrag-whales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (b)

used adverbially: as, a whacking big fish. [Colloq.]

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terior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale<sup>1</sup>*, as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel<sup>1</sup>*; others connect it with *L. balæna*, a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order *Cetacea* or *Cete* (which see); an ordinary cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean*; a marine mammal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *dolphins, porpoises*, etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (a) *Whale* is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of animals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family *Balænidæ* alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) *Balæna* proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) *Neobalæna*, based on *N. marginata*, a whalebone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) *Rachianectes*, with one species, *R. glaucus*, the gray whale; (4) *Megaptera*, the hump-backed whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) *Balenoptera*, the true finners, or orquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera have been named (as *Agapetus* for certain so-called scrag-whales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (b)

**whale** is extended, nearly always with a qualifying word, to most of the odontocete or toothed cetaceans, and especially to those of great size, as the sperm-whale, but also to some of the smallest, no larger than a dolphin, as the pygmy or porpoise sperm-whales of the genus *Kogia*, and to various forms of intermediate sizes, as the pilot-whales (*Globicephalus*), the white whales (*Delphinapterus*), etc. Some of these whales also have distinctive names into which *whale* does not enter, as *blackfish, beluga, bottlehead, bottlenose, grampus, killer*, etc., or they share the qualified names *porpoise* and *dolphin* with various small cetaceans more properly so called. The genera and species of the toothed whales are much more numerous than those of the baleen whales; their synonymy is very extensive and intricate, and is in some cases in a state of confusion which can only be cleared up by future research. (c) In geologic time whales date back to the Eocene; and a suborder *Archæoceti* (contrasted with *Odontoceti* and *Mysticeti*) has been named to cover certain forms still only imperfectly known from fragmentary remains. (See *Zeu-glodon*.) The oldest whales like any of the living forms date from the late Eocene, and are toothed whales related to the humpbacks. Whalebone whales are not known to be older than the Pliocene. (d) In present geographical distribution whales are found in all seas, and some of them enter rivers. Most of the species are individually wide-ranging on the high seas, and attempts which have been made to discriminate similar forms from different waters have in most cases proved futile. Several of the larger forms have been the objects of systematic fisheries for centuries. (See *whale-fishery*.) The principal products are oil, both train and sperm, baleen or whalebone, spermaceti, and ambergris; the hide of some of the smaller whales affords a leather. Whales are exclusively carnivorous, and feed for the most part upon a great variety of small animals which float on the surface of the sea, generally known collectively as *brit* or *whale-brit*. This includes various cephalopods, as squids and cuttles, with other mollusks of different orders, as well as several different kinds of crustaceans. *Brit* of some kinds covers the ocean

in immense areas, to which the whales resort as feeding-grounds. Some whales attack large animals, even of their own kind (see *killer, Orcal*), but nearly all are timid and inoffensive, seeking only to avoid their enemies, though capable of formidable resistance to attack. Whales bring forth their young alive, like all mammals above the monotremes, and suckle them; the teats are a pair, beside the vulva. They breathe only air, for which purpose they must regularly seek the surface, though capable of remaining long under water without respiring. The spouting of the whale is the act of expiration, during which the air in the lungs, loaded with watery vapor, is forcibly expelled like spray in a single stream, or in two streams, according as the blowholes are single or there are a pair of these spiracles. Some sea-water may be mixed with the breath, if the whale spouts condensed vapor, like that of human breath on a cold day. Whales have a naked skin, saving a few bristles about the mouth, chiefly in the young; the hide is often incrustated with barnacles, or infested with other crustacean parasites. The bodily temperature is maintained in the coldest surroundings by the heavy layer of blubber which lies under the skin of the whole body, and in the sperm-whale forms a special deposit on the skull, giving its singular shape to the head. The general form of the body is like that of a fish, in adaptation to entirely aquatic habits and means of locomotion. It tapers behind the body-cavity in a solid muscular part, the *small*, and ends in broad, short flukes lying horizontally and extending from side to side. This tail-fin is the principal organ of locomotion, like the vertical caudal fin of a fish. The fore limbs form flippers of varying length in different species. These fins are of medium length in the right whale, short in the sperm and orqual, and extremely long in the humpback. In all cases the pectoral fin has a skeleton composed of the same joints or segments as the fore limb of ordinary mammals, and of all the usual bones except a clavicle; but the digital phalanges are more numerous. The dorsal fin, when present, is a mere excrescence, without any bony basis. There is never any outward sign of hind limbs, but the skeleton of some whales includes certain vestigial bones of a proximal segment of the pelvic limb, entirely separate from the spinal column, and apparently only serving in the male as a suspensorium for the penis. There is consequently no sacrum, nor any break in the series of vertebrae from the hindmost that bears ribs to the end of the spinal column. The cervical vertebrae offer exceptional conditions. (See cut under *ankylosia*.) The dentition of whales is sufficiently diverse to furnish characters of the main divisions of cetaceans. The entire toothlessness of the baleen whales is matched by few mammals (see *Edentata*); the presence of teeth in the lower jaw only, as in various odontocete whales, is peculiar; the dentition of the narwhal is wholly exceptional. Teeth, when present, are always homodont (like one another) and monophodont (there being no milk-teeth). The soft palate and the larynx are specialized in adaptation to the act of spouting. The digestive organs are comparatively simple; the uterus is bicornous, the placenta diffuse and non-deciduate; the testes are abdominal; and there is no os penis nor seminal vesicle. The circulatory system is notable for its plexuses, both arterial and venous. Notwithstanding the outward resemblance to a fish, whales belong to the higher (eubacilian) series of mammals, having a relatively large brain. One of the most remarkable of the many anomalies presented by this highly specialized order of mammals is the difference in size of its members, the range being far greater than that of any other

ordinal group—from 4 to about 80 feet in linear dimension. The size of the larger whales has been grossly exaggerated in many of the accounts which find popular credence. Adult right whales of different species range from 20 to 50 feet in length, only the polar whale attaining the latter dimension; the common humpback is from 40 to 50 feet long; the sperm-whale reaches 60 feet; and the orquals of several species range from 40 to 80 feet, the maximum length being reached only by the blue orqual, which is the largest of known animals.—**Arctic whale**, the polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus*; that right whale which is of circumpolar distribution, as distinguished from any such whale of temperate North Atlantic or North Pacific waters, or from which the latter are sought to be distinguished, as the *Atlantic, Pacific, northwest, or Biscay whale*.—**Atlantic whale**, the right whale of temperate North Atlantic waters. It is not distinct from the southern right whale, *Balæna australis*, though so named, as *B. cisarctica*, and as *B. biscayensis*, the Biscay whale.—**Australian whale**, the New Zealand whale.—**Baleen whale**, any whalebone whale, as a right whale. See cuts under *Balænidæ* and *whalebone*.—**Biscay whale**, *Balæna biscayensis*, long the object of a special fishery by the Basques, conducted as early as the tenth century.—**Black whale**. (a) Any baleen whale, as distinguished from a sperm-whale. (b) See *blackfish, 2, black-whale*, and *Globicephalus*.—**Blue whale**, Sibbald's whale; the large orqual.—**Bone-whale**, any baleen whale.—**Bottle-headed whale**, a ziphioid whale; a cetacean of the family *Ziphiidæ*.—**Bottle-nosed whale**. See *bottlenose, 1 (b)*, and cut at *Ziphius*.—**Bow-head whale**, the polar whale, or bowhead.—**Bull whale**, any adult male whale; a bull.—**Calf-whale**, any young whale.—**California whale**, the gray

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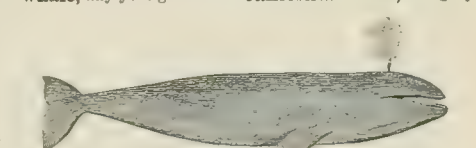
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Skeleton of Southern Right Whale.

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California Gray Whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*).



The whale has long been rare on the coast, and more frequently on that of the Pacific. A similar if not identical right whale is found in the waters of the Pacific, but in objects of the chase in various parts of the south temperate zone. See *Delphinidae*. **Rudolph's whale**, the small finner-whale or rorqual, *Balaenoptera rostralis*. **Sibbald's whale**, a very large finner-whale, the blue rorqual, *Balaenoptera sibbaldi*, the largest of all animals. See *rorqual*. **Siebold's whale**, a right whale of the North Pacific, *Balaenoptera sieboldi*. See *northeast whale*. **Smooth whale**, a whalebone whale having no teeth in the jaws and no dorsal fin, as a right whale, distinct from *finned whale*. See *finned whale*. **Southern right whale**, *Balaena australis* of the South Atlantic, admitted as a distinct species from the right whale. See *Atlantic whale*, above. **South Pacific whale**, a southern right whale, *Balaena antipodensis*. **Sowerby's whale**, a ziphiid whale, *Mesoplodon sowerbii*, of the Atlantic. **Spermaceti whale**, the sperm-whale. **Sulphur whale**, sulphur-bottomed whale. Same as *sulphur-bottom*. **To bone a whale**, to take a bone, as the skinner-blade in taking a whale. **Toothed whale**, a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in both jaws, any member of the division *Dentoceti* or *odontoceti*, distinguished from *whalebone whale*. **To throw a tub to a whale**. See *tub*. **Very like a whale**, an expression of ironical assent to an assertion or a proposition regarded as preposterous: from the use of the phrase by Polonius in humoring Hamlet's supposed madness:

Ham. Methinks it [a cloud] is like a weasel.

Pol. It is backed like a weasel.

Ham. Or like a whale?

Pol. Very like a whale.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 330.

**Whalebone whale**, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone, any member of the *Balaenidae*, as a right whale, humpback, or rorqual, whether furrowed or smooth. **Whale of passage**, a migratory whale, or a whale during its migration. **Whale's bone**, ivory; perhaps because supposed to come from the bones of the whale, at a time when the real source of the material was little known, or when most of the ivory used in western Europe consisted of the teeth of the walrus, confounded with the whale, and possibly those of the sperm-whale, which, though of comparatively small size, are of fine quality. The term was in common use for several centuries.

Her hands so white as *whales bone*,

Her finger tip with *Cassidone*.

Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,

To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone*.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 332.

**White whale**, a whale of the family *Delphinidae* and genus *Delphinapterus*, as *D. leucas*; a beluga. The species named inhabits arctic and subarctic waters, and is prized for its fine oil and valuable skin. The latter makes a kind of leather used for mast-bays and some military accoutrements. Also called *whitish*. See *cut under Delphinapterus*. **Ziphiid whales**. See *Hyperoodon*, *Ziphius*, *Ziphiacidae*. (See also *cutting-whale*, *ice-whale*, *scrag-whale*, *sperm-whale*.)

**whale**<sup>1</sup> (hwāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [*< whale*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

Cruising and *whaling* in the bays is full of excitement and anxiety. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

**whale**<sup>2</sup> (hwāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaled*, ppr. *whaling*. [A var. of *whale*<sup>1</sup>, the change of initial *w* to *wh* being perhaps due to association with *whack*, *whap*, *whop*, etc.] To lash with vigorous stripes; thrash or beat soundly. [Colloq.]

I have whipped you, Antipodes [a horse], but have I *whaled* you? T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan for any scientific gentleman to *whale* his fellow-man. Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

**whaleback** (hwāl'bak), *n.* 1. Same as *turtleback*. 2. A vessel of which the upper deck is rounded generally without upper works. Such vessels were first used on the great lakes.

**whale-barnacle** (hwāl'bar'nakl), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Coronulidae*, parasitic upon whales, as *Coronula didactyla*. See *cut under Coronula*.

**whale-bird** (hwāl'bird), *n.* 1. One of the blue perrels of the genus *Prion*, several species of which inhabit the southern ocean. *P. citratum*, one of the best-known, is notable for the expanse of its beak, the edges of which are beset with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which

gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, to feed upon the offal, they are chiefly of the petrel and gull families.

2. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*, Hearn. [Hudson's Bay.] — 3. The red or gray phalarope. *Kumlein*. [Labrador.]

**whale-boat** (hwāl'bōt), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the pursuit of whales, and, from its handy and seaworthy qualities, also for many other purposes. It is usually from 20 to 30 feet long. A pair of these boats is commonly carried by ocean passenger-steamers, in addition to their heavier boats.

**whalebone** (hwāl'bon), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. whale bone, qwal-bon; < whale*<sup>1</sup> + *bone*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *n.* 1. The elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family *Balaenidae* (hence called *whalebone* or *bone whales*), forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which see). The term is misleading, for the substance is in no sense bone, but a kind of horn; and its trade-name *whale-fin* is equally inaccurate, for it has nothing to do with the fins of the whale. Whalebone grows in several hundred close-set parallel plates along each side of the upper jaw of the baleen whale, and thus in the situation occupied by the teeth of ordinary mammals; it is entirely shut in by the lips when the mouth is closed. Each one of the plates of both rows then bends with a strong sweep backward, and when the mouth is opened straightens out, so that there is always a heavy fringe on each side of the cavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale scoops in from the surface of the sea. The longest baleen plates are those of the polar whale, some of which may exceed 12 feet in length. The plates in different species differ in color from a dull grayish-black through various streaked or veined colorations to somewhat creamy white. Whalebone stands quite alone among animal substances in a particular combination of lightness, toughness, flexibility, elasticity, and durability, together with such a cleavage (due to the straightness of its parallel fibers) that it may be split for its whole length to any desired thinness of strips. A sulphur-bottom whale has yielded 800 pounds of baleen, of which the longest plates were 4 feet in length. In the California gray whale the longest bone is from 14 to 16 inches, of a light or whitish color, coarse-grained, and heavily and unevenly fringed. The baleen of a finback is of a light lead-color streaked with black, attaining a length of 2 feet 4 inches and a width of from 12 to 14 inches, with a fine fringe from 2 to 4 inches long; it is somewhat ridged crosswise. That of the sharp-headed finner is entirely white, with a short thin fringe; it has been found to consist of 270 pairs of plates, the longest being 10 inches in length. Whalebone is or has been used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.

2. Something made of whalebone or baleen; a piece of whalebone prepared for some regular use; as, the *whalebones* of a corset. — 3. Specifically, a whalebone riding-whip. They're neck and neck; they're head and head; They're stroke for stroke in the running; The *whalebone* whistles, the steel is red, No shirking as yet or shunning. A. L. Gordon, Visions in the Smoke.

4†. In the middle ages, ivory from the narwhal, walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See *whale's bone*, under *whale*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*

To telle of hir tethe that tryetly were set, Also qwyte & qwen as any *quale* bon. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3055.

II. *a.* Made of or containing whalebone.

Their ancient *whalebone* stays creaked.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 398.

**Whalebone whale**. See I., 1, and phrase under *whale*<sup>1</sup>.

**whale-brit** (hwāl'brit), *n.* Same as *brit*<sup>2</sup>, 2. Compare *whale*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 1.

**whale-built** (hwāl'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a whale-boat.

The Canadian fishing-boats are *whale-built*. Perley.

**whale-calf** (hwāl'kalf), *n.* The young of the whale. Also *calf-whale*.

**whale-fin** (hwāl'fin), *n.* In *com.*, a plate or lamina of whalebone; whalebone collectively. (Both *whale-fin* and *whalebone* are misnomers, due to original ignorance of the source and nature of the material.)

A duty was imposed upon *whale-fins*, which, notwithstanding the double duty on fins imported by foreigners, went far toward the ruin of the Greenland trade.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 61.

**whalefish** (hwāl'fish), *n.* [= D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walvisc*, MHG. *walvisch*, G. *walvisch* = leel, *hwalfisk* = Sw. Dan. *hwalfisk*; as *whale*<sup>1</sup> + *fish*<sup>1</sup>.] A whale.

There by be many *w(h)alefysshes* and flynge fysshes. R. Eden, in First Books in America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

**whale-fisher** (hwāl'fish'ér), *n.* A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 211.



Great sperm whale.

Greenland whale.

Humpback whale.

Japanese whale.

Killer whale.

Loose whale.

Mystic.

New.

Northwest whale.

Pilot-whale.

Polar whale.

Pranny sperm-whale.

Right whale.

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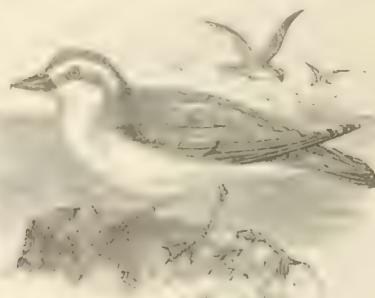
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Whale.



**whale-fishery** (hwāl'fish'ēr-i), *n.* 1. The occupation or industry of taking whales; also, the men, vessels, etc., engaged in this pursuit.—2. A locality that is or may be resorted to for the taking of whales; a place where whale-fishing is conducted, or where whales abound.

**whale-fishing** (hwāl'fish'ing), *n.* The act or occupation of taking whales; whaling.

**whale-flea** (hwāl'fē), *n.* Same as *whale-louse*.

**whale-food** (hwāl'fōd), *n.* Same as *whale-brit*. See *brit* 2, *whale* 1, *n.*, and cuts under *Clicone* and *Limacina*.

**whale-head** (hwāl'hēd), *n.* A remarkable gullatorial bird of Africa, related to the herons and storks; so called on account of the size of the head and monstrous shape of the beak; the whale-headed stork, or shoebill, *Balænicæps rex*, the only representative of the family *Balænicæpidæ*. See cut under *Balænicæpidæ*.

**whale-headed** (hwāl'hēd'ed), *a.* Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's; noting the shoebill. See *whale-head*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 759.

**whale-hunter** (hwāl'hun'tēr), *n.* A whaleman.

Oether . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the *whale-hunters* use to travel. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

**whale-lance** (hwāl'lāns), *n.* The lance used in striking a whale. It may be either a hand-lance or a bomb-lance, but the term is more frequently applied to the former.

**whale-line** (hwāl'lin), *n.* Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoon-lines in the whale-fishery. It forms the tow-line of a whale-boat, with which a whale is made fast to the boat by means of the toggle-iron.

*Whale-line* is three-stranded rope, 2½ inches in circumference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yards per strand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 520.

**whale-louse** (hwāl'lous), *n.* Any small external parasite of a whale; a fish-louse or epizootic crustacean infesting whales; especially, a lamodipod of the family *Cymadidae*, as *Cymadusa* and other species of this genus. See cut under *Cymadusa*. Also *whale-flea*.

**whaleman** (hwāl'man), *n.*; pl. *whalemen* (-men). One who whales; a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

Hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by *whalemen*. *The Century*, XL. 523.

**whale-oil** (hwāl'oil), *n.* The oil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetacean. (a) Common oil, or train-oil, is that procured from the blubber of any baleen whale; it has a frank odor, and varies in color from honey-yellow to dark brown, according to the character of the blubber and the method of trying-out. It includes several chemically different substances, the more solidifiable of which may be extracted under pressure and cold, and constitute *whale-stallor*, the fluid residuum being called *pressed oil*. (b) Sperm-oil or spermaceti-oil is obtained from the sperm-whale and other toothed cetaceans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the animal, leaving the liquid oil, of a clear yellow color. (See *spermaceti*.) Sperm-oil when refined is much used as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and that from various cetaceans is often named from them, as grampus-oil, porpoise-oil, etc.—**Black whale-oil**. (a) Oil from the baleen whales, including the rorquals; train-oil. (b) Oil discolored in running machinery.—**Pressed whale-oil**. See def. (a).

**whaler** (hwāl'ēr), *n.* [*< whale* 1 + *-er*]. A person or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing whales.

For a *whaler's* wife to have been "round the Cape" half a dozen times, or even more, was nothing extraordinary. *The Century*, XL. 511.

But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first *whaler* back this season, came in port. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, v.

**whaler** 2 (hwāl'ēr), *n.* [*< whale* 2 + *-er*]. Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

**whale-rind** (hwāl'rind), *n.* The skin of a whale. It is thick, tough, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

**whalery** (hwāl'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *whaleries* (-iz). [*< whale* 1 + *-ry*]. 1. The industry of taking whales; whaling.

The *whalery* not being sufficiently encouraging.

*Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 7.

2. An establishment for carrying on whale-fishery or any of its branches. [Rare.]

They set up a glass-house, a tanyard, a saw-mill, and a *whalery*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 12.

**whale's-food** (hwāl'z'fōd), *n.* Whale-brit. See *brit* 2, *whale* 1, *n.*, and *Clicone*.

**whale-shark** (hwāl'shärk), *n.* 1. A shark of the family *Rhinodontidae*, *Rhinodon typicus*, one of the very largest sharks, and native of warm

seas. See the technical names.—2. The basking-shark (which see, with cut).

**whale-ship** (hwāl'ship), *n.* A ship built for or employed in the business of whale-fishing; a whaling-ship or whaler.

Smeerenberg . . . was the grand rendezvous of the Dutch *whale-ships*.

*C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p. 190.

**whale-shot** (hwāl'shot), *n.* [*< MD. walschot*, spermaceti, *< wal*, whale, + *schot*, what is cast: see *whale* 1 and *shot*]. Spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

**whale's-tongue** (hwāl'z'tung), *n.* A misnomer of the acorn-worms, or species of *Balanoglossus*, mistranslating the technical generic name.

**whaling** 1 (hwāl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whale* 1, *v.*] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds: as, a *whaling-ship*; a *whaling-voyage*; *whaling-grounds*; *bay-whaling*; *shore-whaling*.—**Whaling company**, a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boat-steerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-gear, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lay" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonus of \$200 or \$300 for the term engagement, which is one year, and they are also exempt from all expenses of the company. *C. M. Scammon*.

**whaling** 2 (hwāl'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whale* 2, *v.*] Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a *whaling lie*. [Slang.]

**whaling-gang** (hwāl'ing-gang), *n.* The crew of a whale-boat.

**whaling-gun** (hwāl'ing-gun), *n.* Any mechanical contrivance for killing whales by means of an explosive and a projectile, as the bomb-gun, swivel-gun, darting-gun, and whale-rocket.

**whalingman** (hwāl'ing-man), *n.* A whaleman.

**whaling-master** (hwāl'ing-mās'tēr), *n.* A captain of a whaling-craft, or one who is in command of a whaling-station.

**whaling-port** (hwāl'ing-pōrt), *n.* A port of entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

**whaling-rocket** (hwāl'ing-rok'et), *n.* A special form of rocket used in whaling to carry a harpoon and line, and an explosive shell, into the body of a whale.

**whaling-station** (hwāl'ing-stā'shon), *n.* In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. *C. M. Scammon*. [Western coast of U. S.]

**whall** (hwāl), *n.* See *wall* 3.

**whallabee** (hwāl'a-bē), *n.* Same as *wallaby*.

**whally** 1 (hwāl'i), *a.* [For *wally*: *< wall* 3 + *-y* 1]. Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucoma. Compare *wall-eye*.

A bearded Gote, whose rugged beard And *whally* eyes (the signe of glosy) Was like the person selfe whom he did beare. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. iv. 24.

**whaly** (hwāl'i), *a.* [*< whale* 1 + *-y* 1]. Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

The ocean's monarch, whom Ioue did anoint, The great controller of the *whaly* rances. *Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis*, st. 39.

**whame** (hwām), *n.* [Cf. *whamp*.] A fly of the genus *Tabanus*; a breeze or burrel-fly. See *breeze* 1. *Drum.*

**whammel** (hwam'el), *v. t.* Same as *whemmle*.

**whamp** (hwomp), *n.* [Cf. *whame* and *womp*, dial. var. of *wasp*.] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]

**whampee**, *n.* Same as *wampee*.

**whang** 1 (hwang), *n.* [A var. of *thwang*, now *thong*: see *thong*.] 1. A thong, especially a leathern thong.

He's taen four-and-twenty braid arrows, And laced them in a *whang* O.

*Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. A tough leather, such as is used for thongs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of elskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck, racoon, etc.

**whang** 2 (hwang), *v.* [Cf. *Se. whank*, beat, flog, also cut off large portions; prob. a var. of *whack*, confused with *whang* 1.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also, to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.] —2. To cut in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

My uncle set it [a cheese] to his breast, And *whang'd* it down.

*W. Beattie, Tales*, p. 8. (*Jamieson*.)

II. *intrans.* To make or give out a banging noise.

Bang, *whang*, *whang*, goes the drum.

*Browning, Up at a Villa*.

**whang** 2 (hwang), *n.* [*< whang* 2, *v.*] 1. A blow or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Colloq.]

The *whang* of the bass drum.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 317.

2. A cut; a piece; a slice; a chunk.

Of other men's leather men take large *whanges*.

*Ray, Proverbs* (ed. 1678), p. 386.

Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a *whang*.

*Burns, Holy Fair*.

3†. Formerly, in Maine and some other parts of New England, a house-cleaning party; a gathering of neighbors to aid one of their number in cleaning house.

**whangam** (hwang'gam), *n.* A feigned name of some animal (probably meant for *whang'em*).

A *whangam* that eats grasshoppers had marked . . . [this one] for its prey, and was just stretching forth to devour it. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xlviii.

**whang-leather** (hwang'leth'ēr), *n.* See *leather* and *whang* 1, 2.

**whank** (hwangk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whang* 2. [Scotch.]

**whap, whapper**, etc. See *whop*, etc.

**whappet** 1 (hwop'et), *n.* [*< whap* + *-et*.] A blow on the ear. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whappet** 2 (hwop'et), *n.* [A var. of *wappet*, a yelping cur.] A snarling, worthless dog; a cur.

To feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets*. *Dent, Pathway*, p. 243. (*Nares*.)

As the sturdy steed dashes out the little *whappets's* brains. *Rev. S. Ward, Sermons*, p. 55.

**wharf** (hwārf), *n.*; pl. *wharves*, *wharfs* (hwārvz, hwārfs). [Early mod. E. also irreg. hwārf; *< ME. wherf*, a wharf, *< AS. \*hwearf*, *hwerf*, a dam or bank to keep out water (cf. *mere-hwearf*, the sea-shore), = *D. werf*, a wharf, yard, = *Icel. hvarf*, a shelter, = *OSw. hwarf*, *Sw. varf*, a ship-builder's yard, = *Dan. værft*, a wharf, dockyard (*G. werft*, a wharf, *werf*, a bank, wharf, *< D. and Dan.*); prob. orig. a dam or bank to 'turn' or keep out water, and partly identical with *AS. hwearf*, *hwerf*, a turning, exchange, a space, a crowd, = *OS. hwarf*, a crowd, = *D. werf*, turn, time, = *Icel. hvarf*, a turning, = *OSw. hwarf*, turn, time, order, layer, etc., *< AS. hweorfan* = *Icel. hverfa* = *OSw. hverfa*, turn: see *where*. Cf. *whirl*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harbor or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be moored alongside, as for loading or unloading, or while at rest. A wharf may be parallel with and contiguous to the margin, when it is more especially called a *quay*; or it may project away from it, with openings underneath for the flow of water, when it is distinctively called a *pier*. (See cuts under *pilework*.) In England wharves are of two kinds: (a) *legal wharves*, certain wharves in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer, or legalized by act of Parliament; and (b) *suftance wharves*, places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special suftance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American seaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property.

The *wharves* stretched out towards the centre of the harbor. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, xvi.

Out upon the *wharfs* they came, Knight and burgher, lord and dame.

*Tennyson, Lady of Shalott*, iv.

2†. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed That roots itself in ease on *Lethæ wharf*.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 5. 33.

**wharf** (hwārf), *v. i.* [*< wharf*, *n.*] 1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. *Evelyn*.—2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

**wharfage** (hwār'fāj), *n.* [*< wharf* + *-age*.] 1. Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant *wharfage*; to find *wharfage* for a ship.—2. Charge or payment for the use of a wharf; the charges or receipts for accommodation at a wharf or at wharves. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 135.

**wharf-boat** (hwār'fōt), *n.* 1. In the United States, a boat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations where actual wharves do not exist, or where they are impracticable from the great variation in the height of the water. Floating platforms similarly supported, called *floats*, are used in some European and other river-ports for landing goods and passengers.

2. A boat employed about a wharf or wharves.

**wharfing** (hwār'fing), *n.* [*< wharf* + *-ing* 1.] 1. A structure in the form of a wharf; materials



neighbors, being in exclamatory use equivalent to *what*. The earlier idiom *what . . . for* is now rare.

*What's he for a man?*

*Peele, Edward I. (ed. Dyce), p. 333.*

*What is he for a fool that betroths himself to unquietness?*  
*Shak., Much Ado, I. 3. 48.*

**What ho!** an exclamatory summons or call.

*Gods. What, ho! chamberlain!*

*Cham. [Within.] At hand, quoth pick-purse.*

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 52.*

**What if?** elliptical for *what would happen if? what would you say if? what matters if?* etc.

*What if this mixture do not work at all? . . .*

*What if it be a poison? Shak., R. and J., IV. 3. 21.*

*What if he dwells on many a fact as though  
Some things Heaven knew not which it ought to know? . . .  
Such are the prayers his people love to hear.*

*O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.*

**What is thee?** what is the matter with thee?

*Lcdy, what is the? . . .*

*We were leffre to beo ded*

*Thane iseo the make such chere.*

*King Horn (E. E. S.), p. 50.*

**What not,** elliptical for *what may I not say?* implying 'everything else; various other things; et cetera; what you will': as, the table was loaded with toys, pictures, and *what not*. Hence *what-not*, *n*.

Such air is unwholesome, and engenders melancholy, plagues, and *what not*.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 150.*

Thou art like to meet with, in the way which thou goest, . . . lions, dragons, darkness, and, in a word, death, and *what not*.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.*

College A cannot compete with College B unless it has more scholarships, unless it changes the time of election to scholarships, or *what not*.

*Contemporary Rev., LI. 617.*

**What of?** (a) Elliptical for *what comes of?—that is, what care you (I, we, etc.)? does it matter in any way?*

*All this is so; but what of this, my lord?*

*Shak., Much Ado, IV. 1. 73.*

(b) Elliptical for *what say or think you of?*

*To-day? but what of yesterday?*

*Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.*

**What's his (its) name? what do you call it?** etc., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, either because the name has escaped his memory, or because the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound; as, tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to be off. See *what-d-y-e-call-it*.

Good even, good Master *What-y-e-call't*.

*Shak., As you Like it, III. 3. 74.*

**What's to do here?** See *do!*—**What though?** See *though*.

**B. rel. 1.** A compound relative pronoun, meaning 'that which,' or having a value including the simple relative pronoun *which* with the demonstrative pronoun *that* preceding: as, 'that which I have written I have written' (that is, *that which* I have written I have written). It is no longer used of persons, except in the anomalous phrase *but what*.

Mekli than to Mellors he munged [told] *what* he thought.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. S.), I. 2578.*

Loke up, I seye, and telle me *what* she is

Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.

*Chaucer, Troilus, I. 862.*

I am *what* I was born to be, your prince.

*Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.*

A host of second-rate critics, and official critics, and *what* is called "the popular mind" as well.  
*M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi. 5.*

*What*, as strictly equivalent to the relative *which*, never had much vogue, and has long been a vulgarism; but its genitive (whose) has survived, in preference to *whic*as, as we should have modernized the medieval quihikes.

*F. Hall, False Philology, p. 7, note.*

*What* was formerly and in vulgar speech is still used as a simple relative, equivalent to *that* or *which*: as, if I had a donkey *what* wouldn't go.

Offer them peace or aught *what* is beside.

*Peele, Edward I. (Old Plays, II. 37).*

The matter *what* other men wrote.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 142.*

I fear nothing

*What* can be said against me.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.*

*What* has also the value of *whatever* or *whoever*: as, come *what* will, I shall be there.

*What* in the world he is

That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.

*Shak., Lear, v. 3. 97.*

Let come *what* come may, . . .

I shall have had my day.

*Tennyson, Maud, xi.*

**2.** Used adjectively, meaning 'that . . . which,' or having compound relative value: as, I know *what* book you mean (that is, I know that book *which* you mean); he makes the most of *what* money he has (that is, he makes the most of that money *which* he has): applied to persons and things. (a) That . . . who or which; those . . . who or which.

Shal nat be told for me . . .

. . . *what* jewels men in the fyr thou takest.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2087.*

*What* is he that walks alone secretly, with his hands behind him?

*Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.*

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(b) What sort of; such . . . as.

Thow his prayer they may be censed of synne  
What tyme they entre the chapel with-In  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Anno 1476, at *what* time the Switzers took their revenge  
upon Charles Duke of Burgundie. *Corant*, *Crudities*, I. 42.  
And heavenly quires the hymeneum sang,  
What day the gemal angel to our sire  
Brought her, in naked beauty,  
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 712.

Now a merchant may wear *what* boots he pleases.  
*Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, xiii.

(c) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also *quat* brother or suster die, and he may nought be  
broughte . . . wyt his owne cattle, he sal be broughte wyt  
the broderhedes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind  
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 44.

I never said aught but this, That *what* rule, or laws, or  
custom, or people were flat against the word of God are  
diametrically opposite to Christianity.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

(d) How much. [Colloq.]

When a man betis he knowt' well know *what* money he  
uses. *Trollope*, *Last Chronicle of Barset*, xxvii.

But *what*, but that; but who; who or that . . . not.

There was scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles  
round but *what* had found him successful.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, iii.

Not a writer . . . that mentions his name but *what* tells  
the story of him. *Bentley*, *Diss. on Euripides*, § 4.

There are few madmen but *what* are observed to be  
afraid of the strait waistcoat.

*Bentham*, *Introductio* to *Morals and Legislation*, xiv. 28, note.

What *ast*, that which.

Here I do bequeathe to thee,  
In full possession, half that Kendal hath  
And *what* as Bradford holds of me in chief.

*Old Plays*, II. 47.

What *donest* [*what* *donest* is literally "what made," *donest*  
being the genitive of *don*, E. *don*, pp. of *do*, make, used  
in the genitive in imitation of *kinnes* in *what kinnes*, of  
what-kind, of what sort; what kind.

And when I seighe it was so slepyng, I went  
To warne Pilates wyf *what* *donest* man was Iesus;  
For Iuwes hateden hym and han done hym to deth.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 298.

What *that*, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also *that*  
*what*.

Him ne dret [dreadeth] nagt to do zenne, *huet* *thet* hit  
by [be].

*Agenbite of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

What *luties* [little] *that* he et.

*Poems and Lives of Saints* (ed. Furnivall), p. 396.

What *schulde* I telle . . .

And of moche other thing *what* *that* then was?

*Rob. of Brunne*, *Prolog.*

What *that* a king himselfe bit [bids].

*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, I. 4.

That *what* is extremely proper in one company may be  
highly improper in another.

*Chesterfield*.

*C. indef.* (a) Something; anything; obsolete  
except in such colloquial phrases as *I'll tell*  
*you what* (by abbreviation for *what it is, what*  
*I think, or the like*).

Al was us never broche ne rynges,  
Ne ellis *what* [var. *nought* and *ought*] fro women sent.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, I. 1741.

Wot you *what*, my lord?

To-day the lords you talk of are behended.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iii. 2. 92.

I'll tell you *what* now of the devil.

*Massinger and Dekker*, *Virgin-Martyr*, iii. 3.

I tell you *what* Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a  
real angel. He's to swear and she's to pray!

*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 518.

(b) A thing; a portion; an amount; a bit: as,  
a little *what*.

Thanne she a lytel *what* smyllynge seyde.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. prose 6.

Then the kynge anone called his seruaunt, that hadde  
but one lofe and a lytell *whatte* of wyne.

*Fabyan*, *Chron.*, clxxii.

They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed  
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 7.

To know *what's what*. See *know*.

*what*<sup>1</sup> (hwot), *adv.* and *conj.* [*< ME. what; <*  
*what, pron.*] *I. adv.* 1. Why?

What *sholde* he studie, and make himselven wood,  
Upon a book in cloistre alwey to poure?

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 184.

What *is* the shepe to blame in youre syght  
Whane he is shorne of his flees & made alle bare,  
Thoughe folke of malce for her wollis fyght?

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Ah! *what* *sholde* she fight?

Fewe women win by fight.

*Gascoigne*, *Philomene* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 97.

What *should* I don this [imperial] robe, and trouble you?

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, i. 1. 189.

But *what* do we suffer mishap and enormous prela-  
tism, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformi-  
ties with the fair colours, as before of martyrdom, so now  
of episcopacy?

*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

2. To what degree? in what respect?

For *what* is a man advantaged if he gain the whole  
world and lose himself? *Luke ix.* 25.

For *what* are men better than sheep or goats . . .  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?  
*Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

3t. How; how greatly; to what an extent or  
degree; how remarkably: exclamatory and in-  
tensive.

O! *what* I am fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt!

*York Plays*, p. 3.

What . . . *what*, in some measure; in part; partly by:  
in consequence of; partly: now followed by *with*: indefi-  
nite and distributive in value.

Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,  
And steleth from us, *what* prively slepyng,  
And *what* thurgh negligence in our wakinge,  
As dooth the stream, that turneth never agayn,  
Descending fro the montaigne into playn.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 21.

Than wot I wele she myghte nevere fayle  
For to ben holpen, *what* at youre instance,  
What *with* hire other frendes generance.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1441.

Than sente Gawein aboute to euery garnyson thourgh  
the reame of Logres, and assembled xxxiii *what* oon *what*  
other.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 277.

Most men, as it happens in this world, either weakly,  
or falsely princip'l'd, *what* through ignorance, and *what*  
through custom of licence, both in discourses and writing,  
by what hath bin of late written in vulgar, have not  
seem'd to attain the decision of this point.

*Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii. 3.

With omission of the second *what* (so frequently):

What *for* hire kynrede and hir northlie.

*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 47.

What *with* pride, projects, and knavery, poor Peter was  
grown distracted.

*Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, iv.

II. *conj.* 1. So much as; so far as.

Ector, with ful many a holde baroun,  
Cast on a day with Grekes for to fighte,  
As he was wont to greve hem *what* he myghte.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 35.

To helpe youre freendis *what* I may.

*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 6300.

Mr. Brown, being present, observed them [Indians] to  
be much affcted, and one especially did weep very much,  
though covered it *what* hee could.

*T. Shepar*, *Clear Sunshine of the Gospel*, p. 36.

2. That. (at) In *alwhat*, until (compare *although*, etc.).

The kinges hem wenten and hi seggen [they saw] tho  
sterre thet yede bi-fore hem, *al-wat* hi kam over tho huse  
war ure louerd was. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

That heauned me akth; ich ne ssel by an eyse [I shall  
not be at ease] *al-huet* ich hadde ydronke.

*Agenbite of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(b) In the phrase *but what*: but that; that . . . not.

The Abbot cannot be humbled but *what* the community  
must be humbled in his person.

*Scott*, *Monastery*, x.

Not a thing stolen but *what* the sea gave it up.

*J. H. Newman*.

*what*<sup>2</sup> (hwot), *a.* [*< ME. hwat*, quick, *< AS.*  
*hwet*, keen, sharp, bold (= OS. *hwet* = Icel.  
*hwatr*, keen). Cf. *what*<sup>1</sup>.] Quick; sharp; bold.

Ther weoren corles swithe *whete*. *Layamon*, I. 1137.

*whatabouts* (hwot 'u-bouts'), *n.* The matters  
which one is about or occupied with. [Colloq.]

You might know of all my goings on, and *whatabouts* and  
whereabouts, from Henry Taylor.

*Southey*, *To G. C. Bedford*, March 3, 1830.

*what-d'-ye-call-it, what-d'-ye-call-'em* (hwot'-  
dye-kāl'it, -em). A word substituted for the  
name of a thing, because of forgetfulness or  
ignorance, or in slight contempt. [Colloq.]

There is no part of the body, an' please your honour,  
where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than  
upon the knee, . . . there being so many tendons and  
*what-d'-ye-call-'em* all about it.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 19.

*whate'er* (hwot-ār'), *pron.* A contracted form  
of *whatever*.

He strikes *whate'er* is in his way.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, I. 623.

*whaten, whatten* (hwot'n), *a.* [*Sc.* also *what-*  
*an*, and (with the indef. article) *whatina*; *<*  
*what*<sup>1</sup> + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection.] What; what  
kind of. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Lord safe us! only look at him sitting asleep. *Whatan*  
a face!

*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Oct., 1828.

*whatever* (hwot-ev'ër), *pron.* and *a.* [*< what*<sup>1</sup>  
+ *ever*.] *I. pron.* *A. indef. rel.* Anything  
which; no matter what; all that.

To effect

*Whatever* I shall happen to devise.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 330.

The very best will variously incline,  
And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.

*Whatever* is, is right. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 145.

The board was expected to make itself thoroughly ac-  
quainted with *whatever* concerned the colonies.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 9.

*B. interrog.* What? as, *whatever* shall I do?

[Vulgar, but common in recent British collo-  
quial use.]

II. *a. rel.* Of what kind or sort it may be;  
no matter what; any or all that: applied to  
persons and things: as, *whatever* person is ap-  
pointed must be satisfactory to the court.

I'll forgive you,

*Whatever* torment you do put me to.

*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 84.

The knowledge of the theory of logic has no tendency  
*whatever* to make men good reasoners.

*Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*.

*Whatever* side he was on, he could always find excellent  
reasons for it. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 36.

*what-like* (hwot'lik), *indef. rel. a.* Of what  
appearance or character. [Colloq. or provin-  
cial.]

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows  
*what-like* the home and *what-like* the friend is likely to turn  
out.

*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, iii. 2.

*Whatman paper.* See *paper*.

*whatna* (hwot'nä), *a.* Same as *whaten*.

[*Scotch.*]

There was a lad was born in Kyle,  
But *whatna* day o' *whatna* style,  
I doubt it's hardly worth the while  
To be sae nice wi' Robin.

*Burns*, *There was a Lad*.

*whatness* (hwot'nes), *n.* [*< what*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] In  
*metaph.*, a quiddity. [*Rare.*]

*what-not* (hwot'not), *n.* [*< what* *not* (see *what*<sup>1</sup>);  
the stand being so called as used to hold shells,  
photographs, bric-a-brac, "and *what not*": see  
under *what*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A stand or set of shelves on  
which to keep or display small articles of cu-  
riosity or ornament, as well as books, papers,  
etc.; an *étagère*.

What cheerfulness those works of art will give to the  
little parlors up in the country, when they are set up with  
other shells on the *what-not* in the corner!

*C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 51.

2. Anything; no matter what; what you please.

See *what not*, under *what*<sup>1</sup>, A. [Colloq.]

I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's  
fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and *what-nots*.

*Thackeray*, *Philip*, ix.

*whatreck* (hwot'rek), *adv.* [Short for *what*  
*reck I? 'what care I?*] Nevertheless. [*Scotch.*]

I wot he was na slaw, man; . . .

But yet, *what-reck* he, at Quebec,  
Montgomery-like did fa', man.

*Burns*, *The American War*.

*whatsot* (hwot'sō), *a.* and *pron.* [*< ME. what-*  
*so, whatswa, whatse, whatse, quat so, what so, <*  
*what*<sup>1</sup> + *so*. Cf. *whoso*.] *I. a.* Of whatever  
character, kind, or sort; no matter what (per-  
son or thing): an indefinite relative use.

What man so vs metes may vs some knowe.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2565.

II. *pron.* No matter what or who; *whatsoe-*  
ever; whosoever.

But it were any persone obstinat,  
*Whatsoe* he were, of heigh or lowe estat,  
Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nones.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 522.

"In exitu Israel de Ægypto!"

Thus sang they all together in one voice,  
With *whatsoe* in that Psalm is after written.

*Longfellow*, *tr. of Dante's Purgatorio*, ii.

Sometimes written as two separate words.

Quyt is she

From yow this yer, *what* after so befall.

*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, I. 664.

*whatsoe'er* (hwot-sō-ār'), *pron.* A contracted  
form of *whatsoever*.

*whatsoever* (hwot-sō-ev'ër), *a.* and *pron.* [*<*  
*ME. whatsoever; < what*<sup>1</sup> + *so* + *ever*. Cf. *what-*  
*so* and *whatsomever*.] *I. a.* Of whatever  
nature, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form  
of *whatever*, still separable and used as a cor-  
relative phrase.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am therewith to be  
content.

*Phil.* iv. 11.

Goodness guide thy actions *whatsoever*!

*Beau.* and *Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, iii. 3.

The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads,  
in *what* part of the World *soever* we be.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by *whatsoever* method  
possible.

*The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II. *pron.* What thing or things *soever*; no  
matter what thing or things; *whatever* or *who-*  
*ever*.

I will knowe the soth [truth], *what-so-ever* it coste.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

Youth, *whatsoever* thou art, thou art but a scurvy fellow.








A detailed illustration of a small bird, possibly a flycatcher, perched on a rock. The bird has a white head with a dark eye, a dark back, and a white underbelly. It is facing right.

The next turn of the wheel gave the victory to Edward IV. J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.



manageable by one man, and to be crowded before him like a wheelbarrow upon wheels.



Skew



**wheel-base** (hwēl'bas), *n.* In locomotives and railway-cars, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail.

The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid *wheel-base* of the truck.  
*Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.*

**wheel-bearer** (hwēl'bār'ēr), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The little *wheel-bearer*, Rotifer vulgaris.

*Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 202.*

**wheel-bird** (hwēl'bērd), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so named from its chirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also *spinner* and *wheeler*. Compare like use of *reeler*, 2, and see cuts under *goatsucker* and *night-jar*. [Local, Scotland.]

**wheel-boat** (hwēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

**wheel-box** (hwēl'boks), *n.* A box inclosing a wheel, either to lessen the noise of its action or for purposes of safety.

**wheel-bug** (hwēl'bug), *n.* A large reduvioid bug, *Prionidius cristatus*, common throughout



Wheel-bug—*Prionidius cristatus*, female, natural size.

the southern United States, having a semicircular toothed thoracic crest like a cogged wheel. It is predaceous, and destroys great numbers of injurious insects, such as willow-slugs, web-worms, cut-worms, and cotton-caterpillars. Also called *devil-scrubbing-horse*.

**wheel-carriage** (hwēl'kar'āj), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway-car, wagon, cart, etc.

**wheel-case** (hwēl'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a case made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolving pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

**wheel-chain** (hwēl'chān), *n.* A chain used for the same purpose as a wheel-rope.

**wheel-chair** (hwēl'chār), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair; an invalid's chair.

**wheel-colter** (hwēl'kōl'tēr), *n.* See *colter*.

**wheel-cross** (hwēl'krōs), *n.* A variety of the ring-cross, in which a small circle occupies the center of the larger one, the arms of the cross radiating from it. The name *wheel-cross* has been founded upon a supposed intentional resemblance to a wheel, as of the sun-carriage. *Worsaae, Danish Arts, p. 66.*

**wheel-cultivator** (hwēl'kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of cultivator supported on wheels.

**wheel-cut** (hwēl'kut), *a.* Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-cutting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**wheel-cutting** (hwēl'kut'ing), *n.* The process or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other mechanical purposes.

**wheel-draft** (hwēl'drāft), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a continuous draft or current of smoke and hot air passing around in one direction, as distinguished from a *direct*, a *reverting*, or a *split draft*.

**wheeled** (hwēld), *a.* [*< wheel + -ed*.] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

The *wheeled* seat  
Of fortunate Caesar.

*Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 75.*

The knights appear to have rejected with particular obstinacy the innovation of the *wheeled* spur.

*Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xxii.*

**wheel-engraving** (hwēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, same as *glass-engraving*.

**wheeler** (hwēl'ēr), *n.* [*< wheel + -er*.] Hence the surname *Wheeler*. 1. One who wheels.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one *wheeler*, and one boy called an off-bearer.

*C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.*

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.—3. A wheel-horse, or other animal driven in the place of one.

We saw the vehicle turn over altogether, one of the *wheelers* down with its rider, and the leaders kicking.

*Thackeray, Philip, xlii.*

4. A worker of wheelwork on sewed muslin. *Imp. Dict.*—5. That which is provided with a wheel or wheels; used in composition: as, a *stern-wheeler*; a *side-wheeler*.

The fast eight-wheelers have the Westinghouse automatic brake on drivers and tender.

*The Engineer, LXIX. 269.*

6. Same as *wheel-bird*. [Prov. Eng.]—Near (or nigh) *wheeler*, the horse (or mule) on the left-hand side, often ridden.—Off *wheeler*, the horse (or mule) on the right-hand side; that one which the driver never rides.

**wheelerite** (hwēl'ēr-it), *n.* [Named after Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, U. S. A.] A fossil resin found in New Mexico.

**wheel-fire** (hwēl'fir), *n.* In *chem.*, a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

**wheel-fixing** (hwēl'fik'sing), *n.* See *fixing*, 3.

**wheel-guard** (hwēl'gārd), *n.* 1. A circular guard for a sword or dagger. *Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 258.*—2. In a vehicle, a hood to protect the axle from mud, and prevent mud from entering between the axle-box and the spindle; a cuttoo-plate, dirt-board, or round-robin.—**Wheel-guard plate**, in a vehicle, and also on an artillery-carriage, one of the iron plates fixed on either side of the box or the stock to prevent chafing by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *gun-carriage*.

**wheel-head** (hwēl'hed), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

**wheel-hoe** (hwēl'hō), *n.* A form of hand-cultivator consisting of a frame mounted on wheels, and carrying one or a number of blades serving as hoes.

**wheel-horse** (hwēl'hōrs), *n.* A horse harnessed next to the fore wheel of a vehicle—that is, attached to the pole or shafts—as in a four-in-hand or a tandem; hence, figuratively, a person who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

In the next room Poelman and Kilianus and Raphelengius plodded like *wheel-horses* in dragging obscure texts out of the muddy roads in which copyists and composers had left them.

*The Century, XXXVI. 245.*

Whenever . . . offices are to be filled, we desire such men as he, and not old political hacks and . . . *wheel-horses*, should fill them.

*The Nation, XIII. 267.*

**wheel-house** (hwēl'hous), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pilot-house*.

**Wheelhouse's operation for stricture.** See *operation*.

**wheeling** (hwēl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wheel*, *v.*] 1. The act of traveling or of conveying a load on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

The sleighing is not as good as it was, and the state of the streets admits *wheeling*. *Upper Ten Thousand, ii.*

2. Specifically, the art or practice of riding on a bicycle or a tricycle. [*Colloq.*]

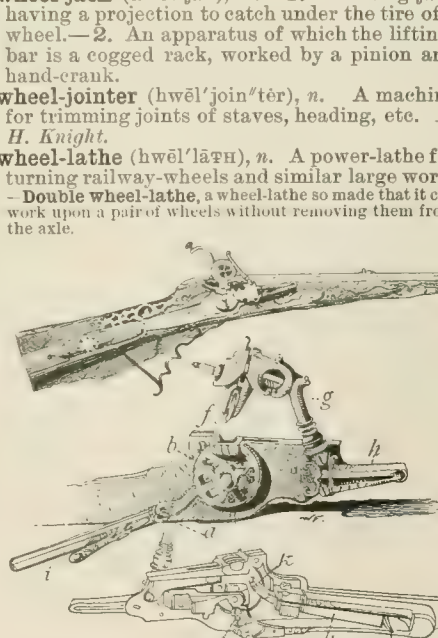
**Wheeling bridge case.** See *case*.

**wheel-jack** (hwēl'jak), *n.* 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel.—2. An apparatus of which the lifting-bar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and hand-crank.

**wheel-jointer** (hwēl'join'tēr), *n.* A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**wheel-lathe** (hwēl'lāth), *n.* A power-lathe for turning railway-wheels and similar large work.

—**Double wheel-lathe**, a wheel-lathe so made that it can work upon a pair of wheels without removing them from the axle.



Wheel-lock.

*a*, lock-plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; *b*, wheel, with grooves of V-section to form circumferential edges; *c*, chain connecting the axle of *b* with the extremity of the mainspring *d*; *e*, trigger; *f*, flash-pan; *g*, the serpentine holding the flint; *h*, spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing; or holds it away when winding up the lock; *i*, gear and gear-spring, the gear engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; *j*, wrench, fitted to the axle of *b*, for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the priming-powder.

**wheel-lock** (hwēl'lok), *n.* 1. A lock for firing a gun by means of the friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of sulphuret of iron (pyrites). The wheel was turned by a spring, which was released by a trigger, or trigger, and wound up again by means of a spanner. See cut in preceding column, and cut under *primer*.

2. A combination-lock or letter-lock.—3. A form of brake; a wagon-lock.

**wheelman** (hwēl'man), *n.*; pl. *wheelmen* (-men).

1. The man at the wheel of a vessel; a steersman.—2. One who uses a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

In the parlors the costumes of the *wheelmen* seemed not so much out of place.

*The Century, XIX. 496.*

**wheel-ore** (hwēl'ōr), *n.* A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cog-wheel.

**wheel-organ** (hwēl'ōr'gan), *n.* The characteristic organ of the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, formed by the anterior part of the body: so called from the movement of its cilia. It represents the persistence, in the adult, of a primitive circle of cilia of embryonic worms, etc. (See *telotrocha*, *trochosphere*, and cuts under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, *trochal*, and *veliger*).

**wheel-pit** (hwēl'pit), *n.* 1. A pit inclosed by the piers which support a large fly-wheel or driving-wheel, affording the requisite space for the motion of the wheel.—2. A whirlpool. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**wheel-plate** (hwēl'plat), *n.* In a plate car-wheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

**wheel-plow** (hwēl'plou), *n.* See *plow*.

**wheel-race** (hwēl'rās), *n.* The part of a race in which a water-wheel is fixed.

**wheel-rib** (hwēl'rib), *n.* A projection cast usually on the inner side of plate car-wheels to strengthen them. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

**wheel-rope** (hwēl'rōp), *n.* A rope leading from the wheel or steering-engine to the tiller, by which motion is given by the helmsman to the tiller and consequently to the rudder. Chains are sometimes used for this purpose.

**wheel-seat** (hwēl'sēt), *n.* The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

**wheelseed** (hwēl'sēd), *n.* See *Trochocarpa*.

**wheel-shaped** (hwēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel. Specifically—(a) In bot., expanding into a flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube; rotate: as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla. See cuts under *rotate* and *Stapelia*. (b) In zool., rotate; rotular; discoid: as, the *wheel-shaped* spicula of holothurians.—**Wheel-shaped bodies, plates, or spicula**, certain calcareous formations in the skin of some echinoderms; wheel-spicules. They are circular disks with the appearance of spokes radiating from a hub to the tire. See cut under *Holothuroidea*.

**wheelsman** (hwēlz'man), *n.*; pl. *wheelsmen* (-men). A steersman or helmsman.

The *wheelsman* of a steamer. *Sci. Amer. Supp., LIV. 256.*

**wheel-spicule** (hwēl'spik'ul), *n.* One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. *Encyc. Brit.*

**wheel-stitch** (hwēl'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch used in making a pattern of radiating lines crossed by an interlacing thread, etc., which begins at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating lines.

**wheelstone** (hwēl'stōn), *n.* A seréwstone; an entrochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily.

**wheel-swarf** (hwēl'swārf), *n.* The material worn off the surface of a grindstone and that of the articles which are being ground in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, especially at Sheffield, England. It consists of silicious particles mixed with those of more or less oxidized steel. Wheel-swarf is used in the manufacture of blister-steel, the surface of the last layer of charcoal in the cementation pot being coated with it; this, when heated, partly fuses, and forms an air-tight covering to the charcoal and bars of iron beneath.

**wheel-tire** (hwēl'tir), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See *tire* 7.

**wheel-tooth** (hwēl'tōth), *n.* A cog.

Some persons have a mistaken impression that the object to aim at in constructing *wheel-teeth* is to make them roll on one another without any rubbing friction.

*Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 274.*

**wheel-tree** (hwēl'trē), *n.* Same as *paddlewood*.

**wheel-urchin** (hwēl'ēr'chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar.

**wheelway** (hwēl'wā), *n.* A road or space for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Nearer the *wheelway* and upon the outer edges of the public road, where the plowshare never disputes their right to the soil, grew a perfect tangle of wild-flowers.

*The Century, XXXVIII. 570.*

**wheel-window** (hwēl'win'dō), *n.* A large circular window with tracery radiating from the



**wheezily** (*hwē'zī*), *adv.* In a wheezing manner; with a noisy kind of breathing.

... was wheezing, he said, *wheezing*; "I play the way I can." — *D. Christie Murray*, *Weaker Vessel*, xii.

**wheezy** (*hwē'zī*), *a.* [*wheeze* + *-y*.] Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

So Fred was gratified with nearly an hour's practice of ... favorite airs from his "Instructor on the Flute"—a wheezy, puff-blowing, into which he threw much ambition and an irrepressible hopefulness. — *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xi.

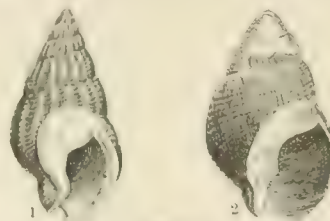
**whaft** (*hwēft*), *n.* *Naut.*, an erroneous form of *wharf*.

**whelk**<sup>1</sup> (*hwēlk*), *n.* [*ME. whelke, queller*, dim. of *whell*.] A whelk; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

... comes in colle of tartreuous, Neoyement that wolde clense and byte, That him mighte helpen of his *whelkes* whyte. — *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 622.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man; his face is all bubbles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. — *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 6. 108.

**whelk**<sup>2</sup> (*hwēlk*), *n.* [An erroneous modern form of *whell*; < *ME. welk, wolk, welke* (> *OF. weller*), < *AS. welle*, later *weluc*, *weluc*, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. *\*welle*, < *walecan*, roll, walk; see *walk*, *v.*] A gastropod of the family *Buccinidae* in a broad sense; a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spi-



1. *View from above*. 2. *View from below*. Both natural size.

ral gibbous shell whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose whorls are more or less varicose or whelked. A very common whelk to which the name may have originally or especially applied is *Buccinum undatum*. See also cuts under *Buccinum*, *cancriscaul*, *undatum*, *ribbon*, and *Siphonostomata*. Also *wilk*.

A deal table, on which are exposed . . . oysters . . . and divers specimens of a species of snail (*whelks*, we think they are called), floating in a somewhat bilious looking green liquid. — *Dickens*, *Sketches*, *Scenes*, xii.

Live *whelks*, the lips' beard dripping fresh, As if they still the water's lip heard. — *Browning*, *Popularity*.

The *whelk* and barnacle are clinging to the hardened sand. — *Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, ii.

**Reversed whelk**, *Fulgur persicus*. **Ribbon whelk**, one of the large whelks which spin out a ribbon or ruffle of egg cases, as *Fulgur* (or *Buccinum*) *carica* and *Spectopus caudatus*; a baby whelk. [Local, U. S.]—**Rough whelk**, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, the borer or drill. See cut under *Urosalpinx*. (See also *dog-whelk*.)

**whelked** (*hwēlkt*), *a.* [An erroneous form of *whell*, early mod. E. *wealked*; < *whell*<sup>2</sup>, *welk*<sup>3</sup>, + *-ed*.] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked or covered with ridges like those of a whelk.

Horns *whelkd* [var. *welkd*, *wealkd*] and shaked like the enridged sea. — *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6. 71.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its *whelked* and furrowed bole, and try to clasp it round. — *A. S. Palmer*, *Word Hunter's Note-Book*, iv.

**whelk-tingle** (*hwēlktin'gl*), *n.* A kind of dog-whelk, *Nassa reticulata*, common on the English coast. See cut under *dog-whelk*. [Eng.]

**whelky**<sup>1</sup> (*hwēl'ki*), *a.* [*whelk*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shining bald pate and *whelky* red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment. — *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, i. 17.

**whelky**<sup>2</sup> (*hwēl'ki*), *a.* [Prop. *welky*; < *whelk*<sup>2</sup>, + *-y*.] Formed like a whelk; hence, knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee, Which are from Indian seas brought far away. — *Spenser*, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 105.

**whelm** (*hwelm*), *v.* [*ME. whelmen*, an altered form (due to the influence of the different word *whel*, on a lost noun, *whelm* for *whellm*) of *whelven*, turn, overturn, cover by something turned over, overwhelm, = *OS. be-hwelban* = *D. be-welben*, *MIHG. welban*, *G. walben*, arch over, cover, = *Lat. h. alia*, *h. alia*, turn upside down, = *Sw. hvalfra* = *Dan. hvalve*, arch over; associated with *AS. hwealf*, arched, convex, *hwealf*, a vault, = *Icel. hvalf*, *holf*, a vault, arch, = *Sw.*

*hvalf* = *Dan. hvalve*, a vault, arch; cf. *Gr. κόρυς*, bosom, gulf (see *gulf*).] **I. trans.** 1. To throw over so as to cover. [Prov. Eng.]

**I whelme** an hollowe thyng over an other thyng. *Jo met desous*. . . *Whelme* a platter upon it, to save it from flies. — *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Hill upon hill *whelmed* upon it [the church], nay, [it lay] like a grain of corn between the upper and lower mill-stone, ground to dust between tyrants and heretics. — *Donne*, *Sermons*, xvii.

**2. To engulf; submerge; cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; overwhelm.**

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. — *Shak.*, *M. W.*, ii. 2. 143.

We perish'd, each alone; But I beneath a rougher sea, And *whelm'd* in deeper gulfs than he. — *Comper*, *The Cast-away*.

Drawn thro' either chasm . . . Roll'd a sea-haze, and *whelm'd* the world in gray. — *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

**3. Hence, to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpowering disaster.**

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked Fay Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly paine. — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 43.

To *whelm* All of them in one massacre. — *Tennyson*, *Lucretia*.

**II. intrans.** To pass or roll over so as to cover or submerge.

The waves *whelm'd* over him. — *Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

**whelp** (*hwēlp*), *n.* [*ME. whelp, welp, hwealp, hwelp*, < *AS. hwealp* = *OS. hwealp* = *D. wep* = *Lat. welp* = *OHG. hwelf, welf*, *MIHG. welf* = *Icel. hvalp* = *OSw. hwalp*, *Sw. valp* = *Dan. hvalp*, a whelp, the young of dogs, wolves, lions, and other beasts.] 1. The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dog; a cub; sometimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young or old.

The Lion of Prude [Pride] haueth swithe monie *hweolpes*. — *Ancren Rible*, p. 198.

Youre rede colera, parde, Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes . . . Of grete bestes, that they wol hem byte, Of contek, and of *whelpes* grete and lyte. — *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 112.

A bear robbed of her *whelps*. — *2 Sam.*, xvii. 8.

The son [Caliban] that she did litter here, A freckled *whelp* hag-born. — *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, *whelp*, and hound, And curs of low degree. — *Goldsmith*, *Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog*.

**2. A youth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.**

On one of the back benches . . . sat the villainous *whelp*, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son. — *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, iii. 7.

**3†. A kind of ship.**

25 July, 1635. About six hour I went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . This ship is manned with sixty men. — *Brereton*, *Travels*, p. 164. (*Davies*.)

Four of the king's ships and six merchant ships are to go for the coast of Ireland, to beat the Turks thence. And the occasion was this: Captain Plumley was sent thither with one of the ships royal and two *whelps* to seek out Nutt the pirate.

— *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 186.

**4. Naut.**, one of several longitudinal projections from the barrel of a capstan, windlass, or winch, provided to take the strain of the chain or rope which is being hove upon, and afford a firmer hold.—**5.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. — *E. H. Knight*.

**whelp** (*hwēlp*), *v.* [Also *Sc. whalp*; < *ME. whelpen, hweelpen, hweolpen*; < *whelp*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To bring forth young, as the female of the dog and various beasts of prey.

They [sharks] spawne not, but *whelp*, like the Dogge or Wolfe, and at night or towards stormes recieve their young into their mouths for safete. — *Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 902.

It is a Bitch-otter, and she has lately *whelped*. — *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 60.

**II. trans.** To bring forth, as a bitch, lioness, and many beasts of prey; hence, to give birth to; originate: used in contempt.

Then said Lycurgus, you are witnesses that these two dogges were *whelped* in one day, . . . of one syre and dam. — *Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helwies, 1577), p. 22.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a scheme Of hopes abortive? — *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, vii. 901.

He was name o' Scotland's dogs, But *whelpit* some place far abroad, Where sailors gang to fish for cod. — *Burns*, *The Two Dogs*.

... couples in which straight lines intersect. Also called *orthogonals*.

... sometimes a *wheel window* at the top of the tower, and sometimes it has a small window at York and Beverley.

— *H. M. Gothic Architecture*, p. 160.

**wheelwork** (*hwēlwōrk*), *n.* A combination of wheels, as watches and clocks, in embroidery.

**wheel worn** (*hwēlwōrn*), *a.* Worn by the action of wheels.

... in the *wheel worn* streets. — *Comper*, *Expostulation*, l. 21.

**wheelwright** (*hwēlwraht*), *n.* [*ME. whelewright*, < *whell* + *wright*.] A person who makes wheels; a wheelwright; specifically, a man whose business it is to make wheels, wheeled carriages, etc.

A picture of a church, my th, Say I have with my th, MS. *Laund.* 108, fol. 237 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).

... putting the last touch to a blue wheelwright's machine. — *Flaubert*, *Le Capitaine Corcoran*.

**Wheelwrights' machine**, an adjustable machine for turning wheels, by which a wagon-wheel is turned to the hub and felloes and tenoning

**wholly** (*hwōli*), *adv.* [*whell* + *-ly*.] Circumscribedly; completely.

... wholly from the *whell*. — *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, ii.

**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* [*ME. whene*, < *whell* + *-en*.] A secondary form of *ME. when*, < *whell* + *-en*. *AS. when*, *adv.*, a little, somewhat.] A little (originally used of time, as *when* a child; hence, a quantity).

There will be a *when* idle gowks coming to glower at the *when* of the world. — *Archbishop*, *xxiv*.

**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* A derivative form of *when*, < *whell* + *-en*. [*Prov.*]

**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* [*whell* + *-en*.] [*Prov.*]

**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* [*whell* + *-en*.] [*Prov.*]

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**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* [*whell* + *-en*.] [*Prov.*]

**when** (*hwēn*), *adv.* [*whell* + *-en*.] [*Prov.*]











Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign,  
Through shapes *whereunder* the strong soul glows.  
*Swainburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.*

**whereuntil** (hwär-un-til'), *conj.* [*< where<sup>1</sup> + until.*] *Whereunto.* [Obsolete or provincial.]  
We know *whereuntil* it doth amount.  
*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 493.*

**whereunto** (hwär-un-tö or -un-tö'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where<sup>1</sup> + unto.*] **I. interrog. adv.** Unto what or whom? whereto?  
*Whereunto* shall we liken the kingdom of God?  
*Mark iv. 30.*

**II. rel. conj.** To which or whom; unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard *whereunto* Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ. *Latimer.*  
The next *whereunto*. *Hooker.*

**whereupon** (hwär-u-pon'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wherupon; < where<sup>1</sup> + upon.*] **I. interrog. adv.** Upon what place, ground, cause, etc.? whereon?

**II. rel. conj.** Upon which or whom; whereon.

There [at the Mount of Olives] is also the stone *whereupon* the Aungel stood comforting him the same tyme.  
*Tuckington, Biazie of Enz. Travell, p. 28.*

The king hath sent to know  
The nature of your griefs, and *whereupon*  
You conjure from the breast of civil peace  
Such bold hostility. *Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.*

This was cast upon the board; . . . *whereupon*  
Rose feud, with question unto whom 't was due.  
*Tennyson, Enone.*

**wherever** (hwär-ev'ér), *conj.* [*< ME. wher ever; < where<sup>1</sup> + ever.*] At whatever place.

He hath always 3 Wives with him, *where* that *ever* he be.  
*Manderile, Travels, p. 218.*

They courted merit, *wherever* it was to be found.  
*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.*

**wherewith** (hwär-wiþ'), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. wherewith, wherwith, wher with; < where<sup>1</sup> + with<sup>1</sup>.*] **I. interrog. adv.** With what or whom?

O my Lord, *wherewith* shall I save Israel? *Judges vi. 15.*

**II. rel. conj.** With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

And bisily gan for the soules prey (pray)  
Of hem that yaf him *wherewith* to scoleie [study].  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 302.*

*Wherewith* he fixt his eyes  
Vpon her fearefull face.  
*Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 96).*

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John xvii. 26.*  
Reverence is that *wherewith* princes are girt from God.  
*Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1857).*

Was I in a desert, I would find out *wherewith* in it to call forth my affections.  
*Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 29.*

[*Wherewith* is colloquially used as a noun in the phrase the *wherewith* (compare the commoner equivalent phrase the *wherewithal*)—that is, what is necessary or required; means.

His [the Equimaux's] digestive system, heavily taxed in providing the *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 15.]*

**wherewithal** (hwär-wi-þäl'), *adv. and conj.* [*< where<sup>1</sup> + withal.*] Same as *wherewith*.  
*Wherewithal* shall a young man cleanse his way?  
*P's. cxix. 9.*

We our selves have not *wherewithal*; who shall bear the Charges of our Journey? *Milton, Touching Hirelings.*

**The wherewithal.** Same as the *wherewith*. See note under *wherewith*. [Colloq.]

For the *wherewithal*  
To give his babes a better bringing-up.  
*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**wherr** (hwér), *a.* [Prob. *< W. chwerw*, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. *chwerwan*, bitters, *chwerwi*, become bitter. Cf. *wherry*<sup>2</sup>.] Very sour. [Prov. Eng.]

**wherrett, wherrit** (hwer'et, hwer'it), *n. and v.* See *whirret*.

**wherry<sup>1</sup>** (hwer'i), *n.*; pl. *wherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *wherry, whirrie, whyrri*; origin unknown. According to Skeat, *< Icel. hwerfr*, shifty, crank (said of ships) (= Norw. *kvær*, crank, unsteady, also swift), *< hwerfa* (pret. *hvarf*), turn: see *wharf*.] **1.** A light shallow rowboat, having seats for passengers, and plying on rivers and harbors. It resembles the dory.

A *wherry*, boate, ponto. *Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 106.*  
What sights of fine folks he oft row'd in his *wherry*,  
'Twas clean'd out so nice, and so painted withal.  
*C. Dibdin, The Waterman.*

**2.** A light half-decked fishing-vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

**wherry<sup>2</sup>** (hwer'i), *n.* [Cf. *wherr*.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *crab-wherry*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wherryman** (hwer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *wherrymen* (-men). One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. *Bacon.*

**whersot, indef. pron.** [*< ME. wherso, contracted form of whertherso.*] Same as *whitherso*.

Al is yliche good to me,  
Joye or sorowe, *wherso* it be.  
*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 10.*

**whervet, v. t.** [*< ME. wherewen, wherfen, hwerten.* *< AS. hwerfan, hwyrfan* (pret. *hwyrfde*) = OHG. *hwerban, hwarban, werban, werben*, MHG. *werben* = Icel. *hwerfa*, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, causative of early ME. *\*hwerfen* (in comp. *a-hwerfen*), *< AS. hweorfan* (pret. *hwearf*, pl. *hwearfon*, pp. *hwearfen*), turn, turn about, go, = OS. *hwerban* = OFries. *hwerda, wera, warfa* = OHG. *hwerban, werban, wervan, werben*, MHG. *werben, werven* = Icel. *hwerfa* = Goth. *hwarban*, turn, go about. This verb, lost in early ME., survives only in the derivatives *wherve, n.*, *wharf, whirl, whorl*, etc.] To turn; change.

Alfred . . . wrat tha lagen on Englis, . . .  
And *wherfde* hir nome on his and tornde the name in his daije.  
*Layamon, l. 6319.*

**wherve** (hwérv), *n.* [Also *wharve*; *< wherve, v.*] **1.** A round piece of wood put on a spindle to receive the thread.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the *wherves*,  
slander the spinning-quills, . . . of the weird Sister-Parca? *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 28.*

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spins, hanging thereunto herself, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*.  
*Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 24.*

The spindle and *wharves* are rigidly attached to each other, and the upper section of the *wharve* is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 342.*

**2.** A joint. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**whet** (hwet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*, ppr. *whetting*. [*< ME. whetten, < AS. hwettan* (= D. LG. *wetten* = OHG. *wezzen*, MHG. *G. wetzen* = Icel. *hvetja* = Sw. *hvässa* = Dan. *hvæsse*), sharpen, whet, *< hwæt*, sharp: see *what<sup>2</sup>*.] **1.** To make sharp; sharpen (an edged or pointed tool or weapon) by rubbing it on a stone, or with an implement of stone or other material.

Assaying how hire spere weren *whette*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.*

I *whette* a knyfe, or any weapen or toole, to make it sharpe. . . . I love better *whettyng* of knyves afore a good dynen than *whettyng* of swordes and bylles.  
*Palgrave, p. 780.*

And Beauty walk'd up and down  
With bow in hand, and arrows *whet*.  
*Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 75).*

And the mower *whets* his sith. *Milton, L'Allegro, l. 66.*

**2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to *whet* the appetite.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,  
I have not slept. *Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 61.*

The favourers of this fatal war,  
Whom this example did more sharply *whet*.  
*Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 12.*

It but *whets* my stomach, which is too sharp-set already.  
*Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.*

Malice *whets* her slanderous tongue.  
*Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering.*

**3.** To rub; scratch. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

After a grindstone . . . has been used for a time in sharpening chisels, the surface gets a dark metallic glaze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this glaze the stone was *whetted* or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing medium being a piece of stone harder . . . and of coarser grain. *N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.*

**4.** To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

There, like a bird, it sits and sings,  
Then *whets* and claps its silver wings.  
*Marvell, The Garden.*

**5.** To cut with a knife. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—To *whet on* or *whet forward*, to urge on; instigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,  
And *whet* not on these furious peers.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 34.*

To *whet one's whistle*. Same as to *wet one's whistle* (confusion of *wet* and *whet*). See *whistle*.

Give the boy some drink there! Piper,  
*Whet your whistle.* *Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.*

Let's e'en say grace, and turn to the fire, drink the other cup to *whet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.  
*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.*

**whet** (hwet), *n.* [*< whet, v.*] The act of sharpening by friction; hence, something that provokes or stimulates; especially, something that whets the appetite, as a dram.

You are cloy'd with the Preparative, and what you mean for a *Whet* turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.  
*Congreve, Old Batchelor, l. 4.*

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets* without number.

*Addison, Spectator.*

Mr. Mayor gives a *whet* [a light luncheon] to-day after church, when he hopes you will attend.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 55.

**whether<sup>1</sup>** (hweþ'ér), *a. and pron.* [Formerly also contr. *wher, where*; *< ME. whether, whether, whæther, wether, wather, hwæther, hwæther, gæther*, also contr. *wher, < AS. hwæther, hwæther* = OS. *hwæthar, hueder* = OFries. *hweder, hoder* = MLG. *weder, wedder*, LG. *wedder, weer* = OHG. *hwedar, huedar, wedar*, which of two, MHG. *G. weder* = Icel. *hvaðharr*, contr. *hvarr, heorr* = Goth. *hwathar*, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. *kotorui*, which, = L. *uter* (for *\*enter*) = Gr. *kōtēpos, πότερος* = Skt. *katara*, which (of two); with compar. suffix *-ther* (*-der, -ter*, etc.), from the base *hwa* of the pron. *who*: see *who*, and cf. *what<sup>1</sup>*, etc. Cf. *either*.] **I. a. A. interrog.** Which (of two)? which one?

**B. rel.** (always in compound relative use, or with the antecedent implied, not expressed). Which (of two, or, less exactly, of more than two).

When the father him bethought,  
And sighe [saw] to *whether* side it drough.  
*Gower, Conf. Amant, i. ii.*

I woulde gladly knowe in *whether* booke you have read moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his booke of Iristia doctrine. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 238.*

But to *whether* side fortune would have been partial could not be determined. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

**II. pron. A. interrog.** Which (of two, or of the two)? which one (of two)?

*Whether* of them [the, R. V.] twain did the will of his father?  
*Mat. xxi. 31.*

**B. rel.** Which (of two); which one (of two); also, more indefinitely, whichever.

Well, I will hear, or sleep, I care not *whether*.  
*Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.*

It may be a question among men of noble sentiments, *whether* of these unfortunate persons had the greater soul. *Steele, Tatler, No. 5.*

"Chese now," quod she, "oon of these thinges tweye . . . Now chese your selven *whether* that you liketh."  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.*

Bothe gonge & golde, *whether* ze be,  
In cristis name good cheer ze make.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.*

To waxen or to woenen, *whether* God lyketh.  
*Piers Plowman (A), viii. 59.*

**whether<sup>1</sup>** (hweþ'ér), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. whether, wheder, wether, hwæther*, contr. *wher, wer, < AS. hwæther, hwæther* = OS. *hwæthar* = OFries. *hweder* = MLG. *weder, wedder* = OHG. *hwedar, wedar*, MHG. *G. weder* = Icel. *hvart*, whether; orig. neut. of the pron. *whether*: see *whether, a. and pron.*] **I. interrog. adv.** **1.** Introducing the first of two direct (alternative) questions, the second being introduced by *or* (literally, which of these two things [is true]?).

*Whether* is Herod, or that Youngling, King?  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 161.*

**2.** Introducing a single direct question, the alternative being unexpressed, and sometimes only dimly implied.

*Whether* is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Whether* his modir be not said [called] Marie? *Wycht, Mat. xiii. 55.*

Well then, if God will not allow a king too much, *whether* will he allow a subject too much?  
*Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

What authority thinke you meete to be given him? *whether* will ye allowe him to protecte, to safe conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

**II. rel. conj.** **1.** Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being introduced by *or* (or *or whether*).

*Whether* ze ben aposid of princes or of prestis of the lawe, For to answer hem hawe ze no doute.  
*Piers Plowman (A), xi. 289.*

*Whether* the tyranny be in his place  
Or in his eminece that fills it up.  
*Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 167.*

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear or *whether* they will forbear.  
*Ezek. ii. 7.*

But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not;  
*Whether* the sun, predominant in heaven,  
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun; . . .  
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.  
*Milton, P. L., viii. 159.*

The Moors, *whether* wounded or slain, were thrown head-long without the walls.  
*Irving, Granada, p. 54.*

Laws may be received as indicating the dispositions of the ruler, *whether* for good or for evil.  
*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.*

There are moments in life when the lip and the eye  
Try the question of *whether* to smile or to cry.  
*Whittier, The Quaker Alumnus.*

So long as men had slender means, *whether* of keeping out cold or checkmating it with artificial heat, Winter was an unwelcome guest, especially in the country.  
*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30.*



**whetter** (*whet-er*, *n.* [*whet* + *-er*]) 1. One who whets or sharpens.

Love, like other sweet things, is no whetter of the heart. — *John Andrew*, (*Latimer*)

2. Specifically, one who indulges in whets or drinks, a wine-drinker; a tippler.

The whetter of the Royal Exchange a sort of people commonly known by the name of Whettlers, who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business. — *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 138.

The Whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a pipe, and the snuff-taker with a powder. — *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 141.

**whough**, *whog*, *whog*. A variant of *whew*.

**whew** (*chwa*, *whew*, *whew*). [Sometimes also *whough*, formerly also *whue*; an exclamation in imitation of whistling; cf. *leel*, *briss*.] Cf. *whoot* for *hoot*.] An exclamation, uttered with a whistling sound, expressing astonishment or dismay.

In a cold morning, *whu*—at a lord's gate,  
How you have let the porter let me wait!

*Vanburgh*, *Confederacy*, Prol.

He swears by the Road. *Whew!* — *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, i. 1.

**whew** (*chwa*), *n.* [Sometimes also *whough*, formerly also *whue*; < *whew*, *interj.* or *v.*] 1. A whistling sound, usually noting astonishment.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,  
And whited *whews* three.

*Robert Hood and the Cornall Friar* (Child's Ballads, V. 276).

Behind them lay two long, low, ugly-looking craft, at sight of which you gave a long *whew*. — *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, xix.

Lepele suppressed a *whew*. — *Hannay*, *Singleton Fontenoy*, ix.

2. Same as *whewer*. — *Wigorn* (French *Vigorn*, from the Latin *Vipio*), also called locally "Whewer" and "Whew" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male). — *A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 561.

**whew** (*chwa*), *v. i.* [*whew*, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *whew* or a sound like it; whistle with a shrill pipe, as a plover or duck.

I had often been wondering how they (the plovers) staid so long on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whew*ing 'e'en an' morn. — *Hogg*, *Brownie*, iii.

**whew** (*hwü*), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] 1. To fly hastily; make great speed. Also *whiew*. — *Brockett*: *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hurry or bustle about; work tempestuously. [New Eng.]

Her father . . . had married a smart second wife "to look after matters." . . . Nothing ever got ahead of her; she *whewed* round; when she was *whew*ing she neither wanted *bel* to hinder nor help. — *Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney*, *The Other Girls*, vii. 112.

**whew** (*hwü*), *n.* [*whew*, *v.*] A sudden vanishing away. — *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whew-duck** (*hwü'duk*), *n.* [*whew* + *duck*; cf. *whewer*.] The paddle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, *Marca penelope*, among whose names are *canard sigfleur* and *Anas fistularis*. [Local, British.]

In some parts of England it (the widgeon) is . . . called the *Whew-duck* and *Whewer*. — *Yarrell*, *British Birds* (2d ed.), IV. 400. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**whewellite** (*hwü'el-it*), *n.* [Named after W. B. Brewster, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.] Native calcium oxalate, a rare mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, colorless or white with brilliant luster.

**whewer** (*hwü'er*), *n.* [*whew* + *-er*.] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, *whewers*.

*C. Swainson*, *Brit. Birds* (1885), p. 155.

**whew** (*chwa*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whay*; also dial. *whay*; < ME. *whay*, *whay*, *hwa*; < AS. *hwa*; < Fries. *weye* = MD. *wey*, D. *wai*; also MD. *hwa*, *hwa*, but = LG. *wey*, *wey*, *he*, *he*, *wey*; root unknown. Cf. W. *chwig*, *whew* fermented with sour herbs; *chwig*, sour, fermented.] The serum of milk; that part of milk which remains fluid after the proteins have been coagulated by rennet as in cheese-making, or by an acid as in the natural souring of milk. *Whew* is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Dairy-Renter  
That lures of *whay*, for forfeiting Indenture.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of *whew*. — *Peppis Diary*, II. 398.

**Alum whey**, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by alum. *Whey cure*, the treatment of certain diseases by means of the internal administration of quantities of whey, sometimes combined with baths in the whey. This cure is usually practised in connection with drinking and bathing in mineral waters at European spas. Wine whey. — *See whey*.

**why** (*hwä*), *n.* An obsolete form of *quey*.

5 *why*es (4 years old), etc.

*H. Hall*, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, App. I.

**why-beard** (*hwä'bärd*), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*. *Macgillivray*: *Montagu*. See cut under *whitethroat*. [Local, British.]

**whyey** (*hwä'y*), *a.* [*why* + *-ey* for *-y*.] Partaking of the nature of *why*; containing or resembling *why*. — *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 43.

**why-face** (*hwä'fäs*), *n.* [*why* + *face*.] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear.

. . . What soldiers, *why face*?

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 3. 17.

**why-faced** (*hwä'fast*), *a.* [*why* + *face* + *-ed*. Cf. *cream-faced*.] Having a white or pale face; pallid.

All this You made me quit, to follow

That sneaking, *Why-faced* God Apollo.

*Prior*, *To Fleetwood Shephard* (1689).

**whyish** (*hwä'ish*), *a.* [*why* + *-ish*.] Having the qualities of *why*; thin; watery.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and *whyish*?

*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, II. 1.

A diet of Asses or other *Whyish* Milk.

*G. Harvey*, *Vanities of Philosophy and Physick*

(1702), xl.

**whyishness** (*hwä'ish-nes*), *n.* The state or quality of being *whyish*. — *Southey*, (*Worcester*).

**why-whig** (*hwä'hwig*), *n.* A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage in buttermilk-whey. — *Hallivell*.

**why-worm**, *n.* See *whay-worm*.

**whf**. An abbreviation of *wharf*.

**which** (*hwich*), *pron.* [*ME. which, hwich*, *hwuch* (also unassibilated *hwie*), a reduced form, with loss of orig. *l*, of \**whiche*, *whutche*, *wiche*, *which*, *welch*, *hwelch*, assibilated forms of *wholk*, *whic*, *whule*, *hwile* (> *Se. whilk*, *quhilk*), < AS. *hwile*, *hwyle*, *hwile* = OS. *hwilik* = OFries. *hwelich*, *hwelch*, *hwelch* = D. *welk* = MLG. LG. *welk* = OHG. *hwelch*, *welch*, *welch*, *welch*, *welch*, MHG. *welch*, *welch*, G. *welche*, *which*, = Icel. *hvilkir*, of what kind, = Sw. Dan. *hvilkun*, m., *hvilket*, neut., = Goth. *hwelileiks*, *which*; < *hwa*, the stem of AS. *hwa*, etc., who, + AS. *-lic*, etc., a formative seen also in *suck* (which is closely parallel phonetically to *which*), *each*, etc.] **A. Interrog.** What one of a certain implied number or set? indicating a general knowledge of a certain group of individuals, and seeking for a selection of one or more from that number: thus, *which do you want?* implying a limitation which is absent from the question *what do you want?*

Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for *which* of those works do ye stone me? — *John* x. 32.

Who is it that says most? *which* can say more

Than this rich praise, that you alone are you?

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxxxiv.

Are any of these charges admitted to be true by the friends of the Administration, and, if any, *which*?

*D. Webster*, *Speech*, Senate, June 27, 1834.

But *which* is it to be? Fight or make friends? "Why," says he, "I think it will be the best manner to spin a coin for it."

*R. L. Stevenson*, *Master of Ballantrae*, II.

Used adjectively, with a selective and interrogative force, to limit a noun.

*Cost*. From my lord to my lady.

*Prin*. From which lord to which lady?

*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 105.

Me miserable! *which* way shall I fly

Infinite wrath and infinite despair?

*Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 73.

In an old exclamatory use, what!

"Lo!" seith holy letterure, "*whiche* lordes beth this shrewes [are these wretches]!"

Thilke that god moste gyueh, leste good thei deleth.

*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 27.

Kay the stward . . . dide as a noble knight; for the thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, *whiche* a stward is this!"

*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661.

**Which is which?** *Which* is the one, *which* the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two or more things. Used relatively as well as interrogatively: see the quotation.

The whole mass of buildings is jammed together in a manner that from certain points of view makes it far from apparent *which* feature is *which*.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 159.

**B. rel. 1.** As a simple relative pronoun: (a) Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now that I see my lady bright

*Which* I have loved with all my might.

*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 478.

The yonger sone ser Abell was his name,

*Whiche* of his ennys had but litill drede.

*Geoffrey*, *E. E. T. S.*, I. 1922.

Our Father *which* art in heaven.

*Mat. vi. 9.*



(b) Used with reference to things, and to creatures not persons: the antecedent may also be a phrase or a clause: as, the rain washed away the track, *which* delayed the train.

This rede pensell ye shall here hym also,  
*Whiche* I myself enbowed.

Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

I declare unto you the gospel *which* I preached unto you,  
*which* also ye have received, and wherein ye stand.

1 Cor. xv. 1.

Next to the Guilt with *which* you would asperse me, I scorn you most.

Congress, Way of the World, ii. 3.

There is one likeness without *which* my gallery of Custom-house portraits would be strangely incomplete.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

Unto her face

She lifts her hand, *which* rests there, still, a space,  
Then slowly falls.

R. W. Gilder, After the Italian.

2. As a compound relative pronoun, having the value of both antecedent and relative: as, you can determine *which* is better (that is, you can determine *that*, or *the one, which* is better).

My newew shal my bane be,

But *which* I noot (know not), wherefore I wol be siker.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

Are not you

*Which* is above all joys, my constant friend?

Beau and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Even a casual reading of the statistics given above will show, it is believed, *which* is the more probable.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 339.

*Which* is used adjectively: (a) With the sense of 'what sort of.'

Had thei wist witterli *whiche* help god hem sente,  
At hire gret in-to game gaynli schold haue turned.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2705.

But herkeneth me, and stintheh now a lyte,  
*Which* a miracle ther bifol anon.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1817.

(b) As indicating one of a number of known or specified things: as, be careful *which* way you turn.

Never to unfold to one you

*Which* casket 'twas I chose.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 11.

[*Which* was formerly used as a clause-connective, along with a personal pronoun, which took its place as subject or object, and rendered it redundant save as in its relative value: as, *which* . . . he = *who*; *which* . . . his = *whose*.

Lo! this is he,

*Which* that myn uncle swerth he moot be dede,  
But I on hym have mercy and pite.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 654.

The Kynges dere sone,

The goode, wyse, worthy, fresshe, and free,  
*Which* alwey for to don wel is his wone.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yield him to be elected by the popular voice, undiocest, unrevenud, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchings, and labours in his Ministry *which* what a rich bootie it would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gaping mouth of a Prelate!

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

A relic of this construction survives in the vulgar use of *which* as a general introductory word.

"That noble young fellow," says my general; "that noble, noble Philip Firmin." *Which* noble his conduct I own it has been.

*Which* I wish to remark . . .

That for ways that are dark . . .

The heathen Chinee is peculiar,

*Which* the same I would rise to explain.

Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

*Which* was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness.

This abbot *which* that was an holy man.

Chaucer.]

The *which*. (a) Who or whom.

Quod she ayeyn to Mirabell here mayde.

"The same is he, *the whiche* I love so well."

Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

(b) Redundant for *which*.

Lo, herte myne! as wolde the excellence

Of love agenis *the whiche* that no man may

Ne oght ek goodly maken resistence.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 989.

What is the cause of this great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, *the which* stop it up that no ships can arrive here?

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

*which*<sup>2</sup> (hwich), *n.* [*< ME. whiche, whyche, whucche*, var. of *hucche*, etc.: see *hutch*.] 1. A chest. *Hallivell*.

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "reuthe to haue,

Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuthe,

And Perneles porfyl be put in heore *whucche*."

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.

In this case the *which* is the movable box belonging to the tumberel, *which* was separated from it, and when required, was placed upon the tumbrel, to carry dung or such other materials as should not be loaded upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 473.

*whichever* (hwich-ev'er), *pron.* [*< which* + *ever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter which.

*Whichever* of the Notions be true, the Unity of Milton's Action is preserved according to either of them.

Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

*Whichever* of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family.

Hallam.

*whichsoever* (hwich-sō-ev'er), *pron.* [*< which* + *so* + *ever*.] Same as *whichever*.

New torments I behold, and new tormented

Around me, *whichsoever* way I move,

And *whichsoever* way I turn, and gaze.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 5.

*whick* (hwik), *a.* A dialectal variant of *quick*.

*whickflaw* (hwik'flā), *n.* [A dial var. of *\*quickflaw*, *< quick*, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Icel. *kvika*, *kvikva*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + *flaw*, a crack, breach: see *quick* and *flaw*.] Hence, by corruption, *whitflaw*, *whitlow*: see *whitlow*.]

A swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers; paronychia; whitlow. See *whitlow*. [Prov. Eng.]

*whid*<sup>1</sup> (hwid), *n.* [See also *quhid*, *quhyd*: cf. *W. chwid*, a quick turn, *chwid*, jerk. Cf. also *AS. hwidha*, a breeze, = Icel. *hwidha*, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Scotch.]

And jinkin' hares, in amorous *whids*,  
Their loves enjoy. Burns, To W. Simpson.

*whid*<sup>1</sup> (hwid), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [Cf. *whid*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To whisk; send; move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.

Ye maukins *whiddin* thro' the glade.  
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle. *Saxon and Gaid*, III. 104. (Jameson.)

2. To fib; lie. [Scotch in both uses.]

*whid*<sup>2</sup> (hwid), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. *< AS. cwide*, a saying, *< cwethan*, say: see *quethe*.]

1. A word. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' cant.]—2. A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,  
An nail't wi' Scripture.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

3. A dispute; a quarrel. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—To cut bene (or boon) *whids*, to speak good words.

"Peace, I pray thee, good Wayland!" said the boy, "credit me, the swaggering vein will not pass here; you must cut boon *whids*!"

Scott, Kenilworth, x.

*whid*<sup>2</sup> (hwid), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [*< whid*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To lie; fib. [Scotch.]

*whidah* (hwid'ā), *n.* [Also *whydah*, *whidaw*, *whydaw*; short for *whidah-bird*; *< Whidah*, *Whidah*, the chief seaport of Dahomey, West Africa.] Same as *whidah-bird*.—*Whidah thrush*. See *thrush*.

*whidah-bird* (hwid'ā-bērd), *n.* [Also *whydah-bird*, *widow-bird*; *< Whidah*, a locality in Dahomey, where the birds abound. See *whidah*, and

cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family *Plocidae*, or weaver-birds, and subfamily *Viduinæ* in a strict sense, and especially to the genus *Vidua*, or one of two or three closely related genera. They are small-bodied birds, about as large as a canary; but the males have several feathers of the tail enormously lengthened and variously shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any one of them is also called *whidah-finch*, *vidafinch*, *widow-finch*, and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *veuve*. The original *whidah-bird*, or *widow* of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Stemmuria*) *paradisæ*, described and figured under *Viduinæ* (which see). The king *whidah-bird* is *Videstrella regia* (see *Videstrella*, with cut). The principal *whidah-bird* is *Vidua principalis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced *whidah-bird* is *Colinus passer* or *Penthetria ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, and has the plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a

Necklaced Whidah-bird (*Colinus passer* or *Penthetria ardens*), male.

cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family *Plocidae*, or weaver-birds, and subfamily *Viduinæ* in a strict sense, and especially to the genus *Vidua*, or one of two or three closely related genera. They are small-bodied birds, about as large as a canary; but the males have several feathers of the tail enormously lengthened and variously shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any one of them is also called *whidah-finch*, *vidafinch*, *widow-finch*, and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *veuve*. The original *whidah-bird*, or *widow* of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Stemmuria*) *paradisæ*, described and figured under *Viduinæ* (which see). The king *whidah-bird* is *Videstrella regia* (see *Videstrella*, with cut). The principal *whidah-bird* is *Vidua principalis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced *whidah-bird* is *Colinus passer* or *Penthetria ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, and has the plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a

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I'll hae nae *whiggery* in the barony of Tillietudlem — the next thing wad be to set up a conventicle in my very with-drawing room. *Scott, Old Mortality*, vii.

Our friend was a hearty toper in the days of his *Whiggery*, but no sooner turned one of the tautest of Tories than he took to the teapot. It seems a time against nature. *Notes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1832.

**whiggification** (hwig' i-li-ka'-shon), *n.* [*< whig<sup>3</sup> + -i-ation.*] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all along against the *whiggification* of the Tory System. *Notes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1832.

**whiggish** (hwig'ish), *a.* [*< whig<sup>3</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to whigs, in any application of the name; partaking of the principles of whigs.

To the shame and grief of every *whiggish*, loyal, and true Protestant heart. *Swift, Polite Conversation*, Int.

**whiggishly** (hwig'ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

Being *whiggishly* inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that Office in Oct., 1683. *Wood, Fasti Oxon.*, II. 54.

**whiggishness** (hwig'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whiggish; whiggery.

Mr. Walpole has himself that trait of *Whiggishness* which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs. *The Academy*, Nov. 16, 1889, p. 311.

**whiggism** (hwig'izm), *n.* [*< whig<sup>3</sup> + -ism.*] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if *whiggism* were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several ingredients are rank poisons. *Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise*.

**whigling** (hwig'ling), *n.* [*< whig<sup>3</sup> + -ling<sup>1</sup>.*] A whig, in any sense: used in contempt. *Spectator*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**whigmaleerie, whigmeleerie** (hwig-ma-, hwig-me-lé'ri), *n.* [Also *whigmaleery*; origin obscure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knickknack; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively. [Scotch.]

Some fewer *whigmaleeries* in your noddle.

*Burns, Brigs of Ayr*.

Ah! it's a brave kirk — nae o' yere *whigmaleeries* and curlew-jointed and open-steek hems about it — a' solid, weel-worried mason-work. *Scott, Rob Roy*, xix.

I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel-put-on gentleman, . . . that was in the *whigmaleerie* man's [silver-smith's] back shop. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, iii.

**whigship** (hwig'ship), *n.* [*< whig<sup>3</sup> + -ship.*] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your cast in politics are fond of vilifying our country. Is this your *Whigship*? *Lander, Imag. Conv.*, Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), i.

**while<sup>1</sup>** (hwil), *n.* [*< ME. while, whil, whyle, quile, wile, hwile, < AS. hwil, a time, = OS. hwi-la = OFries. hwile, wile = D. wijl = Lat. wile = OHG. wila, MHG. wile, G. weile, time, period or point of time, hour, = Icel. hwi-la, place of rest, bed, = Sw. hwi-la = Dan. hwi-le, rest, = Goth. hwi-la, a time, season; perhaps akin to O.Bulg. po-chiti, rest, L. quies, rest: see quiet.*] 1. A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.

Many a tyme he layd hym downe,

And shot another *while*.

*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 98).

Yes, signior, thou art even he we speak of all this *while*.

*Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

In the primeval age a dateless *while*

The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock.

*Coleridge, Religious Musings*.

2. Time spent upon anything; expenditure of time, and hence of pains or labor; trouble: as, to do it is not worth one's *while*.

A clerk hadde litherly biset [evilly spent] his *while*,

But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 113.

If Jelousie doth thee payne,

Quyete hym his *while* thus agayne.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4392.

Woe the *while*

That brought such wanderer to our isle!

*Scott, L. of the L.*, ii. 15.

What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet

As scarcely waw one's *while* to see.

*Lovell, To Holmes*.

Alas the *while*. See *alas*. — Every once in a *while*. See *every*. — In the mean *while*. See *mean*<sup>3</sup>, 3. — The *while*, the *whilest*, during the time something else is going on; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Do the body speke so

Right as hit woned was to do,

The *whyles* that it was on lye?

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche*, l. 151.

The *whyles*, with hollow throates,

The Choristers the joyous Anthem sing.

*Spenser, Epithalamion*, l. 220.

If you'll sit down,

I'll bear your logs the *while*.

*Shak, Tempest*, iii. 1. 24.

**Worth while**, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense. See *def. 2*, above.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not *worth while* to tell. *Locke*.

How! don't you think it *worth while* to agree in the lie? *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

**while<sup>1</sup>** (hwil), *conj. and adv.* [*< ME. while, whil, whyl, hwile, etc. (= MHG. wile, G. weil, because); abbr. of the orig. phrase the while that, < AS. thā hwile the (MHG. die wile, G. die weil), 'the while that,' where hwile is acc. of hwil, while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. terwijl, G. derweil, while, orig. genitive): see while, n.*] 1. *conj.* 1. During or in the time that; as long as.

*While* I have tyme and space, . . .

Me thynteth it accordaunt to resoun

To telle yow. *Chaucer, Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 35.

*While* that the armed hand doth fight abroad,

The advised head defends itself at home.

*Shak., Hen. V.*, i. 2. 178.

*While* you were catering for Mirabell I have been

Broaker for you. *Congreve, Way of the World*, v. 1.

*While* stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.

*Byron, Child Harold*, iv. 145.

2. At the same time that: often used adversatively.

He wonder'd that your lordship

Would suffer him to spend his youth at home,

*While* other men, of slender reputation,

Put forth their sons to seek preferment out.

*Shak., T. G. of V.*, i. 3. 6.

*While* we condemn the politics, we cannot but respect

the principles, of the man. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 25.

3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself

Till supper-time alone; *while* then, God be with you!

*Shak., Macbeth*, iii. 1. 44.

A younger brother, but in some disgrace

Now with my friends; and want some little means

To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.

*B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

At Maltby there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: "Now, boys, I can't do nothing *while* you are quiet."

*J. Earle*.

= *Syn. 2. While, Though.* *While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though*, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, "*While* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;" but "*though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty."

II. *adv.* At times; sometimes; now and then: used in correlation as *while . . . while*. Compare *whiles, adv.*

Godes wrake cumeth on this wored to wrekende on sunfulle men here gultes, . . . binimeth hem *hwile* oref [cattle], . . . *hwile* here hele [health], & *hwile* here ogen [own] lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 128.

**while<sup>2</sup>** (hwil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiled*, ppr. *whiling*. [*< ME. hwilen, in comp. hwilen = OHG. wilōn, MHG. wilen, sojourn, stay, rest, G. weilen, linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. hwi-la = Sw. hwi-la = Dan. hwi-le, rest, = Goth. hwi-lan, pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig. sense as in Goth. hwi-la, pause, rest: see while<sup>1</sup>.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to pass; spend; consume; kill: said of time: usually followed by *away*.

Nor do I beg this slender inch, to *while*

The time away. *Quarles, Emblems*, iii. 13.

And all the day

The weaver plies his shuttle, and *whiles away*

The peaceful hours with songs of battles past.

*R. H. Stoddard, History*.

2. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-observations haue thus long *whiled* vs.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 705.

II. *intrans.* To pass; elapse, as time. [Rare.]

They . . . must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life: for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 522.

**whileast, conj.** [*< while<sup>1</sup> + as<sup>1</sup>.*] While.

But Burn cannot his grief assuage, *whileast* his dayes endureth,

To see the Changes of this Age, which day and time procureth.

*Nichol Burn, in Roxburghe Ballads* (ed. Ebsworth), VI. 608.

**whilemealt, adv.** [*< ME. whilemele; < while<sup>1</sup> + -meal as in piecemeal, stoundmeal, etc.*] By turns; by courses; at a time.

He [Solomon] sente hem into the wode, ten thousand bi eche moneth *whilemele*, so that two moneths *whilemele* thei weren in her howsis. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.], v. 14.

**whilend, a.** Passing; transient; transitory. Compare *while<sup>2</sup>*, *v.* i.

For that *hwilende* lust [there is] endeles pine [pain].

*Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth *hwilynde*,

Hwenne on cumeth other goth.

*Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 94.

**whileness, n.** [*< ME. whileness; < while<sup>2</sup> + -ness.*] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge, nether schadowing of *whileness*, or tyme [tr. L. vicissitudine obumbratio]. *Wyclif*, Jas. i. 17.

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to gedur! What *whylenes*, or wanspede, wryxles [overpowers] our mynde? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

**whileret** (hwil-är'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *whileare, whyleare*; < ME. *while er, whill ere*; < *while<sup>1</sup> + ere<sup>1</sup>.*] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

*Whill ere* thu had I shuld reche the thy sheld,

And now me think thu hast nede of on,

for neyther spere ne sheld that thu may wold.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

Whose learned Muse thou cherisht most *whileret*.

*L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 278).

**whiles** (hwilz), *conj. and adv.* [*< ME. whiles, whyles, quylles, etc., adverbial gen. of hwil* (reg. gen. *hwile*), while: see *while<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *whilst*.] I. *conj.* While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowtten changeyng in chace, thies were the cheefe

Of Arthure the avenaunt, *quhylls* he in erthe lengede.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3652.

*Whiles* they are weake, betimes with them contend.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. iv. 34.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. *Mat. v. 25.*

II. *adv.* At times. [Scotch.]

I tuk his body on my back,

And *whiles* I gaed, and *whiles* I satt.

*The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock, forbye creeping in *whiles* myself.

*Scott, Old Mortality*, xxv.

**whilesast, conj.** [*< whiles + as<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *whileas*. [Rare.]

Whose noble acts renown'd were

*Whilesast* he liv'd everywhere.

*Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs*.

**whilk<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Another form of *whelk<sup>2</sup>*, properly *welk, wilk*.

**whilk<sup>2</sup>** (hwilk), *pron. and a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *which<sup>1</sup>*.

"What, *whilk* way is he geen?" he gan to crie.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 158.

**whilk<sup>3</sup>** (hwilk), *n.* The scoter, *Aedemia nigra*. *Montagu*. See cut under *scoter*. [Local, Brit.]

**whilly** (hwil'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whilled*, ppr.

*whillying*. [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of

*wile<sup>1</sup>* with *wheedle*.] To cajole by wheedling;

*whilly-wha*. [Scotch.]

These baptized idols of theirs brought pike-staves and sandalled shoon from all the four winds, and *whilled* the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends.

*Scott, Abbot*, xvi.

**whilly-wha, whilly-whaw** (hwil'i-hwā), *v.* [Appar. a mere extension of *whilly*.] I. *intrans.* To use cajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

What, man! the life of a King, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things *whilly-whawing* in ilk other's ears for a minute.

*Scott, Quentin Durward*, xxxi.

II. *trans.* To cajole; wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wylie Macrickit the writer . . . canna *whilly-wha* me as he's dune mony a ane.

*Scott, Old Mortality*, xl.

**whilly-wha, whilly-whaw** (hwil'i-hwā), *n.* and *a.* [*< whilly-wha, v.*] I. *n.* A wheedling speech; cajolery.

I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your *whilly-wha's*!

*Scott, Old Mortality*, v.

II. *a.* Cajoling; wheedling; smooth-tongued. [Scotch.]

Because he's a *whilly-whaw* body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!

*Scott, Redgauntlet*, xii.

**whilom** (hwi'lōm), *adv. and conj.* [Early mod. E. also *whilome, whylome*; < ME. *whilom, whilome, whylom, whilom, whilem, hwilem, whilen, hwilen, wilen*, < AS. *hwilum*, at times, sometimes (*hwilum . . . hwilum*, now . . . then), dat. or instr. pl. of *hwil*, time, point of time.] I. *adv.* 1. At times; by times.

Untenderly from the toppe that tiltine to-gederz;

*Whilome* Arthure over, and other while undyre.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

*Whylom*, as olde stories tellen us,

Ther was a duk that highte Theseus.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1.

Here is Trapezonde also, whilome bearing the proude name of an Empire.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 320.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,

*Whilom* did slay his dearly loved mate.

*Milton, Death of a Fair Infant*.







burnet rose (*R. spinosissima*), and rarely some other plants. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.] **Heather-whin**. Same as *moor-whin*. **Lady-whin**, a Scotch name of the land whin. **Land-whin**, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, so named as interesting the cultivated field, as distinguished from the furze growing only along the margin. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.] **Moor-whin**, a species of broom, *Genista Anglica*, growing on bleak heaths and moors, from its sharp spines commonly called *needle-furze* or *whin*. Compare *petty whin*. **Petty whin**, a name originally invented by Turner for the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, but later applied in books to the moor-whin. *Prior*, Pop. Names of British Plants.

**whin**<sup>2</sup> (hwin), *n.* [Short for *whinstone*.] A name given in the north of England and in Wales to various rocks, chiefly to basalt, but also to any unusually hard quartzose sandstone. The latter is sometimes called *white* or *gray whin*, the basalt *blue whin*. See *whin-sill*.

**whin**<sup>3</sup> (hwin), *n.* An erroneous form of *whin*<sup>1</sup>, 3. *E. H. Knight*.

**whin**<sup>4</sup> (hwin), *n.* Same as *whin*<sup>1</sup>. [Scotch.] **whin-ax** (hwin'aks), *n.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

**whinberry** (hwin'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *whinberries* (-iz). An erroneous form of *winberry*.

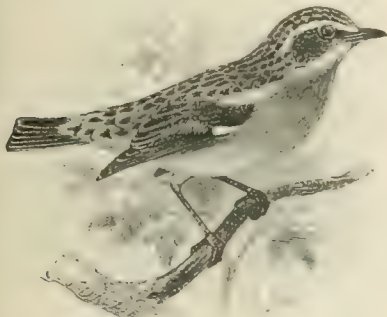
Here is a heap of moss-clad boulder, there a patch of *whinberry* shrub covered with purple fruit. *The Portfolio*, 1899, p. 198.

**whin-bruise** (hwin'brö'zër), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle. *Simmonds*.

**whin-bushchat** (hwin'bush'chat), *n.* The whinchat. *Macgillivray*.

**whinchacker**, **whincheck** (hwin'chak'ër, -chek), *n.* Same as *whinchat*. Also *whin-clocharct*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whinchat** (hwin'chat), *n.* [*whin*<sup>1</sup> + *chat*<sup>2</sup>.] An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Pratincola*, *P. rubetra*, closely related to the stonechat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under *stonechat* and *wheatear*. This is one of the bushchats, specified as the *whin-bushchat*. It is also called *grasschat* and *furzechat*, and shares the name *stonechat* with its congener *P. rubicola*. It is a common British bird, whose range includes nearly the whole of Europe, much of Africa, and a little of western Asia. The whinchat is 5½ inches long and 9½ in extent; the upper



Whinchat *Pratincola rubetra*.

parts are variegated with blackish-brown shaft-spots and yellowish-brown edgings of the feathers, lightest on the rump; the under parts are uniform rich rufous; a long superciliary stripe, a streak below the eye and blackish auriculars, a patch on the wing, and the concealed bases of the tail-feathers are white or whitish; the eyes are brown, and the bill and feet black. The whinchat haunts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint reddish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it is an expert flycatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinchat has an Oriental representative, *P. macrorhyncha* of India, and several other species are described.

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts, from which it receives its name of *Whin*- or *Furze*-chat. *H. Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 312.

**whincow** (hwin'kou), *n.* A bush of furze. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whindle** (hwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whindled*, ppr. *whindling*. [Also *whinnel*; freq. of *whine*.] To whimper or whine. *Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A whindling dastard. *B. Jonson*, Epicæne, iv. 2. To whindle or whinnel, 'to cry peevishly, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has *whindle*, *whingel*, and *whinnel*, all meaning to whine; so Halliwell *whinnel*.

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 45.

**whine** (hwin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whined*, ppr. *whining*. [*ME. whinen*, *hwinen*, < *AS. hwinan*, *whine*, = *Ice. hvina*, *whizz*, *whir*, = *Sw. hvina*, *whistle*, = *Dan. hvine*, *whistle*, *whine*; cf. *Ice. kveina*, wail, *Goth. kveinon*, mourn, *Skt. √ kvan*, buzz.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion.

*I whine*, as a chylde dothe, or a dogge. . . . *Whyne* you nowe, do you holde your peace, or I shall make you. *Palsgrave*, p. 781.

*1st witch*. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.

*2d witch*. Thrice, and once the hedge-pig whined. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 2.

2. To complain in a puerile, feeble, or undignified way; bemoan one's self weakly.

For, had you kneel'd, and whin'd, and show'd a base And low dejected mind, I had despis'd you. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, v. 1.

Thou look'st that I should whine and beg compassion. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, iv. 4.

I am not for whining at the depravity of the times. *Goldsmith*, *English Clergy*.

He never whines, although he is not more deficient in sensibility than many authors who do little else. *Whipple*, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 29.

**II. trans.** To utter in a plaintive, querulous, drawing manner: usually with *out*.

Fool as I was, to sigh, and weep, and whine Out long complaints, and pine myself away. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, i. 224.

A parson shall whine out God bless me, and give me not a farthing. *Farquhar*, *Love and a Bottle*, i. 1.

**whine** (hwin), *n.* [*whine*, *v.*] 1. A drawing, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whinny of a dog; also, the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Philip bent down his head over the dog, and as it jumped on him, with little bleats, and whines, and innocent carresses, he broke out into a sob. *Thackeray*, *Philip*.

The bees keep their tiresome whine round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning*, *Up at a Villa*.

2. In hunting, the noise made by an otter at rutting-time. *Halliwell* (under hunting).

**whiner** (hwin'ër), *n.* [*whine* + *-er*.] One who or an animal that whines.

One pitiful whiner, Melpomene. *Gaillon*, *Festive Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 242. (*Latham*.)

The grumblers are of two sorts—the healthful-toned and the whiners. *C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 141.

**whinge** (hwinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinged*, ppr. *whinging*. [*Se. also whenge*, formerly *whingye*, *whine*; cf. *OHG. wînsin*, *MHG. wînsen*, *mourn*, *G. wînseln*, *whine*, *whimper*: with orig. verb-formative *-s*, from the root of *whine*.] To whine.

If any whiggish, whinging's sot To blame poor Matthew dare. *Burns*, *Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson*.

**whinger** (hwing'er), *n.* [Also *whingar*; prob. a perversion of *hinger* for *hanger* (cf. *hing* for *hang*). Cf. *whinyard*.] A dirk or long knife.

Had bugles blown, Whingers, now in friendship bare, The social meal to part and share, Had found a bloody sheath. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, v. 7.

**whin-gray** (hwin'grā), *n.* The common linnet, or whin-linnet. [North of Ireland.]

**whinidist**, *a.* A corrupt form found only in the folio editions of Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 1. 15. See *finewed*.

**whiningly** (hwin'ing-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

**whin-linnet** (hwin'lin'et), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina*. See cut under *linnet*. [*Stirling*, Scotland.]

**whin-lintie** (hwin'lin'ti), *n.* Same as *whinchat*. *C. Swainson*. [*Aberdeen*, Scotland.]

**whinner** (hwin'er), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *whinny*<sup>2</sup>. [*Prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*]

**whinnock** (hwin'ok), *n.* [Perhaps < *whine* + *dim. -ock* (?); or < *whin*<sup>1</sup>, *whinn*, a small quantity or number.] 1. The least pig in a litter; the runt. *Halliwell*.—2. A milk-pail. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

**whinny**<sup>1</sup> (hwin'i), *a.* [*whin*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, whinny, undrained, unimproved common. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 31.

**whinny**<sup>2</sup> (hwin'i), *a.* [*whin*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

**whinny**<sup>3</sup> (hwin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinnied*, ppr. *whinnying*. [*A dim. or freq. of whine*. The word *hinny*, < *L. hinnire*, neigh, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the cry of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came whinnying and staring round the intruders. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, v.

**whinny**<sup>3</sup> (hwin'i), *n.*; pl. *whinnies* (-iz). [*whinny*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

**whinock**, *n.* Same as *whinnock*.

**whin-rock** (hwin'rok), *n.* Same as *whin*<sup>2</sup>.

I might as weel ha'e tried a quarry O' hard whin rock. *Burns*. Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**whin-sill** (hwin'sil), *n.* The basaltic rock which, in the form of intrusive sheets, is intercalated in the Carboniferous limestone series in the north of England: so called by the miners of that region. *Whin*, *whinstone*, *whin-sill*, and *toadstone* are all names used somewhat indiscriminately by writers on the geology of Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire: *toadstone*, however, belongs rather to Derbyshire, and *whin-sill* to the other counties mentioned.

**whinstone** (hwin'stön), *n.* [Also *Se. quhinstane*; said to be a corruption of \**whern-stone*, a dial. var. of *quern-stone*, in sense of 'stone suitable for making querns': see *quern*, *quern-stone*.] Same as *whin*<sup>2</sup>.

As for gratitude, you will as soon get milk from a whinstone. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Master of Ballantrae*, p. 27.

He found . . . that the dark trap-rocks, or whinstones of Scotland, were likewise of igneous origin. *Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, xii.

The following names have been applied to the Toadstones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalts, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chert, clay, dunstone, ferrillite, fiery dragon, freestone, jewstone, ragstone, trap, tuftstone, whinstone, secondary traps, and others. *R. Hunt*, *British Mining*, p. 243.

**whintaint** (hwin'tān), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

**whinyard** (hwin'yārd), *n.* [Also *whiniard*, *whinniard*, also *whingard*; prob. a variant, simulating *yard*<sup>1</sup>, of *whinger*, *q. v.*] A sword or hanger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew, And out his nut-brown whinyard drew. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 480.

And how will you encounter St. George on Horseback, in his Cuiraillers Arms, his Sword, and his Whin-yard? *N. Bailey*, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, II. 6.

**whip** (hwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whipped*, *whipt*, ppr. *whipping*. [*ME. whippen*, *whyppen*, not found in *AS.* (the alleged *AS. \*hwecop*, a whip, \**hwecopian*, whip, scourge, in *Sommer*, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of *wippen*, < *MD. wippen*, shake, wag, *D. wippen*, skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. *wip*, a swipe, the strappado), = *MLG. wippen*, *LG. wippen*, *wippen*, move up and down (> *G. wippen*, move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado), = *Sw. vippa*, wag, jerk, give the strappado, = *Dan. vippe*, see-saw, rock, bob; a secondary verb, connected with *OHG. wipph*, *MHG. wipf*, swinging, quick motion, and *MHG. G. weifen*, cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of *MHG. wîfen*, swing; akin to *L. vibrare*, vibrate, *Skt. √ vip*, tremble; see *vibrate*. The *Gael. cuip*, a whip, and the *W. chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipio*, move briskly or nimbly, are prob. < *E.*: see *quip*. In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from *wip* (*ME. wippen*) to *whip*, cf. *whap*, *wap*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out, away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as, to whip round the corner and disappear.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 309.

You two shall be the chorus behind the arras, and whip out between the acts and speak. *B. Jonson*, *Epicæne*, iv. 2.

I . . . saw her hold up her fan to a hackney-coach at a distance, who immediately came up to her, and she whipping into it with great nimbleness, pulled the door with a bowing mien. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 503.

In my wakeful mood I was a good deal annoyed by a little rabbit that kept whipping in at our dilapidated door and nibbling at our bread and hard-tack. *J. Burroughs*, *The Century*, XXXVI. 614.

She . . . whipped behind one of the large pillars, gave her dress a little shake at the sides and behind, ran her hands over her hair, and appeared before the caller cool, calm, and collected. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 776.

2. In angling, to cast the line or the fly by means of the rod with a motion like that of using a whip; make a cast.

There is no better sport than whipping for Bleaks in a boat in a summers evening, with a hazle top about five or six foot long, and a line twice the length of the Rod. *F. Walton*, *Complete Angler* (ed. 1653), p. 205.

**II. trans.** 1. To move, throw, put, pull, carry, or the like, with a sudden, quick motion; snatch: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.: as, to whip out a sword or a revolver.

I whipt me behind the arras. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, i. 3. 63.

In came Clause, The old lame beggar, and whipt up Master Goswin Under his arm, away with him. *Fletcher*, *Beggars' Bush*, v. 1.

She then whipped off her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson. *Fieldding*, *Amelia*, x. 3.



The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being whipped off. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Whipped off*, to drive from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip*, *whip*, and *prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*

**To whip the cat.** (a) To practise the most pinching par-  
[*Prov. Eng.*] *Whipped the cat*, to drive from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip*, *whip*, and *prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*

Mr. Hart . . . made shoes, a trade he prosecuted in an  
[*Prov. Eng.*] *Whipped the cat*, to drive from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip*, *whip*, and *prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*

as it was termed. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 8.

*Holland* — To whip the devil around the stump. See *devil*.

**Whip** *hwip, n.* [*ME. whippe, quippe* = *MD. wippe*, a whip, *D. wip*, a swipe, strappado, moment; see *whip, v.*] 1. An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in punishing human beings; a scourge. In its typical form it is composed of a lash of some kind fastened upon a handle more or less rigid; the common form of horse-whip has little or no lash, being a long, tapering, and very pointed switch-like rod of wood, whalbone, or other material, usually wound or braided over with thread.

And all the folk of the Contree ryden comounly with outen Spores; but thei beren alle weys a lyttle *Whippe* in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

The dwarf . . .  
Struck at him with his whip, and cut his cheek.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who handles a whip, as in driving a coach or carriage; a driver: as, an expert *whip*.

What the devil do you do with a wig, Thomas?—none of the London *whips* of any degree of ton wear wigs now.  
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

That is the famous coaching baronet, than whom no better *whips* has ever been seen upon the road.  
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. A whipper-in. Specifically—(a) In hunting, the person who manages the hounds.

After these the body of the pack—the parson of the parish, and a hard riding cornet at home on leave; then the huntsman, the first whip, nearly a quorum of magistrates, etc.  
White Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

(b) In English parliamentary usage, a member who performs certain non-official but important duties in looking after the interests of his party, especially the securing of the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions: as, the Liberal *whip*; the Conservative *whip*. See the quotation.

The *whip's* duties are (1) to inform every member belonging to the party when an important division may be expected, and, if he sees the member in or about the House, to keep him there until the division is called; (2) to direct the members of his own party how to vote; (3) to obtain pairs for them if they cannot be present to vote; (4) to "tell," i. e., count the members in every party division; (5) to "keep touch" of opinion within the party, and convey to the leader a faithful impression of that opinion, from which the latter can judge how far he may count on the support of his whole party in any course he proposes to take.  
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 199.

4. A call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time: as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division. [*Eng.*]—5. A contrivance for hoisting, consisting of a rope and pulley and usually a snatch-block, and worked by one or more horses which in hoisting walk away from the thing hoisted. In mining usually called *whip-and-derry*. See cut under *cable-laid*.—6. One of the radii or arms of a windmill, to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

The arm, or *whip*, of one of the sails.  
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 188.

7. In *angling*, the leader of an angler's cast with its flies attached. The fly at the end is the drag-fly, tail-fly, or stretcher; those above are the drop-flies, droppers, or bobbers. More fully called a *whip of flies*.

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric circuit-closer for testing capacity. The spring is permanently connected to one plate of the condenser or cable, and vibrates between two studs, contact with one of which closes a battery circuit, and with the other a galvanometer circuit. The condenser is thus in rapid succession charged from the battery and discharged through the galvanometer. The indications of the latter are thus proportional to the rate of vibration and the capacity of the condenser.

9. A slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.

10. The common black swift, *Cypselus apus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—11. A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were *whips*, and "floating islands" and jellies to compound.  
The Century, XXXVII. 841.

Crack-the-whip, sometimes *up-the-whip*. Six-stringed whip, or the whip with six strings, the Six Articles. See *whip*. Snap-the-whip, a game played in running a line. A number of persons join hands and move rapidly forward in line; those at one end stop suddenly and swing the rest sharply around; the contest is to see whether any of the outer part of the line can thus be thrown down or made to break their hold. Also called *whip*. To drink or lick on (upon) the *whip*, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

**Whiphandle**  
In fayth and for youre long taryng  
Ye shal lik on the *whippe*.  
Touceley Mysteries, p. 30.

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse?  
He shal be sure, to drinke upon the *whippe*.  
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber, p. 68).

**Whip and spur**, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste.

Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd through thick and thin.  
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 197.

**Whip** (*hwip*), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *whip*, *v.* Cf. *LG. wips!* quickly, = *Sw. Dan. wips!* pop! quick!] With a sudden change; at once; quick.

You are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil.  
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, I. 4.

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls.  
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 267. (Davies.)

**Whip-and-derry** (*hwip'and-der'i*), *n.* The simplest form of machinery, with the exception of the windlass, for hoisting. It consists of a rope passing over a pulley, and is worked by a horse or horses. It is rarely used in mining, except in very shallow mines. Sometimes called simply *whip*, and sometimes *whipsy-derry*.

**Whipcan** (*hwip'kan*), *n.* [*whip, v.*, + *obj. can*.] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular *whip-can*.  
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8. (Davies.)

**Whipcat** (*hwip'kat*), *n.* and *a.* [*whip, v.*, + *obj. cat*.] I. *n.* A tailor or other workman who "whips the cat." See to *whip the cat* (b), under *whip*. [*Colloq.*]

A tailor who "whipped the cat" (or went out to work at his customers' houses) would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1s. 6d. (or less) in money, and the *whipcat's* meals . . . included.  
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414.

II. *a.* Drunken.

With *whip-cat* bowling they kept a myrry carousing.  
Stanislaus, Eneid, III.

**Whip-cord** (*hwip'kôrd*), *n.* 1. A strong twisted hempen cord, so called because lashes or snappers of whips are made from it.

Let's step into this shop, and buy a pennyworth of *whip-cord* . . . to spin my top.  
Kingsley, Westward Ho, III.

2. A cord or string of catgut.

In order to produce a cord—known as *whipcord*—from these intestines, they are sewn together by means of the filandre before mentioned, the joints being cut aslant to make them smoother and stronger.  
Spence Ence, Manuf., I. 608.

3. A seaweed, *Chorda filum*, having a very long, slender, whip-like frond. See *Chorda*, 2.—*Whip-cord couching*, embroidery in which a heavy whip-cord is laid upon the material and is covered by the silk couching, which is afterward sewed closely down upon the background on each side of the whip-cord, so as to leave a decided ridge.—*Whip-cord willow*. See *willow*.

**Whip-cordy** (*hwip'kôr'di*), *a.* [*whip-cord* + *-y*.] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular. [*Rare.*]

The bishop [of Exeter] was wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy*.  
Bp. Wicliffe, in Life, II. 336. (Encyc. Diet.)

**Whip-crane** (*hwip'krân*), *n.* A simple and rapid-working form of crane, used in unloading vessels. E. H. Knight.

**Whip-crop** (*hwip'krop*), *n.* A name given to the whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*), to the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), and to the guelder-rose (*V. Opulus*), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. Britten and Holland. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Whip-fish** (*hwip'fish*), *n.* A chaetodont fish, *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, having one of the spines of the dorsal fin produced into a long filament like a whip-lash.

**Whip-gin** (*hwip'jin*), *n.* A simple tackle-block with a hoisting-rope running over it: same as *gin-block*.

**Whip-graft** (*hwip'gráft*), *v. t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

**Whip-grass** (*hwip'grás*), *n.* An American species of nut-grass, *Scleria triglomerata*.

**Whip-hand** (*hwip'hand*), *n.* 1. The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving—that is, the right hand.

Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his *whip-hand*.  
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. An advantage, or advantageous position.

The archangel . . . has the *whip-hand* of her. Dryden.

Now, what say you, Mr. Flamefire? I shall have the *whiphand* of you presently.  
Vanbrugh, Esop, v. 1.

**Whiphandle** (*hwip'han'dl*), *n.* 1. The handle of a whip. See *whip-hand*, 2, and compare *whip-row*.—2. See the quotation.

Whip  
it; in  
quoted in  
regular cir-  
of the  
W. J. W. A. n. 4.  
Two  
two  
5. To  
and  
Gay, Trivia, II. 339.  
A  
7. To  
as,  
they  
Sandy, Travels, p. 132.  
House  
be  
II. m. 69.  
8. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to whip a vagrant; to whip a perverse boy.  
Fought 'body of Jove! I'll have the slave *whipt* one of  
B. J. W. A. n. 4.  
A  
speaking the like.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.  
at  
Northward Ho, i. 3.  
9. To exert; overcome; beat; as, to *whip* creation.  
10. To drive with lashes.  
Consideration, like an angel, came,  
And *whipped* the offending Adam out of him.  
Shak., Hen. V., I. 1. 29.  
Drive  
the  
All threat'ningly, out-thund'ring shouts as earth were  
overthrown.  
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 319.  
11. To lash, in a figurative sense; treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm or abuse.  
Whipped  
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 40.  
Had *whipped* itself; and then grew friends with it.  
J. W. A. n. 62.  
12. To cause to spin or rotate by lashing with a whip or scourge-stick: said of a top.  
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 27.  
13. To thrash; beat out, as grain by striking:  
To beat  
fork, spoon, or other implement.  
15. To whip with a staff or other bat; draw  
the surface of: as, to  
16. To whip with a whip; to whip a party whip  
into line. See *whip*.



These little ends of men and dandipratts (whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles*, *marches d'estradles*), and knots of a tar-barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric.

*Uquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27.

To have or to keep the whiphandle, to have the advantage.

Why, what matter? They know that we shall keep the whiphandle.

*The Century*, XXXVIII, 932.

**whip-hanger** (hwip'hang'ér), *n.* A device for holding carriage-whips in a harness-room; a whip-rack.

**whip-hem** (hwip'hém), *n.* A hem formed by whipping an edge, as of a ruffle, etc. See *whip*, *v. t.*, 4.

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible whip-hems.

*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

**whipjack** (hwip'jak), *n.* A vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman; hence a general term of reproach or contempt.

A mere *whip-jack*, and that is, in the commonwealth of rogues, a slave that can talk of sea-fight, . . . yet indeed all his service is by land, and that is to rob a fair, or some such venturesome exploit.

*Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

Albeit one Bomer (a bare *whipped Jack*) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to marry thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastard.

*Ep. Pomet* (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (*Darics*.)

**whip-king†** (hwip'king), *n.* [*< whip*, *v.*, + obj. *king†*.] A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that *whip-king* (as some termed him), . . . going about . . . to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure.

*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 571. (*Darics*.)

**whip-lash** (hwip'lash), *n.* The lash, or pliant part of a whip.

If I had not put that snapper on the end of my *whip-lash*, I might have got off without the ill-temper which my antithesis provoked.

*O. W. Holmes*, *The Atlantic*, LXVI, 687.

**whip-maker** (hwip'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes whips.

**whip-master†** (hwip'mās'tér), *n.* A flogger.

Woe to our back-sides! he's a greater *whip-master* than Busby himself.

*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 54.

**whip-net** (hwip'net), *n.* A simple form of network fabric produced in a loom by a systematic crossing of the warps.

*E. H. Knight*.

**whippel-treet**, *n.* [ME., also *whippil*, *whipil*, *whippul*, *wyppyl*, *wypul-tre*, prop. *\*whippel-tre*, *< \*wippel = MLG. \*wipel* (in *wipel-bōm*), also *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wepke*, dim. of *wepke*, also *wepken-dorn*, *wepdorn*, *wipdorn*, the cornel-tree; connected with MD. *wepken*, waver, MD. *MLG. wippen*, waver: see *whip*.] The cornel-tree.

Mapul, thorn, beech, hazel, ew, *whippetre*.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2065.

**whipper** (hwip'ér), *n.* [*< whip* + *-er†*.] 1. One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the *whipper*, and esteeme the whip (which I enuie not to them) sacred.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 295.

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad heretics which arose in the Church; whom they called Flagellantes, "the whippers"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.

*Ep. Hall*, *Women's Vail*, § 1.

3†. Something that surpasses or beats all; a "whopper."

Mark well thys, thys relyke here is a *whipper*;

My freendes unfayned, here is a slipper

Of one of the seven sleepers, be sure.

*Heywood*, *Four P's* (Doddley's Old Plays, I, 75).

4. One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold: same as *coal-whipper*.—5. In *spinning*, a simple kind of willow.

**whipperee** (hwip-é-ré'), *n.* [A corruption of *whip-ray*, like *stingaree* for *sting-ray*.] Same as *whip-ray*.

**whipper-in** (hwip'ér-in'), *n.*; pl. *whippers-in* (hwip'érz-in'). 1. In hunting, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

The master of the hounds and the *whippers-in* wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders.

*T. C. Crawford*, *English Life*, p. 179.

2. In the game of hare and hounds, one who leads the hounds, sets the pace, etc.—3. Hence, in British Parliament, same as *whip*, 3 (b).—4. In *racing slang*, a horse that finishes last, or near the last, in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

**whipper-snapper** (hwip'ér-snap'ér), *n.* [Prob. a balanced form of *whip-snapper*, 'one who has nothing to do but snap or crack the whip.'] A shallow, insignificant person; a whipster: also used attributively.

A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.

*Fielding*, *Joseph Andrews*, iv. 6.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young *whipper-snapper* who at first sight was made welcome there.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xxiv.

**whippet** (hwip'et), *n.* [*< whiffet*.] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation.

*John Taylor*, *Works*. (*Nares*.)

**whippincrust†**, *n.* A variety of wine (?).

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muscadine, malmsey, and *whippincrust*.

*Marlowe*, *Faustus*, ii. 3.

**whipping** (hwip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whip*, *v.*] 1. A beating; flagellation.

I use every man after his desert, and who should scape *whipping*?

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 556.

No nuns, no monks, no fakers, take *whippings* more kindly than some devotees of the world.

*Thackeray*, *Philip*, iv.

2. A defeat; a beating: as, the enemy got a good *whipping*. See *whip*, *v. 9*. [*Colloq.*]—3. *Naut.*, a piece of twine or small cord wound round the end of a rope to keep it from unlaying.—4. In *bookbinding*, the sewing of the raw edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as *whip-stitching*.—5. In *sewing*, same as overcasting, 2.—6. The act or method of casting the fly in angling; casting.

**whipping-boy** (hwip'ing-boi), *n.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead.

*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II, 342.

**whipping-cheer†** (hwip'ing-chér), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, v. 4. 5.

Your workes of supererrogation,

Your idle crossings, or your wearing haire

Next to your skin, or all your *whipping-cheer*.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

**whipping-hoist** (hwip'ing-hoist), *n.* A steam-hoist working with a whip.

**whipping-post** (hwip'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which are tied persons condemned to punishment by whipping; hence, the punishment itself, frequently employed for certain offenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.

*John Taylor*, *Works*. (*Nares*.)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public *whipping-post* was an institution of New England towns.

*H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 122.

**whipping-snapping** (hwip'ing-snap'ing), *a.* [*< whipping* + *snapping*: adapted from *whipper-snapper*.] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.

*Thackeray*, *Roundabout Papers*, *Ogres*.

**whipping-top** (hwip'ing-top), *n.* Same as *whip-top*.

**whippetree** (hwip'l-trē), *n.* Same as *whiffletree*.

**whippoorwill** (hwip'pōr-wil'), *n.* [Formerly also *whippowill* (cf. *poor-will*); an imitative word, from the sound or cry made by the bird, as if 'whip poor Will.' An American caprimulgine bird, *Antrostomus vociferus*, related to the chuck-will's-widow, *A. carolinensis*, and resembling the European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-



Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

*will's-widow*), and lacks the lateral filaments of the rictal bristles. The coloration is intimately variegated with gray, black, white, and tawny, giving a prevailing gray or neutral tone, somewhat frosted or hoary in high-plumaged males, ordinarily more brownish; there are sharp black streaks on the head and back; the wings and their coverts

are barred with rufous spots; the lateral tail-feathers are black, with a large terminal area white in the male, tawny in the female; and there is a throat-bar white in the male, tawny in the female. The bill is extremely small, but the mouth is deeply cleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rictus (as figured under *Antrostomus*). There has been some popular confusion between the whippoorwill and the night-hawk; they are not only distinct species, but belong to different genera, and their dissimilarity appears at a glance. Unlike the night-hawk, the whippoorwill is entirely nocturnal; it flies with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is often heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are trisyllabic (compare *poor-will*), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong accent on the last syllable; a click of the beak and some low muffled sounds may also be heard when the bird is very near. The eggs, two in number, are laid on the ground, or on a fallen log or stump, without any nest; they are creamy-white, heavily clouded and marked with brown and neutral tints, nearly equal-ended, and 1.25 by 0.90 inch in size. The young are covered with fluffy down. The whippoorwill inhabits the eastern half of the United States and British provinces; it breeds nearly throughout its range, but winters extraliminally. A western variety is sometimes specified as the *Arizona whippoorwill*; but the place of whippoorwills is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of *Antrostomus* are found in Mexico and Central and South America.

The moan of the *whip-poor-will* from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 424.

**whip-post†** (hwip'pōst), *n.* Same as *whipping-post*.

If the stocks and *whip-post* cannot stay their extravagance, there remains only the jail-house.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I, 18.

**whippowill†**, *n.* Same as *whippoorwill*.

**whippy** (hwip'i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *whuppy*; *< whip* + *-y†*.] 1. *a.* Active; nimble; forward; pert. *Jamieson*.

II. *n.*; pl. *whippies* (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman.

*Eliz. Hamilton*. [*Scotch* in both uses.]

**whip-ray** (hwip'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *whipperce*; *< whip* + *ray†*.] A sting-ray; any member of the family *Trygonidae*; any ray with a long, slender, flexible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the *Myliobatidae*. See cuts under *sting-ray* and *Trygon*.

**whip-rod** (hwip'rod), *n.* A whipped rod; an angling-rod wound with small twine from tip to butt, like a whip.

**whip-roll** (hwip'rōl), *n.* In *weaving*, a roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed, the pressure of the yarn on the whip-roll serving to control the let-off mechanism.

*E. H. Knight*.

**whip-row** (hwip'rō), *n.* In *agri.*, the row easiest to hoe; hence, the inside track; any advantage: as, to have the *whip-row* of a person (to have an advantage over him). [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

**whip-saw** (hwip'sā), *n.* A frame-saw with a narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs. See cut under *saw*.

**whip-saw** (hwip'sā), *v. t.* [*< whip-saw*, *n.*] 1. To cut with a whip-saw.

The great redwoods that were hewn in the Sonoma forests were *whip-sawed* by hand for the plank required.

*The Century*, XLI, 387.

2. To have or take the advantage of (an adversary), whatever he does or may be able to do; particularly, in gamblers' slang, to win at faro, at one turn (two bets made by the same person, one of which is played open, the other being copped); beat (a player) in two ways at once.

**whip-sawing** (hwip'sā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whip-saw*, *v.*] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties.

*Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII, 496. [Political slang.]

**whip-scorpion** (hwip'skōr'pi-on), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Thelyphoridae*, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as *Thelyphonus giganteus*, of the southern United States; also there called *grampus*, *mule-killer*, and *vinaigrier*. The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family *Phryniidae*, and thus to the whole of the suborder *Pedipalpi*. See the technical names, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

**whipse-derry** (hwip'si-der'i), *n.* Same as *whip-and-derry*.

**whip-shaped** (hwip'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, noting roots or stems. (b) In *zool.*, lash-like; flagellate or flagelliform: said of various long, slender parts or processes.

**whip-snake** (hwip'snāk), *n.* One of various serpents of long, slender form, likened to that of a whip-lash. In the United States it is applied to various species of the genus *Masticophis*, as *M. flagelliformis*, more fully called *coachwhip-snake*, a harmless serpent 4 or 5 feet long. The emerald whip-snake is *Pholidryas viridissimus*, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also *Passerita* (with cut).

He wished it had been a *whip-snake* instead of a magpie.

*H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxvii.



*warble*. The E. verb is perhaps due to the

He rejected them, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx,  
who they were thrown before him by Entellus.

**whirl-pillar** (hwěrl'pil'är), *n.* A waterspout; a dust-whirl.



**whirlpit** (hwér'l'pit), *n.* [*< whirl + pit*]. A whirlpool.

The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

This *whirl-pit* is said to have thrown up her wracks near Faunomenia.

**whirlpool** (hwér'l'pöl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whirl-pool*, *whirlpole*; *< whirl + pool*]. 1. A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial commotions caused by winds meeting tidal currents, and in calm weather are free from danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Corryreckan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys.

Greedy *Whirl-pools*, ever-wheeling round,

Suck in, at once, Oars, Sails, and Ships to ground.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Battle of Irvy*.

2. Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind; a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools*, called balanea, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens of land.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 255. (*French*.)

**whirl-puff** (hwér'l'puf), *n.* [*< ME. whirlpuff*; *< whirl + puff*]. A whirlwind. *Wygeltif*.

A *whirl-puffe* or ghust called Typhen.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 48.

**whirlwater** (hwér'l'wá'tér), *n.* An old name for a waterspout.

There was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.

*Court and Times of Charles I.*, i. 114.

**whirl-whale** (hwér'l'hwál), *n.* A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whales* womb,

Is laid a-live within a living Toomb.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ii. The Lawe.

**whirlwig** (hwér'l'wig), *n.* [A var. of *whirligig*, perhaps simulating *-wig* in *earwig*.] Same as *whirligig*, 4.

**whirlwind** (hwér'l'wind), *n.* [*< ME. whirlewind*, *quirlwind*, a whirling wind, = *D. werrelwind* = *G. wirbelwind* = *Ice. hrifvindr* = *Sw. hrifvindr* = *Dan. hrivindr*, a whirlwind; as *whirl + wind*, *n.*]. 1. A wind moving in a circumscribed circular path; a mass of air, of which the height is generally very great in comparison with its width, rotating rapidly round a vertical or slightly inclined axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion over the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds vary greatly in dimensions and intensity, the term including the miniature eddy that circles in the dusty street, the towering sand-pillars of the tropical deserts, the waterspout formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is in a condition of instability, and are one of the processes by which a stable condition is regained.

The Lord answered Job out of the *whirlwind*.

*Job xxxviii.* 1.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resembling a whirlwind.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd

With floods and *whirlwinds* of tempestuous fire,

He soon discerns.

*Milton*, P. L., i. 77.

What a *whirlwind* is her head!

*Byron*.

The deer was flying through the park, followed by the *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters.

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

To sow the wind and reap the *whirlwind*. See *wind*, 2.

**whirl-worm** (hwér'l'wérn), *n.* A turbellarian; any member of the *Turbellaria*.

**whirly-bat** (hwér'li-bat), *n.* Same as *whirl-bat*.

Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with *Whirly-bats* too, and I don't like that Sport.

*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, i. 84.

**whirret** (hwir'et), *n.* [Perhaps from *whir*.] A slap; a blow. Also written *wherret*, *whirrit*, *whirrick*.

And in a fume gave *Furius*

A *whirret* on the ear.

*Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrams (1577). (*Nares*.)

I forthwith went, he following me at my heels, and now then giving me a *whirret* on the ear, which, the way to my chamber lying through the hall where John Rauce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not that he was, but could not help me.

*T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

Then there's your source, your *wherret*, and your dowst, Tugs on the hair, your bob of the lips,—a whelp on't! I ne'er could find much difference.

*Fletcher* (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

**whirret** (hwir'et), *v. t.* [Also *wherret*, etc.; cf. *whirret*, *n.*]. 1. To hurry; trouble; tease. *Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, i. 5.—2. To give a box on the ear to. *Beau*, and *Fl.*

**whirrick** (hwir'ik), *n.* A variant of *whirret*.

Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick*!

*H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 21. (*Davies*.)

**whirrit**, *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

**whirry** (hwér'i), *v.* [A dial. form of *whir* or of *hurry*.] *I. intrans.* To fly rapidly with noise; whir; hurry.

*II. trans.* To hurry. [*Scotch* in both uses.]

**whirtle** (hwér'tl), *n.* [*Origin* obscure.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. *E. H. Knight*.

**whish** (hwish), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *whiz* and *swish*.] To move with the whirring or whizzing sound of rapid motion.

The scenery of a long tragic drama flashed through his mind as the lightning-express train *whishes* by a station.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

**whish** (hwish), *interj.* [Var. of *hush*.] Hush.

What means this peevish babe? *Whish*, lullaby;

What ails my babe? what ails my babe to cry?

*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 8.

**whish** (hwish), *a.* [Var. of *hush*.] Silent: same as *hush*, *whisht*, *whist*.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.

*Sir J. Harrington*, Ep., i. 27.

**whishey**, **whishie** (hwish'i), *n.* The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray*. Also *whatie*.

**whisht** (hwisht), *interj.* and *v.* [Var. of *hush*.] Same as *hush*, *whist*.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advice of his father, was annoyed king, by and by there was all *whisht*.

*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**whisk** (hwisk), *n.* [*Prop. \*wisk*; *< Ice. visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber, = *Sw. viska*, a whisk, small broom, = *Dan. risk*, a wisp, rubber, = *D. wisch* = *OHG. wisc*, MHG. *G. wisch*, a whisk, clout; prob. connected with *wash*. The verb is from the orig. noun; but the noun in the later senses ('act of whisking,' etc.) is from the verb.] 1. A wisp or small bunch, as of grass, hair, or straw; specifically, such a wisp used as a brush, broom, or besom, and especially in modern usage one made of the ripened panicle of broom-corn (see *broom-corn* and *Sorghum*), used for brushing the dust off clothes, etc.

If you happen to break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree or the cabinet, gather up the fragments.

*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

The ceiling was divided by *whisks* of flowers, with a margin of honeysuckles.

*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. An instrument used for whisking, agitating, or beating certain articles, such as cream or eggs.—3. A cooper's plane for leveling the chimes of casks.—4. A neckerchief worn by women in the seventeenth century. Also called *falling-whisk*, apparently in distinction from the ruff.

My wife in her new lace *whiske*, which indeed is very noble, and I am much pleased with it.

*Pepys*, Diary, II. 217.

With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore,

In base contempt of bishops sleeves,

*Hudibras Redivivus* (1706). (*Nares*.)

5. A brief, rapid sweeping motion as of something light; a sudden stroke, whiff, puff, or gale.

This first sad *whisk*

Takes off thy dukedom; thou art an earl.

*Fletcher* (and another), Noble Gentleman, v.

He turned with an angry *whisk* on his heel, and swaggered with long strides out of the gate.

*J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, iv.

If a *whisk* of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.

*Lowell*, Blondel, ii.

6. A servant. [*Contemptuous*.]

This is the proud braches *whiske*.

*Brome*, Novella.

7. An impertinent fellow. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—*Mexican* or *French whisk*. Same as *broom-root*.

**whisk** (hwisk), *v.* [*Prop. wisk* (as in dial. use); *< Sw. viska*, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, = *Dan. viske*, wipe, rub, sponge, = *OHG. wiscen*, MHG. *G. wischen*, wipe, rub; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To sweep or brush with a light, rapid motion: as, to *whisk* the dust from a table.

She advanced to the fire, rearranged the wood, picked up stray brands, and *whisked* up the coals with a brush.

*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, xxiv.

2. To agitate or mix with a light, rapid motion; beat: as, to *whisk* eggs.—3. To move with a quick, sweeping motion or flourish; move briskly.

His papers light fly diverse, toss'd in air;

Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift,

And *whisk* 'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift.

*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 116.

4. To flourish about.

Who? he that walks in grey, *whisking* his riding-rod?

*Fletcher* (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

5. To carry suddenly and rapidly; whirl.

The outsiders (in open railway-carriages), who experienced the inconvenience of the smoke as well as the cold atmosphere through which they were *whisked*.

*Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 150.

*II. intrans.* To move with a quick, sweeping motion; move nimbly and swiftly: as, to *whisk* away.

Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen],

And *whisketh* through the town.

*Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv.

I wish you would one day *whisk* over and look at Harley House.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 44.

**whisk**<sup>2</sup> (hwisk), *n.* [*< whisk*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, referring, in the orig. form of the game called "*whisk* and swabbers," to the rapid action and the whisking or sweeping of the cards from the table as the tricks were won. There are various other card terms having reference to quick, sweeping action: e. g., '*sweep the stakes*,' *slams*, etc. The name *whisk*, having no very obvious significance after its first application, came to be called *whist*. See *whist*<sup>2</sup>.] The game of whist.

He plays at *whisk* and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty hours together sometimes.

*Farquhar*, *Beaux' Stratagem*, i. 1.

He played at *whisk* till one in the morning.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 417.

**Whisk and swabbers**. See *swabber*.

**whisker** (hwis'kér), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *whisker*, *whisker*; *< whisk*<sup>1</sup> + *-cr*.] 1. One who or that which whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—2. A switch or rod. [*Old slang*.]

A whip is a *whisker* that will wrest out blood

Of back and of body, beaten right well.

*Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything. *Jameson*.—4. In *zool.*: (a) One of the long, stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip of the cat and many other animals; a vibrissa; a feeler; also, the set of such hairs on either side of the mouth. See *vibrissa*, and cuts under *Platyrrhynchus* and *tiger*. (b) *pl.* Any similar formation of hairs, feathers, etc., about an animal's mouth; also, color-marks suggestive of whiskers, as mystacial or maxillary stripes. See *whiskered*. (c) In *entom.*, a long fringe of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth, as in flies of the genus *Asilus*.—5. The hair of the face, especially that on the sides of the face or cheeks of a man, as distinguished from that which grows on the upper lip (called the *mustache*) and that on the chin (called the *beard*), but the word was formerly also used for the hair on the upper lip: commonly in the plural. Compare *side-whiskers*.

His face not very great, ample forehead, yellowish reddish *whiskers*, which naturally turned up; below he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip.

*Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

His *whiskers* curled, and shoe-strings tied,

A new Toledo by his side.

*Addison*, Rosamond, ii. 2.

He had a beard too, and *whiskers* turned upwards on his upper-lip, as long as Baudron's.

*Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and briskeer,

But then he is sadly deficient in *whisker*.

*Byron*, Fragment of Epistle to Thomas Moore.

6. In ships, an outrigger of wood or iron extending laterally from each side of the bowsprit-cap, serving to support the jib and flying-jib guys.—

7. Something great or extraordinary; a whopper; a big lie. *Plantus made English* (1694), p. 9. (*Davies*).—8. A blusterer. [*Scotch*.]

March *whisker* was never a good fisher.

*Scotch proverb* (Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 385).

**whiskerando** (hwis-ke-ran'dō), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Don Ferolo Whiskerandos*, a burlesque character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic": a name formed, with a Spanish-looking termination, *< whisker*.] A whiskered or bearded person. [*Burlesque*.]

The dumpy, elderly, square-shouldered, squinting, caroty *whiskerando* of a warrior who was laying about him so savagely.

*Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

**whiskerandoed** (hwis-ke-ran'dōd), *a.* [*As whiskerando* + *-ed*]. Whiskered.

To what follies and what extravagancies would the *whiskerandoed* macaronies of Bond Street and St. James's proceed, if the beard once more, instead of the neck-cloth, to "make the man"! *Southern*, The Doctor, clvi.

**whiskered** (hwis'kér'd), *a.* [*< whisker* + *-ed*]. 1. Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any sense.

The *whisker'd* vermin race.

*Grainger*, Sugar Cane, ii.

Again the *whiskered* Spaniard all the land with terror smote.

*Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.



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*Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 59.*



II. *intrans.* To become silent.

In silence then, yshowring him from sight,  
But days twice five he *whistled*, and retired.  
To death, by speech to further any wright.

*Surrey, Æneid, II.*

Th' other nipt so nite  
That *whist* I could not

*Mir. for Mays, p. 427.*

**whist**<sup>2</sup> (hwist'), *n.* [A later form of *whisk*<sup>2</sup>. The change from *whisk*<sup>2</sup> to *whist*<sup>2</sup>, a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to *whist*<sup>1</sup>. The notion that the game was called *whist* "because the parties playing have to be *whist* or silent," etymologically improbable in itself, is based on the erroneous assumption that *whist* is the orig. name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with cards by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to the other two, also partners. Partnership is determined by agreement or by cutting: if by agreement, two players, one on each side, cut for deal; if by cutting, the two who cut the lowest cards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest card. The ace is the lowest card in cutting. Previous to play, the cards (a full pack) are shuffled. The player on the right of the dealer cuts, and the dealer, beginning with the player on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which he turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump card, and the suit to which it belongs is the trump suit; the other three suits are plain suits. The leader is the dealer's left-hand player, who begins the play by throwing one of his thirteen cards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, follows with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of a plain suit (ascending or with a trump; third and fourth hands similarly follow; and the highest card or the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four cards are made by him into a packet, and placed face downward, at his left hand, on the table. The winner becomes the leader, and the routine is continued until all the cards held are played. Tricks above six in number count a point each upon the score. The score is the record kept of the number of points made. In play the ace is highest, the king, queen, knave, 10, and 9 are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 and the 2 inclusive are low cards. The rank of the cards is in the above order: the queen will take the knave, the 6 will take the 5. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are the honors. Any trump will take any plain-suit card. The usual practice is to play with two packs of cards, one of these being shuffled or "made up" by the partner of the dealer during the deal, and afterward placed by him on the left hand of the next dealer. The dealer has the privilege of shuffling before the cards are cut. The play is conducted with reference to combinations of cards held. By the system used the cards are made conversational. In *English* or *short whist* the table is complete with six candidates. When a rubber has been played by four of these (elected by cutting), the other two have right of entry. The game is of five points made by tricks and by honors as counted. Four honors held by a player, or in conjunction with his partner, count four points; three honors similarly held count two points. The winners of a game score a point (a single) if the adversaries have three or four points up; two points (a double) against one or two points up; and three points (a treble) against no score. A rubber (two games won in succession, or two won out of three) is always played. Two points for the rubber are added to the score of the rubber-winners. When three games are played, the value of the opponents' score is deducted from the winners' total. Exposed cards (cards seen when they should not be played) must be left face upward on the table, liable to an adversary's call; a card led out of turn may be called, or, instead, a card of another suit; cards played upon a trick may by any player be ordered to be placed before their respective players; a player may ask his partner if he holds a card of a suit in which he renounces; and any player may demand to see the last trick that has been turned. In *American* or *standard whist* four players form a table. These may agree upon or cut for partners. The game is of seven points, made of tricks and penalties. Credit for all points made by both sides is given, the winner of a rubber scoring the entire number of points made against the entire number made by the opponents. Cards are not called, a trick turned cannot be shown, honors are not counted, and conversation during play is not permitted. Penalties for speaking or demonstration, exposure of cards, or leading out of turn, and for revoking are payable in points after the last card of a hand is played and before the cards are cut for the next deal.

I affirm against Aristotle that cold and rain congregate homogenes, for they gather together you and your crew, at *whist*, punch, and claret.

*Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Jan. 25, 1725.*

*Whist* is a language, and every card played an intelligible sentence.

*James Clay.*

At *Whist* there is a constant endeavor on the part of one side to arrive at the maximum result for their hands by the use of observation, memory, inference, and judgment, their play being dependent from trick to trick on the inferred position of the unknown from observation of the known.

*Cavendish, Card Essays, p. 6.*

*American Whist* is recreative work, enjoyable labor, paradoxical as that may seem; its riddle is fascination; its practice is intelligent employment; its play is mathematical induction; its result is intellectual gain.

*American Whist Illus., p. 279.*

**Double-dummy whist.** See *double dummy*, under *dummy*.—**Dummy whist.** See *dummy*, 5.—**Duplicate**

**whist**, a modification of the game of whist in which by an arrangement of boards, indicators, and counters hands are preserved after having been once played, enabling them to be replayed by the opposing partners.—**Fancy whist**, any form of play that introduces unauthorized methods.—**Five-point whist**, a game without counting honors, usually played under such short-whist laws as may be applied to it.—**Long whist**, a game of ten points with honors counting. This was the game of the eighteenth century, played at the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, called by Clay *short whist*, was introduced.

In the author's opinion *long whist* (ten up) is a far finer game than short whist (five up). Short whist, however, has taken such a hold that there is no chance of our reverting to the former game. *Cavendish, On Whist, p. 51.*

**Mongrel whist**, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods.

**Whister** (hwis'tér), *v. t.* [A var. of *whisper*, simulating *whist*<sup>1</sup>.] To whisper; recite in a low voice.

Then returneth she home unto the sickle party, . . . and *whistereth* a certain odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare. *Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 147. (Davies.)*

Off fine *whist*ing noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy senses. *W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (Davies.)*

**whisternesfet, whisternivett**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

A good *whisternesfet*, truelie paied on his eare.

*Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.*

**whistle** (hwis'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whistled*, ppr. *whistling*. [ME. *whistlen*, *whistelen*, *whystelen*, <AS. *\*hwistlan* (as seen in AS. *hwistlere*, a piper, *whistler*) = Icel. *hrisla*, whisper. = Sw. *hvisla*, whistle. = Dan. *hvisle*, whistle, also hiss; freq. from an imitative base *\*hwis*: see *whisper*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

It is as capones in a court cometh to mennes *whistlyng*. In menyng after mete. *Piers Plouman (B), xv. 466.*

A-noon as they were with-drawn, Merlin *whistled* lowde.

*Morton (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.*

Now give me leve to *whistell* my fyl.

*Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 421).*

Just saddle your horse, young John Forsyth,

And *whistle*, and I'll come soon.

*Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 263).*

*Whistle* then to me,

As signal that thou hear'st something approach.

*Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 7.*

2. To emit a warbling or sharp, chirping sound or song, as a bird.

Latin was no more difficile

Than to a blackbird 'tis to *whistle*.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 54.*

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft

The redbreast *whistles* from a garden-croft

And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

*Keats, To Autumn.*

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

The southern wind

Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,

And by his hollow *whistling* in the leaves

Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.*

A bullet *whistled* o'er his head.

*Byron, The Giaour.*

4. To sound a whistle or similar wind- or steam-instrument: as, locomotives *whistle* at crossings.—5. To give information by whistling; hence, to become informer.

I keptaye between him and her, for fear she had *whistled*.

*Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.*

To go *whistle*, a milder expression for to go to the deuce, or the like.

This being done, let the law go *whistle*.

*Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 715.*

Your fame is secure; bid the critics go *whistle*.

*Shenstone, The Poet and the Dun.*

To *whistle* down the wind, to talk to no purpose; hold an idle or futile argument.—To *whistle* for, to summon by whistling.—To *whistle* for a wind, a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not *whistle* during a storm.

"Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! aye, that I do; but I may *whistle* for that wind long enough before it will blow."

*Johnston, Chrysal, II. 184. (Davies.)*

**Whistling coot**, the American black scoter, *Edemia americana*. [Connecticut.] See cut under *Edemia*.

**Whistling dick**, (a) Same as *whistling thrush*. [Local, Eng.] (b) An Australian bird, *Colluricincla* (or *Colluricincla* or *Colluricincla*) harmonica, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the family *Laniidae*, now in the *Prionopidae*, or another of this genus, as the Tasmanian *C. rectirostris* (*C. selbyi*). The species named are 9½ to 10 inches long, chiefly of a gray color varied with brown and white.—**Whistling duck**, (a) The whistler or widgeon, a duck. (b) Same as *whistling*. (c) Same as *whistling* coot.—**Whistling eagle, whistling hawk**, *Habibastur sphenurus* (one of whose former names was *Habibastur canorus*, of Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), a small eagle or large hawk, 22 inches long, inhabiting the whole of Australia and New Caledonia. It is a congener of the wide-spread Pondicherry eagle, *H. indus*.—**Whist-**

**ling marmot**, the hoary marmot. See cut under *whistler*, 1 (c). **Whistling plover**. See *plover*. **Whistling rale**, sibilant rale. See *dry rale*, under *rale*. **Whistling snipe**, (a) Same as *greenshank*. (b) See *snipe*, 1 (c).—**Whistling swan**, (a) The hooper, elk, or whooping swan. See *swan*, 1. (b) In the United States, the common American swan, *Cygnus americanus* or *canadensis*, as distinguished from the trumpeter, *C. (Cygnus) buccinator*.—**Whistling thrush**, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling: as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen *whistle*.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 342.*

I might as well . . . have *whistled* jigs to a mile-stone.

*W. Collins, Moonstone, xxi.*

2. To call, direct, or signal by or as by a whistle.

He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,  
For he knew when he pleased he could *whistle* them back.

*Goldsmith, Retaliation.*

The first blue-bird of spring *whistled* them back to the woods.

*Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

3†. To send with a whistling sound.

The Spaniards, who lay as yet at a good distance from them behind the Bushes, as secure of their Prey, began to *whistle* now and then a shot among them.

*Dampier, Voyages, I. 117.*

To *whistle* off, to send off by a whistle; send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry, hence, to dismiss or send away generally; turn loose. Nares remarks, on the quotation from Shakspeare, that the hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard,

Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,

I'd *whistle* her off, and let her down the wind,

To prey at fortune.

*Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 262.*

This is he,

Left to fill up your triumph; he that basely

*Whistled* his honour off to the wind.

*Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.*

**whistle** (hwis'l), *n.* [ME. *whistle*, *whistel*, *whystyl*, *wistle*, <AS. *hwistla*, a whistle, a pipe: see *whistle*, v.] 1. A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips: as, the merry *whistle* of a boy.—2. Any similar sound. Especially—(a) The shrill note of a bird.

The great plover's human *whistle*.

*Tennyson, Geraint.*

(b) A sound of this kind produced on an instrument, especially one of the instruments called whistles. See def. 3.

Ship-boys . . .

Hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give.

*Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. Prolog.*

Sooner the *whistle* of a mariner

Shall sleeke the rough curbs of the ocean back.

*Marston, What You Will, v. 1.*

(c) A sound made by the wind blowing through branches of trees, the rigging of a vessel, etc., or by a flying missile.

(d) A call or signal made by whistling.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and *whistle* of earthly preferment, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsell.

*Milton, On Def. of Ilumb. Remonst.*

They [of Scio] have now no domestic partridges that come at a *whistle*, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.*

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing a whistling sound. Whistles are of various shapes and sizes, but they all utilize the principle of the direct flute or flageolet—that of a stream of air so directed through a tube as to impinge on a sharp edge.

With *quistis*, & qwes, & other quaint geres,

Melody of mowthe myrthe for to-here.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6051.*

A *whistle* seems to have been a badge of high command in the navy in the sixteenth century. One is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Howard (1512) as hung from a rich chain.

*Fairholt.*

Specifically—(a) The small pipe used in signaling, etc.,



Boatswain's Whistle.

by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (b) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a mouthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. Often called a *peenny whistle*. See *flageolet*. (c) An instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for giving signals, alarms, etc., on railway-engines, steamships, etc. See cuts under *steam-whistle* and *passenger-engine*.—At one's *whistle*, at one's call.

Ready at his *whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.*

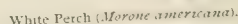
Galton's *whistle*, an instrument for testing the power to hear shrill notes.—To pay for one's *whistle*, or to pay dear for one's *whistle*, to pay a high price for something one fancies; pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to the story Benjamin Franklin tells (Works, ed. 1836, II. 182) of







## 6909



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

*cide* (for an example of which see first cut under *perch*<sup>h1</sup>), but is most nearly related to the brass-bass or yellow-bass, *Morone intermedia*, and next to the striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, and white-bass, *R. chrysops*. It scarcely attains the length of a foot, and is usually smaller than this; the color is olivaceous, silvery-white on the sides, with faint light streaks, but without any of the dark stripes which mark its near relatives. It abounds coastwise from Cape Cod to Florida, ascending all streams, and makes an excellent pan-fish. — **White pine.** See *pine*. — **White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut) and *weevil*. — **White pitch.** See *Burgundy pitch* under *pitch*? — **White point,** a British noctuid moth, *Leucania albipuncta*. — **White pond-lily, poplar, poppy, potato, precipitate.** See *pond-lily*, *poplar*, *poppy*, *potato*, *precipitate*. See the nouns. — **White post.** See *post*<sup>1</sup>, 5. — **White pot-**







By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of *Zosterops* is commonly called "White-eye" or "Silver-eye" from the feature before mentioned.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824, note.

**white-eyed** (hwit'id), *a.* Having white eyes—that is, eyes in which the iris is white or colorless. **White-eyed pochard.** See cut under *Nyroca*. **White-eyed shad.** Same as *mud-shad*. **White-eyed towhee,** a variety of the common towhee bunting, found in Florida—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. Compare cut under *Pipilo*.—**White-eyed vireo or greenlet.** See *Vireo* (with cut). **White-eyed warbler.** See *warbler*. **white-faced** (hwit'fast), *a.* 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—2. Having a white front or surface.

That pale, that *white-faced* shore.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 23.

On a rickety chair, tilted against the *white-faced* wall, sat a young man, wearing a suit of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes.

The Atlantic, LXI. 676.

3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—**White-faced black Spanish fowl.** See *Spanish fowl*, under *Spanish*.—**White-faced duck.** (a) The female scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under *scaup*. (b) The blue-winged teal. See cut under *teal*.—**White-faced goose.** See *goose*.—**White-faced hornet.** See *Vespa*.—**White-faced ibis.** *Ibis guarana*, related to the glossy ibis, but having the parts about the bill white. Found in western parts of the United States.—**White-faced type.** See *type*.

**white-favored** (hwit'fä'vord), *a.* Wearing white favors, as in connection with a wedding.

But they must go, the time draws on,

And those *white-favour'd* horses wait.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

**Whitefieldian** (hwit'fel'di-an), *n.* [*Whitefield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as *Huntingdonian*.

**whitefish** (hwit'fish), *n.* A general name of fishes and other aquatic animals which are white, or nearly so: variously applied. (a) A fish of such kind as the whiting, haddock, or menhaden. (b) Any fish of the genus *Coregonus*. These are important food-fishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (*Coregoninae*) of the family *Salmonidae*.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (*Coregonus lupereformis*).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see *Coregoninae* and *Coregonus*. See also cuts under *cisco* and *shadbladder*. (c) Any fish of the genus *Leuciscus*. (d) Any white whale, or beluga. See *beluga*, 2, and cut under *Delphinapterus*. (e) Same as *blanquette*, 2.—**Whitefish-mullet.** See *mullet*.

**whiteflaw** (hwit'flä), *n.* [A var. of *whickflaw*, simulating *white*.] A whitlow.

A cock is offered (at least was wont to be) to St. Christopher in Touraine for a certain sore, which useth to be in the end of men's fingers, the *white-flaw*. *World of Wonders*, p. 308. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 511].)

The nails fall off by *White-flawes*.

Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

**white-flesher** (hwit'flesh'är), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*; so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. Sir John Richardson, 1831. [Canada.]

**white-flowered** (hwit'flou'erd), *a.* Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, *white-flowered azalea*, broom, cinquefoil, etc.

**white-footed** (hwit'fut'ed), *a.* Having white feet: as, the *white-footed* hapalote, *Haplotis albipes*, of New South Wales.—**White-footed mouse,** *Vesperimus americanus*, the commonest vespermouse of North America, with snowy paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus *Vesperimus*. See *Vesperimus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

**white-fronted** (hwit'frun'ted), *a.* Having the front or forehead white, as a bird. The white-fronted dove is *Erythrura albifrons*, found in Texas and Mexico. The white-fronted goose is *Anser albifrons* of Europe, a variety of which, *A. albifrons gambeli*, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the *speckle-belly*. The white-fronted lemur of Madagascar is a species or variety which has been named *Lemur albifrons*. The white-fronted capuchin is *Cebus albifrons*, a South American monkey.

**white-grass** (hwit'gräs), *n.* See *Leersia*.

**white-grub** (hwit'grub), *n.* The large white earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of scarabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; that of the more northern United States is the larva of the May-beetle, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and congeneric dorbugs; and that of the southern United States is usually the larva of the June-bug, *Allothia nitida*. All feed

upon the roots of grass and other vegetation, and at times are serious pests. See *Allothia* (with cut), *cockchafer*, *dor-bug* (with cut), *June-bug* (with cut), *Lachnosterna*, *May-beetle*, and *Melolontha*.

**white-gum** (hwit'gum), *n.* In med., an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophulus albidus.

**white-handed** (hwit'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having white hands.

*White-handed mistress*, one sweet word with thee.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 230.

2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; *white-handed* Hope,

Thou hovering angel, girl with golden wings!

Milton, Comus, I. 213.

3. In zool., having the fore paws white: as, the *white-handed* gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See cut under *gibbon*.

**white-hass** (hwit'has), *n.* A white-pudding, stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [Scotch.]

There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

**whitehouse** (hwit'häz), *n.* [*white* + *house*, var. of *hals*.] The shagreen ray, *Raja fulonica*, a batoid fish common in British waters. [Local, Eng.]

**whitehead** (hwit'hed), *n.* 1. The white-headed scoter or surf-scooter, a duck, *Eidemia perspicillata*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [Long Island.]

—2. A breed of domestic pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed monk.—3. The blue wavey, or blue-winged snow-goose, *Chen caerulescens*. See *goose*.—4. The broom-bush, *Parthenium hysterophorus*. Also called *bastard jererew* and *West Indian mugwort*. [West Indies.]

**white-headed** (hwit'hed'ed), *a.* Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—**White-headed duck,** *Eristura leucocephala*, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—**White-headed eagle,** the common bald eagle or sea-eagle of North America, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. See *eagle*.—**White-headed goose,** gull, shrike. See the nouns.—**White-headed harpy.** See *harpy*, 3 (b).—**White-headed tern,** *Sterna tridactyla*, a South American species of tern.—**White-headed titmouse,** a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula cardata* (or *rosea*), whose head is whiter than usual. It inhabits northerly continental Europe.—**White-headed woodpecker,** *Picus or Xenopicus albolarvatus*, a woodpecker with a black body, white head, scarlet nuchal band in the male, and white wing-patch, found in the forests, chiefly of conifers, of the Pacific slope of the United States. See cut under *Xenopicus*.

**Whitehead's operations.** See *operation*.

**white-horse** (hwit'hors), *n.* 1. An extremely tough and sinewy substance resembling blubber, but destitute of oil, which lies between the upper jaw and the junk of a sperm-whale. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 312.—2. A West Indian rubiaceous shrub, *Portlandia grandiflora*, having whitish flowers 3 to 8 inches long.

**white-hot** (hwit'hot), *a.* Heated to full incandescence so as to emit all the rays of the visible spectrum, and hence appear a dazzling white to the eye. See *radiation* and *spectrum*, and *red heat*, *white heat* (under *heat*).

*White-hot iron* we are familiar with, but *white-hot silver* is what we do not often look upon.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

**white-leg** (hwit'leg), *n.* The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See *phlegmasia*.

**white-limed** (hwit'lind), *a.* [*ME. whitlymed*; < *white* + *limed*.] Whitewashed.

Ypocrisie . . . is lykined in Latyn to a lothliche dounhep, That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne, Or to a wal *whit-lymed* and were blak with inne.

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 267.

**white-line** (hwit'lin), *a.* White-lined.—**White-line dart,** a British noctuid moth, *Agrotis tritici*.

**white-lined** (hwit'lind), *a.* Having a white line or lines.—**White-lined morning-sphinx,** a common North American sphingid moth, *Deilephila lineata*. See *sphinx* (with cut).

**white-lipped** (hwit'lipt), *a.* Having white lips; having a white lip or aperture, as a shell.—**White-lipped peccary,** *Dicotyles labiatus*.—**White-lipped snail,** the common garden-snell, girdled snail, or brown snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including *H. hortensis* and *H. hybrid*). Also called *white-mouthed snail*.

**white-listed** (hwit'lis'ted), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw

The tree that shone *white-listed* thro' the gloom.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

**white-livered** (hwit'liv'erd), *a.* Having (according to an old notion) a light-colored liver, supposed to be due to lack of bile or gall, and hence a pale look—an indication of cowardice; hence, cowardly.

For Bardolph, he is *white-livered* and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 34.

As I live, they stay not here, *white-liver'd* wretches!

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

When they come in swaggering company, and will pocket up anything, may they not properly be said to be *white-livered*?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**whitely** (hwit'li), *a.* [*white* + *-ly*.] White; pale.

A *whitly* wanton, with a velvet brow.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 198 (folio 1623).

Could I those *whitely* Stars go nigh

Which make the Milky-Way in Sky.

Howell, Letters, ii. 22 (song).

**white-marked** (hwit'märkt), *a.* Marked with white, as various animals.—**White-marked moth,** *Tenocampa leucographa*, a British noctuid.—**White-marked tussock-moth,** a common North American vapor, *Orygia leucostigma*. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orygia*, 2.

**white-meat** (hwit'met), *n.* [*ME. whitmete*; < *white* + *meat*.] See *white meat*, under *white*.

**white-mouthed** (hwit'moutht), *a.* In conch., white-lipped.

**whiten** (hwit'n), *v.* [*ME. hwinen* = *Ice. hvitna* = Sw. *hvita* = Dan. *hvidne*, *whiten*, become white; as *white* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea *whitens* with foam.

*Whiten* gan the orisounte sheene

At esterward, as it is wont to done.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 276.

Willows *whiten*, aspens quiver.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Fields like prairies, snow-patched, as far as you could see, with things laid out to *whiten*!

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

II. *trans.* To make white; bleach; whiten; whitewash: as, to *whiten* cloth; to *whiten* a wall.

Drooping lilies *whitened* all the ground.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

It [the mastic] is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an amusement and also to *whiten* their teeth and sweeten the breath.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

The walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses are *whitened* with Lime, both within and without.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 140.

=Syn. *Whiten*, *Bleach*, *Blanch*, *Etiolate*. *Whiten* may be a general word for making white, but is chiefly used for the putting of a white coating upon a surface: as, a wall *whitened* by the application of lime; the sea *whitened* by the wind. *White* for *whiten* is old-fashioned or Biblical. *Bleach* and *blanch* express the act of making white by removal, change, or destruction of color. *Bleaching* is done chemically or by exposure to light and air: as, to *bleach* linen or bones. *Bleaching* is a natural process: celery and other plants are *bleached* or *etiolated* by excluding light from them; cheeks are *bleached* by fear, when the blood retires from their capillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under *blanch*.

**white-necked** (hwit'nekt), *a.* Having a white neck: specifying various animals: as, the *white-necked* raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus*, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck fleecy-white; the *white-necked* or chaplain crow, *Corvus scapularis*; the *white-necked* otary, an Australian eared seal.

**whitener** (hwit'nér), *n.* [*whiten* + *-er*.] One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly.

**whiteness** (hwit'nes), *n.* [*ME. whytnesse*, *whitnesse*; < *white* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

Says Al Kittib, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of dazzling *whiteness*, and their breath was as the perfume of flowers.

Irving, Granada, i.

2. Lack of color in the face; paleness, as from sickness, terror, or grief; pallor.

Thou tremblest; and the *whiteness* in thy cheek

Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 68.

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

I am she,

And so will bear myself, whose truth and *whiteness*

Shall ever stand as far from these detections

As you from duty.

Beau. and FL., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

He had kept

The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 57.

**whitening** (hwit'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiten*, v.] 1. The act or process of making white.

—2. In *leather-manuf.*, the operation of cleaning and preparing the flesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—3. Tin-plating. See *chemical plating*, under *plate*, v. t.—

4. Same as *whiting*.<sup>1</sup>



... the *whitewash* in Dutch bet mean  
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

**White's thrush.** A ground thrush, *Georchilus*... This bird was originally described... by Latham, 1801, as *Phoenicurus* by Holothre... a great bird in and dedicated to G. White... by some singular misapprehension... "the only known bird which is found in Europe and America and Australia alike"—the facts being (1) that various birds are so found, but... (2) that White's thrush has never been found either in America or in Australia, and has been found in Europe as an accidental visitor... (3) that the supposed White's thrush of Australia is *Phoenicurus lanceolatus* of Latham, and the true White's thrush, occurring as a straggler in Europe, is probably recorded as *Phoenicurus lanceolatus* by Latham, which is a part of the myth, which in its rounded-out form extended to America.

**whitestone** (hwit'stōn), *n.* A literal translation of the German *Weissstein*, the name of a rock now generally known as *granulite*, but sometimes called *heptanite*. The name *Weissstein* is now obsolete in Germany, and *whitestone* has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

**whitetail** (hwit'tail), *n.* [Formerly also *whitew*, *white* + *tail*. Cf. *whiterump*, *whitewar*.] 1. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola aurantia*. Also *whiterump*, *white-arse*, *wittol*, etc. See cut under *whitewar*.—2. A humming-bird of the genus *Trochroa* (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, *Cervinus virginianus*: in distinction from the blacktail (*C. macrotis*). See *white-tailed deer* (under *whitetail*), and cut under *Cervinus*.

**white-tailed** (hwit'taild), *a.* Having the tail more or less completely white; noting various birds and other animals. **White-tailed buzzard**, *Buteo albicollis*, a fine large hawk of Texas and southward, having the tail and its coverts white with broad black subterminal zone, and many fine zigzag blackish lines. **White-tailed deer**, the common deer of North America, *Cervinus virginianus*, the whitetail. The tail is very long and broad, of a flattened lanceolate shape, and on the upper side concolor with the back; but it is pure white underneath, and very conspicuous when hoisted in flight. See cut under *Cervinus*. **White-tailed eagle**, *Haliaeetus albicollis*, the common sea-eagle or eagle of Europe, etc. **White-tailed emerald**, *Elvira chionura*, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches long, chiefly green, but with the crissal and tail feathers white, the latter tipped with black. This species inhabits the United States of Colombia (Venezuela and Guayana) and Costa Rica. A second is *E. ruficapilla*, little different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare *Cochran* with cut, and *Urochalcus*.

**White-tailed gnu**, *Catoblepas gnu*, the common gnu, in distinction from *C. gorgops*, whose tail is black. See cut under *gnu*. **White-tailed godwit**, *Limosa uropinna*, a species widely distributed, closely resembling the bar-tailed godwit. **White-tailed kite**, the black-shouldered kite of the United States *Elanus leucurus*. See cut under *kite*. **White-tailed longspur**, the black shouldered or chestnut collared longspur, *Centropus ornata*, a very common fringilline bird of the western parts of North America. **White-tailed marlin**, see *marlin* (b). **White-tailed mole**, *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species. **White-tailed ptarmigan**, *Lagopus leucurus*, a ptarmigan peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region of North America, in winter pure white all over, including the tail, contrary to the rule in this genus. The nearest approach to this condition is found in *L. leucurus* of Spitzbergen.

**white-thighed** (hwit'thid), *a.* Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs; as, the *white-thighed colobus*, *Colobus vellerosus*, a semnopithecoid ape of Africa.



Colobus vellerosus (white-thighed colobus)

**white-thorn** (hwit'thorn), *n.* [*< ME. whythe thorn, nathorn: < white + thorn.*] See *thorn*. **whitethroat** (hwit'thrōt), *n.* 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus *Sylvia*, found in the British Islands. The common whitethroat is *S. curruca*. The lesser whitethroat is *S. curruca*. The garden-whitethroat is *S. hortensis*, also called *lilly whitethroat* and *greater petti-lap*. See cut in preceding column.

2. The white-throated sparrow, or peabody-bird, of the United States, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—3. A Brazilian humming-bird, *Leucochloris albicollis*. The character implied in the name is very unusual in this family.

**white-throated** (hwit'thrō'ted), *a.* Having a white throat; specifying many birds and other animals; as, the *white-throated sparrow*, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, the most abundant kind of crown-sparrow found in eastern parts of the United States. See cut under *Zonotrichia*.—**White-throated blue warbler**, see *warbler*. **White-throated finch**, see *finch*.—**White-throated monitor**, a South African varan, *Monitor albigularis*. **White-throated thickhead**, same as *thunder-bird*, 1.—**White-throated warbler**, see *warbler*.

**whitewash** (hwit'wosh), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Trochroa*.

**white-top** (hwit'top), *n.* A grass, the white bent, or florin, *Agrostis alba*.

**white-tree** (hwit'trē), *n.* A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, *Melaleuca Leuca-dendron*, a probable variety of which, *M. minor*, furnishes cajuput-oil.

**whitewall** (hwit'wāl), *n.* Same as *white-baker*. [Prov. Eng.]

**whitewash** (hwit'wosh), *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something. Especially—(a) A wash for making the skin fair.

The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. Addison, Guardian, No. 116.

(b) A composition of quicklime and water, or, for more careful work, of whitening, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, woodwork, etc., or as a freshening coating for any surface. It is not used for fine work.

Some dilapidations there are to be made good; . . . but a little glazing, painting, *whitewash*, and plaster will make it [a house] last thy time. Vanbrugh, Relapse, v. 3.

2. False coloring, as of character, alleged services, etc.; the covering up of wrong-doing or defects: as, the investigating committee applied a thick coat of *whitewash*. [Colloq.]—3. In *base-ball* and other games, a contest in which one side fails to score. [Colloq.]

**whitewash** (hwit'wosh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whitewashed*, ppr. *whitewashing*. [*< whitewash, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hangings and replacing them with others, altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and *whitewashing*. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to clear from imputations; attempt to restore the reputation of. [Colloq.]

A *whitewashed* Jacobite; that is, one who, having been long a non-juror, . . . had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oath to Government.

Scott, Rob Roy, vii. *Whitewashed*, he quits the politician's strife At ease in mind, with pockets filled for life. Lovell, Tempora Mutantur.

3. To clear by a judicial process (an insolvent or bankrupt) of the debts he owes. [Colloq.]—4. In *base-ball*, etc., to beat in a game in which the opponents fail to score.

**II. intrans.** To become coated with a white inflorescence, as some bricks.

The bricks made from them [clays on the Hudson River] usually "*whitewash*" or "*salt-petre*" upon exposure to the weather. C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., ii. 44.

**whitewasher** (hwit'wosh'ēr), *n.* [*< whitewash + -er.*] One who whitewashes.

**white-water** (hwit'wā'tēr), *n.* A disease of sheep.

**white-water** (hwit'wā'tēr), *v. i.* To make the water white with foam by loblaiting, or splashing with the flukes, as a whale: as, "There she *white-waters*!" a cry from the masthead.

**white-wave** (hwit'wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, as *Cabera exanthematica*.

**whiteweed** (hwit'wēd), *n.* [From the color given by its flowers to a field.] The common oxeye daisy, a composite plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *marguerite*, and by the Indians *white man's need*, its introduction and rapid spread in America being compared to the occupation of their country by the palefaces.

**whitewing** (hwit'wing), *n.* 1. The white-winged or velvet scoter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, (*Edemia fusca deglandi*): so called along the At-

white-pudding . . . 1. A pud-  
white rock . . . In the South Staf-  
white root . . . The Solomon's seal,  
white rot . . . See rot.  
whiterump . . . 1. Same as white-  
white-rumped . . . Having a white  
White-rumped petrel, Leach's petrel,  
White-rumped sandpiper, Bonap.  
White-rumped shrike, the common  
White-rumped thrush. See  
white salted . . . Cured in a  
white soap . . . Same as whitehead,  
white shafted . . . Having  
whiteside . . . The white-headed duck,  
white-sided (hwit'sid'ed), *a.* Having the sides  
whitesmith (hwit'smith), *n.* [*< white + smith.*  
A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the  
work, in distinction from one who forges it.  
whitespot (hwit'spot), *n.* 1. A British noc-  
white spotted . . . See with  
white-sour . . .  
white-top, whit-top . . .



lantic coast of the United States. Various plumages of the bird are distinguished by names as *black*, *gray*, *May*, *great May*, and *eastern whiteriver*; and it has many other local names. See cut under *chick*.

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*: so-called from the white bands on the wing. **Whitewing doves**, the pigeons of the genus *Columba*. See *white-winged*.

**white-winged** (hwit'wîng), *a.* Having the wings white, wholly or in part: specifying various birds.—**White-winged blackbird**, the lark-bunting, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male of which is black with a conspicuous white wing-patch. See cut under *Calamospiza*. **White-winged coot**. See cut, 3.—**White-winged crossbill**, *Loxia leucoptera*, a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—**White-winged dove**, *Melopelia leucoptera*, a pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See cut under *Melopelia*. **White-winged gull**, lark, sand-piper. See the nouns. **White-winged scoter**. Same as *whitewing*, 1. **White-winged snowbird**, a variety of the common black snowbird, *Junco hiemalis alberti*, with white wingbars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare cut under *snowbird*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *whitewing*, 1, and cut under *velvet*.

**whitewood** (hwit'wîd), *n.* A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and the basswood, *Tilia americana*; also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, *Drypetes crocea*, and the wild cinnamon, *Canella alba* (see *Canella*), and *whitewood bark*, below). In the West Indies *Tabebuia leucocylon*, the whitewood cedar, and *T. pentaphylla*, both formerly classed under *Tecoma*, are so named, together with *Ocotea leucocylon* and the white sweetwood, *Nectandra Antillana* (*N. leucantha* of Grisebach). The cheesewood, *Pittosporum bicolor*, of Victoria and Tasmania, and *Lagunaria Patersoni*, a small soft-wooded malvaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, *Panaea elegans*, of eastern Australia, is the mowblan whitewood. Locally, in England, the linden, *Tilia Europaea*, and the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, and in Cheshire all timber but oak, are called *whitewood*. (*Britten and Holland*.)—**Whitewood bark**, the white cinnamon, the bark of *Canella alba*.

**whiteworm** (hwit'werm), *n.* Same as *white-grub*.

**whitewort** (hwit'wert), *n.* An old name of the feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, and of the Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

**whitflaw** (hwit'fla), *n.* Same as *white-flaw*, *whit-low*, *whick-flaw*.

**whither** (hwit'hër), *adv. and conj.* [Formerly also *whether*; with change of orig. *d* to *th*, as in *hither*, *thither*, *father*, etc.: < ME. *whider*, *whidir*, *whidur*, *whedir*, *hwider*, *whoder*, *woder*, *qruder*, *qruder*, *hweder*, *whither*, < AS. *hwader*, *hwider*, to what place, *whither*, = Goth. *hwadre*, *whither*; < Teut. *\*hwa*, *who*, + compar. suffix *-der*, *-ther*: see *who*, and cf. *whether*<sup>1</sup> and the correlative adverbs *hither* and *thither*.] **I. interrog. adv.** 1. To what place?

Gentill knightes, *whether* ar ye a-wey?

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 245.

*Whither* is fled the visionary gleam?

Where is it now, the glory and the dream?

Wordsworth, *Intimations of Mortality*, st. 4.

2†. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.]

*Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 2.

**II. rel. conj.** 1. To which place.

Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinks,

*Whider* that lady is went and wold no longer dwelle.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 701.

Then they fled

Into this abbey, *whither* we pursued them.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

From this country towards the South there is a certain port called Scirings hall, *whither* he sayth that a man was not able to saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had every day a full winde.

Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 6.

What will all the gain of this world signifie in that State *whither* we are all hastening after?

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xii.

2. **Whithersoever.**

Nor let your Children go *whether* they will, but know whether they goe, in what company, and what they haue done, good or euill.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. Deut. xxi. 14.

A fool go with thy soul, *whither* it goes!

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 3. 22.

Where has now to a considerable extent taken the place, in conversational use, of *whither*: thus, it would seem rather stilted to say "*whither* are you going?" instead of "*where* are you going?" *Whither* is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

**Any whithert.** See *anywhither*.

Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider

Will vndertake or they goe any *whither*.

Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full

Of good Beerekin. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs any *whether*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 184.

**No whither.** See *nowhither*.

Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went *no whither*. 2. Ki. v. 25.

**whither-out** (hwit'hër-out), *interrog. adv. and rel. conj.* In what direction outward; whence and whither.

"Lorde," quod I, "if any wîzte wyte *whider-oute* it groweth!"

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 12.

**whithersoever** (hwit'hër-sô-ev'ër), *adv.* [*< whither + soever*.] To whatever place.

Master, I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest.

Mat. viii. 19.

**whitherward** (hwit'hër-wârd), *interrog. adv. and rel. conj.* [*< ME. whiderward, hwuderward, whoderward*; < *whither* + *-ward*.] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And asked of hire *whiderward* she wente.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 782.

*Whitherward* wentest thou? William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

**whiting**<sup>1</sup> (hwit'ing), *n.* [*< ME. whytunge*; verbaln. of *white*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Chalk which has been dried either in the air or in a kiln, and afterward ground, levigated, and again dried. In trade it has various names, according to the amount of labor expended on it to make it fine and free from grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paris white, which is the best grade. Whiting is used in fine whitewashing, in distemper painting, cleaning plate, making putty, as an adulterant in various processes, as a base for picture-moldings, etc. Also *whitering*.

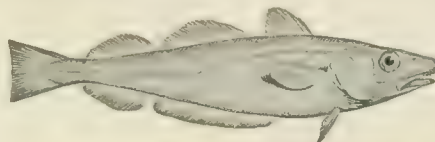
When the father hath gotten thousands by the sacrilegious impropriation, the son perhaps may give him [the vicar] a cow's grass, or a matter of forty shillings per annum; or bestow a little *whiting* on the church, and a wainscot seat for his own worship.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 144.

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

**whiting**<sup>2</sup> (hwit'ing), *n.* [*< ME. whytunge* (= MD. *wytingh*, *wattingh* = M.G. *witink*, also *witik*, *witek*); < *white*<sup>1</sup> + *-ing*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A gadoid fish of Europe, *Merlangus vulgaris*, or another of this genus. It abounds on the British coast, and is highly esteemed for food. It is commonly from 12 to 18 inches



Whiting, *Merlangus vulgaris*, one sixth natural size.

long, and of one or two pounds weight, though it grows much larger. It is readily distinguished from the haddock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbule. The flesh is of a pearly whiteness.

And here's a chain of *whittings*' eyes for pearls;

A muscle-monger would have made a better.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

2. In the United States, one of several sciaenoid fishes of the genus *Menticirrhus*, as *M. americanus*. The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M. littoralis*.—3. The silver hake, *Merluccius bilinearis*.—4. The menhaden.—Bermuda, bull-head, or Carolina whiting. See *kingfish* (a). **Whiting's-eye**, a wistful glance; a leer, or amorous look.

I saw her just now give him the languishing Eye, as they call it; that is, the *Whiting's-Eye*, of old called the Sheep's-Eye.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

**whiting-mop** (hwit'ing-mop), *n.* [*< whiting*<sup>2</sup> + *mop*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A young whiting.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins, and the hinges of their knees oiled.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

I have a stomach, and would content myself

With this pretty *whiting-mop*.

Massey, Guardian, iv. 2.

**whiting-pollack** (hwit'ing-pol'ak), *n.* See *pollack*.

**whiting-pout** (hwit'ing-pout), *n.* A gadoid fish, the bib, *Gadus luscus*.

**whiting-timet** (hwit'ing-tim), *n.* Bleaching-time. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 140.

**whitish** (hwit'ish), *a.* [*< ME. whitisshe*; < *white*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

His taste is goede, and *whitisshe* his colour.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

In stooping he saw, about a yard off, something *whitish* and square lying on the dark grass. This was an ornamental note-book of pale leather stamped with gold.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiii.

**whitishness** (hwit'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being somewhat white; albescence.

You may more easily make the experiment, by taking good veneral vitriol of a deep blue, and comparing with some of the entire crystals . . . some of the subtle pow-

der of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*.

Boyle, Exper. Hist. of Colours, II. i. 12.

**whitleather** (hwit'leth'ër), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whittlether*, *whitlether*; < *white*<sup>1</sup> + *leather*.]

1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather. See *leather*.

Hast thou so much moisture

In thy *whit-leather* hide yet that thou canst cry?

Beau. and FL., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

2. The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head: same as *paracac*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

**whitling** (hwit'ling), *n.* [= Sw. *hvitling*, a whiting; as *white*<sup>1</sup> + *-ling*<sup>1</sup>.] The young of the bull-trout. Imp. Dict.

**whitlow** (hwit'lô), *n.* [A corruption of *whit-flaw*, *whiteflaw*, for *whickflaw*, a dial. var. of *quickflaw*, perhaps simulating *white*<sup>1</sup> + *low*<sup>4</sup>, a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the inflammation.] 1. A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger, usually of the terminal phalanx; felon, paronychia, or paronychia.—2. An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter collects, which ought to be discharged.

**whitlow-grass** (hwit'lô-gräs), *n.* Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, *Saxifraga trydactylites* and *Draba verna* (*Erophila vulgaris*), regarded as curing whitlow. In later times the name has been confined to *Draba verna* (*vernal whitlow-grass*), and thence extended to the whole genus. The section *Erophila*, however, of this genus, to which *D. verna* belongs, is now separated as an independent genus. See *Draba*, and cut under *sibbie*.

**whitlowwort** (hwit'lô-wért), *n.* See *Paronychia*, 2 (with cut).

**Whit-Monday** (hwit'mun'dā), *n.* [*< whit*<sup>2</sup> (for *white*<sup>1</sup>) + *Monday*.] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called *Whitsun-Monday*.

**whitneyite** (hwit'ni-it), *n.* [Named after J. D. Whitney, an American geologist (born 1819).] A native arsenide of copper, occurring massive, of a reddish-white color and metallic to sub-metallic luster, and found in the copper region of Lake Superior.

**whitret** (hwit'ret), *n.* [See also *quhitred*, *quhitret*, *whitrack*; origin uncertain. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *whitneck*, a white-throated weasel.] A weasel. [Scotch.]

**Whitson**, *n.* An old form of *Whitsun*.

**whitsour** (hwit'sour), *n.* [Appar. < *white*<sup>1</sup> + *sour*.] A variety of summer apple.

**whitsteri**, *n.* See *whitster*.

**whitsul** (hwit'sul), *n.* [*< white*<sup>1</sup> + *soul*<sup>2</sup>, *sul*.] A dish composed of milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

Their meat *whitsul*, as they call it: namely, milke, soure milke, cheese, curds, butter.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, folio 66.

**Whitsun** (hwit'sun), *a.* [Formerly also *Whitson*, also *Whisson*, *Wheson*; < ME. *whitson*, *wytton*, *whytson*, *whytson* (= Icel. *hvíta sunna*), *Whitsun*; abbr. of *Whitsunday* or the common first element of *Whitsunday*, *Whitsun-week*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide; following Whitsunday, or falling in Whitsun-week: generally used in composition: as, *Whitsun-ale*; *Whitsun-Monday*, etc.—**Whitsun day**. See *Whitsunday*.

**Whitsun-ale** (hwit'sun-äl), *n.* [Also *Whitson-ale*; < *Whitsun* + *ale*.] A festival formerly held in England at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, ate and drank, and engaged in various games and sports.

May-games, Wakes, and *Whitson-ales*, &c., if they be not at unseasonable hours, may justly be permitted.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

**Whitsunday** (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* [*< ME. whitsunday*, *whith sounday*, *witsonday*, *wisson-day*, *hwite sune-dai*, *hwite sune-dai*, etc., < AS. *hvíta sunnan-dæg*, only in dat. case *hvítan sunnan dæg* (= Icel. *hvítasunnudagr* (cf. also *hvíta-dagar*, 'white days,' a name for Whitsun-week, *hvíta-daga-vika*, 'white days-week,' *hvítasunnudags-vika*, Whitsunday's week) = Norw. *Kvitsundag*, Whitsunday), < *hwit*, white, + *sunnandæg*, Sunday: see *white*<sup>1</sup> and *Sunday*. The name refers to the white garments (Icel. *hvíta-váðir*, white weeds) worn by candidates for baptism. The notion which has been current that *Whitsunday* is derived from the G. *pŕingsten*, Pentecost (see *Pinkster* and *Pente-*



*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 696.



He hadde bote a dogter *ho* mygte vs on be.  
*Robt. of Gloucester*, p. 89.  
 Witnesse on Job *whom* that we didnen we.  
*Chaucer*, *Filial Tale*, l. 193.  
 A verse may find him *who* a sermon fies.  
*G. Herbert*, *The Church Porch*.  
 The general purposes of men in the conduct of their  
 lives . . . and in gaining either the affection or the es-  
 teem of those with *whom* they converse.  
*Stanh. Tatler*, No. 206.  
 Grant me still a friend in my retreat.  
 Whom I may whisper solitude is sweet.  
*Campes*, *Retirement*, l. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in  
 the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a *com-  
 pound relative*.

Adraweth your suerdes & luke *we* may do best.  
*Robt. of Gloucester*, l. 127 (Morris and Skeat, II. 6).  
 Ach hi casten heore lot *hues* he (Christ's garment) scolde  
 beo.  
*Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me *who* made the world.  
*Marlowe*, *Faustus*, ii. 2.

The dead man's knell  
 Is there scarce ask'd for *who*.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 171.

There be *who* can relate his domestic life to the exact-  
 ness of a diary.  
*Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xxvii.

Her we ask'd of that and this.  
 And *who* were tutors.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, i.

(2) A clause dependent in form, but adding a distinct idea.  
 Here the relative force is almost entirely lost, *who* be-  
 coming equivalent to *and* with a demonstrative pronoun.

He trod the water,  
 Whose enmity he thus asides.  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii. 1. 116.

The yong man . . . at last married her, to *whose* wed-  
 ding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius, who . . .  
 found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia.  
*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 438.

(b) With reference to gender, *who* originally noted a mas-  
 culine or feminine antecedent, whether human, animate,  
 or other, the neuter being *what*; and *whose*, the posses-  
 sive (genitive) of *who*, was also that of *what*, and is still  
 correctly used of a neuter antecedent (see *what*). More-  
 over, before the appearance of the possessive *his*, *whose*  
 place was filled by the neuter *his* (see *he*, l. c. (b)), not  
 only were neuter objects designated in the two other cases  
 by *he* and *him*, but *who* and *whom* were sometimes sub-  
 stituted for *that* as the nominative and objective of the  
 neuter relative (see the quotation from Puttenham). In  
 modern use, however, *who* and *whom* are applied regularly  
 to persons, frequently to animals, and sometimes even to  
 inanimate things when represented with some of the at-  
 tributes of humanity, as in personification or vivid descrip-  
 tion.

Men seyn over the walle stonde  
 Grete engynes, *who* were nygh honde.  
*Rime of the Rose*, l. 4194.

The nature and condition of man . . . is called humani-  
 tic; whiche is a general name to those vertues in *whome*  
 semeth to be a mutuall concord and love in the nature of  
 man.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, ii. 8.

Such is the figure Quail, *whom* for his antiquitie, dignitie  
 and vse, I place among the rest of the figures to embellish  
 our proportions.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 84.

Death arrests the organ of my voice,  
 Who, entering at the breach thy sword hath made,  
 Sacks every vein and arterie of my heart.

*Marlowe*, *Tamburlaine*, I, ii. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . .  
 Who with her head nimble in threats approach'd  
 The opening of his mouth.

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, iv. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the observation I saw in two of  
 the walke, even two beech trees, *who* were very admi-  
 rable to behold, not so much for the height, . . . but for  
 their greatnesse.  
*Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 37.

Animals, *who*, by the proper application of rewards and  
 punishments, may be taught any course of action.

*Hume*, *Human Understanding*, ix.

If strange dogs come by, . . . she [a doe] returns to the  
 cows, *who*, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive  
 the assailants quite out of the pasture.

*Gilbert White*, *Nat. Hist. Selborne*, xxiv.

A mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, *who* are seizing the  
 opportunity of getting a drink.

*George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, vi.

And you, ye stars,  
 Who slowly begin to marshal,  
 As of old, in the fields of heaven,  
 Your distant, melancholy lines!

*M. Arnold*, *Empedocles on Etna*, ii.

(c) With reference to the nature of its antecedent, *who*  
 may note—(1) a particular or determinate person or thing  
 (see (a)); or (2) an indefinite antecedent, in which case  
*who* has the force of *whoso*, *whosoever*, or *whoever*, and is  
 called an *indefinite relative*. Its antecedent may be ex-  
 pressed, or it may be a compound relative.

Huam ich biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete,  
 He me schal bitraye.

*Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he degyre he drepd als faste.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1643.

Of croice in the alde testament  
 Was mani bisening [tokens], *qua* to cowde tent.  
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 118.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore.  
*Byron*, *Don Juan*, iv. 12.

As *who* saith. Same as *as who should say*.

For he was synguler hym-self, and seyde faciamus,  
 As *who* seith more mote here to than my worde one.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge  
 Was axed what is trouthe or sothfastnesse,  
 He nat a word answerde to that axinge,  
 As *who* saith, "no man is al trew," I gesse.  
*Chaucer*, *Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton*, l. 4.

As *who* should say, as one who says or who might say;  
 as if one should say.

He doth nothing but frown, as *who* should say, "If you  
 will not have me, choose."  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. 2. 51.

The slave . . . holds  
 John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair,  
 With one hand ("look you, now," as *who* should say).  
*Browning*, *Fra Lippo Lippi*.

The *who*, that one who; who: so also the *whose*, the *whom*.  
 [Archaic.]

The *whos* power as now is falle.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

Your mistress, from the *whom*, I see,  
 There's no disjunction to be made.  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 539.

Who all, all the persons who; the whole number (who).  
 [Colloq.]

I don't know *who* all, for I aint much of a bookster and  
 don't recollect. *Haliburton*, *Sam Slick in England*, xlviii.

Who but he, who else? he only; nobody else.

Every one repaireth to Wriothlesley, honoureth Wri-  
 othesley (as the Assyrians did to Haman), and all things  
 as done by his advice: and *who* but he?  
*Ponet*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*,  
 [xvi., note.]

She made him Marquis of Ancre, one of the Twelve  
 Marshals of France, Governor of Normandy; and con-  
 ferred divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him:  
 and *who* but he?  
*Howell*, *Letters*, i. i. 19.

Who that, who or whoever: as a relative, either defi-  
 nite or indefinite.

For *who* that entrench ther,  
 He his sauff euer more.

*William of Shoreham*, *De Baptismo*, l. 6 (Morris and Skeat,  
 [II. 63].)

And dame Musyke commaunded curteisly  
 La Bell Pucell wyth me than to daunce,  
 Whome that I toke wyth all my plessaunce.

*Haves*, *Pastime of Pleasure* (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

=Syn. *Who*, *which*, and *that* agree in being relatives, and  
 are more or less interchangeable as such; but *who* is  
 used chiefly of persons (though also often of the higher  
 animals), *which* almost only of animals and things (in old  
 English also of persons), and *that* indifferently of either,  
 except after a preposition, where only *who* or *which* can  
 stand. Some recent authorities teach that only *that*  
 should be used when the relative clause is limiting or  
 defining: as, the man that runs fastest wins the race; but  
*who* or *which* when it is descriptive or coordinating: as,  
 this man, *who* ran fastest, won the race; but, though  
 present usage is perhaps tending in the direction of such  
 a distinction, it neither has been nor is a rule of English  
 speech, nor is it likely to become one, especially on ac-  
 count of the impossibility of setting that after a preposi-  
 tion; for to turn all relative clauses into the form "the  
 house that Jack lived in" (instead of "the house in which  
 Jack lived") would be intolerable. In good punctuation  
 the defining relative is distinguished (as in the examples  
 above), by never taking a comma before it, whether it be  
*who* or *which* or *that*. Wherever that could be properly  
 used, but only there, the relative may be, and very of-  
 ten is, omitted altogether: thus, the house Jack built or  
 lived in; the man (or the purpose) he built it for. The  
 adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a  
 noun in any way in which an adjective or adjective phrase,  
 either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has  
 sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind:  
 as, *why* punish this man, *who* is innocent? i. e. seeing, or  
 although, he is innocent (= this innocent man). But a  
 relative is also not rarely made use of to add a coordi-  
 nate statement, being equivalent to *and* with a following  
 pronoun: as, I studied geometry, *which* I found difficult  
 (and [I] found it difficult); I met a friend, *who* kindly  
 showed me the way (and he kindly, etc.). This way of em-  
 ploying the relative is by some regarded as a Latinism,  
 and condemned; it is restricted to *who* and *which*.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [A var. of *ho!*] Stop! stand  
 still!

Come, Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and *who*, and  
 which is to which hand.

*Heywood*, *Fortune by Land and Sea* (Works, ed. 1874,  
 [VI. 384].)

whobubt, *n.* An obsolete form of *hubbub*. Also  
*whoobub*.

What a vengeance ails this *whobub*? pox refuse 'em.  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Women Pleas'd*, iv. 1.

whodet, *n.* An obsolete form of *hood*.

I maruell that he sent not therwith a foxes tayle for a  
 scepture, and a *whode* with two eares.

*Ep. Bale*, *English Votaries*, fol. 104.

whoever (hō-ev'ēr), *indef. pron.* [*< who + ever.*]  
 Any person whatever; no matter who; any  
 one without exception.

Forsoth by a solemne day he was wont to leue to hem  
 oon bounden, *whom* euere thei axiden. *Wyclif*, *Mark* xv. 6.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds.  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, v. 1. 339.

Whoever in those glasses looks may find  
 The spots return'd, or graces, of his mind,  
 And by the help of so diuine an art,  
 At leisure view and dress his nobler part.

*Waller*, *Upon B. Jonson*.

I will not march one foot against the foe till you all  
 swear to me that *whomever* I take or kill his arms I shall  
 quietly possess.

*Swift*, *Battle of Books*.

whole (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also  
*wholle*; with unorig. initial *w*: prop., as in  
 early mod. E., *hole*, < *ME. hol*, *hool*, < *AS. hal*  
 = *OS. hēl* = *OFries. hēl* = *D. heel* = *OHG.*  
*MHG. G. heil*, sound, whole, saved, = *heel*.  
*heill* = *Sw. heil* = *Dan. heil* = *Goth. hails*,  
 hale, whole, = *OBulg. cieli*, whole, complete;  
 perhaps allied to *Gr. kalós*, excellent, good,  
 hale, and *Skt. kalya*, hale, healthy (> *kalyāna*,  
 prosperous, blessed). From *whole* (AS. *hāl*)  
 are also ult. E. *wholesome*, *wholesale*, *wholly*,  
*heal*, *health*, *healthy*, and the second element of  
*wassail*: from the Scand. form (*Icel. heill*) are  
 ult. E. *hale*<sup>2</sup>, *hail*<sup>2</sup>, etc. The change of initial  
*ho-* to *who-* was a dial. peculiarity, there being  
 an actual change of pronunciation (hō to hwō),  
 due to the labializing effect of the long ō; the  
 change was reflected in the spelling, which in  
 some words, as *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, *whot*, came  
 into literary use, while the orig. pronunciation  
 with simple *h* remained or prevailed. In dial.  
 use the *who-* (*hwo-*) thus developed was after-  
 ward reduced in some districts to *wo-*, as *wot*  
 for *whot* (orig. *whote*) for *hot* (orig. *hote*). *Whole*  
 is one of the words which the American Philo-  
 logical Association and the English Philologi-  
 cal Society include in their list of spellings to  
 be amended, recommending the restoration of  
 the old form *hole*, in keeping with the derived  
 or related *holy*, *heal*, *hale*<sup>2</sup>, etc. (Trans. Amer.  
 Philol. Ass., 1886, p. 127.) I. a. 1. Hale;  
 healthy; sound; strong; well.

When his men saw hym hol and sounde,  
 For sothe they were ful fayne.  
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be *whole* need not a physician, but they that  
 are sick. A soul . . .  
*Mat.* ix. 12.

So healthy, sound, and clear and *whole*.  
*Tennyson*, *Miller's Daughter*.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made  
 well.

What Man that first bathed him, aftr the mevyng of  
 the Watre, was made *hool* of what maner Sykenes that he  
 hadde.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 88.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole*; go in peace, and be  
*whole* of thy plague.  
*Mark* v. 34.

He call'd his wound a little hurt,  
 Whereof he should be quickly *whole*.  
*Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. Unimpaired; uninjured; unbroken; intact:  
 as, the dish is still *whole*; to get off with a *whole*  
 skin.

Fier brennen on the grene leaf,  
 And thog grene end hol bi-leaf.

*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i. 9.

Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are *whole*.  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 83.

4. Entire; complete; without omission, reduc-  
 tion, diminution, etc.: as, a *whole* apple; the  
*whole* duty of man; to serve the Lord with one's  
*whole* heart; three *whole* days; the *whole* body.

For all the *hole* temple is dedycate and halowed in the  
 honour and name of the holy Sepulcre.  
*Sir R. Gylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 27.

Ther is a parte of the hede of Seynt George, hys left  
 Arme with the *hol* hande.  
*Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 10.

*Whole* we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning,  
 a midst, and an end.  
*B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

Assassination, her *whole* mind  
 Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.  
*Churchill*, *The Duellist*, iii. 67.

Of the disgraceful dealings which were . . . kept up  
 with the French Court, Danby deserved little or none of  
 the blame, though he suffered the *whole* punishment.

*Macaulay*, *Sir William Temple*.

5. All; every part, unit, or member required  
 to make up the aggregate: as, the *whole* city  
 turned out to receive him.

Yeis arm ye ordynaunces of our Gylde, ordeynd be alle  
 the hol fratermite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

The *whole* race of mankind. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 1. 40.

The *whole* Anglican priesthood, the *whole* Cavalier gen-  
 try, were against him.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

6t. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely de-  
 voted.

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte,  
 Ben to yow trew and *hool* with al myn herte.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 1001.

The Sheriff is noht so *hole* as he was, for now he wille  
 shewe but a part of his frendshippe.  
*Paston Letters*, I. 208.

7t. Unified; in harmony or accord; one.

I think of you as of God's dear children, whose hearts  
 are *whole* with the Lord.  
*J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 40.

8. In *mining*, that part of a coal-seam in pro-  
 cess of being worked in which the headings







ing cry, like that of the crane: a loud call or shout; a cry designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, or terror.

Captain Smith told me that there are some . . . will by hallowes and hoops understand each other.

*Parclous*, Pilgrimage, p. 811.

You have run them all down with *hoops* and *hola's*.

*Bp. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 26.

With hark, and *whoop* and wild halloo,

No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.

*Scott*, L. of the L., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whooping-cough.

**whoop**<sup>1</sup> (hōp), *interj.* [See *whoop*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Ho! hallo!

*Whoop*, Jug! I love thee.

*Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 245.

**whoop**<sup>2</sup> (hōp), *n.* Same as *hoop*<sup>3</sup> for *hoopoe*.

To the same place came his orison — mutterer, impale-tooked, or lapped up about the chin like a tutted *whoop*.

*Crepitant*, tr. of Rebekah, i. 21.

**whooper** (hō'pēr), *n.* One who or that which whoops; a whooper: specifically applied in ornithology to a species of swan and of crane.

**whoop-hymn** (hōp'him), *n.* A weird melody chanted by the colored fishermen of the Potomac river while hauling the seine: more fully called *fishing-shore whoop-hymn*.

**whooping** (hō'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *whoop*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A crying out; clamor; howling.

Nought was heard but now and then the howle

Of some vile curse, or whooping of the owle.

*W. Browne*, Britannias Pastorals, ii. 4.

**whooping-cough** (hō'ping-kōf), *n.* An acute contagious disease of childhood, from which, however, adults are not always exempt, characterized by recurrent attacks of a peculiar spasmodic cough. This consists in a series of short expirations, followed (after a seeming effort) by a long strident inspiration, the *whoop*, and often accompanied by vomiting; pertussis. Also spelled *hooping-cough*.

**whooping-crane** (hō'ping-krān'), *n.* The large white crane of North America, *Grus americana*, noted for its loud raucous cry. See *crane*<sup>1</sup> (with cut).

**whooping-swan** (hō'ping-swōn'), *n.* The whooper or elk. See *swan*.

**whoop-la** (hōp'lā), *interj.* [See *whoop*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Whoop! hallo! Also spelled *hoop-la* and *houp-la*.

The glad voices, and "whoop-la" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley.

*Mrs. E. B. Custer*, Boots and Saddles, p. 109.

**whoott** (hōt), *v.* [Also sometimes *whute*; var. spelling of *hoot*. Cf. *whew*.] Same as *hoot*.

The man who shews his heart

Is whooted for his nudities.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

**whop, whap** (hwop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whopped*, *whapped*, ppr. *whopping*, *whapping*. [Also *wap*: prob. var. of *quap*<sup>1</sup>, *quop*<sup>1</sup>, perhaps associated with *whip*. Cf. *whap*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] *I. trans.* To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

Bunch had put his boys to a famous school, where they might *whop* the French boys, and learn all the modern languages.

*Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

*II. intrans.* 1. To vanish suddenly. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.] — 2. To plump suddenly down, as on the ground; flop; turn suddenly: as, she *whopped* down on the floor; the fish *whopped* over. [U. S.]

**whop, whap** (hwop), *n.* [Cf. ME. *whapp*; < *whop*, *v.* Cf. *quop*<sup>1</sup>, *quap*<sup>1</sup>, and *wap*<sup>1</sup>.] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

For a *whapp* so he whyned and whesid,

And gitt no lasshe to the lurdan was lente.

*York Plays*, p. 326.

**whopper, whapper** (hwop'er), *n.* [Cf. *whop*, *whap*, + *-er*. Cf. *wapper*.] 1. One who whops. — 2. Anything uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [Colloq.]

This is a *whopper* that's after us.

*Margat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (Davies.)

But he hardly deserves mercy, having told *whoppers*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXII. 213.

**whopping, whapping** (hwop'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whop*, *v.* Cf. *wapping*.] Very large; thumping: as, a *whopping* big trout. [Colloq.]

**whore** (hōr), *n.* [With unorig. *v.* as in *whole*, etc.; < ME. *hore*, a harlot (not in AS.), < Icel. *hōra*, adulteress, = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore* = G. *hoer* = OHG. *huora*, *huorra*, MHG. *huore*, G. *hure* (Goth. *hōr*, *f.*, not found, another word, *kalki*, being used); also in masc. form. Icel. *horr* = Goth. *hōrs*, adulterer; cf. AS. *hōr*, adultery (in comp. *hōrcwēn*, adulteress), < Icel. *hōr* = Sw. Dan. *hor* = OHG. *huor*, adultery; cf. MHG.

*herge*, *f.*, a prostitute; OBulg. *kurāva* = Pol. *kurica* = Lith. *kurea*, adulteress (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare Ir. *caraim*, love, *carā*, friend, L. *cārus*, dear, orig. loving (see *car-ess*), Skt. *chāru*, agreeable, beautiful, etc. The word was confused or homiletically associated in early ME. with ME. *hore*, < AS. *horu* (horw-) = OS. *horu*, *horo* = OFries. *hore* = OHG. *horo*, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from *hire*<sup>1</sup>, as if 'one hired', the notion really present in the equiv. L. *meretrix*, a prostitute (see *meretrix*). The vowel in this word was orig. long, and the reg. mod. form would be \**hoor* (hōr), the pron. *hōr* instead of *hōr* (as given by Walker beside *hōr*) is prob. due to the confusion with the ME. *hore*, filth, and to the later confusion of the initial *ho-* with *who-*, as also in *whole*. The word, with its derivatives, is now avoided in polite speech; its survival in literature, so far as it survives, is due to the fact that it is a favorite word with Shakspeare (who uses it, with its derivatives, 99 times) and is common in the authorized English version of the Bible. The word in all its forms (*whoredom*, etc.) is generally retained in the revised version of the Old Testament, though the American revisers recommended the substitution of *harlot*, as less gross; in the revised version of the New Testament *harlot* (with *fornicator* for *whoremonger*, etc.) is substituted. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a courtesan; a strumpet; hence, in abuse, any unchaste woman; an adulteress or fornicatress. [Now only in low use.]

Do not marry me to a *whore*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 521.

Hee wooed her and sued her his mistress to bee,

And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree. . .

"A mayden of England, sir, never will bee

The *whore* of a monarcke," quoth Mary Ambree.

*Mary Ambree* (a child's Ballads, VII. 113).

Thou know'st my Wrongs, and with what pain I wear  
The Name of *Whore* his Preachment on me pinn'd.

*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 184.

**whore** (hōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whored*, ppr. *whoring*. [= G. *huren* = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore*; cf. D. *hoeren*; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 116. [Low.]

*II. trans.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Low.]

He that hath kill'd my king and *whored* my mother.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 64.

A Vestal ravish'd, or a Matron *whor'd*,

Are laudable Divisions in a Lord.

*Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

**whoredom** (hōr'dum), *n.* [Cf. ME. *horedom*, *hordom*, < Icel. *hōrdōmr* = Sw. *hordom* = OD. *hoerdom*, whoredom; as *whore* + *-dom*.] Prostitution of the body for hire; in general, the practice of unlawful sexual commerce. In Scripture the term is sometimes applied metaphorically to idolatry — the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

Tamar . . . is with child by *whoredom*. Gen. xxxviii. 24.

The whole Countrie overflowed with the synne of that kinde, and noe mervell, as havinge no lawe to restrayne *whoredomes*, adulteries, and like vncleanes of lief.

*The Company of Merchants trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

**whore-house** (hōr'hous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *horehous* = OHG. MHG. *huorhūs*, G. *hurenhaus* = Sw. *horhus* = Dan. *horehus*; as *whore* + *house*.] A brothel; a house of ill fame. [Low.]

**whoremant** (hōr'mān), *n.* [Cf. ME. *horeman*, adulterer (cf. Sw. Dan. *hor-karl*, adulterer); < *hore*, adultery, + *man*.] An adulterer.

The me[is]tres of these *hore-men*, . . .

The bidde it hangen that he ben.

*Genesis* and *Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4072.

**whoremaster** (hōr'mās'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hore-maister*; < *whore* + *master*.] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 516. [Low.]

**whoremasterly** (hōr'mās'tēr-lī), *a.* [Cf. *whoremaster* + *-ly*.] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain.

*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 7.

**whoremonger** (hōr'mung'gēr), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator. Heb. xiii. 4 [fornicator, R. V.]

**whoremonging** (hōr'mung'ging), *n.* Fornication; whoring.

Nether haue they mynde of anything elles than vpon *whoremonging* and other kyndes of wickednes.

*J. Udall*, On 2 Pet.

**whore's-bird** (hōrz'bērd), *n.* A low term of abuse.

They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out half a dozen of my teeth.

*Plautus made English* (1694), p. 9. (Davies.)

Damn you altogether for a pack of *whores'-birds* as you are.

*Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 9. (Davies.)

**whore's-egg** (hōrz'eg), *n.* A sea-urchin.

**whoreson** (hōr'sun), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horeson*, *horson*; < *whore* + *son*.] *I. n.* A bastard: used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning. [Low.]

Well said; a merry *whoreson*, ha!

*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4. 19.

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.

*Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

*II. a.* Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and applied to persons or things.

A *whoreson* cold, sir, a cough, sir.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 193.

The *whoreson* rich innkeeper of Doncaster, her father, shewed himself a rank ostler to send her up at this time a year, and by the carrier too.

*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

**whorish** (hōr'ish), *a.* [Cf. *whore* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 63. [Low.]

Your *whorish* love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts.

*Marston*, Antonio and Melida, I., iv. 1.

**whorishly** (hōr'ish-lī), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]

**whorishness** (hōr'ish-nēs), *n.* The character of being whorish. [Low.]

**whorl** (hwēr'l or hwōrl'), *n.* [Cf. late ME. *whorle*, contr. of \**whorvel*, *whorwhil*, *whorwil*; cf. OD. *worvel*, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see *whirl*, and cf. *wharl*.] 1. In bot., a ring of organs all from the same node; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelop, or perianth; and internally of two or more other whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term *whorl* by itself is generally applied to a circle of radiating leaves — an arrangement of more than two leaves around a common center, upon the same plane with one another. Also *whirl*. See cuts under *Lavandula*, *Paris*, and *Veronica*.

2. In conch., one of the turns of a spiral shell; a volution; a gyre. The last whorl, opposite the apex or nucleus, and including the aperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the *body-whorl*. See *spire*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 2 (with cut), and cuts under *univalve*, *Pleurotomaria*, and *Scalaria*. Also *whirl*.

See what a lovely shell, . . .

Made so fairly well,

With delicate spire and whorl.

*Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 1.

3. In anat.: (a) A volution or turn of the spiral cochlea of man or any mammal. See cut under *ear*. (b) A scroll or turn of a turbinat bone, as the ethmoturbinal or maxillatubinal. See cut under *nasal*. — 4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also *thworl* and *pizy-wheel*.

Elaborately ornamented leaden *whorls* which were fastened at the lower end of their spindles to give them a due weight and steadiness.

*S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics*, p. 2.

**Whorl of the heart**. Same as *vortex* of the heart. See *vortex*.

**whorled** (hwērld or hwōrl'd), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In bot., zool., and anat.: (a) Having a whorl or whorls; verticillate; volute; turbinate; as, a *whorled* stem of a plant, or shell of a mollusk. (b) Disposed in the form of a whorl: as, *whorled* leaves; *whorled* turns of a shell.

**whorler** (hwēr'l or hwōrl'ēr), *n.* A local spelling of *whirler*, retained in some cases in the trades.

**whorn** (hwōrn), *n.* A Scotch form of *horn*.

They ha'e a cure for the muir-ill, . . . whilk is ane pint . . . of yill . . . boill'd wi' sope and hartshorn draps, and toom'd down the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn*.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

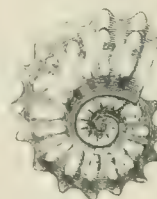
**whort** (hwért), *n.* [Also *whurt*; a dial. var. of *wort*.] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

**whortle** (hwēr'tl), *n.* [Appar. an abbr. of *whortleberry*.] Same as *whortleberry*.

Carefully spying across the moor, from behind the tuft of *whortles*, at first he could discover nothing.

*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

**whortleberry** (hwēr'tl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *whortleberries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whurtleberry*, appar. intended for \**wortleberry* (not found in



Whorls of *Ammonites rothomagensis*.



II. The thing or cause; or account of which; for what or which; also, as compound relative, the thing or reason for or on account of which.

Hall's Latin Grammar, § 109. — "Quia enim non est quod sciamus." — Cicero, De Officiis, l. i., c. 16.

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Shak., A. and U., iv. 14. 89.

L. M. C. S. P. 1871. — "Quia enim non est quod sciamus." — Cicero, De Officiis, l. i., c. 16.

M. L. C. S. P. 1871. — "Quia enim non est quod sciamus." — Cicero, De Officiis, l. i., c. 16.

(for \**wica*), wick (also in comp. *candel-weoca*, candle-wick), = OD. *wiecke*, a wick, = MLG. *wicke*, *wicke*, LG. *wick*, *wick*, lint for wounds, wick, = OHG. *wiuh*, MHG. *wache*, *wicke*, wick, G. dial. (Bay.) *wackel*, bunch of flax, = Sw. *rika*, a wick, = Dan. *cage*, a wick, = Norw. *rik*, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. *wican* (pp. *wicen*), yield, give way; see *wail*.) A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted together or braided, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small

**wick**<sup>8</sup> (wik'), *a.* [A dial. var. of *whick* for *quick*. Cf. *wicked*<sup>2</sup>.] **Quick**; **alive**. [Prov. Eng.]

There he good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he's *wick*, whate'er they may be about cutting him up at after. *Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.*

**wicked**<sup>1</sup> (wik'ed), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. wickied, wikked, wikkid, wykked, wykkyd*, evil, bad, < *wick, wicke, wikke*, bad, + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>, as if pp. of a verb *\*wikken*, render evil or witch-like: see *witch*<sup>7</sup> and *witch*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. a. 1.** Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sin-



ful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous; a word of comprehensive signification, including everything that is contrary to the moral law, and applied both to persons and to their acts; as, a *wicked* man; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* ways; *wicked* lives; a *wicked* heart; *wicked* designs; *wicked* works.

Thei beu fulle *wykke* Sarrazines and cruelle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

To see this would deter a doubtful man  
From mischievous intents, much more the practice  
Of what is *wicked*. Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.  
Are men less ashamed of being wicked than absurd?  
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked*  
as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

## 2†. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.

That wynde away the *wicked* ayer may hure.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

Faire Amoret must dwell in *wicked* chaines.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 24.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd  
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen  
Drop on you both. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 321.

## 3†. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; unfavorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete yif mowthes have fyrst tasted sa-  
vours that ben *wyked*. Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 1.

The wallis in werre *wyked* to assaile

With depe dikes and derke doubl of water.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1565.

But this lande is full *wyked* to be wrought,  
To hardde in hete, and over softe in weete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

I pray, what's good, sir, for a *wicked* tooth?

Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 1.

## 4. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish; as, a wicked urchin. [Colloq.]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

The *wicked* one, the devil.—*Wicked* Bible. See Bible.  
=Syn. 1. *Illegal*, *immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*). *Heinous*,  
*Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), unrighteous, profane, un-  
godly, godless, impious, unprincipled, vile, abandoned,  
profligate.

II. † *n. sing.* and *pl.* A wicked person; one  
who is or those who are wicked.

Then shall that *Wicked* be revealed, whom the Lord shall  
consume. 2 Thes. ii. 8.

There lay his body vnburied all that Friday, and the  
morrow till afternoon, none daring to deliver his body to  
the sepulture; his head there *wicked* took, and naying  
thereon his hood, they fixe it on a pole, and set it on  
London Bridge. Stowe, Annals (1605), p. 453.

*wicked*<sup>2</sup> (wik'ed), *a.* [*< wick*<sup>8</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>, here mere-  
ly an adj. extension.] Quick; active. [Prov.  
Eng.]

Another Irish woman of diminutive stature complacent-  
ly described herself to a lady hiring her services as "small  
but *wicked*." A. S. Palmer, Folk-Etym., Int., p. xxii.

*wickedly* (wik'ed-li), *adv.* [*< ME. wikkedly*,  
*wikkedli*, *wikkedliche*; *< wikked*<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a  
wicked manner.

Ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbitt with hym sore,

Woundit hym *wikkedly* in hir wode angur.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

I have sinned, and I have done *wikkedly*.

2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

*wickedness* (wik'ed-nes), *n.* [*< ME. wikked-  
nesse*; *< wikked* + -ness. Cf. *ME. wikeness*, *wike-  
nesse*, *wiknes*, *< wicke* (see *wick*<sup>7</sup>) + -ness.] 1.  
Wicked character, quality, or disposition; de-  
pravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition;  
sinfulness; as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an  
action.

And all the *wikkednesse* in this worlde that man myste  
worche or thyneke

Ne is no more to the mercye of God than in the see a glede.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 291.

And after thi mercies that ben fele,

Lord, fordo my *wikkidnesse*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, Piety to Men, Revenge  
and *Wickedness* to the Devils. Howell, Letters, ii. 11.

2. Wicked conduct; evil practices; active im-  
morality; vice; crime; sin.

'Tis not good that children should know any *wikkedness*.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

There is a method in man's *wikkedness*;

It grows up by degrees. Beau and Fl.

## 3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity.

What *wikkedness* is this that is done among you?

Judges xx. 12.

I'll never care what *wikkedness* I do

If this man come to good. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 99.

## 4. Figuratively, the wicked.

Those tents thou sawest so pleasant were the tents

Of *wikkedness*. Milton, P. L., xi. 607.

=Syn. Unrighteousness, villainy, rascality, knavery, atro-  
city, iniquity, enormity. See references under *wicked*.

*wicken* (wik'n), *n.* [Appar. connected with  
*wick*<sup>1</sup>, *wicker*<sup>1</sup>, *wiche-lm*, etc.; but early forms  
have not been found.] The mountain-ash or  
rowan-tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Also *wicky*.

*wicken-tree* (wik'n-tré), *n.* Same as *wicken*.

*wicker*<sup>1</sup> (wik'er), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *wigger*;  
*< ME. wicker*, *wykyr*; cf. Sw. dial. *wikker*, *vekker*,  
*vekar*, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan.  
dial. *vogger*, *vegre*, also *vøge*, a pliant rod, withy  
(*vogre-kure*, *vegre-kure*, *wicker-basket*), *væger*,  
*vægger*, a willow; cf. Bav. dial. *wickel*, bunch of  
tow on a distaff, G. *wickel*, a roll; ult. *< AS. wi-*  
*cane*, etc., bend, yield: see *wick*<sup>1</sup> and *weak*.] 1.  
*n.* 1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a withie.

Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*.

Wood, Athene Oxon., I. (Richardson.)

For want of a panner, spit your fish by the gills on a  
small *wicker* or such like.

W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

Aye wavering like the willow-*wicker*,

Tween good and ill. Burns, On Life.

## 2. Wickerwork in general; hence, an object made of this material, as a basket.

Then quick did dress

His half milk up for cheese, and in a press

Of *wicker* press'd it. Chapman, Odyssey, ix. 351.

Each [maiden] having a white *wicker*, overbrimm'd

With April's tender younglings. Keats, Endymion, l.

## 3. A twig or branch used as a mark: same as *wike*<sup>3</sup>.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of *wicker*; especially,  
made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered  
with *wickerwork*: as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker*  
chair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,

The fryer to a *wigger* wand.

Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 274).

The lady was placed in a large *wicker* chair, and her  
feet wrapped up in flannel, supported by cushions.

Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, seated in her little *wicker* carriage.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

## 2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood, ratan, or the like: as, *wicker* furniture; a *wicker* chair.

*wicker*<sup>1</sup> (wik'er), *v. t.* [*< wicker*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To cover  
or fit with *wickers* or osiers; inclose in *wicker*-  
work.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wickered*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thir Ships of light timber, *Wickered* with Oysier betweene,  
and covered over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to  
tranceport them farr. Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

*wicker*<sup>2</sup> (wik'er), *v.* [Cf. *wicker*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.*  
To twist, from being too tightly drawn. Child's  
Ballads, Gloss.

The nurice she knet the knot,

And O she knet it sicker;

The ladie did gie it a twig [twich],

Till it began to *wicker*.

Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. iii.).

II. *trans.* To twist (a thread) overmuch. Ja-  
mieson. [Scotch.]

*wickered* (wik'erd), *a.* [*< wicker*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>] 1.  
Made of *wicker*.—2. Covered with *wickerwork*.

*wickerwork* (wik'er-werk), *n.* Basketwork of  
any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled  
of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan,  
and shaved strips of wood.

*wicket* (wik'et), *n.* [*< ME. wicket*, *wiket*, *wyket*,  
*wiket* = MD. *wicket*, also *wicket*, *< OF. wicket*,  
*wisket*, *riquet*, *guichet*, F. *guichet* (Wallon *wi-*  
*chet*) = Pr. *guisquet*, a *wicket*; a dim. form, prob.  
ult. from the verb seen in AS. *wican*, etc., give  
way: see *wick*<sup>1</sup>, *weak*.] 1. A small gate or door-  
way, especially a small door or gate forming  
part of a larger one.

When the buernes of the burgh were brougt vpon slepe,

He [Sinon] warpit vp a *wicket*, wan him with-oute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11923.

The clyket

That Januarie bar of the smale *wyket*

By which into his gardyn oft he wente.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee *wicket*,

And Lammikin crap in.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 303).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;

"Undo that *wicket* by thy side!"

Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

## 2†. A hole through which to communicate, or to view what passes without; a window, lookout, loophole, or the like.

They have made barris to barre the dorys crosse weyse,  
and they have made *wykets* on every quarter of the hwse  
to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand  
gunnys. Paston Letters, I. 83.

3. A small gate by which the chamber of a  
canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute  
of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the  
amount of water passing to the wheel.—4. A

half-high door. E. H. Knight.—5†. A hole or  
opening.

*Wickettes* two or three thou make hem couthe,  
That yf a *wicked* worme oon holes mouthe  
Besiege or stoppe, an other open be,  
And from the *wicked* worme thus save thi bee.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

6. In *cricket*: (a) The object at which the  
bowler aims, and before which, but a little on  
one side, the batsman stands. It consists of  
three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves  
along their tops. See *cricket*<sup>2</sup> (with diagram).

The *wicket* was formerly two straight thin battons called  
stumps, twenty-two inches high, which were fixed into  
the ground perpendicularly six inches apart, and over the top  
of both was laid a small round piece of wood called the  
bail. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

A desperate fight . . . between the drovers and the  
farmers with their whips and the boys with cricket-bats  
and *wickets*. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

(b) A batsman's tenure of his *wicket*. If the bat-  
ting side pass their opponents' full score with (say) six  
players to be put out, they are said to win "by six *wick-*  
*ets*"—a colloquial abbreviation for "with six *wickets* to  
go down." (c) The ground on which the *wickets*  
are set: as, play was begun with an excellent  
*wicket*.—7. In *coal-mining*. See *wicket-work*.

*wicket-door* (wik'et-dör), *n.* A *wicket*.

Through the low *wicket-door* they glide.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

*wicket-gate* (wik'et-gät), *n.* A small gate; a  
*wicket*.

I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

*wicket-keeper* (wik'et-kä'pär), *n.* In *cricket*,  
the player belonging to the fielding side who  
stands immediately behind the *wicket* to stop  
such balls as pass it. See diagram under  
*cricket*<sup>2</sup>.

"I'm your man," said he. "*Wicket-keeper*, cover-point,  
slip, or long-stop—you bowl the wisters, I'll do the field-  
ing for you." Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiii.

*wicket-work* (wik'et-werk), *n.* In *coal-mining*,  
a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes  
adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The  
headings or stalls (called *wickets*) are sometimes as much  
as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two  
roadways are generally carried up each *wicket*.

*wicking* (wik'ing), *n.* [*< wick*<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.] The  
material of which wicks are made, as in long  
pieces which can be cut at pleasure.

Generally the traces of musk-cattle are in mass—like  
balls all melted together. . . . It struck me it would  
make capital *wicking* for Esquimaux lamps.

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition (1876), p. 161.

*wickiup*, *wicky-up* (wik'i-up), *n.* [Amer. Ind.]  
An American Indian house or hut; especially,  
a rude hut, as of brushwood, such as is built by  
the Apaches and other low tribes: in distinc-  
tion from the tepee of skins stretched on stacked  
lodge-poles. Wickiups are built on the spot as  
required, and are not moved.

After an hour's riding to the south, we came upon old  
Indian *wicky-ups*. Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 205.

*Wickliffe*, *a.* and *n.* See *Wycliffe*.

*wick-trimmer* (wik'trim'er), *n.* A pair of seis-  
sors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of  
snuffers.

*wicky* (wik'i), *n.*; *pl. wickies* (-iz). [Cf. *wicken*.]

1. Same as *wicken*.—2. Same as *sheep-lauel*.

*wicky-up*, *n.* See *wickiup*.

*Wickliffe*, *a.* and *n.* See *Wycliffe*.

*wicopy* (wik'6-pi), *n.* [Also *wikop*, *wicup*, *wick-*  
*up*; of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. The leatherwood,  
*Dirca palustris*.—2. One of the willow-herbs,  
as *Epilobium angustifolium*, *E. lineare*, and per-  
haps other species: distinguished as *Indian* or  
*herb wicopy*. See *willow-herb*.

*wid* (wid), *prep.* An obsolete or dialectal form  
of *with*<sup>1</sup>.

Siffer hole water same ez a tray,

If you fill it *wid* moss en dob it *wid* clay.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

*widbin* (wid'bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *wood-*  
*bine*.] 1. The woodbine, *Lonicera Periclyme-*  
*num*. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [and] the *widbin*

Haud the witches on cum in.

Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (Britten and Holland.)

2. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. [Prov.  
Eng.]—*Widbin* pear-tree, the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*.  
[Prov. Eng.]

*widdershins*† (wid'er-shinz), *adv.* See *wither-*  
*shins*.

*widdow*†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of  
*widow*<sup>1</sup>.

*widdy*<sup>1</sup>, *widdie* (wid'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of  
*withy*, 3.

*widdy*<sup>2</sup> (wid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widow*<sup>1</sup>.







4. A small teasing fly; a midge. *Encey. Brit.*, XXIV. 561. [Local. Eng.] American widgeon, *Anas or Mareca americana*, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, *M. penelope*; the green-headed widgeon. Also called locally *half-tamed wild-geese*, *southern wild-geese*, *Californian wild-geese*, *half-pale*, *half-race*, *half-headed*, *white-bellied*, *powder*, *white-neck*, and *smoking-duck*. See cut above. Black widgeon. Same as *curle widgeon*. [Devonshire, Eng.] Bull-headed widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferrea*. Curle widgeon, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*. Also called *black curle*. Hunts. See cut under *tufted*. [Somerset, Eng.] Pied widgeon. (a) Same as *argentea*. (b) The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. (c) The male goosander, *Mergus merpmiser*. Popping widgeon. See *pop*. Red-headed widgeon. Same as *redhead*. 2. Snuff-headed widgeon, the pochard or redhead. Compare *curle-headed* and *weasel-headed*. White widgeon, the white-necked gander, nun, or smew, *Maregellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

widgeon-coot (wij'on-köt), n. The ruddy duck, *Erisimatura rubida*. See cut under *Erisimatura*. [Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij'on-gräs), n. The grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. Britten and Holland. [Local. Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'i-an), a. Pertaining to Aloys Beek von Widmannstätt, of Vienna (1753-1849).—Widmannstättian figures, the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric irons (siderolites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstätt in 1808, on the Agram meteorite. The general appearance of these markings may be learned from the annexed figure, which is a copy of a photograph, of natural size, of a part of an etched section of the Laurens county (South Carolina) meteoric iron. The Widmannstättian figures are sections of planes of cleavage or of crystalline growth, along which segregation, or chemical change of some sort, has taken place, and whose form and position with reference to each other are in accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he



Widmannstättian figures

called a *trias* (more properly a *triad*)—namely, kamacite (Balkenisen), tenite (Bandeisen), and plessite (Full-eisen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of iron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinner plates enveloping the kamacite, and richer in nickel; and the third being a sort of ground-mass filling the cavities, and having less obvious indications of structure and generally a darker color than the others. It has frequently been stated that some meteoric irons do not exhibit the Widmannstättian figures, and that consequently their absence is not a proof of non-celestial origin; it is certain, however, that few, if any, siderolites do not show traces of some kind of structure, although investigators in this branch of science are by no means agreed as to what kind of figures are properly designated by the name *Widmannstättian*. A somewhat similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the figures developed by etching on the terrestrial iron of Oriskany; so that, at the present time, it cannot be said that the Widmannstättian figures furnish a positive criterion by which the authenticity of a meteoric iron may be established; yet it is certain that well-developed figures of this kind do render it highly probable that the specimen in which they are seen is extraterrestrial. A classification of meteoric irons on the basis of the different forms of figures which they exhibit, in the present condition of this branch of science, does not seem to be justifiable, although this has been attempted.

widow<sup>1</sup> (wid'ō), n. [Formerly also *widdow*; < ME. *widewe*, *widewe*, *widwe*, *widue*, *wodewe* (pl. *widewen*, *widous*), < AS. *widewe*, *widewe*, *widuwa*, *widwe*, *widwe*, *weduwe* = OS. *widuwa*, *widowa*, *widwa* = OFries. *widwe* = D. *widuwe* = LG. *wedewe* = OHG. *witawa* (*witawa*), MHG. *witwe*, *witwe*, G. *witwe* = Goth. *widuwo*, *widuwo* = W. *gueddo* = OPruss. *widewu* = OBalg. *widowa* = Russ. *widwa* = L. *vidua* (> It. *vedova* = Sp. *viuda* = Pg. *viuva* = Pr. *veuva* = F. *veuve*) = Pers. *biva* = Skt. *vidhava*, a widow; cf. Gr. *ἡθεος*, unmarried. The word is usually ex-

plained, from the Skt., as 'without a husband,' as if Skt. *rathava* were < *ra*, without, + *dhava*, husband; but it is more prob. derived from the root (Skt.) *rudh*, lack. The L. *viduus*, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. *vidua*, taken as adj., widowed, deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. *viduus* are ult. E. *void*, *avoid*, etc.] 1. A woman who has lost her husband by death. In the early church, widows formed a separate class or order, whose duties were devotion and the care of the orphans, the sick, and prisoners.

And when the Queen and all the other noble Ladies sawen that thei weren alle *Widowes*, and that alle the rialle Blood was lost, thei armed hem, and, as Creatures out of Wytt, thei slown alle the men of the Countrey that weren laif.

We'll throw his castell down,

And make a *widowe* o' his gaye ladye.

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially): as, "a widow woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

How may we content

This widow lady? Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 548.

Who has the paternal power whilst the widow queen is with child? Locke, Of Government, § 123.

2. A European geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*, more fully called *mourning widow*: an English collectors' name.—3. In some card-games, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—Hempden widow. See *hempden*. Locality of a widow. See *locality*.—Mournful widow, mourning widow. See *mournful-widow*, *mourning-widow*.—Widow bewitched, a woman living apart from her husband; a grass widow.

What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorced from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a widow bewicht) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (Davies.)

Ay! and ye were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and light-hearted a lass as any in all t' Riding, though now ye're a poor widow bewitched. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled. Widows' lawn, a kind of fine thin muslin, made originally for widows' caps. [Eng.]—Widow's man. See the quotations.

As to Square who was in his person what is called a jolly fellow, or a *widow's man*, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.

Fiddling, Tom Jones, iii. 6. (Davies.)

Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.

Marryat, Peter Simple, vii., note. (Davies.)

Widow's mantle. See *mantle*. Widow's ring. See *ring*.—Widow's silk, a silk fabric made with a very dull surface, and considered especially fit for mourning.—Widow's weeds, the mourning-dress of a widow.

widow<sup>1</sup> (wid'ō), v. t. [*< widow<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To reduce to the condition of a widow; bereave of a husband or mate: commonly in the past participle.

In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one.

Shak., Cor., v. 6. 153.

We orphaned many children,

And widow'd many women.

Peacock, War-Song of Dinas Vawr.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

For his possessions,

Although by confiscation they are ours,

We do instate and widow you withal,

To buy you a better husband.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 429.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of anything regarded as analogous to a husband; bereave: sometimes with *of*.

The widow'd isle in mourning

Dries up her tears.

Dryden.

Trees of their shrivell'd fruits

Are widow'd.

J. Philips, Cider, ii. 74.

4. To survive as the widow of; be widow to.

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and widow them all.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 27.

widow<sup>2</sup> (wid'ō), n. [Short for *widow-bird*.] A whidah-bird.—Mourning widow, a whidah-bird of the genus *Colinus*. See *vidua*.—Widow of paradise, one of the whidah-birds. See *vidua* (with cut).

widow-bench (wid'ō-bench), n. That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. Wharton.

widow-bird (wid'ō-bird), n. [An aecom. form (simulating E. *widow<sup>1</sup>*) of *whidah-bird*.] Same as *whidah-bird*. Also *widow-finch*.

widow-burning (wid'ō-bēr'ning), n. Same as *stuttee*, 2.

widow-duck (wid'ō-duk), n. The Viciss duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower<sup>1</sup> (wid'ō-ēr), n. [*< ME. widewer*, *widwer* = MD. *widewer* = MHG. *witewære*, G. *wittwer*, a later substitute, with suffix *-er*, for the AS. *widuwa*, a widower, etc., a masc. form to

*widuwe*, f., widow; see *widow<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A man who has lost his wife by death.

Wedewes and *wedeweres* that here owen wil for-saken, And chast leden here lyf. Piers Plowman (C), xix. 76.

Our *widower's* second marriage-day.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 70.

2. See the quotation.

Let there be *widowers*, which you call releevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service. Bp. Hall, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (Encey. Dict.)

widower<sup>2</sup> (wid'ō-ēr), n. [*< widow<sup>1</sup>, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who or that which widows or bereaves.

Hengist, begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd The "Widower of Women."

Milman, Samor, Lord of the Bright City, xi.

widowerhood (wid'ō-ēr-hud), n. [*< widow<sup>1</sup> + -hood*.] The condition of a widower.

Ine spoushod, other ine *widewehod*.

Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

widow-finch (wid'ō-finch), n. Same as *whidah-finch*.

widowhead<sup>1</sup> (wid'ō-hed), n. [*< widow<sup>1</sup> + -head*.] Widowhood.

Virginity, wedlock, and *widowhead* are none better than other, to be saved by, in their own nature. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 157.

Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ, the church, there can fall no *widowhead*, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.

Donne, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid'ō-hud), n. [*< ME. wydow-hood*, *wydwewood*, *widwehod*, *widwehad*; < *widow<sup>1</sup> + -hood*.] 1. The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow.

What have I done at home, since my Wife died?

No Turtle ever kept a *widowhood*

More strict then I have done.

Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their *widowhood*—Torcello and Venice.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. ii. § 2.

He was much older than his wife, whom he had married after a protracted *widowhood*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

2. A widow's right; the estate settled on a widow.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of

Her *widowhood*, be it that she survive me,

In all my lands.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 125.

widow-hunter (wid'ō-hun'tēr), n. One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a jointure or fortune. Addison.

widowly (wid'ō-li), adv. [*< widow<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]

widow-maker (wid'ō-mā'kēr), n. One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

O, it grieves my soul

That I must draw this metal from my side

To be a *widow-maker*!

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 17.

widow's-cross (wid'ōz-kroś), n. See *Sedum*. widow-wail (wid'ō-wāl), n. 1. A dwarf hardy shrub, *Cneorum tricoccon*, of the *Simarubaceæ*, found in Spain and the south of France. It has procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-scented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, *C. pulverulentum*, of Tenerife.

2. Same as *wreeping-widow*. [Prov. Eng.]

widret, v. An obsolete form of *wither<sup>2</sup>*.

width (width), n. [*< wide + -th<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Breadth; wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to *narrowness*.

Whence from the width of many a gaping wound,

There's many a soul into the air must fly.

Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 142.

The two remain'd

Apart by all the chamber's width.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In textiles, dressmaking, etc., same as *breadth*, 5. = *Syn. 1*. See *wide*.

widthwise (width'wiz), adv. In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

The stage is *widthwise* divided into five parts.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 436.

widual, a. An erroneous form of *vidual*. Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 38.

widwet, widwehede, n. Middle English forms of *widow<sup>1</sup>*, *widowhood*.

wiet, wye<sup>1</sup>, n. [ME. *wie*, *wye*, *wize*, also erroneously *whe*, < AS. *wiga*, a warrior, < *wig*, war.] A warrior; poetically, a man.

Missely marked he is way, & so manly he rides

That alle his *wies* were went ne wist he neuer whider.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 208.

In god, Fader of heuene,

Was the Sone in hym-selue in a simile, as Eue

Was, whanne god wolde out of the *wye* y-drawe.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.



The head. [Col-  
log.]—Allonge wig



See *allonge*. — **Blenheim wig**, a periwig: so named in honor of the battle of Blenheim (1704). Campaign wig, a wig used in traveling, with twisted side-locks and curled forehead. See 10 in cut on preceding page. — **Cauliflower wig**, a variety of periwig in the eighteenth century, close curled, and covered with powder, so named from its supposed resemblance to a head of cauliflower when served at the table. — **Welsh wig**, a worsted cap. *Simmonds*.

**wig**<sup>3</sup> (wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging*. [*< wig<sup>3</sup>, n., the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without ceremony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare wigging, where the ref. to ear-wigging in the quot. is prob. humorous, the term meaning 'wigging into one's private ear,' but alluding to earwig, an annoying insect. To rate or scold severely. [Colloq.]*

If you wish to 'escape wigging, a dumb wife's the dandy!  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 356.*

**wigan** (wig'an), *n.* [Prob. from the town of Wigan in Lancashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.

**Wigandia** (wi-gan' di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. Wigand (1769-1817), a physician in Hamburg.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Namææ*. It is characterized by a broadly bell-shaped corolla, commonly exserted stamens, and a two-valved capsule. There are 3 or 4 closely related species, widely dispersed through mountain regions of tropical America. They are tall, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorioid cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiosities. *W. urens* has been called *Caracas big-leaf*.

**wig-block** (wig'blok), *n.* A block shaped like the top of the head, designed to support a wig in the process of making or when not in use.

**wigeon**, *n.* See *widgeon*.

**wigged** (wigl), *a.* [*< wig<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

The best-wigged Pr-n-e in Christendom.

*Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.*

At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in front of which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the *wigged* and gowned clerks.

*W. Wilson, Congressional Government, II.*

**wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree** (wig'en-trē, wig'in-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken-tree*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wiggert**, *a.* An obsolete form of *wicker<sup>1</sup>*.

**wiggery** (wig'er-i), *n.*; pl. *wiggeries* (-iz). [*< wig<sup>3</sup> + -ery*.] 1. The work of a wig-maker; false hair. [Rare.]

She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* which she wore.

*Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xiv.*

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism.

There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of *wiggeries* and folly.

*Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 17. (Davies.)*

**wigging** (wig'ing), *n.* A scolding. See *wig<sup>3</sup>, v.* [Colloq.]

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an *wigging*; if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging*.

*Hotten's Slang Dict.*

**wiggin-tree**, *n.* See *wiggen-tree*.

**wiggle** (wig'l), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging*. [*< ME. wigelen (= MD. wigelen = MHG. wigelen)*, reel, stagger; prob. a var. form of *waggle*.] To waggle; wobble; wiggle. [Provincial or colloq.]

**wiggle** (wig'l), *n.* [*< wiggle, v.*] A wagging or wriggling motion.

**wiggler** (wig'lér), *n.* One who or that which wiggles.

**wiggletail** (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Same as *wiggler*.

**wighet**, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. E. dial. *we-hee, whie, neigh, whinny*.] To neigh; whinny. [Rare.]

*Sir Per.* See you this tail?

*Dind.* I cut it from a dead horse that can now

Neither *wigher* nor wag tail.

*Beau. and Fl. (?) Faithful Friends, III. 2.*

**wighet**, *n.* [Also *wehee*; prob. imitative; cf. *wigher*.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

When the hors was laus, he ginneth gon . . .

Forth with *Wehee*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 146.*

Hange on hym the heuy brydel to holde his hed lowe,  
For he wil make *wehe* tweye er he be there.

*Piers Plowman (B), iv. 22.*

**wight<sup>1</sup>** (wit), *n.* [*< ME. wight, wyght, wigt, wihht*, < AS. *wiht, wuht, wihht*, neut. and f., a creature, animal, person, thing; = OS. *wiht*, thing, pl. demons, = D. *wicht*, a child, = OHG. *wiht*, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. *wiht*, creature, thing, G. *wicht*, being, creature, babe, = Icel. *váttir*, a wight, *vætta*, a whit, = Sw.

*váttir, vátt* = Dan. *vætte*, an elf, = Goth. *waihts*, f., *waiht*, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, elf, or demon), < AS. *wegan*, etc., move, stir, carry; see *weigh<sup>1</sup>, wag<sup>1</sup>*. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as mod. E. *whit<sup>1</sup>*. It also appears unrecognized in *auht, naught, noht<sup>1</sup>*.]

1. A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky wight.

There schulle they fynde no *Wight* that will selle hem  
ony *Vitaille* or any thing. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 130.*

To you, my purse, and to non other *wight*

Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere.

*Chaucer, Complaint to his Purse, I. 1.*

She was a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were, . . .

To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.

*Shak., Othello, II. 1. 159.*

No living *wight*, save the Ladye alone,

Had dared to cross the threshold stone.

*Scott, L. of L. M., I. 1.*

2. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny creature; an elf, sprite, witch, or the like.

"I crouche thee from elves and fro *wighthes*,"

Therwith the nyght-spel, seyde he anonrightes.

*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 293.*

3. A space of time; a whit; a while.

She was falle aslepe a litle *wight*.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 363.*

**wight<sup>2</sup>** (wit), *a.* [*< ME. wight, wyght, wicht, wige, wihht, wigt, nimble, active, strong*, < Icel. *vigr* (neut. *vigt*), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= Sw. *vig* (neut. *vigt*), nimble, active, agile), < *vig* (= AS. *wig*), war; cf. *vega*, fight, smite, Goth. *weihtan*, fight, strive, contend, L. *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*, *vincible*. Cf. *wie, wye*, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaic.]

He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of Lice,

And a *wight* mon in wer, wild of his dedis.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6085.*

I is ful *wight*, God wot, as is a ra.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 166.*

Le Balafré roared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as *wight* as Wallace."

*Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.*

**wight<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *weight<sup>1</sup>*.

**wight<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* See *wile<sup>1</sup>*.

**wightly** (wit'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wightly, wihliche, wigtliche, wighli*; < *wight<sup>2</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigorously; boldly.

*Wihliche* with the child he went to his house,

and bi-took it to his wif tigtly to kepe.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 65.*

Show went *up wighthly* by a walle syde

To the toppe of a toure, & tot over the water

Flor to loken on hir luffe, longyn in hert.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 562.*

Ga *wighthly* thou, and I sal keepe hym heere.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 182. (Hart. MS.)*

For day that was is *wighthly* past.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

**wightness<sup>1</sup>** (wit'nes), *n.* [*< ME. wightnes; < wight<sup>2</sup> + -ness*.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

Thurgh my *wightnes*, I wysse, & worthi Achilles,

We haue . . . getyn to the grekis this ground with oure

help. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12198.*

**wighty** (wi'ti), *a.* [*< wight<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Strong; active. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wigless** (wig'les), *a.* [*< wig<sup>3</sup> + -less*.] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds

From some facetious squire's encouraged hounds.

*Cotman, Vagaries Vindicated.*

**wig-maker** (wig'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

**wigreve** (wig'rēv), *n.* [For *\*wickreeve*; < ME. *\*wikreve*, < AS. *wic-gerefa*, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, < *wic*, town, + *gerefa*, reeve: see *wick<sup>2</sup>* and *reeve<sup>1</sup>*.] A bailiff or steward of a hamlet.

**wig-tail** (wig'tāl), *n.* The tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

The *wig-tail*, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.

*Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 862.*

**wig-tree** (wig'trē), *n.* The Venetian sumac, or smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See *smoke-tree* and *sumac*, 2.

**wigwag** (wig'wag), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *wag<sup>1</sup>*.] To move to and fro; specifically, to signal by movements of flags. [Colloq.]

**wigwag** (wig'wag), *a. and n.* [*< wigwag, v.*] 1. *a.* Writhing, wriggling, or twisting.

His midil embracing with *wig wag* circuled hoopings.

*Stanislaus, Æneid, II. 230.*

**II. n. 1.** A rubbing instrument used by watch-makers. It is attached by a crank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. *E. H. Knight*.

2. Signaling by the movements of flags: as, to practise the *wigwag*. [Colloq.]

In the army *wig-wag* system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose. *Sci. Amer., LIV. 16.*

**wigwag** (wig'wag), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *wigwag, v.*] To and fro; with wriggling motion: as, to go *wigwag* back and forth. [Colloq.]

**wigwam** (wig'wām), *a.* [Formerly also *week-wam*; from an Algonkin word represented by Etchemin *weekwahn*, a house, *week*, his house, *neek*, my house, *keek*, thy house, Massachusetts *week* or *wēk*, his house, *wēkōm-ut*, in his or their house, etc.; Cree *wikwāk*, in their houses.] 1. The tent or lodge of a North American Indian, generally of a conical shape and formed of bark or mats, or now most often of skins,



Wigwam.

laid over poles (called *lodge-poles*) stacked on the ground and converging at the top, where is left an opening for the escape of smoke.

Ye Indians . . . departed from their *wigwams*.

*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 428.*

Finch, of Watertown, had his *wigwam* burnt and all his goods.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 43.*

We then marched on, . . . and, falling upon several *Wigwams*, burnt them.

*Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (1677), 2d ser., VIII. 142.*

When they would erect a *wigwam*, which is the Indian name for a house, they stick saplings into the ground by one end, and bend the other at the top, fastening them together by strings made of fibrous roots, the rind of trees or of the green wood of the white oak, which will rise into thongs.

*Beverly, Virginia, III. ¶ 10.*

2. A large building; especially, a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.]

**wig-weaver** (wig'wē'vēr), *n.* A wig-maker. [Rare.]

Her head . . .

Indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's* hand

For more than half the tresses it sustains.

*Cowper, Task, iv. 543.*

**wikel<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *week<sup>1</sup>*, *wick<sup>2</sup>, wick<sup>4</sup>*.

**wike<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [*< ME. wike*, office, service; appar. a use of *wike*, etc., week; cf. Goth. *wikō*, course, < L. *\*vix* (vic-), change, regular succession, office, service: see *wice<sup>4</sup>, week<sup>1</sup>*.] Office; service.

Ich can do wel gode *wike*. *Owl and Nightingale, I. 603.*

**wike<sup>3</sup>** (wik), *n.* [Cf. *wicker<sup>1</sup>*.] A temporary mark, as a twig or branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, etc. Also called *wicker*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**wiking** (wi'king), *n.* [An adaptation of AS. *wicing*: see *wiking*.] A viking. [Rare.]

From the "wik," or creek where their long-ship lurked, the *Wikinges*, or "creek-men," as the adventurers were called, pounced upon their prey.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.*

**wikket**, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *wick<sup>7</sup>*. **wild<sup>1</sup>** (wild), *a. and n.* [*< ME. wilde, wiede*, also *wille, will*, < AS. *wild*, untamed, wild, = OS. *wildi* = OFries. *wilde* = D. *wild*, savage, proud, = OHG. *wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = Icel. *villr* (for *\*vildr*), wild, also bewildered, astray, confused, = Sw. Dan. *wild* = Goth. *wiltheis*, wild, uncultivated; prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *old, cold*, etc.), from the root of *will<sup>1</sup>*; cf. W. *gwylt*, wild, savage, *gwyllys*, the will. Hence *wild, n., wilderness, wilder, bewilder*, etc.] 1. Self-willed; wayward; wanton; impa-



*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 12

In different places are believed with good reason to mean any one of the ibexes, steinbocks, or bouquetins of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and parts of Egypt—as, for example, the bedou or goat-goat technically *C. agala* or *agala*, and

seeded some varieties of the domestic cat; the European *Felis catus*, living in a state of nature, not artificially modified in any way. Hence—

2. One of various species of either of the genera



*Felis* and *Lynx*; especially, in North America, the bay lynx (*L. rufus*) and Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*), and sometimes the cougar (*P. concolor*). See cat, and cuts under cougar and lynx.

**II. a.** Wild; reckless; haphazard; applied especially to unsound business enterprises: as, *wildcat banking* (see below); *wildcat currency* (currency issued by a wildcat bank); a *wildcat scheme* (a reckless, unstable venture); *wildcat stock* (stock of some wildcat or unsound company or organization). [Colloq., U. S.]

The first night of our journey was spent at Ashford, in Connecticut, where we arrived late in the evening; and here the bother of *wildcat currency*, as it was afterward called, was forced upon our attention.

*Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past*, p. 196.

The present system, though an immense improvement in every respect on the heterogeneous old breed of State and *wildcat* banks that wrought ruin in 1836 and 1837, is nevertheless of the same dangerous character.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 139.

**Wildcat banking**, a name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank notes though possessing little or no capital.

The *wildcat banking* which devastated the Ohio States between 1837 and 1860, and miseducated the people of those States until they thought irredeemable government issues an unhelped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.

*W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson*, p. 363.

**Wildcat engine.** See engine.

**wildebeest** (wilde-bast), *n.* [*D.*, = *E. wild beast*.] The gnu. [South Africa.]

**wilder** (wilder), *v. t.* [*A* freq. form, < *wild*, *a.*, prob. suggested by *wilderness*, and as to form by *wander*. Hence *bewilder*.] To cause to lose the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it *wildered* and lost it selfe in those many by-ways.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons,

Lang *wilder'd* on the sea.

*Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

When red morn

Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,

*Wilder'd* and wan and panting, she returned.

*Shelley, Alastor*.

**wilderedly** (wilder'd-li), *adv.* [*< wildered*, pp., + *-ly*.] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat

Thou speak'st so *wilderedly*.

*Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus*, li. 2.

**wildering** (wilder-ing), *n.* Same as *wilding*.

**wildermint** (wilder-ment), *n.* [*< wilder* + *-ment*. Cf. *bewildermint*.] Bewildermint; confusion. [Poetical.]

This *wildermint* of wreck and death.

*Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire Worshipers*.

So in *wildermint* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.

*Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower*, st. 67.

**wildernrnt**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *wildernr*: prob. < *AS. wildernr*, < *wilder*, a reduced form of *wildœor*, *wild deor*, a wild beast: see *wild<sup>1</sup>* and *deer*. Cf. *wilderness*.] A wilderness.

Also *wuremes* breden on *wildernr*.

*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 130.

**wilderness** (wilder-nes), *n.* [*< ME. wilderness*, *wildernys* (= *MD. wilderness*): < *wildern* (or the orig. *AS. wilder*) + *-ness*.] 1. A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, whether forest or plain.

And after that Men comen out of Surreye, and entren in to *Wyldernesse*, and there the Weye is sondy.

*Manderly, Travels*, p. 34.

Ich wente forth wyde where walkynge myn one,

In a *wylde wyldernes* by a wode-syde.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,

Some boundless contiguity of shade!

*Cowper, Task*, ii. 1.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

Environ'd with a *wilderness* of sea.

*Shak., Tit. And.*, iii. 1. 94.

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply.

*Waller, Instruction to a Painter*.

3. A part of a garden set apart for plants to grow in with unchecked luxuriance. *Imp. Dict.* —4. A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

Rome is but a *wilderness* of tigers.

*Shak., Tit. And.*, iii. 1. 54.

The land thou hast left a *wilderness* of wretches.

*Fletcher, Bonduca*, v. 1.

Flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm;

A *wilderness* of sweets.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 294.

5†. **Wildness.**

Such a warped slip of *wildness*

Ne'er issued from his blood.

*Shak., M. for M.*, iii. 1. 142.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands  
Will keep from *wildness* with ease.

*Milton, P. L.*, ix. 245.

=*Syn.* 1. *Wilderness, Desert.* See desert.

**Wilde's incision.** In otology, a free incision down to the bone over the mastoid process, made in certain cases of disease of the ear.

**wild-fire** (wild'fir), *n.* [Early mod. *E. wylde fyre*, *wylde fyre*: < *ME. wilde fir*, *wylde fyrr*, *wylde fyr*, *wylde fir*, *wylde fur*: < *wild<sup>1</sup>* + *fire*.] 1. A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Faith his shield must be

To quench the balles of *wilde-fyrr* presentlie.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of *wildfire* may be safely touch'd,

Not violently sunder'd and thrown up.

*Ford, Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

I was at that time rich in fame—for my book ran like *wild-fire*.

*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xxx.

2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "*wild-fire*" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.

*P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 330.

3†. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plum-pudding.

Swiche manere bake-metes and dish-metes brennyng of *wilde fir*, and peynted and castellid with papir.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

4. In coal-mining, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp.—5. Erysipelas; also, lichen circumscripatus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papule.

A *wylde fyr* upon their bodies falle.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—**Wild-fire rash**, a skin eruption, usually of infants only, consisting of papules arranged in circumscribed patches appearing in succession on different parts of the body; strophulus voluticus.

**wild-flying** (wild'fi'ing), *a.* Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor

From his *wild-flying* courses, this is she.

*Beau, and Fl., Valentinian*, i. 2.

**wild-fowl** (wild'fowl), *n.* [*< ME. wylde fowle*, *wyldefowle*, < *AS. wild-fugel*, *wild fowl*: see *wild<sup>1</sup>* and *fowl<sup>1</sup>*.] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the *Anatidæ*; waterfowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

**wildgrave** (wild'grāv), *n.* [= *G. wildgraf*; < *wild*, game, + *graf*, count: see *wild<sup>1</sup>* and *grave<sup>5</sup>*.] The title of various German counts or nobles whose office originally was connected with the forests or with hunting.

The *Wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn,

To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo!

*Scott, Wild Huntsman*.

**wilding** (wilder-ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< wild<sup>1</sup>* + *-ing<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. *n.* A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

And *wildings* or the seasons fruite

He did in scrip bestow.

*Warner, Albion's England*, iv. 29.

A choice dish of *wildings* here, to scald

And mingle with your cream.

*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

Matthew is in his grave, yet now

Me thinks I see him stand

As at that moment, with a bough

Of *wilding* in his hand.

*Wordsworth, Two April Mornings* (1799).

A leafless *wilding* shivering by the wall.

*Lowell, Under the Willows*.

**II. a.** Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. [Poetical.]

O *wilding* rose, whom fancy thus endears,

I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave.

*Scott, L. of the L.*, iv. 1.

Whose field of life, by angels sown,

The *wilding* vines o'ererran.

*Whittier, William Forster*.

**wildish** (wilder-ish), *a.* [*< wild<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Somewhat wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.

*Richardson, Pamela*, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a *wildish* destiny

If we, who thus together roam

In a strange Land and far from home,

Were in this place the guests of Chance.

*Wordsworth, Stepping Westward*.

**wildly** (wilder-li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner, in any sense.

**wildly†** (wilder-li), *a.* [*< wild<sup>1</sup>* + *-ly<sup>1</sup>*.] Wild.

Lest red-eyed Ferrets, *wildly* Foxes should

Them undermine, if rampir'd but with mould.

*S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America* (1670), p. 32.

**wildness** (wild'nes), *n.* [*< ME. wyldnesse*, *wildnesse* (cf. *G. wildnis*, *desert*, *wilderness*): < *wild<sup>1</sup>* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being wild, in any sense.

The perelle of youth for to pace

Withoute any deth or distresse,

It is so full of *wildnesse*.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4894.

Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness*.

*Shak., Lucres*, l. 980.

Take heed, sir; be not madder than you would make him: Though he be rash and sudden (which is all his *wildness*), Take heed you wrong him not.

*Fletcher, Pilgrim*, v. 6.

2†. A wild place or country; a wilderness.

Thise tyrants put hem gladly not in pres,

No *wildnesse* ne no bushes for to winne.

*Chaucer, Former Age*, l. 34.

**Wild's case.** See case<sup>1</sup>.

**wild-williams** (wild-wil'yamz), *n.* An old name of the ragged-robin, *Lycchnis Flos-cuculi*.

**wild-wind†** (wild'wind), *n.* A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an hirecano or *wild-wind*.

*Fuller, Worthies*, I. 495.

**wild-wood** (wild'wud), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The wild, unfrequented woods; a forest.

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled *wild-wood*.

*S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket*.

**II. a.** Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. [Poetical.]

Aye the *wild-wood* echoes rang—

Oh, dearly do I love thee, Annie!

*Burns, By Allan Stream*.

**wile<sup>1</sup>** (wil), *n.* [*< ME. wile*, *wyle*, < *AS. wil*, *wile* (also in comp. *flyge-wil*, 'a flying wile,' an arrow); cf. *Ice.* *wél*, *væl*, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> *OF. guile*, > *E. guile*: see *guile<sup>1</sup>*).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insinuating or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, thag a fole made,

And thurg wyles of wyymen he notes to sorge.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2415.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil.

*Eph.* vi. 11.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton *wiles*,

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,

Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.

*Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 27.

=*Syn.* *Manœuvre, Stratagem*, etc. See artifice.

**wile<sup>1</sup>** (wil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wiled*, ppr. *wiling*. [*< wile<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1†. To deceive; beguile; impose on.

So perfect in that art was Paridell

That he Malbecco's halfe eye did *wile*;

His halfe eye he *wiled* wondrous well.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. x. 5.

2. To lure; entice; inveigle; coax; cajole.

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand,

That thus *wild wyle* oure folk away?

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 60.

She *wiled* him into ae chamber,

She *wiled* him into twa.

*Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

But court na anither, tho' jokin' ye be,

For fear that she *wile* your fancy frae me.

*Burns, Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you*.

3. To shorten or cause to pass easily or pleasantly, as by some diverting wile: in this sense probably confused with *wile*.

Seated in two black horsehair porter's chairs, one on each side of the fireplace, the superannuated Mr. and Mrs. Smallweed *wile* away the rosy hours.

*Dickens, Bleak House*, xxi.

**wile<sup>2†</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *wile<sup>1</sup>*.

**wile<sup>3†</sup>**, *n.* Same as *wild<sup>2</sup>*, *Weald* (?).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he created the mountains of Wales as well as the *wiles* of Kent.

*Howell, Forreine Travell* (ed. Arber), p. 29.

**wilful, willful** (wil'ful), *a.* [*< ME. wilful*, *wilfull*, *wylfulle*, *wilfulle*; < *wild<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his ferefull folke to Phocus hee rides,

And is *wilfull* in werk to wichen hem care.

*Alexander of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 412.

As thai past on the payment the pepul beheld,

Haden wonder of the weghe, & *wilfulde* desyre

To know of there comyng and the cause wete,

That were so rially atrait & a rowte gay.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

When walls are so *wilful* to hear without warning.

*Shak., M. N. D.*, v. 1. 211.

2. Due to one's own will; spontaneous; voluntary; deliberate; intentional: as, *wilful murder*; *wilful waste*.

Alle the sones of Israel halewiden *wilful* thingis (brought a willing offering, A. V.) to the Lord. *Wycif, Ex.* xxxv. 29.

The hye God on whom that we bilieve

In *wilful* povertie chees to lyve his lyf.







**will** (wil), *v.* [*< ME. wille, wylle, < AS. willa = OS. willan, willio, willa = OFries. willa = MD. wille, D. wil = OHG. willo, MHG. G. wille = Icel. vilji = Sw. vilja = Dan. vilje = Goth. wilja, will; from the verb; see will, v.*] 1. Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway  
To forgoe thee this mys governance  
than thou art mercy for to pray,  
For my wille were thee to enhance.

*Political Poems, etc.* (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

I thanke God, I had no wille to do it, for no thing that  
he beghiten me.

*Mauvelville, Travels*, p. 35.

I wol axe if it hir wille be

To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.

*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, l. 270.

They who were hroken in his Cause, the most of them  
were men oftner drunk then by thir good will sober.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xix.

## 2. That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

When Castor had claily consuait his wille,

He onswared hym honestly with oryng a lillil.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

Thy will be done.

*Mat. vi. 10.*

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing  
their Will than their own Willfulness.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law in which will and reason  
are the same.

*Burke, Rev. in France*.

He holds him with his glittering eye—

The wedding-guest stood still,

And listens like a three-years child:

The Mariner hath his will.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*, i.

Here was the will, and plenty of it; now for the way.

*L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches*, p. 4.

## 3. Wish; request; command.

Tell me now, Mr. Acres, in case of an accident, is there  
any little will or commission I could execute for you?

*Sheridan, The Rivals*, v. 3.

## 4. Expressed wish with regard to the disposal of one's property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in law, the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death. The essential distinction between a will and any other instrument or provision contingent upon death is that a will has no effect whatever until death, and may be freely revoked meanwhile; but a deed which may create or convey an estate in the event of death must take effect as binding the grantor in his life-time. In English law the word will was originally used only of a disposition of real property to take effect at death, the word testament being then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrase, now redundant, *last will and testament*. In modern usage the term will does not necessarily imply an actual disposition of property; for an instrument, executed with the formalities required by law, in which the testator merely appoints a guardian for his child, or merely nominates an executor, leaving the assets to be distributed by the executor among those who would take by law, is a will. In respect of form, that which distinguishes a written will from other instruments consists in the ceremonies which the law requires for a valid execution, for the sake of guarding against mistake, fraud, and undue influence. Nuncupative wills, however, are not subject to these rules. These formalities are generally four: (1) The testator must subscribe at the end or foot of the writing. (2) He must do so in the presence of witnesses. In some jurisdictions three are required. In some jurisdictions it is enough that he acknowledge to the witnesses that the subscription he has previously made is his. (3) He must at the same time publish the will—that is, declare to the witnesses that it is his will. (4) They must thereafter in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of one another, subscribe their names as witnesses. In some jurisdictions a seal is necessary with the testator's signature. One whose testimony as a subscribing witness becomes necessary to prove it can take no gift by the will.

After Christ had made his will at this supper, and given strength to his will by his death, and proved his will by his resurrection, and left the church possessed of his estate by his ascension, . . . he poured out his legacy of knowledge.

*Donne, Sermons*, xxviii.

Her last will

Shall never be digressed from.

*Ford, Broken Heart*, v. 3.

O lead me gently up yon hill,

And I'll there sit down, and make my will.

*The Cruel Brother* (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

## 5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

ge ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,

That here is, al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre wille & welde.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

He had noe firme estate in his tenement, but was onely a tennant at will or little more, and soe at will may leave it.

*Spenser, State of Ireland*.

But by constraint and force of the sayde fowle changeable wether we strake all oure sayles and laye dryuynge in the large see at Godes ryllt vnto the nexte mornynge.

*Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrimage*, p. 68.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies.

*Ps. xviii. 12.*

The Prince was so devout and humble that he submitted his Body to be chastised at the Will of Dunstan Abbot of Glasterbury.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 11.

6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. The will should not be confused (as it is, however, by different writers) with self-control, desire, choice, or attention, although the first and last of these are special modes of volition. Nor is "willing" a table to move automatically across a room an act of will; for experiment shows that effort of this kind, however strenuous, fails to cause even the willer's own hand or foot to move. Normally, the consciousness of action is merged in sensations coming from the member moved; but in cases of anesthesia the agent is still aware of being in action, and even more or less of what he is doing. This consciousness always involves a sense of opposition, whether in the form of a struggle or of a triumph, or in the negative aspect of a sense of freedom. (See *freedom of the will*, below.) We are always aware of some resistance, be it only the inertia of our limbs. Wishing thus essentially involves perceptive sensation, the *reflexio* of Thomas Aquinas. (See *reflexion*, 7.) When the real object with which we are in relation is studied with reference to the predicates attributed to it by the senses, the result is experience; but when the predicates we are inwardly inclined to attach to it are studied out, the operation is deliberation, terminating in choice, and commonly followed by acts of will. This cognitive process is the necessary condition of self-control. By a "strong will" is sometimes, and perhaps most correctly, meant great self-control; but more usually a power of bearing down the wills of others by tiring them out and by a domination like hypnotism is intended.

Appetite is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by the other we often reject.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. viii. § 3.

Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of will.

*Reid, Intellectual Powers*, ii. 1.

## 7. The act of willing; the act of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

Even actual sins, committed without will,

Are neither sins nor shame—much more compell'd.

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth*, iii. 2.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word Volition in order to understand the import of the word Will, for this last word properly expresses that power of the mind of which volition is the act. . . . The word will, however, is not always used in this its proper acceptance, but is frequently substituted for volition, as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my will.

*D. Stewart, Works* (ed. Hamilton), VI. 345.

**Antecedent will.** See *antecedent*.—**At will** (at) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find foure or five or sixe, vnlesse he haue his owne language at will.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 73.

(b) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate at the will of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See *estate at will, under estate*.

ge schul wite of 3oure sone

That ge long haue for-lore leue me for sothe,

& him winne a-gen at will.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

We know more from nature than we can at will communicate.

*Emerson, Nature*, iv.

And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them at will, and can induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement.

*F. H. Bradley, Mind*, XIII. 27.

**Conjoint will, joint will, mutual wills**, legal phrases often used without much discrimination. Especially—(a) A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both. (b) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed *joint or conjoint*. (c) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared. (d) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed *mutual*. The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt.—**Factum of a will.** See *factum*.—**Freedom of the will**, a mental attribute the existence of which is disputed. The phrase is taken in different senses by different thinkers. (a) The power of doing right on all occasions. (b) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the sense of action and reaction. (c) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is that most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles serve without variation of their vis viva; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to moral-ity except this that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.

**Free will, liberty; freedom; liberty** as to choice in faith or conduct; also, the faculty of will as being free, or not absolutely subject to causation.

Certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief— affecting *free will* in thinking, as well as in acting.

*Bacon, Truth* (ed. 1887).

We thus, in thought, never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that I do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the fact of *free-will*.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Works*, p. 611.

**Good will.** (a) Favor; kindness. (b) Sincerity; right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of good will.

*Phil. i. 15.*

**His willset**, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thyng that no man wol, his wille, helde.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 272 (Harl. MS.).

**Ill will**, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than malice. Compare *good-will* and *ill-will*.—**Inofficious will.** See *inofficious*.—**Joint will, mutual wills.** See *conjoint will*.—**Officious will.** See *officious*.—**Register of wills.** See *register*.—**Roman will**, a form of ancient Roman will which in later times was allowed in the Eastern Empire, and generally known as the *Roman will*, combining something of the form of the mancipatory with the efficacy of the Pretorian testament. See *testament, Maine*.—**Simple will.** See *simple*.—**Statute of Wills**, the name commonly designating a British or an American statute regulating the power to make wills; more specifically, an English statute of 1540 (superseded by the Wills Act), by which persons seized in socage were allowed to devise all their lands except to bodies corporate, and persons seized in chivalry were allowed to devise two thirds: sometimes also called the *Wills Act*.—**Tenant at will.** See *tenant*.—**To have one's will**, to obtain what is desired.—**To work one's will**, to do absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; do entirely what one pleases (with something).

For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill

And break the shore, and evermore

Make and break, and work their will, . . .

What know we greater than the soul?

*Tennyson, Death of Wellington*.

**Wills Act**, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict., c. 26) which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will. It required wills to be in writing, signed at the foot, and attested by two witnesses, and declared the effect of certain words and phrases in them. The amendment of 1852 (15 and 16 Vict., c. 24) relates to the position of the signature.—**With a will**, with willingness and earnestness; with all one's heart; heartily.

Mr. Herbert threw himself into the business with a will.

*Dickens, Great Expectations*, xlv.

**will<sup>2</sup>** (wil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *willed*, ppr. *willing* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *wills*). [*< ME. willen, willeu* (pret. *willede*), *< AS. willian* (pret. *willode*), *will*, demand, desire; cf. *AS. wilnian*, *> ME. wilnen*, desire, wish (see *wish*); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by *will<sup>1</sup>*. The two verbs (*will<sup>1</sup>* and *will<sup>2</sup>*) early became confused, more esp. in cases in which the auxiliary verb was used as a principal verb.] **I. trans.** 1. To wish; desire. [Archaic.]

There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife?

*Shak., T. of the S.*, i. 1. 56.

A great party in the state

Wills me wed to her. *Tennyson, Queen Mary*, i. 4.

## 2. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

Within half an houre after, Mrs. Essex *willed* the said Hugh to go to Mrs. Raleigh and will her to send the said lady a couple of the best chickens.

*Darrell Papers*, 1568 (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan [Age, App. ii.]).

Sir Ladron, your sonne and my cousin *willed* me . . . that I should write vnto you the sorrow which I conceiued of the sickness your Lordship hath had.

*Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 189.

Now here she writes, and *wills* me to repent.

*Marlowe, Jew of Malta*, iii. 4.

Gorton and his company . . . wrote a letter to Onkus, *willing* him to deliver their friend Miantunomoh.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 158.

## 3. To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

All such Buttes and Hoggesheads as may be found to serue we *will* shalbe filled with Traine Oyle.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

Two things he *willeth*, that we should be good, and that we should be happy.

*Barrow, Sermons*, III. iv.

Man in his state of innocency had freedom and power to *will* and to do that which was well pleasing to God; but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.

*C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, v. 1.

Man always *wills* to do that which he desires most, and when he does not feel himself obliged by the sentiment of duty to do that which he desires less.

*Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly will success—not otherwise.

*O. W. Holmes, Essays*, p. 118.

## 4. To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath; as, he *willed* the farm to his nephew.

Servants and their families descended from father to son, or were sometimes *willed* away, the servant being given, within limits, his choice of a master.

*The Century*, XXXVI. 277.

## 5. To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]



willful, willfully, &c. See *Will*, &c.  
willow, *Salix*. See *Willow*.  
willie, *Salix*. See *Willow*.  
willie-fisher, *Salix*. See *Willow*.  
(Forfar, Scotland.)



once supposed to be the tree, fancy associating its pendulous branches with the hanging of the harps. The cleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare *weeping willow*. **Bay willow.** (a) *Salix pentandra*, a shrub or small tree of Europe and temperate Asia, having broadly ovate or oblong leaves, which are thick, smooth, and shining, rendering it highly ornamental. See *willow-herb*. **Bedford willow.** See *crack willow*. **Bitter willow.** See *purple willow*. **Black willow.** (a) A tree of moderate size, *Salix nigra*, widely distributed in North America, commonly found bending over watercourses. The wood is of little value; the bark contains salicylic acid, and is a popular domestic febrifuge. See cut on preceding page. (b) The variety *Scouleriana* of *Salix flavescens*, found on the western coast of North America, a small tree with the wood light, hard, strong, and tough. (c) Same as *bay willow* (a). (Local, Eng.) **Brittle willow.** Same as *crack willow*. **Crack willow,** a tall handsome tree, *Salix fragilis*, so called because the twigs break easily from the branches. It is native in Europe and Asia, and is often cultivated, affording, with the closely related white willow, the best willow-timber. A hybrid, *S. Russeliana*, of this and the white willow is the Bedford or Leicester willow, whose bark is said to contain more tannin than oak-bark, and more salicin than most of the genus. **Desert willow,** a small tree of willow-like habit, *Chilopsis saligna*, of the *Bignoniaceae*, found in arid regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The flowers, borne in terminal racemes, have a funnel-form corolla swollen out above, an inch or two long, colored white and purplish; the pods resemble those of *Catalpa*. **Diamond willow,** a form of the heart-leaved willow (see below) growing on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, having remarkable diamond-shaped scars due to the arrest of wood-growth at the base of atrophied twigs. It is made into unique canes. **Dwarf gray willow.** Same as *sage-willow*. **French willow.** (a) Same as *diamond willow*. (b) See *willow-herb*. **Glaucous willow,** the pussy-willow. **Glossy willow.** Same as *shining willow*. **Goat willow,** the great sallow, *Salix caprea*. See *sallow*. **Golden willow or osier.** See *white willow*. **Ground willow,** *Salix arctica*, and perhaps other dwarf northern species. See *Salix*. **Heart-leaved willow,** *Salix cordata*, the most widely distributed and variable American willow, a tall shrub with the leaves narrow but heart-shaped at the base. A variety, *S. vestita*, is the diamond willow (see above). **Hedge willow,** the sallow, *Salix caprea*. **Hoop willow.** Same as *ring willow*. **Huntington willow,** the white willow. **Leicester willow,** the crack willow. **Long-leaved willow.** Same as *sandbar willow*. **Osier willow.** See *osier*; also *diamond willow*, *purple willow*, *white willow*. **Persian willow.** See *willow-herb*. **Prairie willow,** a grassy shrub, *Salix humilis*, related to the sage-willow, growing 3 to 5 feet high, common on dry plains, etc., in the United States. **Primrose willow.** See *Jussiaea*. **Purple willow,** a shrub or small tree, *Salix purpurea*, found through Europe and temperate Asia. Also called *bitter rose*, and *whipcord willow*. Its bark is rich in salicin, and so bitter that it is not gnawed by animals; hence this willow is specially recommended for game-proof hedges. It is at the same time one of the best osier willows. **Pussy willow.** See *pussy-willow*. **Ring or ring-leaved willow,** a variety of the weeping willow with the leaves curled into rings. **Rose willow.** See *purple willow*. **Rosebay willow.** See *willow-herb*. **Sage willow.** See *sage-willow*. **Sallow willow,** the common sallow, *Salix caprea*. **Sandbar willow,** *Salix longifolia*, a small tree often forming dense clumps of great beauty on river sandbars and banks. It is very common throughout the Mississippi basin, and reaches its greatest development in northern California and Oregon. **Shining willow,** a river-bank shrub or small tree, *Salix lucida*, of North America, closely allied to the bay willow of Europe, the leaves with a long tapering point, smooth and shining on both sides. It is among the most beautiful of willows, and is becoming popular in cultivation. **Silky willow.** (a) The white willow. (b) *Salix Sitchensis*, a low much-branched tree of the Pacific coast from California northward. **Swamp willow,** the pussy-willow. **Sweet willow,** the sweetgale, *Myrica Gale*; also, the bay willow. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.] **To wear the willow,** to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 223.

**Virginia or Virginian willow.** See *Itea*. **Water willow.** See *water-willow*. **Weeping willow,** a large tree, *Salix Babylonica*, distinguished by its very long and slender pendulous branches, a native, not of Babylon, but of eastern Asia, now common in cultivation in Europe and America. Only the female plant is known in western countries, but it spreads to some extent by the drifting and rooting of its broken branches. It is considered an emblem of mourning, and is often planted in graveyards. The Kilmarnock weeping willow is a remarkable variety of the common sallow. There is an American weeping willow sold in nurseries, which is a partly pendulous form of the European purple willow. **Whipcord willow.** See *purple willow*. **White willow,** *Salix alba*, otherwise called *Huntington* and *silky willow*, perhaps the most common cultivated species, a fine tree becoming from 50 to 80 feet high, the leaves ashy-gray or silky-white on both sides. Its wood is smooth, light, soft, tough, and not subject to splintering, and is used for a great variety of purposes. It makes a good gunpowder charcoal, for which purpose it is grown in New Jersey and Delaware. The typical form is the variety *S. caerulea*, or blue willow. The variety *S. viminalis*, the golden willow or osier, with yellow twigs, is largely grown for basket-making. **Whortle willow,** *Salix Myrsinites*, a low, sometimes closely procumbent shrub, under a foot high, with small round, ovate, or lanceolate leaves, found in the mountains of the northern Old World. **Willow scale.** See *scale*. **Willow span-worm,** one of a number of geometrid larvæ which feed upon willow, as the pink-striped, the larva of *Delphinia variolaria* of the United States. **Willow tussock-moth,** a North American tussock moth, *Orygia defuncta*, whose larva seems to feed only on willow—a peculiar fact, since other tussock-moth larvæ are rather general feeders. **Yellow willow,** the variety *vitellina* of *Salix alba*. See *white willow*, above.

II. a. 1. Made of the wood of the willow; consisting of willow.—2. Of the color of the bark of young willow-wood; of a dull yellowish-green color.—**Willow pattern,** a design in ceramic decoration, introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character, but is not exactly copied from any Chinese original. It is always in blue on white or bluish-white ground.—**Willow tea.** See *tea*.



Willow Pattern.

**willow<sup>1</sup>** (wil'ō), v. t.; pret. and pp. *willowed*, ppr. *willowing*. [*< willow<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To beat, as cotton, etc., with willow rods, in order to loosen it and eject the impurities; hence, to pick and clean, as any fibrous material; treat with the willow or willowing-machine.

Fine stuff, such as *willowed rope*.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 36.

**willow<sup>2</sup>** (wil'ō), n. [Also *willy, willey*; short for *willow-machine* or *willowing-machine*.] A power-machine for extracting dirt and foreign matter from hemp and flax, for cleaning cotton, and for tearing open and cleaning wool preparatory to spinning. The machines used for these different materials vary in size, but are essentially alike, and consist of a revolving cylinder armed with spikes in a cylindrical casing also armed with spikes. A part of the casing forms a grid or sieve, through which the waste falls by gravity or is drawn by a suction blast. In certain cotton manufactures it follows the *opener*, or is used in place of it, and is followed by the *scutcher*. Also called *cotton-cleaning machine*, *deit*, *opening machine*, *willower*, *willowing-machine*, *willow-machine*, and *willowing-machine*.

**willow-beauty** (wil'ō-bū'ti), n. A British geometrid moth, *Bourmia rhomboidaria*. **willow-bee** (wil'ō-bē), n. A kind of leaf-cutting bee, *Megachile willughbiella* (wrongly *willoughbiella*), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby (1671).

**willow-beetle** (wil'ō-bē'th), n. Any one of more than a hundred species of beetles which live upon the willow; specifically, a leaf-beetle, *Phyllodecta vitellina*, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

**willow-cactus** (wil'ō-kak'tus), n. See *Rhipsalis*.

**willow-caterpillar** (wil'ō-kat'ēr-pil-ār), n. Any one of the many different lepidopterous larvæ which feed upon the willow; specifically, the larva of the viceroy (which see).

**willow-cimbex** (wil'ō-sim'beks), n. A very large American saw-fly, *Cimbex americana*,



Willow cimbex (*Cimbex americana*), natural size.

whose large whitish larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, birch, and linden, frequently entirely defoliating large trees. See *Cimbex*.

**willow-curtain** (wil'ō-kēr-tān), n. In *hydraulic engin.*, a form of floating dike made of willow wands, used in western rivers in the United States as a shield against the current, and to prevent the wearing of the banks.

**willow-dolerus** (wil'ō-dol'e-rus), n. A small saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

**willowed** (wil'ōd), a. [*< willow<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

No longer steel-clad warriors ride  
Along thy wild and willow'd shore.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

**willower** (wil'ō-ēr), n. [*< willow<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *willow<sup>2</sup>*.

**willow-fly** (wil'ō-flī), n. A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidae*; any perlid or

stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same country. See cut under *Perla*.

**willow-gall** (wil'ō-gāl), n. Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots and -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (*Cecidomyiidae*), but often by gall-making sawflies of the genera *Erura* and *Nematus*. Examples of the former are the pine-cone willow-gall of *Cecidomyia strobi-loides* and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of *Cecidomyia salicis brassicoides*. Examples of those made by sawflies are the willow apple-gall of *Nematus salicis-pomum*, the willow egg-gall of *Erura salicis-ovum*, and the willow bud-gall of *Erura salicis-nemum*.



Cabbage-sprout Willow-gall

**willow-garden**

(wil'ō-gār'dn), n. A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with willows.

Snipe in the spring not frequently take to swampy thickets of black alder, and what are known as "*willow gardens*," with springy bottoms, for shelter and food.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 161.

**willow-ground** (wil'ō-ground), n. A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

**willow-grouse** (wil'ō-grous), n. The willow-ptarmigan.

**willow-herb** (wil'ō-ərb), n. 1. A plant of the genus *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *E. angustifolium*, the great willow-herb. This is the most conspicuous species, a native of Europe, Asia, and North America, abounding especially in recent forest-clearings, hence in America also called *fire-weed*. It grows from 4 to 7 feet high, and bears a long raceme of showy pink-purple flowers. Other (British) names are *rose-bay*, *bay willow*, *Persian*, and especially *French willow*. *E. latifolium* of arctic Europe, Asia, and North America, reaching Colorado in the mountains, is a much lower plant with similar showy flowers. *E. obcordatum* is a beautiful dwarf species of the mountains of California. *E. luteum*, found from Oregon northward, is peculiar in its yellow flowers. Many species are not at all showy. The great willow-herb and others have an unofficial medicinal use. The Indian name *wicup* or *wicopy* survives in some books. See also cut under *coma*.



The Inflorescence of Willow herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*). a, capsule, opening; b, seed.

2. See *Lythrum*.—**French willow-herb**, the French willow. See def. 1.—**Hooded willow-herb**, the skull-cap, *Scutellaria*.—**Night willow-herb**, the evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*.—**Spiked willow-herb**, *Epilobium angustifolium*, formerly *E. spicatum*.—**Swamp willow-herb**, *Epilobium palustre*.

**willowing-machine** (wil'ō-ing-mā-shēn'), n. Same as *willow<sup>2</sup>*.

**willowish** (wil'ō-ish), a. [*< willow<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. I. Walton. Complete Angler, i. 5.

**willow-lark** (wil'ō-lärk), n. The sedge-warbler. Pennant, 1768. (Imp. Dict.)

**willow-leaf** (wil'ō-lēf), n. One of the elongated filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighborhood of sun-spots. The name was proposed by Nasmyth, but is no longer in general use, since as a rule the photospheric granules are not of a form to justify it.

**willow-machine** (wil'ō-mā-shēn'), n. Same as *willow<sup>2</sup>*.

**willow-moth** (wil'ō-môth), n. A common British noctuid moth, *Caradrina quadripunctata*, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

**willow-myrtle** (wil'ō-mēr'tl), n. A myrtaceous tree with willow-like leaves, *Agonis flexuosa*, of western Australia, growing 40 feet high.

**willow-oak** (wil'ō-ōk), n. An American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, found from New York near the







Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snail the wily virgin threw.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 82.

=Syn. Cunning, Artful, Sly, etc. (see *cunning*), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, elusive, insidious.

**wily-beguile**, *n.* The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase to play wily-beguile (or wily-beguily).

They, playing wily-beguile themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they curry favour.

J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375.

"Playing wily-beguile": deceiving. A proverbial expression. Vide Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1817), p. 46.

(Note to the above passage.)

Ch. I am fully resolved.

P. Well, yet Chereba looke to it, that you play not now wily beguily your selfe.

Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

**wim** (wim), *v.* [Cf. *wimble*.] To winnow grain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**wimberry**, *n.* See *wimberry*.

**wimble**<sup>1</sup> (wim'bl), *n.* [Also Se. *wimmle*, *wamil*, *wummle*, *wummel*; < ME. *\*wimbel*, *wymble*, *wymbyl*, *\*wimmel*; cf. MD. *wimpe*, a wimble, = Dan. *wimmel*, an auger, = OSw. *winda* (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Icel. *\*veimil*, which occurs but once, in comp. *veimiltýta*, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasly to mean 'wimble-stick' (*týta*, a pin?)); appar. connected with MD. *weme*, a wimble, *wemelen*, bore, this verb being appar. connected with *wemelen*, turn about, whirl, vibrate. The relations of these forms are uncertain. The word is certainly not allied, as Skeat makes it, to Dan. *vindel-trappe* = Sw. *vindeltrappa* = G. *wendeltreppe*, a spiral staircase, (i. *wendelbohrer*, an auger, etc., words connected with the E. verb *wind*: see *wind*<sup>1</sup>. From the MD. form is derived OF. *gimblecet*, *gimblecet*, *gimblecet*, > ME. *gimlet*, > E. *gimlet*, *gimblet*: see *gimlet*.] 1†. A gimlet.

Unto the pith a fresssh *wymble* in bore,  
Threste in a braunch of rogy wilde olyve,  
Threste ynne it faste.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

'Tis but like the little *Wimble*, to let in the greater Auger.

Seiden, Table-Talk, p. 26.

2. In mining, an instrument by which the rubbish is extracted from a bore-hole: a kind of shell-auger. Some varieties of wimble, suitable for boring into soft clay, are called *wimble-scoops*.—3. A marble-workers' brace for drilling holes in marble.

**wimble**<sup>4</sup> (wim'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *wymbelen*, *wymmelen* (= MD. *wemelen*), bore, pierce with a wimble; from the noun.] To bore or perforate with or as with a wimble.

Thus we se Mars furiose, thus Greeks euery harbory scaling.

Vp fretting the pilers, warding long *wymbeled* entrees.

Stanhurst, Æneid, ii.

And *wimbleled* also a hole thro' the said coffin. Wood.

**wimble**<sup>2</sup> (wim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wimbleled*, ppr. *wimbling*. [Perhaps a corruption of *winnow*.] To winnow. Withal's Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 83.

**wimble**<sup>3</sup> (wim'bl), *a.* [With excreseent *b* (as in *wimble*<sup>1</sup>), < Sw. *wimmel* (in comp. *wimmelkantig*), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. *vimmla*, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. *wemelen*, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to *vimmra* (> *vimmrig*, skittish, said of horses), freq. of *vima*, be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness (> E. *whim*, with intrusive *h*: see *whim*); cf. Dan. *vimse*, skip about, *vims*, brisk, quick: see *whim*.] Active; nimble.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,

From bough to bough he lepped light.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits

In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I., iii. 2.

**wimbrel** (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *wimbrel*.

**wimming-dust** (wim'ing-dust), *n.* Chaff. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**wimple** (wim'pl), *n.* [< ME. *wimpel*, *wympel*, *wymple*, *wimpul*, < AS. *\*wimpel*, found twice in glosses, in the spelling *wimpel*, *wimple*, covering for the neck, = D. *wimpel*, streamer, pendant, = MLG. *wimpel*, *wimpel* = OHG. *wimpal*, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. *wimpel*, head-cloth, banner, pennon (> OF. *gimpele*, F. *gimpe*, nun's veil, > E. *gimp*: see *gimp*<sup>1</sup>), = Icel. *vimpill* = Sw. Dan. *vimpel*, pennon, pendant, streamer.] 1. A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in folds over the head and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the neck, formerly worn by women out of doors,



Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, consort of Charles IV. The statue probably dates from about 1327. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns. Isa. iii. 22.

Ful semely hir *wimpel* pinched was.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 151.

Whan she saugh hem com, she roos a-geins hem as she that was curteis and well lerned, and voyded hir *wymple*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

White was her *wimple*, and her veil,  
And her loose locks a chaplet pale  
Of whitest roses bound.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Scotch.]—3†. A loose or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. *Wacke*.

**wimple** (wim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wimpelled*, ppr. *wimpeling*. [< ME. *wimplen*; < *wimpele*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deck with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an ambler esily she sat,

*Wimpelled* wel, and on hir heed an hat

As brood as is a bokeler or a targe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 470.

Fleming . . . fell asleep that night thinking of the nuns who once had slept in the same quiet cells; but neither *wimpelled* nun nor cowed monk appeared to him in his dreams.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 3.

2. To hoodwink. [Rare.]

This *wimpelled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 181.

3. To lay in plaits or folds; draw down in folds.

The same did hide

Under a velle that *wimpelled* was full low.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

II. intrans. 1. To resemble or suggest wimples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that *wimples* onward.

Among the bonnie, winding banks,

Where Doon rins, *wimplen* clear.

Burns, Halloween.

She *wimpelled* about to the pale moonbeam,

Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2†. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

For with a velle, that *wimpelled* every where,

Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

**wim-sheet** (wim'shēt), *n.* A provincial English form of *winnow-sheet*.

**win**<sup>1</sup> (win), *v.*; pret. *won* (formerly also *wan*, still provincial), pp. *won*, ppr. *winning*. [< ME. *winnen*, *wynnen* (pret. *wan*, *won*, pl. *wunnen*, *wonnen*, pp. *wunnen*, *wonnen*, *wunne*), < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan*, *won*, pp. *wunnen*), fight, labor, contend, endure, suffer, = OS. *winnan* = OFries. *winna* = D. LG. *winnen* = OHG. *gewinnan*, MHG. G. *gewinnen*, attain by labor, win, conquer, get, = Icel. *vinna* = Sw. *vinna* = Dan. *vinde* (for *\*vinne*), work, toil, win, = Goth. *winnan* (pret. *wann*, pp. *wunnans*), suffer, endure pain; cf. Skt. *√ van*, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. *winsome*, *wean*, *wecn*, *wone*, *wont*.] I. trans. 1. To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle; secure; gain.

To flee I wolde full fayne,  
For all this world to *wynne*  
Wolde I not so hym slayne.

York Plays, p. 141.

All you affirm, I know,

Is but to *win* time; therefore prepare your throats.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

We hope our cheer will *win*

Your acceptance. B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms

*Wins* public honor. Couper, Task, vi. 633.

Specifically—(a) To gain by competition or conquest; take, as from an opponent or enemy; obtain as victor.

The Emperor Alexander Aunterior to come;

He *won* all the world & at his will aught.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 315.

Those proud titles thou hast *won* of me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

King Richard *won* another strong hold, . . . from whence y<sup>e</sup> Monks being expelled, he reposed there all his store.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 22.

It had been an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts can be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies *won* from an enemy in battle.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 262.

(b) To earn: as, to *win* one's bread.

He syneweth nat that so *wynneth* his fode.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 15.

2. To obtain; derive; get: as, to *win* ore from a mine.

But alle thing hath tyme;

The day is short, and it is passed pryme;

And yet ne *wan* I nothing in this day.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 179.

In these two places the prisoners are engaged in quarrying and cutting stone: at Borghamn, they *win* stone on account of the Government; at Tjurko, granite for private contractors.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 508.

3. To be successful or victorious in: as, to *win* a game or a battle.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,  
In that most famous Field he with the Emperor *won*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 314.

He that would *win* the race must guide his horse

Obedient to the customs of the course.

Couper, Truth, I. 13.

4. To accomplish by effort; achieve, effect, or execute; succeed in making or doing.

He coule neuer in one hole daye with a meately good wynde *wynne* one myle of the course of the water.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America), [ed. Arber, p. 163].

Thickening their ranks, and wedged in firm array,

The close-compacted Britons *win* their way.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. To reach; attain to; arrive at, as a goal or destination; gain; get to.

Ye wynde enforced so moche and so streyght ayenst vs that our gouernours sawe it was not possible for vs to *wynne* nor passe Capo Maleo.

Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Before they could *win* the lodge by twenty paces, they were overtaken.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Soon they *won*

The top of all the topful heav'ns.

Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began

By which the naked peak they *wan*,

Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.

Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

6†. To cause to attain to or arrive at; hence, to bring; convey.

Toax in the toile out of tene broght,

*Wan* hym wightly away wondit full sore.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6980.

He sall fordo thi fader syn,

And vnto welth ogayne him *win*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Do that I my ship to haven *winne*.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I-loste." "I-loste," seide he, "nay, but I-*wonne* to grete honour."

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, complacence, favor, etc., of; move to sympathy, agreement, or consent; gain the good will of; gain over or attract, as to one's self, one's side, or one's cause; in general, to attract.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.

Sir P. Sidney.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;

She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 79.

His face was of that doubtful kind

That *wins* the eye, but not the mind.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

8. To prevail on; induce.

Cannot your Grace *win* her to fancy him?

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 67.

Who easly being *won* along with them to go,

They altogetther put into the watry plain.

Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 430.

9. In mining, to sink down to (a bed of coal) by means of a shaft; prepare (a bed of coal) for working by doing the necessary preliminary dead-work: also applied to beds of ironstone and other ores. [Eng.] In the United States the word *win*, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning: it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To mine, to develop, to prepare for mining." See *winning*.


The shaft [at Monkwearmouth] was commenced in May, 1826; it was continued for eight and a half years before the first workable coal was reached; and it was only in April, 1846, twenty years afterwards, that the enterprise was proved successful by the *winning* of the "Hutton Seam."

Jevons, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.



[illegible]

kind of hoisting-machine or windlass, in which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle and a rope or chain thus wound round it, as to raise a weight. There are various forms of these. Either the crank is attached to the extremity of the winding-roller or, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and worked by a pinion on a separate shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement



Windlass.

thou that would'st *winde* into any figment or phan-  
 tasy to save thy Miter.  
*Milton, Church-Government, l. 5.*





6†. To turn or toss about; twist; squirm.

Thou art so lothly and so old also,  
And therto comen of so lough a kynde,  
That litel wonder is though I walwe and wynde.  
*Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 246.*

7. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—8†. To return.

Thus gynes the gere in gisterdayes mony,  
& wynter wyndes 353ayn.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 531.*

To wind on with†, to follow the same course as; keep pace with.

To such as walk in their wickedness, and wind on with the world, this time is a time of wrath and vengeance.  
*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 221.*

To wind up, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; conclude; finish.

Mrs. Parsons . . . expatiated on the impatience of men generally; . . . and wound up by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed.  
*Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.*

He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and business run down, so he wound up there, and thought he'd make a new start.  
*S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 175.*

Winding shaft, the shaft in any mine which is used for winding, or in which the ore, coal, etc., are raised or wound (see II., 7) to the surface.

II. trans. 1. To cause to move in this direction and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to wynde,  
That he had seyde, as it come hire to mynde.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 601.*

He endeavours to turn and wind himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. *Waterland.*

2. To bend or turn at will; direct according to one's pleasure; vary the course or direction of; hence, to exercise complete control over.

She is the clernesne and the verray light  
That in this derke world me wynt and ledeth.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 85.*

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 109.*

3. To turn or twist round and round on something; place or arrange in more or less regular coils or convolutions on something (such as a reel, spool, or bobbin) which is turned round and round; form into a ball, hank, or the like by turning that on which successive coils are placed, or by carrying the coils round it: as, to wind yarn or thread.

You have wound a goodly clew.  
*Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 188.*

4†. To form by twisting or twining; weave; fabricate.

For that same net so cunningly was wound  
That neither guile nor force might it distraigne.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.*

5. To place in folds, or otherwise dispose on or around something; bind; twist; wrap.

This hand, just wound about thy coal-black hair.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 54.*

Wind the penance-sheet  
About her! *Browning, Count Gismond.*

6. To entwist; infold; encircle: literally or figuratively.

Eche can other in his winges take,  
And with her nekkes eche gan other wynde.  
*Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 671.*

Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms.  
*Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 45.*

You talk as if you meant to wind me in,  
And make me of the number.  
*Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.*

Mr. Allerton being wound into his debt also upon particular dealings. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 302.*

And wind the front of youth with flowers.  
*Tennyson, Ancient Sage.*

7. To haul or hoist by or as by a winch, whim, capstan, or the like: as, to wind or warp a ship out of harbor; specifically, in mining, to raise (the produce of the mine) to the surface by means of a winding-engine; hoist. The term wind, as well as draw, is often employed in Great Britain, while hoist is generally used in the United States. In the early days of mining, ore and coal were almost exclusively raised by hand, horse, or steam-power, in buckets or kibles; at the present time, in both England and the United States, this is done by means of a winding-engine which turns a drum on which a rope (generally of steel wire) is wound and unwound, and by means of which a cage (see cage, 3 (d)) is raised or lowered, on which the loaded cars are lifted to the surface, and the empties returned to the pit-bottom. The dimensions of engines, drums, and cages in large mines are sometimes very great, as is also the velocity with which the machinery is moved. Thus, in the Monkwearmouth colliery, Durham, England, the winding-drum is 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the cage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 580 yards, and the time occupied in lifting it and discharging the cars is two minutes and four seconds.

The Hollanders . . . layd out haulers, and wound themselves out of the way of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 710.*

8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in England that sente him, so he had wound him selfe in to these mens high esteeme hear.

*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.*

They have little arts and dexterities to wind in such things into discourse. *Dr. H. More.*

9†. To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

Wee'll have some trick and wile  
To winde our yonger brother out of prison  
That lies in for the Rafe.

*Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 1.*

He with his former dealings had wound in what money he had in y<sup>e</sup> partnership into his owne hands.

*Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.*

10†. To circulate; put or keep in circulation.

Amongst the rest of the Plantations all this Summer little was done but securing themselves and planting Tobacco, which passes there as current Siluer, and by the oft turning and winding it some grow rich, but many poore.  
*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 89.*

There is no State that winds the Penny more nimble, and makes quicker Returns [than Luca].

*Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.*

11. To adjust or dispose for work or motion by coiling a spring more tightly or otherwise turning some mechanical device: as, to wind a clock or a watch. See to wind up (f), below.

When he wound his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to wind hers.

*T. Hardy, Trumpet-Major, iii.*

To wind a ship, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was.—To wind off, to unwind; uncoil.—To wind up, (a) To coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence—(b) To bring to a final disposition or conclusion; finish; arrange and adjust for final settlement, as the affairs of a company or partnership on its dissolution.

I could not wind it [the discourse] up closer.

*Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.*

The Author, upon the winding up of his Action, introduces all those who had any Concern in it.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 357.*

Signor Jupe was to "enliven the varied performances at frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts." Lastly he was to wind them up by appearing in his favourite character of Mr. William Button.

*Dickens, Hard Times, i. 3.*

(c) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute.

*Waller, Chloris and Hylas.*

Hence, figuratively—(d) To restore to harmony or concord; bring to a natural or healthy condition.

The untuned and jarring senses, O, wind up,  
Of this child-changed father! *Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 16.*

(e) To bring to a state of great tension; subject to a severe strain or excitement; put upon the stretch.

They wound up his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.

*Bp. Atterbury.*

Our poet was at last wound up to the height of expectation.

*Goldsmith, Voltaire.*

(f) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch or clock, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

When an authentic watch is shown,

Each man winds up and rectifies his own.

*Suckling, Aglaure, Epil.*

Hence, figuratively—(g) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; arrange or adapt for continued operation; give fresh or continued activity or energy to; restore to original vigor or order.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years  
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. *Dryden.*

Is there a tongue like Delia's o'er her cup,  
That runs for ages without winding-up?

*Young, Love of Fame, i. 282.*

(h) To hoist; draw; raise by or as by a winch.

Let me see thy hand: this was ne'er made to wash,  
Or wind up water, beat clothes, or rub floor.

*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.*

Winding-up Act, in Eng. law, an act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs; more specifically, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 111 (1844); and followed and amended by 9 and 10 Vict., c. 28 (1846); 11 and 12 Vict., c. 45 (1848); 12 and 13 Vict., c. 108 (1849); 13 and 14 Vict., c. 83 (1850); 19 and 20 Vict., c. 47 (1855); 20 and 21 Vict., c. 49, c. 78 (1857); and superseded by The Companies' Act (1862), 25 and 26 Vict., c. 89.

wind¹ (wind), *n.* [*< ME. winde (= MD. MHG. winde, OHG. wintā; from the verb.)*] A winding; a turn; a bend: as, the road there takes a wind to the south.—Out of wind, free from bends or crooks; perfectly straight. [Colloq.]

wind² (wind; formerly and still poetically also wind), *n.* [*< ME. wind, wynd, < AS. wind = OS. OFries. D. LG. wind = OHG. MHG. wint, G. wind = Icel. vindr = Sw. Dan. vind = Goth. winds, winths, wind, air in motion, = W. gwynt*

= *L. ventus, wind, = Gr. άνρυς, a blast, gale, wind, = Skt. vāta, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. Gr. άνεις (άνειν-), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (Skt. √ vā) seen in Goth. waian, etc., G. wehen, blow, Russ. vieiate, blow (> vietērū, wind), etc., Lith. wejas, wind, from which is also ult. derived weather: see weather. From the E. wind, besides the verb and the obvious derivatives or compounds, are derived window, winnow, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. vent², ventilate, ventose, etc. (see also vent¹).]*

1. Air naturally in motion at the earth's surface with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming from a particular direction. When the air has only a slight motion, it is called a breeze; when its velocity is greater, a fresh breeze; and when it is violent, a gale, storm, or hurricane. The ultimate cause of winds is to be found in differences of atmospheric density produced by the sun in its unequal heating of different parts of the earth. These original differences of density give rise to vertical and horizontal currents of air which constitute and establish the general atmospheric circulation, and determine permanent belts of relatively high and low pressure over the earth's surface. Differences of pressure, in turn, produce their own differences of density at the earth's surface, and thereby become a secondary cause of winds. The general system of atmospheric circulation, with respect both to surface-winds and to their correlative upper currents, is described under trade-wind. In accordance with the character of their exciting cause, winds may be divided into—(1) constant, the trade-winds and anti-trade winds, which depend upon the permanent difference of temperature between the equatorial regions and higher latitudes; (2) periodic, the monsoons, and land- and sea-breezes which arise respectively from a seasonal and diurnal difference of temperature between land and sea; (3) cyclonic and anticyclonic, winds associated with or constituting progressive areas of high and low pressure, the ultimate origin of which, especially of those in high latitudes, is not satisfactorily determined; (4) whirlwinds and (certain) squalls, which arise when the air is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and are developed as a part of the process by which stability is regained (this class includes the most violent winds, such as the tornado, and these occur when the instability is the combined effect of a high temperature and a high humidity, a condition favorable to the development of the greatest possible gradients of density, and hence of the most terrific manifestations of wind; (5) special, winds which logically belong to the preceding classes, but which by reason of special characteristics, arising frequently from local topography, have received special appellations, as the sirocco, the harmattan, the mistral, the fohn, the chinook, etc. Winds are also commonly named from the point of compass from which they blow, as a north wind, an east wind, a southwest wind. The winds were personified and worshiped as divinities by the ancients, and representations of them are frequent in ancient art, particularly in Greek sculpture and vase-painting.

And erly on the Tewysday, whiche was seynt Thomas daye, we made sayle, and passed by the costes of Slaunoy and Hystria with easy wynde.

*Sir R. Guyforde, Fylgrymage, p. 9.*

By reason of contrary windes we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 168.*

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points. [Rare.]

Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek. xxxvii. 9.*

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action: as, the wind of a bellows; the wind of a bullet or a cannon-ball (see windage).

Which he disdain'd whisk'd his sword about,  
And with the wind thereof the king fell down.

*Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, ii. 1.*

The whiff and wind of his fell sword.

*Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.*

4. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent.

Else counsellors will but take the wind of him.

*Bacon, Of Counsel.*

5. In musical instruments the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air or breath, either the supply of air under compression, as in the bellows of an organ or in a singer's lungs, or the stream of air used in sound-production, as in the mouth of an organ-pipe, in the tube of a flageolet, or in the voice.

Their instruments were various in their kind,  
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.

*Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 357.*

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See second wind, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastyng all this wynde,  
For I haue seide y-noghe, as semethe me.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 79.*

My wynde is stoppyd, gon is my brethe.

*Country Mysteries, p. 226.*

Woman, thy wordis and thy wynde thou not waste.

*York Plays, p. 258.*

If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent.

*Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 104.*

How they spar for wind, instead of hitting from the shoulder.

*O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.*

7. The part of the body in the region of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a tempo-



The best trees in the garden are soonest blasted by the North wind. *See* *North wind*, p. 106. (*Darwin*.)

**Robin Hood wind**, a wind in which the air is saturated with moisture at a temperature near the freezing-point, the moisture rendering it especially raw and penetrating; a raw wind. *See* *running of the wind*. *See* *running*.

**Second wind**, a regular state of respiration attained after a period of exertion after the breathlessness which is experienced at an earlier stage. *Slant of wind*. *See* *slant*.

**Soldier's wind**. *See* *soldier*. **Thaw-wind**, a wind prevailing during a thaw: in general, since it becomes saturated with moisture at a temperature only a little above freezing, it is peculiarly raw and penetrating. —To beat the wind. *See* *beat*. —To break wind, carry the wind, eat up into the wind, gain the wind. *See* the verbs. —To get one's wind, to recover one's breath: as, they will up and at it again when they get their wind. (*Colloq.*) —To get the wind of, to get on the windward side of.

All the three Biskainers made toward our ship, which was not circumspect to get the wind of them all.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 198.

**To get (take) wind, to get wind of**. *See* *get*. —To haul the wind. *See* *haul*. —To have a free wind. *See* *free*. —To have in the wind, to be on the scent or trail of; perceive and follow.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds. . . .

To save his life, he leapt into the main;

But there, alas! he could no safely find,

A pack of dog fish had him in the wind. *Swift*.

**To have the wind of**. Same as *to have in the wind*.

My son and I will have the wind of you.

*Shak*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

**To keep the wind**. *See* *keep*. —Too near the wind, mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [*Naut. slang.*] —To raise the wind. *See* *raise*. —To recover the wind of. *See* *recover*.

**To sail close to the wind**. (a) To sail with the ship's head just so near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; sail as closely against the direction of the wind as possible. (b) To border closely upon dishonesty or indecency: as, beware in dealing with him, he sails rather close to the wind. (c) *See* *sail*. —To shake a vessel in the wind. *See* *shake*. —To slip one's wind. *See* *slip*. —To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil effects of such conduct. *Hos.* viii. 7. —To take the wind out of one's sails. *See* *sail*. —To take wind, to leak out. —To touch the wind. *See* *touch*. —To whistle down the wind, to whistle for a wind. *See* *whistle*. —Wind-scale. *See* *scale*. = *Syn.*

**1. Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squall, Gale, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Cyclone**, etc. Wind is the general name for air in motion, at any rate of speed. A breeze is gentle and may be fitful; a gust is pretty strong, but especially sudden and brief; a flaw is essentially the same as gust, but may rise to the force of a squall; a blast is stronger and longer than a gust; a storm is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, generally attended by rain, hail, or snow; a squall is a storm that begins suddenly and is soon over, perhaps consisting of a series of strong gusts; a gale is a violent and continued wind, lasting for hours or days, its strength being marked by such adjectives as *stiff* and *hard*; a tempest is the stage between a gale and a hurricane; hurricane being the name for the wind at its greatest height, which is such as to destroy buildings, uproot trees, etc. A tornado and a cyclone are by derivation storms in which the wind has a circular or rotatory movement (see *def.*).

**wind<sup>2</sup> (wind)**, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winded* (in some uses, erroneously, *winded*), ppr. *winding*. [*ME. wunden, wynden* (= *MD. wunden* = *OHG. wintōn*), expose to the wind, air; < *wind<sup>2</sup>, n.* With reference to blowing a horn, the verb *wind<sup>2</sup>*, owing to the alternative (poetical) pron. *wind*, and prob. to some vague association of a horn as being usually curved, with the verb *wind<sup>1</sup>*, has been confused with the verb *wind<sup>1</sup>*, whence the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound*. It is possible, however, that the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound* arose out of mere conformity with the other verb, as the pret. *rang*, pp. *rung* (instead of *ringed*), of the verb *ring<sup>2</sup>*, and the pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, of the verb *wear<sup>1</sup>*, arose out of conformity to similar forms of the similar verbs *sing*, *swear*, etc.] 1. To force wind through with the breath; blow; sound by blowing: as, to wind a horn: in this sense and the three following pronounced *wind*.

The last Miracle is the third time of Michaels *winding* his horse, when God shall bring forth all the Jewes. *Purcharc*, Pilgrimage, p. 221.

Gawain . . . raised a bugle hanging from his neck,

And *winded* it, and that so musically

That all the old echoes hidden in the wall

Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.

*Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

2. To produce (sound) by blowing through or as through a wind-instrument.

But gin ye take that bugle-horn,

And wind a blast see shrill.

*Rose the Red and White Lily* (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

3. To announce, signal, or direct by the blast of a horn, etc. [*Rare*.]

'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,

To see how thou the chase could'st *wind*,

Cheer the dark blood-hound on his way,

And with the bugle rouse the fray!

*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 29.

4. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; nose.

As when two skilful hounds the *levret* *wind*,

Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, x. 42.

We *winded* them by our noses their perfumes by trayed them. *Johnson*, *Dryden*.

5. To expose to the wind; winnow; ventilate. —6. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render sent of wind. —7. To rest, as a horse in order to let him recover wind.

**windage** (win'daj), *n.* [*< wind<sup>2</sup> + -age*.] 1. In *gun*. (a) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired, in order to allow the escape of some part of the explosive gas, and to prevent too great friction. (b) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the *windage* of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling.

*R. Pecke* (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 620).

(c) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball or an arrow, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection. (d) The play between the spindle of the De Bange gas-check and its cavity in the breech-screw: it is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, and is measured by the difference between the diameters of the spindle and its cavity. —2. In *surg.*, same as *wind-contusion*.

**windas, windass** (win'das), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also windace, wyndace*; < *ME. windas, wyndas, windasse*, a windlass, < *MD. windas, D. windas* (> *OF. guindas, guyndas, F. guindas*), *windlaas*, lit. a 'winding-beam,' = *Icel. rindass*, a rounded pole which can be wound round, *windlass*, < *D. vinden* = *Icel. rinda*, wind (= *E. wind*), + *ass* = *Icel. ass*, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = *Goth. ans*, a beam. Hence, by confusion with *windlass*, the modern form *windlass*.] 1. Same as *windlass*.<sup>2</sup>

Ther may no man out of the place it dryve

For noon engyn of wyndas or polye.

*Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, l. 176.

Gete some crosse bowis, and *wyndas* to bynd them with, and quarrels. *Paston Letters*, I. 82.

2. A fanner for winnowing grain. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

**windbag** (wind'bag), *n.* A bag filled with wind; hence, a person of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [*Slang.*]

**windball** (wind'bäl), *n.* 1. A ball inflated with air; a balloon.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfeit, and puffed up, as it were a *windball* carrying more countenance than matter. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 165.

2. In *surg.*, a cause of death or injury formerly supposed to lie in the passage of a projectile in close proximity to the person injured. *See* *wind-contusion*.

Where life is destroyed by the influence of the *windball*. *J. M. Carmichael*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 279.

**wind-band** (wind'band), *n.* 1. A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-instruments; a brass or military band. —2. The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. *See* *wind<sup>2</sup>, 8*. —3. A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. *Hall-Well*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**wind-beam** (wind'bēm), *n.* A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as *collar-beam*.

**windberry** (wind'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *windberries* (-iz). The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**wind-bill** (wind'bil), *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill. *See* *accommodation*.

**wind-bore** (wind'bör), *n.* 1. The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances. —2. In *mining*, same as *snore-piece*.

**windbound** (wind'bound), *a.* Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, *windbound* ships.

The next day we fasted, being *windbound*, and could not pass the sound.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 90.

**wind-brace** (wind'bras), *n.* *See* *brace*.<sup>1</sup>

**wind-break** (wind'bräk), *n.* Something to break the force of the wind, as a hedge, a board fence, or a row of evergreen trees; any shelter from the wind.

Under the lee of some shelving bank or other *wind-break*. *T. Roosevelt*, *Hunting Trips*, p. 176.

10. The air is generated in the stomach and . . .

Knowledge . . .

11. A . . .

12. A . . .

13. A . . .

14. A . . .

15. A . . .

16. A . . .

17. A . . .

18. A . . .

19. A . . .

20. A . . .

21. A . . .

22. A . . .

23. A . . .

24. A . . .

25. A . . .

26. A . . .

27. A . . .

28. A . . .

29. A . . .

30. A . . .

31. A . . .

32. A . . .

33. A . . .

34. A . . .

35. A . . .

36. A . . .

37. A . . .

38. A . . .

39. A . . .

40. A . . .

41. A . . .

42. A . . .

43. A . . .

44. A . . .

45. A . . .

46. A . . .

47. A . . .

48. A . . .

49. A . . .

50. A . . .

51. A . . .

52. A . . .

53. A . . .

54. A . . .

55. A . . .

56. A . . .

57. A . . .

58. A . . .

59. A . . .

60. A . . .

61. A . . .

62. A . . .

63. A . . .

64. A . . .

65. A . . .

66. A . . .

67. A . . .

68. A . . .

69. A . . .

70. A . . .

71. A . . .

72. A . . .

73. A . . .

74. A . . .

75. A . . .

76. A . . .

77. A . . .

78. A . . .

79. A . . .

80. A . . .

81. A . . .

82. A . . .

83. A . . .

84. A . . .

85. A . . .

86. A . . .

87. A . . .

88. A . . .

89. A . . .

90. A . . .

91. A . . .

92. A . . .

93. A . . .

94. A . . .

95. A . . .

96. A . . .

97. A . . .

98. A . . .

99. A . . .

100. A . . .



**wind-break** (wind'brak), *v. t.* To break the wind of. See *wind-broken*.

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her. *Ford.*

**windbroach** (wind'bröch), *n.* The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach*.

*Cromart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30.*

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *windbroach*. *Tom Brown, Works, II. 254. (Dukes.)*

**wind-broken** (wind'brökn), *p. a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse. Also *broken-winded*.

**wind-changing** (wind'chän'jing), *a.* Changeful as the wind; fickle. [Rare.]

*Wind-changing* Warwick now can change no more. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 57.*

**wind-chart** (wind'chart), *n.* A chart showing the wind-directions at a given time, or the directions prevailing during any period of the year over any region of the earth. Wind-charts for the ocean, of which the "Wind and Current Charts" of the British Admiralty and the "Pilot Charts" of the United States Hydrographic Office are examples, constitute an important aid to navigators.

**wind-chest** (wind'chest), *n.* In organ-building, a chest or box immediately below the pipes or reeds, from which the compressed air is admitted to them by means of valves or pallets. See *organ* and *reed-organ*.

**wind-colic** (wind'kol'ik), *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

**wind-contusion** (wind'kon-tü'zhon), *n.* In surg., a contusion, such as rupture of the liver or concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another. Also called *windage*.

**wind-cutter** (wind'kut'er), *n.* In organ-building, the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, against which the stream of air impinges when the pipe is sounded.

**wind-dial** (wind'di'al), *n.* A dial showing the changes in the direction of the wind by means of an index or pointer connected with a wind-vane.

The *Wind Dial* lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, being the first and only one in any public House in England, and having given great satisfaction to all that have seen it, and being of constant use to those that are in any wise concerned in Navigation. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 56.*

**wind-dog** (wind'dog), *n.* A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds. Also *wind-gall*.

**wind-dropsy** (wind'drop'si), *n.* Emphysema; tympanites.

**wind-egg** (wind'eg), *n.* An infecund or otherwise imperfect egg, as one which will produce nothing but wind (gas); a soft-shelled egg, such as may be laid by a hen that is comparatively old or has been injured.

**winder**<sup>1</sup> (win'dër), *n.* [*< wind* + *-er*]. 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-winder.

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, *winders* for weavers, and girls for all kinds of sloop needlework.

*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 353.*

2. An instrument or a machine for winding thread, etc. (a) A contrivance like a small windlass revolving a spool or reel upon which the thread is wound. (b) A large adjustable frame which can be passed through the opening of a skein and then increased in diameter so as to hold it firmly for winding off. (c) A small stick, strip, or notched slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the spring-work of a roasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, always leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).*

4. A plant that twists itself round others. *Winders* and creepers; as ivy, hops. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 536.*

5. A winding-step of a staircase. **winder**<sup>2</sup> (win'dër), *n.* [*< wind* + *-er*]. 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

*Winder* of the horn, When snouted wind-boars routing tender corn Anger our huntsman. *Keats, Endymion, i.*

2 (win'dër). A blow which takes away the breath.—3. A fan. *Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]*

**winder**<sup>2</sup> (win'dër), *v. t.* [*< winder* + *-er*; prob. in part a dial. corruption of \*winner for winnow.] To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as, to *winder* grain. *Brockett, [Prov. Eng.]*

**windfall** (wind'fâl), *n.* [*< wind* + *fall*]. 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

When they did spread, and their boughs were become too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden.

*Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).*

She's nobbut gone int' t' orchard, to see if she can find *wind-falls* enough for t' make a pie or two for t' lads.

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.*

2. An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

This man, who otherwise beforetime was but poor and needy, by these *windfalls* and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 1237.*

3. The tract of fallen trees, etc., which shows the path of a tornado.—4. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-ranges and mountains to the sea.—5. The down-rush of air occurring on the leeward side of a hill or mountain at a distance from its base.

**windfall**<sup>1</sup> (wind'fâl), *a.* Windfallen. [Rare.]

You shall have leaves and *windfall* boughs enow, Near to these woods, to roast your meat withal.

*Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1. 172.*

**windfallen** (wind'fâ'ln), *a.* Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall* n sticks.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 182.*

**windfanner** (wind'fan'ër), *n.* Same as *wind-hover*.

**wind-fertilized** (wind'fër'ti-lizd), *a.* In bot., fertilized with pollen borne by the wind, as flowers; anemophilous, as conifers, grasses, sedges, etc.

**windfish** (wind'fish), *n.* The fall-fish, or silver chub, *Semotilus bullaris*, the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See *Semotilus*.

**wind-flower** (wind'flou'ër), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Anemone*, chiefly the wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*: so called by translation of the classic name of an anemone or other plant anciently associated with the wind. The wind-loving reputation of this plant appears to have been conferred chiefly by the name. The wind-flower is a small herb, found in Europe, northwestern Asia, and North America, bearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasque-flower, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, bears the name specifically in the western United States.

Bide thou where the poppy blows, With *wind-flowers* trail and fair. *Byrant, Arctic Lover.*

2. The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. *Tricus. of Bot.*

**wind-furnace** (wind'fër'nās), *n.* Any form of furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a natural-draft furnace; a laboratory-furnace provided with a tall chimney.

The crucible is then placed in a *wind-furnace*, and slowly heated as long as fumes escape. *Ure, Dict., IV. 553.*

**wind-gage** (wind'gä), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See *anemometer*.—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of the wind in the wind-chest of an organ.—3. *Milit.*, a graduated attachment to the sights of a firearm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile.

**wind-gall**<sup>1</sup> (wind'gäl), *n.* [*< wind* + *gall*]. Distension of the synovial bursa at the fetlock-joint of the horse, such as may be felt on each side of the tendons behind the joint. Also called *puff*.

His horse, . . . full of *windgalls*, sped with spavins. *Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 53.*

Neither Spavin, Splinter, nor *Wind gall*. *Etherege, She Would if She Could, ii. 2.*

**wind-gall**<sup>2</sup> (wind'gäl), *n.* [*< wind* + *gall*]; as in *water-gall*, *weather-gall*.] Same as *wind-dog*.

"Wind-dogs," . . . fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (sometimes called *wind-galls*) seen on detached clouds. *Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 23.*

**wind-galled** (wind'gäld), *a.* Having wind-galls. Did you think I was *Wind-gall'd*? I can sing too, if I please. *Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.*

**wind-gap** (wind'gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2. **wind-gun** (wind'gun), *n.* Same as *air-gun*.

Forc'd from *wind-guns*, lead itself can fly, And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope, Dunciad, l. 181.*

**wind-hatch** (wind'hach), *n.* In mining, the opening or place where ore is taken out of the earth.

**windhawk** (wind'hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel.

**wind-herb** (wind'ërb), *n.* See *Phlomis*.

**wind-house** (wind'hous), *n.* A house built partly underground to serve as a shelter or place of refuge in hurricanes.

**windhover** (wind'huv'ër), *n.* A kind of hawk, the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*: so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See *kestrel*. Also called *windbiber*, *windenfer*, *windfanner*, *windhawk*, *windsucker*, *vanner-hawk*, *staniel*, etc.

About as long As the *wind-hover* hangs in balance. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

**windily** (win'di-li), *adv.* With high wind; in a way that betokens wind.

The stars were glittering *windily* even before this crimson melted out of the east.

*W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iv.*

**windiness** (win'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous: as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind (gas): as, the *windiness* of vegetables.—4. Tumor; puffiness; vanity; boastfulness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood's Languages, Pref.*

**winding**<sup>1</sup> (win'ding), *p. a.* [*From wind*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*]

1. Curving; spiral: as, a *winding* stair.

The stairs are *winding*, having a stately route. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.*

2. Full of bends or turns: as, a *winding* path.

The ascent [of mount Tabor] is so easy that we rode up the north side by a *winding* road.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 64.*

Across the court-yard, into the dark Of the *winding* pathway in the park, Curate and lantern disappear.

*Longfellow, Baron of St. Castine.*

3. Warped; twisted; bent; crooked: as, a *winding* surface.

**winding**<sup>1</sup> (win'ding), *n.* [*< ME. wyndynge*; verbal n. of *wind*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palyngge, *wyndynge* or bendynge, and semblable wast of clooth in vanities. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

They [the ways] were wonderfull hard, all stony and full of *windings*. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.*

To follow the *windings* of this river.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 537).*

The *windings* of the marge. *Tennyson, Edwin Morris.*

2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warping. *Gwilt*.—Compound winding. When the field-magnets of a dynamo are fitted with two coils, one of which is placed in circuit with the armature and external leads, while the other is connected across the terminals as a shunt, the dynamo is said to be *compound wound*, and the winding *compound winding*.—Differential winding. See *differential*.—In winding, warped; out of the straight: applied by joiners to a piece of wood when two of its opposite corners stand higher than the other two.—Out of winding, brought to a plane: said of a surface: a workmen's phrase.—Series winding. A dynamo is said to be *series wound*, or to have a *series winding*, when its field-magnet coil is joined in series with the armature coil.—Shunt winding. When the field-magnet coils of a dynamo are designed for, and connected as, a shunt on the armature coil, the dynamo is said to be *shunt wound*, and the method of winding *shunt winding*.

**winding**<sup>2</sup> (win'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wind*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A call by the boatswain's whistle.

**winding-engine** (win'ding-en'jin), *n.* Any steam-motor employed to turn a drum around which a hoisting-rope is drawn; in a mine, an engine by which the ropes are wound on and unwound from the drums, for raising or lowering the bucket, kibble, or cage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also called *drawing-engine* and *hoisting-engine*.

**windingly** (win'ding-li), *adv.* In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps *Windingly* by it. *Keats, Endymion, i.*

**winding-pendant** (win'ding-pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a pendant hooked at the fore- or main-masthead with its bight secured as far out as necessary on the foreyard or main-yard, and having a heavy tackle, called a *winding-tackle*, depending from its lower end, used for lifting heavy weights.

**winding-rope** (win'ding-röp), *n.* In mining, the rope which connects the cage with the drum of the winding-engine. Formerly the winding-ropes



A Wind-lift to heave up a gross Scandal.

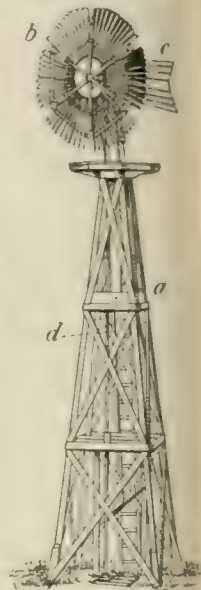
Roger North, Examen, p. 354

**windling** (wind'ling), *n.* [ $\langle$  wind<sup>2</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.] A branch blown down by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

**wind-marker** (wind'mär'kér), *n.* A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

**windmill** (wind'mil), *n.* [ $\langle$  ME. *windmille*, *windmelle*, *windmule*, *windmille*, *windmyle* = D. *windmolen* = MHG. *wintmül*, G. *windmühle*;  $\langle$  wind<sup>2</sup> + mill<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1.

A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of motor for utilizing the pressure of the wind as a motive power. Two types of machines are used, the horizontal and the vertical. The vertical motor consists essentially of a horizontal shaft called the *wind-shaft*, with a combination of sails or vanes fixed at the end of the shaft, and suitable gearing for conveying the motion of the wind-shaft to the pump or other machinery. The older types of windmill used four vanes or sail-frames called *whips*, covered with canvas, arrangements being provided for reefing the sails in high winds. To present the vanes to the wind, the whole structure or tower carrying the windmill was at first turned round by means of a long lever. Later the top of the tower, called the *cap*, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for closing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of



Windmill.  
a, frame; b, sails; c, vane; d, pump-rod.



Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York.

the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an upright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.

I saugh him carien a *wind-melle*  
Under a walshe-note shale.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1280.

2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; a chimera.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.

Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, l. 102. (Davies.)

To fight windmills, to combat chimeras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

**windmill-cap** (wind'mil-kap), *n.* The movable upper part of a windmill, which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See *windmill*.

**windmill-grass** (wind'mil-gräs), *n.* A showy grass, *Chloris truncata*, of southeastern Australia: so named apparently from its six to ten long spreading flower-spikes.

**windmill-plant** (wind'mil-plant), *n.* Same as *telegraph-plant*.

**windmilly** (wind'mil-i), *a.* [ $\langle$  *windmill* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Abounding with windmills. [Rare.]

... for raising the weight by being wound ... A simple form of windlass, much used



Windlass.

... of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the *wind-frames*. This large axle is provided with holes directed toward its center, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with pawls to prevent it from turning backward when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. Different arrangements of gearing are applied to a windlass to exert increased power, and steam-windlasses, in which a small steam-engine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare *capstan* (with cut), and cut *under wrench*.

21. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arbalest or crossbow. See *crossbow*.

The arbalest was a cross-bow, the *windlass* the machine used in bending that weapon. Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xxviii., note.

**Differential or Chinese windlass**, a windlass with a barrel differing in diameter in different parts, the rope winding upon the larger and unwinding from the smaller portion. The amount of absolute lift and of the power exerted is determined by the difference in the two diameters of the barrel.—Spanish *windlass* (*naut.*), an extemporized purchase made by winding a rope round a roller and inserting a lever in a hitch or bight of the rope. By heaving round the lever a considerable strain is produced.

**windlass<sup>2</sup>** (wind'las), *v.* [ $\langle$  *windlass<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To use a windlass; raise something as by a windlass.

Let her [Truth] rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; ... none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up. Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xiv.

II. *trans.* To hoist or haul by means of a windlass.

The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was *windlassed* clear of the stone pile and saved.

The Century, XXXIX. 226.

**windle** (win'dl), *n.* [ $\langle$  ME. *windel*, as in comp. *yarn-windel*, a wheel on which yarn is wound,  $\langle$  AS. *windel* (= MD. *windel*, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. *windle*, a roll, etc.),  $\langle$  *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windlass<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. An implement or engine for turning or winding: used in different senses locally.

To force the water ... with devise of engines and *windles* up to the top of the hill.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 15.

Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles. Scott, *Pirate*, v.

From a *windle* the thread is conducted to the quills.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.

2. The windthrush or redwing, *Turdus iliacus*. See cut 2 under *thrush<sup>1</sup>*. [Devonshire, Eng.] — 3. A dry measure, equal to about 3½ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1879 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220 3/8 imperial bushels of wheat, 180 50 bushels of barley, or 220 62 857 bushels of beans.

80 *wyndels* of barley . . . £40.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

**windlest**, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass<sup>2</sup>*. Cotgrave.

**windless** (wind'les), *a.* [ $\langle$  *wind<sup>2</sup>* + -less.] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight. Ruskin.

A *windless*, cloudless even. William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

Brooding his hands and knitting a handkercher about his eyes, that he should not see, and when they had made him sure and fast, then they laid him on until they were *windless*. Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 96.

**windleset**, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass<sup>1</sup>*.

**windlestraw** (win'dl-strā), *n.* [Also Sc. *windlestrā*;  $\langle$  AS. *windelstreow*, straw for plaiting,  $\langle$  *windel*, a woven basket, etc., + *streow*, etc., straw: see *windle* and *straw<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, *Deschampsia (Poa) cespitosa*, the dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or *Apera (Aprostis) Spica-venti*.

Tall spires of *windlestraw*

Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.

Shelley, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: same as *windlestraw*. 3. [Local, Eng.]

**windlift** (wind'lift), *n.* [A perversion of *windlass*, *windlesse*, the second element being made to simulate *lift<sup>2</sup>*.] A windlass.

windline rope

windline

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**winding-stairs** (win'ding-stärz), *n.* A ladder-staircase, a windladder. See cut under *stair*.

**winding-sticks** (win'ding-stiks), *n.* A set of sticks or rods of wood with pointed ends, used for testing the two ends of a board to test its freedom from warps or

**winding-tackle** (win'ding-tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used in winding.

**winding-up** (win'ding-up), *v.* The act of one winding up another.

**wind-instrument** (wind'in'strō-ment), *n.* A musical instrument of the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air, usually

... of wind-instrument, the human voice, which is produced by the breath divided into two parts, the *wind-instrument*, including the trumpet, the organ, the flute, the horn, the English horn, etc.; and the *wind-instrument*, including the pipe-organ and the reed-organ, together with the bagpipe, and the reed-organ, the reed-organ.

The method of tone-production in all these instruments, except the last, is effected by the vibration induced in a stream of air by directing it against a sharp edge, as in the flute and in flue-pipes in the organ, or the vibration induced in an elastic tongue or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reed-organ. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ.

With a *wind-instrument* my master made,  
In five days you may breathe ten languages,  
As perfect as the devil or himself.

T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, l. 3.

**windlacet**, *v.* Same as *windlass<sup>1</sup>*.

**windlass<sup>1</sup>** (wind'las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windlase*, *windlase*, *windlase*; *windlase*; perhaps ME. *windlase* = MLG. *windle*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword hilt,  $\langle$  AS. *windlase*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the *cegnulesse* in hunting — hweur. *Palsgrave*, p. 231.

Amonge thels be appointed a fewe horsemen to range the windlass for the *cegnulesse*, including them from a *cegnulesse* a great waye about, and to make all toward the place. *Thomas*, l. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.

I saw fettering a *windlase*, that I might better have a shoute. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

The *windlase* of wind is not of truth,  
Which is the *windlase* of wind, and of the *windlase* of wind.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. l. 65.

**windlass<sup>2</sup>** (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlase*, *windlase*, *windlase*; *windlase*; perhaps ME. *windlase* = MLG. *windle*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword hilt,  $\langle$  AS. *windlase*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the *cegnulesse* in hunting — hweur. *Palsgrave*, p. 231.

Amonge thels be appointed a fewe horsemen to range the windlass for the *cegnulesse*, including them from a *cegnulesse* a great waye about, and to make all toward the place. *Thomas*, l. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.

I saw fettering a *windlase*, that I might better have a shoute. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

The *windlase* of wind is not of truth,  
Which is the *windlase* of wind, and of the *windlase* of wind.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. l. 65.

**windlass<sup>3</sup>** (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlase*, *windlase*, *windlase*; *windlase*; perhaps ME. *windlase* = MLG. *windle*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword hilt,  $\langle$  AS. *windlase*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the *cegnulesse* in hunting — hweur. *Palsgrave*, p. 231.

Amonge thels be appointed a fewe horsemen to range the windlass for the *cegnulesse*, including them from a *cegnulesse* a great waye about, and to make all toward the place. *Thomas*, l. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.

I saw fettering a *windlase*, that I might better have a shoute. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

The *windlase* of wind is not of truth,  
Which is the *windlase* of wind, and of the *windlase* of wind.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. l. 65.

**windlass<sup>4</sup>** (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlase*, *windlase*, *windlase*; *windlase*; perhaps ME. *windlase* = MLG. *windle*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword hilt,  $\langle$  AS. *windlase*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the *cegnulesse* in hunting — hweur. *Palsgrave*, p. 231.

Amonge thels be appointed a fewe horsemen to range the windlass for the *cegnulesse*, including them from a *cegnulesse* a great waye about, and to make all toward the place. *Thomas*, l. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.

I saw fettering a *windlase*, that I might better have a shoute. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

The *windlase* of wind is not of truth,  
Which is the *windlase* of wind, and of the *windlase* of wind.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. l. 65.

**windlass<sup>5</sup>** (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlase*, *windlase*, *windlase*; *windlase*; perhaps ME. *windlase* = MLG. *windle*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword hilt,  $\langle$  AS. *windlase*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

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Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.



A windmilly country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety. *Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxx.*

**windockt, winnock** (win'dok, win'ok), *n.* Same as *windoc*. [*Scotch.*]

The foirsaidis—wer diuers and syndrie tymes callit at the tolbuth *windock*.

*Acts James VI. (1581), p. 289. (Jamieson.)*

Listening the doors and winnocks rattle.

*Burns, A Winter Night.*

**windolett**, *n.* A false spelling of *windoclet*.

**windoret** (win'dor), *n.* [A perversion of *windoc*, simulating *door*.] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,  
To publish what he does within doors.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 369*

**window** (win'dō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *windowe*; < ME. *windowe*, *wyndowe*, *windoge*, *windohe* (the orig. guttural showing in the *Se. winduk*, *windock*, *winnock*), < Icel. *vindauga* (= Norw. *vindauga* = Dan. *vindue* for *\*vindøje*, the form *vindue* being prob. < Icel.), *window*, lit. 'wind-eye,' < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye: see *wind<sup>2</sup>* and *eye*, *n.* The AS. words were *eagdura*, 'eyedoor,' and *eagthyril*, 'eyethril,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for *window* is *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, from the L.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air. In modern buildings this opening is usually fitted with a frame in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material, the whole frame with the sashes, etc., also being known as the window. Many windows are not designed to be opened. Glass was employed in windows among the ancient Romans, and came into extensive use among other nations in the course of the eleventh century. See *cuts* under *batement-light*, *multifoil*, *rose-window*, and *wheel-window*.

Fowert dais after this,  
Arches *windowe* undon it is;  
The Rauen ut-fleg, hu so it can ben,  
Ne cam he nogt to the arche a-gen.

*Genesis and Exodus (L. E. T. S.), I. 602.*

My chambré was  
Ful wel depeynted, and with glas  
Were all the *windowes* wel y-glassed,  
Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.*

The prentices made a riot upon my glass *windowes* the Shrove-Tuesday following.

*Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.*

2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The *windowes* of heaven.

*Gen. vii. 11.*

The *window* of my heart, mine eye.

*Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 848.*

Hence—3. In *anat.*, one of two holes in the inner wall of the tympanum, called respectively the *oval window* and the *round window*, fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda. See *fenestra*.—4. A cover; a lid.

Ere I let fall the *windowes* of mine eyes.

*Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 116.*

5. A figure formed by lines crossing one another.

The Fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle, . . .  
Is very humorous, and makes great clutter,  
He has *Windowes* on his Bread and Butter.

*W. King, Art of Cookery.*

6†. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send unto me a collation thereof; and that your said collation have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein.

*Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 249.*

**Back of a window.** See *backl*.—**Blind window.** See *blindl*.—**Clustered window**, a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval architecture.—**Coupled windows, dormant window, false window, fan-shaped window.** See the adjectives, and *cuts* under *coupled windows* and *dormer-window*.—**French window**, a window having two sashes hinged at the sides, and opening in the middle.—**Goldsmiths' window**, a very rich claim in which the gold shows freely. [*Mining slang.* Australia.]—**House out of windowst**. See *housel*.—**Jesse window.** See *Jesse*.—**Lattice-window.** See *lattice*, 2 (with cut).—**Low side window.** Same as *tychnoscope*.—**Oriel-window.** See *oriel* (with cut).—**Stool of a window.** See *stool*.—**Venetian window**, a window which has three separate lights.—**Window tax, window duty**, a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all in excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also *dormer-window*, *lantern-window*, *rose-window*, *wheel-window*.)

**window** (win'dō), *v. t.* [*< window, n.*] 1. To furnish with a window or with windows.

Within a *window'd* niche of that high hall  
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain.

*Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 23*

2. To make openings or rents in.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.

*Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31.*

3. To place in a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome and see

Thy master thus?

*Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 72.*

**window-bar** (win'dō-bär), *n.* 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash.

—2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a window or the shutters of it when closed.—3. A horizontal bar fitted in a window or doorway, to prevent a child from falling through.—4. *pl.* Lattice-work, as on a woman's stomacher. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 116.*

**window-blind** (win'dō-blind), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See *blindl*.

**window-bole** (win'dō-böl), *n.* Same as *bole*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

I was out on the *window-bole* when your auld back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a balf at the popinjay.

*Scott, Old Mortality, vii.*

**window-curtain** (win'dō-kèr'tän), *n.* Same as *curtain*, 1 (*b*).

**window-frame** (win'dō-främ), *n.* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes.

**window-gardening** (win'dō-gärd'ning), *n.* The cultivation of plants indoors before a window.

The boxes used in *window-gardening* are made of a great variety of materials, etc. *Henderson, Handbook of Plants.*

**window-gazer** (win'dō-gä'zër), *n.* An idler; one who gazes idly from a window.

Her sonnes gluttonous, her daughters *window-gazers*,  
*Guiccardi, Letters (tr. by Helwyses, 1577), p. 304.*

**window-glass** (win'dō-gläs), *n.* Glass suitable for windows, or such as is commonly used for windows, especially the commoner kinds, as distinguished from plate-glass or other more costly varieties. **Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

**window-jack** (win'dō-jak), *n.* Same as *builders' jack* (which see, under *jack*).

**window-latch** (win'dō-lach), *n.* A catch or locking-device for holding a window-sash open or shut.

**window-lead** (win'dō-led), *n.* Same as *came*<sup>3</sup>, 2.

**windowless** (win'dō-les), *a.* [*< window + -less.*]

Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.

*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 377. (Davies.)*

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.*

**windowlet** (win'dō-let), *n.* [*< window + -let.*]

A little window.

If wak'd they cannot see, their eyes are blind,

Shut up like *windowlets*.

*Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.*

**window-lift** (win'dō-lift), *n.* A strap or a handle by which to raise a window-sash, especially in a carriage or a railway-car.

**window-lock** (win'dō-lok), *n.* A device for fastening the sash of a window so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

**window-martin** (win'dō-mär'tin), *n.* The common martin of Europe, *Chelidon urbica*; the house-martin or window-swallow. See *cut* under *martin*.

**window-mirror** (win'dō-mir'or), *n.* A mirror fastened outside of a window and adjustable at any angle, to reflect the image of objects in the street to the view of persons in the room, who may thus see without being seen.

**window-opener** (win'dō-öp'nër), *n.* A lever or rod by which a window, ventilator, sash, a panel in the raised roof of a railway-car, etc., may be opened and held in any desired position.

**window-oyster** (win'dō-öis'tër), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Placunidae*, *Placuna placenta*. Also *window-shell*.

**window-pane** (win'dō-pän), *n.* 1. One of the oblong or square plates of glass set in a window-frame.—2. The sand-flounder. [*New Jersey.*]

**window-sash** (win'dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See *sashl*.

**window-screen** (win'dō-skren), *n.* Any device for filling all or part of the opening of a window, particularly if it is ornamental, as the pierced lattices of the Arabs; also, the glass filling of a stained or painted window.

Chartres [cathedral], . . . singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like *window-screens*.

*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 304.*

**window-seat** (win'dō-sët), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

**window-sector** (win'dō-sek'tor), *n.* A bar or plate of metal in the form of a sector of a circle, used to control the movement and position of a window or ventilator in the raised roof of a railway-car. *E. H. Knight.*

**window-shade** (win'dō-shäd), *n.* A contrivance for shutting out or tempering light at a window; a variety of window-blind, usually a piece of holland or similar material, arranged to roll up

on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out.

**window-shell** (win'dō-shel), *n.* Same as *window-oyster*.

**window-shut** (win'dō-shut), *n.* A window-shutter.

When you bar the *window-shuts* of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes.

*Steele, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).*

**window-shutter** (win'dō-shut'ër), *n.* A shutter used to darken or secure a window.

**window-sill** (win'dō-sil), *n.* The sill of a window. See *silll*, 1.

**window-stile** (win'dō-stil), *n.* One of the vertical bars in a window-sash.

**window-stool** (win'dō-stöl), *n.* See *stool*.

**windowy** (win'dō-i), *a.* [*< window + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Exhibiting intersecting lines or little crossings like those of the sashes of a window.

Poor fish, beset

With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.

*Donne, The Bait.*

**windpipe** (wind'pip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wynd-pype*; < *wind<sup>2</sup>* + *pipe*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from the lungs. See *trachea*, and *cut* under *mouth*.

**wind-plant** (wind'plant), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. See *cut* under *anemone*.

**wind-pole** (wind'pöl), *n.* See the quotation.

Taking, with Dove, north-east and south-west (true) as the *wind-poles*, all intermediate directions are found to be more or less assimilated to the characteristics of those extremes, as they are nearer one or other.

*Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 173.*

**wind-pox** (wind'poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

**wind-pressure** (wind'presh'ür), *n.* 1. The pressure of the wind on any object in its path. The pressure of the wind blowing perpendicularly on a flat surface is usually deduced from its velocity by means of the equation  $P = kAV^2$ , where  $P$  is the pressure in pounds,  $V$  the velocity in feet per second,  $A$  the area of the surface in square feet, and  $k$  a numerical constant whose value for ordinary temperatures and barometric pressures is variously given from 0.0015 to 0.0022.

2. In *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and the wind-chests.

**wind-pump** (wind'pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

**wind-record** (wind'rek'örd), *n.* A record of wind velocities or directions; especially, a continuous registration made by an anemograph or self-recording anemometer; an anemogram.

**windring** (win'dring), *a.* [Possibly a misreading for *winding* or *wandering*.] Winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the *windring* brooks.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 128.*

**wind-rode** (wind'röd), *a.* *Naut.*, riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare *tide-rode*.

**wind-root** (wind'röt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

**wind-rose** (wind'röz), *n.* 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blowing from the different points of the compass, or the relative amount of total wind-movement for each direction; also, a table or diagram showing the connection between the wind-direction and any other meteorological element: thus, a thermal *wind-rose* shows the average temperature prevailing with winds from different directions.—2. See *rose*<sup>1</sup> and *Rameria*.

**windrow** (wind'rō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *wind-row*; < *wind<sup>2</sup>* + *row*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them.—2. A row of peats set up for drying; a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning.—3. Any similar row or formation; an extended heap, as of dust thrown up by the wind.

Each day's dust, before the next day came, was swept into *windrows* or whirled away altogether by intermittent gusts charging up the slope from the valley.

*The Century, XXXI. 63.*

4. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth to other land to mend it: so called because laid in rows and exposed to the wind. *Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 120.*

**windrow** (wind'rō), *v. t.* [*< windrow, n.*] To rake or put into the form of a windrow.

**wind-sail** (wind'säl), *n.* 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas serving to convey a current of fresh air into the lower parts of a ship.—2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.—To trim a *wind-sail*, to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.



**wind-scale** (*wind'skāl*), *n.* A scale of wind, as a wind-scale of the weather.

**wind-shake** (*wind'shāk*), *v.* To shake with wind, as a wind-shake of the leaves.

**wind-shaken** (*wind'shākēd*), *adj.* Shaken by wind, as a wind-shaken leaf.

**wind-side** (*wind'sīd*), *n.* The side of a vessel or building exposed to the wind.

**Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap.** See *Windsor*.

**wind-spout** (*wind'spout*), *n.* A waterspout, or a spout of wind, as a wind-spout of a storm.

**wind-storm** (*wind'stōrm*), *n.* A storm of wind, as a wind-storm of the sea.

**windstroke** (*wind'strōk*), *n.* A paralysis of the face, arms, or legs, caused by a stroke of wind.

**windsucker** (*wind'suk'ēr*), *n.* 1. The wind-sucker, a bird. 2. A person who sucks the wind, as a windsucker of a storm.

**wind-sucking** (*wind'suk'ing*), *n.* The noise made by a horse in sucking wind.

**wind-swift** (*wind'swift*), *a.* Swift as the wind, as a wind-swift runner.

**windthrust** (*wind'thrush*), *n.* The redwing, a bird.

**wind-tight** (*wind'tīt*), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of wind or air, as a wind-tight door.

**wind-trunk** (*wind'trunk*), *n.* In organ-building, a trunk which conducts the compressed air from the bellows to a wind-chest. See *wind-chest*.

**wind up** (*wind'up*), *v.* [Used up; see *wind*.] The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a wind up of a business, entertainment, etc.; the closing act; the close.

**windward** (*wind'wārd*), *a.* and *n.* [From *wind* + *ward*.] 1. *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows, as a windward shore. 2. *n.* The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply or sail to windward.

**windward** (*wind'wārd*), *v.* To blow from, as a windward wind.

**wind-way** (*wind'wāy*), *n.* A way of wind, as a wind-way of a storm.

**wind-whistle** (*wind'whistle*), *n.* A whistle of wind, as a wind-whistle of a storm.

**windy** (*wind'y*), *a.* 1. Full of wind, as a windy day. 2. Full of wind, as a windy person.

2. Next the wind; windward.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, windy weather.

4. Exposed to or affected by the wind.

5. Wind-like; resembling the wind.

6. Tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach; flatulent; as, windy food.

7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines.

8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels.

9. Airy; unsubstantial; empty; vain.

10. Talkative; boastful; vain. [Colloq.]

**windy-footed** (*wind'fūt'ed*), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. [Rare.]

**wine** (*wīn*), *n.* [From *ME. win*, *wyn*, < *AS. win* = *OS. OFries. win* = *D. wijn* = *MLG. win* = *LG. win* = *OHG. MHG. win*, *G. wein*, *wine*, = *Ice. vin* = *Sw. Dan. vin* = *Goth. wein* = *It. Sp. vino* = *Port. vinho* = *F. vin* = *Slav. OBulg. Serv. vino* = *Bohem. vino* = *Pol. wino* = *Russ. vino* = *Old Fr. vin*, *Ir. Gael. fion*, < *L. vinum*, wine, collectively grapes, = *Gr. oivos*, wine, allied to *oivē*, the vine; cf. *L. vitis*, the vine, *vinca*, vine, etc. From the *L. vinum* are also ult. *E. vine*, *vignette*, *vinous*, *vinegar*, *vintage*, *vineyard*, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, *Vitis*. See *Vitis*. Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescent. The differences in the quality of wines depend upon differences in the varieties of vine, and quite as much on the differences of the soils in which the vines are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and in the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are just fully ripe, the wine is generally most perfect as regards strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries as found in the market is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in *ch. claret*, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. Among the most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios of the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cereban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Moselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

2. That men much merite can make,  
For win in his head that wende.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.  
He [tried] cansteth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man.  
Baechus, that first from out the purple grape  
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 47.  
3. The juice, fermented or unfermented, of certain fruits or plants, prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes: as, gooseberry wine, raspberry wine.  
Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of our famous wine by and by?  
*Dickens*, *David Copperfield*, vi.  
3. Figuratively, intoxication produced by the use of wine.  
Noah awoke from his wine.  
*Gen.* ix. 24.  
And left him lying in the public way;  
So vanish friendships only made in wine.  
*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

4. A wine drinking; a meal or feast of which wine is an important feature; specifically, a wine party at one of the English universities.  
A death's-head at the wine.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.  
Wine is an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the case of some public institutions, such as Freshmen's House at M. C. W. they hardly survive.  
*Dickens's Pref.* *Oxford*, p. 128.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine: as, wine of coca; wine of colchicum.

6. Same as *wine-glass*: a trade-term. Adam's wine. Same as *Adam's ale* (which see under *Adam*). Antimonial, bastard, burnt wine. See the adjectives. Bitter wine of iron, citrate of iron and quinine with tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup in sherry. China wine, a name erroneously applied to Chinese samshu. Comet wine. See *comet*. Concrete oil of wine. Same as *ethereal*. Cowslip wine. See *cowslip*. Diuretic wine, a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine. Flowers of wine. See *flourer*. Gascon wine. See *Gascon*. Gooseberry wine. See *gooseberry*. Green wine, a technical name for wines during the first year after making. Heavy oil of wine. Same as *ethereal oil* (a) (which see under *ethereal*). High wines. See *high*. La Rose wines, good claret of the second quality, resembling in flavor Chateau La Rose, which is produced in the same district. Li-queur wine. See *liqueur*, l. (a). Low wine, in distillation, the result of the first run of the still from the fermented liquor or wash. It is about as alcoholic as sherry. Oil of wine, ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds. Palm wine. Same as *toddy*, l. Pelusian wine. See *Pelusian*. Quinine wine, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution. Rhenish wine, hock, or wine of the Rhine; the old name, now somewhat uncommon except in poetry and fiction. Compare *Rhine wine*. Rhine wine, wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, especially the still white wines of that region: formerly known as *hock*. Rops in wine. See *rops*. Sparkling wine. See *sparkling*. Spirit of wine, alcohol. Steel wine. Same as *spirit of iron*. Stronger white wine, a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopoeia to designate sherry. Tears of strong wine. See *tears*, l. To drink wine apert, to drink so as to act foolishly.

I trowe that ye drunken han *wyn* apert,  
And that is whan men playen with a straw.  
*Chaucer*, *Prologue to Manly's Tale*, l. 44.  
White wine, wine light in color and transparent. Especially (a) In the British islands, during the eighteenth century and until about 1850, almost exclusively Madeira and sherry. (b) More recently in the British islands, and generally in the United States, the much lighter-colored wines of France, as Chablis and Sauterne, and the wines of Germany. Wine of citrate of iron, a solution of ammonioferrous citrate with tincture of sweet orange peel and simple syrup in sherry. Wine of colchicum-root, a vinous extract of colchicum-root containing 40 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. Wine of colchicum-seed, a vinous extract of colchicum-seeds, containing 15 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. Wine of iron (cinchon ferri) of the British Pharmacopoeia, sherry with iron tartrate in solution. Wine of one earl. See *earl*. Wine of opium, a solution of two ounces of opium in a pint of sherry, flavored with cinnamon and cloves. Also called *Sydenham's laudanum*. Wine of Wales, methelgin; mead. S. Dowell, *Tales in England*, IV. 53. Wine whey, a drink made by mixing wine with sweetened milk. The milk being curdled and separated, either by the wine or in some other manner, the flavored whey forms the beverage. Wormwood wine. See *wormwood*. Yard of wine. See *yard of ale*, under *yard*. (See also *ginger-wine*, *rice-wine*.)

**wine** (*wīn*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wined*, *pp. wining*. [From *win*, *v.* To fill, supply, or entertain with wine.

To wine the King's Cellar. *Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 54.  
A Philadelphia political club would dine and wine two Free Trade members of Congress. *The American*, VII. 230.  
II. *intrans.* To drink wine. [Colloq.]  
Hither they repair each day after dinner "to wine."  
*Alma Mater*, l. 95 (B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 491).  
wine-bag (*wīn'bag*), *n.* 1. A wine-skin. 2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]  
wineball (*wīn'bāl*), *n.* [From *ME. wyneballe*; < *wine* + *ball*.] Same as *wine-stone*.  
*Wyne ballus* (*wyne balle*). . . . Pilateric, vel pile tartaree (vel pileus tartaricus). *Prompt. Par.*, p. 529.  
wineberry (*wīn'ber'y*), *n.* [From *ME. wineberrie*, *wyneberge*, < *AS. winberge*, grape, < *win*, wine, + *berie*, *berge*, berry; see *wine* and *berry*.] Hence in variant form *wineberry*. 1. The grape.  
After mete, peeres, nottys, strawberries, winecherries, and hardches.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.  
The fygge, and als so the wyne-berye.  
*Thomas of Ersseldowne* (Child's Ballads, I. 103).  
2. The red or black currant, or the gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A Japanese species of raspberry recently introduced into the United States.—4. The whortleberry. See *wineberry*.—5. Same as *toot-plant*.—New Zealand wineberry, wineberry shrub. Same as *toot-plant*.  
winebibber (*wīn'bīb'ēr*), *n.* One who drinks much wine; a tippler; a drunkard.  
The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners!  
*Luke* vii. 34.  
winebibbery (*wīn'bīb'ēr-y*), *n.* The habits or practices of winebibbers.  
The secret antiquities and private history of the royal wine-bibbery.  
*Noctes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1832.  
winebibbing (*wīn'bīb'ing*), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The habit of drinking wine to excess; tipping; drunkenness.



## II. a. Drinking much wine; toping.

Brussels suited Temple far better than the palaces of the boat-hunting and winebibbing princes of Germany.  
Maeaulay, Sir William Temple.

**ine-biscuit** (win'bis'kit), *n.* A light biscuit served with wine.

**ine-blue** (win'blö), *n.* See *blue*.

**ine-bottle** (win'bot'l), *n.* A bottle for holding wine.

*Wine-bottles* old, and rent, and bound up. Josh. ix. 4.  
**ine-bowl** (win'böl), *n.* An elaborate drinking-cup, large, and without a stand or stem; a bowl intended for use in drinking wine.

Mazers, or maple *wine-bowls*, were for centuries in common use in England.

A. P. Humphrey, Art Journal, 1883, p. 182.

**Winebrennerian** (win-bre-nö'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Winebrenner* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** A. Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, *Winebrennerian* doctrines.

**II.** *n.* A member of a Baptist denomination called officially the *Church of God*. It was founded in Pennsylvania by John Winebrenner, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and was organized in 1829-30. Its distinctive tenet is that feet-washing is "obligatory upon all Christians."

**wine-bush** (win'bush), *n.* A bush or sign marking the presence of a wine-shop or tavern.

There stood near to the tomb a very small hut, also thatched, and declared to be a tavern by its *wine-bush*.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

**wine-carriage** (win'kar'āj), *n.* A utensil for holding a single bottle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled smoothly along the table.

**wine-cask** (win'kask), *n.* A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or transportation.

**wine-cellar** (win'sel'ār), *n.* [*ME. wyne-cellar*: *< wine + cellar*.] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, reserved for the storage of wine.

Such a place, when used for claret and other light wines, should have an equable temperature, not too warm. On the other hand, Madeira, port, and similar strong wines, as well as spirits, are supposed to improve by exposure to warmer air. They are often kept in a different cellar, or in an upper story of the house.

This *wine-cellar* in colde Septemtrion  
Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oster, and stable,  
Myddyn, cisterne, and thynges everichoon  
That evel smelle.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

**wine-colored** (win'kul'örd), *a.* Of the color of red wine; vinaceous.

**wine-conner** (win'kon'ēr), *n.* A wine-taster; an inspector of wines. Compare *alc-conner*.

**taster** . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a *Wine-conner*.  
Colgrave.

**wine-cooler** (win'kö'lēr), *n.* A vessel in which bottled wine is immersed in a cool liquid, as in water containing ice, to cool it before it is drunk. Wine-coolers for use at table are generally of a reversed conical form, and of silver, silver-plated ware, or the like.

**wine-drunk†** (win'drunk), *a.* [*ME. wyn-drinke*; *< wine + drunk*.] Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so *wyn-drunk*.  
Rel. Antiq., I. 178.

**wine-fat** (win'fat), *n.* [*< wine + fat*.] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from a wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.

**winefly** (win'fli), *n.* 1. A small fly, of the genus *Prophila*, which lives in its earlier stages in wine, cider, and other fermented liquors, and even in strong alcohol.—2. Any one of several small flies of the genus *Drosophila*, which breed in decaying fruit, pomace, and mare.

**wine-fountain** (win'foun'tän), *n.* An urn-shaped vessel with cover and faucet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

**wine-glass** (win'gläs), *n.* A small drinking-glass for wine. The name is usually given to that size and shape of glass which is especially appropriated to the wine most in use; thus, in some places, the small glass for sherry will bear this name, and the others be called by special names, as *claret-glass* or *champaigne-glass*.

**wineglassful** (win'gläs-fül), *n.* As much as a wine-glass can hold; as a conventional measure, two fluidounces.

**wine-grower** (win'grö'ēr), *n.* One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced.

**wine-growing** (win'grö'ing), *n.* The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine.

**wineless** (win'les), *a.* [*< wine + -less*.] Lacking wine; not using, producing, or containing wine; unaccompanied by wine: as, a *wineless* meal.

A *wineless* weak wine as one may say, that either drinketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water.  
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 560.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty.  
Swift, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

The well-known fact that *wineless* offerings were made to the Muses.  
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 3.

**wine-marc** (win'märk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See *marc*.  
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xliii. 1.

As many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head.

**wine-measure** (win'mezh'ür), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches. It remained in use until the establishment of the imperial gallon in 1825, and its gallon is the standard of the United States. In wine-measure, 1 tun = 2 pipes = 3 puncheons = 4 hogsheads = 6 tierces; one tierce = 42 gallons; one gallon = 2 potles = 4 quarts = 8 pints. See also *gill* and *gallon*.

**wine-merchant** (win'mēr'chant), *n.* One who deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities.

**wine-oil** (win'oil), *n.* The commercial name for an oil found in a peculiarly rich brandy made from the ferment and stalks left from wine-making. It has a strong flavor of cognac.

Also called *cognac-oil* and *huile de marc*.

**wine-palm** (win'päm), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See *toddy* and *toddy-palm*. Compare *buriti*.

**wine-party** (win'pär'ti), *n.* A party at which wine is a chief feature; a drinking-party.

There were young men who despised the lads who indulged in the coarse hospitalities of *wine-parties*, who prided themselves in giving *recherché* little French dinners.  
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xv.

**wine-piercer** (win'pēr'sēr), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an instrument for tapping casks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

**wine-press** (win'pres), *n.* A press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

I have caused wine to fail from the *wine-presses*: none shall tread with shouting.  
Jer. xlviii. 33.

**wine-room** (win'röm), *n.* 1. A room in which wine is kept or stored.—2. A room where wine is served to customers; a bar-room.

**winery** (win'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *wineries* (-iz). [*< wine + -ery*.] An establishment for making wine.

Several large canneries have been established within ten years, as well as packing establishments for raisins, and *wineries*.  
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 186.

**wine-sap** (win'sap), *n.* A highly esteemed American apple.

**wine-skin** (win'skin), *n.* A vessel for holding wine, made of the nearly complete skin of a goat, hog, or other quadruped, with the openings of the legs, neck, etc., secured. Compare *borachio*, *askos*.

No man putteth new wine into old *wine-skins*: . . . but they put new wine into fresh *wine-skins*.  
Mark ii. 22 [R. V.].

**wine-sops†** (win'sops), *n. pl.* Same as *sops* in *wine*. See *sop*.

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweete,  
And the Cullambynes; let us haue the *Wynesops*.  
E. Webbe, Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 84.

**wine-sour** (win'sour), *n.* A kind of plum.  
Halliwell.

**wine-stone** (win'stön), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

**wine-taster** (win'täs'tēr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—2. Same as *sampling-tube*. Compare *pipette*.

**wine-tree†** (win'trē), *n.* [*< ME. wintre*, *< AS. wintreow*, a grape-vine, *< win*, wine, + *treow*, tree: see *wine* and *tree*.] A grape-vine.

Me drempte, ic stod at a *wine-tree*,  
That adde waxen buges thre,  
Orest it blomede, and sithen bar  
The berries ripe, wurth ic war.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 2059.

**wine-vault** (win'vält), *n.* 1. A vaulted wine-cellar; hence, any wine-cellar, or place for the storage of wines.—2. Generally in the plural, a place where wine is tasted or drunk: often used as equivalent to *tavern* or "*saloon*."

**wine-warrant** (win'wor'ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

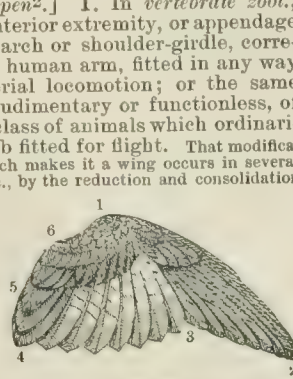
**winey**, *a.* See *winy*.

**wineyard†**, *n.* [*< ME. wynyard*, *winyard*, *win-gard*, *< AS. wingard*, a vineyard, *< win*, wine,

+ *geard*, yard: see *wine* and *yard*.] (*< F. vine-gard*.) Same as *vineyard*.

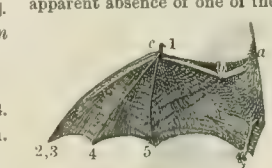
Nimeth & keecheth us, loofman, anon the gunge uoxes.  
Thet beoth the crest prokungez thet sturieth the *wine-geardes*.  
Ancien Riede, p. 294.

**wing** (wing), *n.* [Formerly also *weng*; *< ME. winge*, *wenge*, also (with intrusive *h*) *hwinge*, *whenge*, *< Icel. vængr* = Sw. *Dam*, *vinge*, a wing. The AS. word for 'wing' was *fether*; cf. L. *penna*, Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, from the same ult. source: see *feather* and *pen*.] 1. In *vertebrate zool.*, the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way for flight or aerial locomotion; or the same limb, however rudimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarily have this limb fitted for flight. That modification of a limb which makes it a wing occurs in several ways: (a) In *ornith.*, by the reduction and consolidation



Wing of Bird: feathers of the wing-trait (pteryla) alars: 1, bend of the wing, or carpal angle; 2, edge of the wing; 3, wing-tip, at end of longest primary; 4-5, the pinion, borne upon the manus, consisting of ten primaries and the primary coverts, together with the alula, or bastard wing; 6, reinforcement of the wing in the middle of the posterior border of wing 2-4; 1-3-4, seven secondaries, overlaid by greater, median, and lesser rows of secondary coverts, the unshaded area forming a speculum; 4-5, three tertiaries (specialized inner secondaries); 6, root of the wing, toward the anatomical shoulder; 6-1, anterior border of the wing.

of swimming under water; in some, as penguins, only for swimming, in which case the wing is flipper-like or fin-like; in some, as the ostrich, it serves only as an aid in running; in some, as the emu, cassowary, and apteryx, it is practically functionless; it appears to have been wanting in the moas; it is a weapon of offense and defense in some birds, as the swan, and others in which it is provided with a horny spur; it is terminated with a claw or claws in some birds. The principal feathers of the wing are the remiges, rowers, or flight-feathers, those which are seated upon the hand being the primaries, those of the forearm secondaries, those of the upper arm tertiaries and scapularies, those of the thumb bastard quills; the smaller feathers, overlying the bases of the remiges, are collectively known as *coverts*. (See cut under *covert*, 6.) The various shapes of birds' wings depend to some extent upon the proportions of the bones, especially those of the pinion (see *Macrochires*), but mainly upon the development of the flight-feathers, and the lengths of these relatively to one another. Among birds which can fly probably no one shape is sharply distinguished from all others; so that the terms in technical use are simply descriptive of size, contour, and the like, as long, short, narrow, broad (or ample), pointed, rounded, vaulted, etc., requiring no further explanation. See names of the sets of feathers used above, and phrases below. (b) In *mammal*, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, upon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of integument, the whole limb being lengthened, as well as its terminal segment, and there being other peculiarities of osseous structure and mechanism, as the apparent absence of one of the two bones of the forearm by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the fore limb of bats, or *Chiroptera*, which alone are provided with true wings and capable of true flight; for the so-called wings of various other mammals described as "flying," as the flying-squirrel, flying-phalanger, etc., are more properly parachutes or patagia, and their flight is only a prolonged leap. See cuts under *bat*, *flying-fox*, and *Pteropodidæ*. (c) In *herpet.*, by a modification of the fore limb comparable to that of a bat's, but peculiar in the enormous extension of an ulnar digit, and its connection with other digits and with the body by an expansion of the integument, as in the extinct flying reptiles, the pterodactyls. (See cut under *pterodactyl*.) The flying apparatus of certain recent reptiles, as the *Draco volans*, is a parachute, not a true wing. (d) In *ichth.*, a mere enlargement of the pectoral fins enables some fishes to sustain a kind of flight; and, as the pectoral fins answer to the fore limbs of higher vertebrates, this case comes under the definition of a wing. See cut under *flying-fish*.



Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits. a, shoulder; b, elbow; c, wrist; d, hind foot; 1, small free hooked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger; 5, fifth finger.

2. In *entom.*, an expansion of the crust of an insect, sufficing for flight, or a homologous expansion, however modified in form or function, or even functionless so far as aerial locomotion is concerned. Such a formation, though a wing by analogy of function with the wing of a vertebrate, is an entirely different structure, having no homology with the fore limb of a vertebrate. It consists of a fold of integument, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communica-





A *wing* is a river-shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (3) A lateral extension of an abutment. (4) *Wing* is also one of the long narrow flat pieces of the pattern on the side of the *table* or *board*. (5) One of the two outside divisions of an army or fleet in battle-array; usually called the *right wing* and *left wing*, and distinguished by the *right* and *left* of the *army*.

And this nombre of folk is with outen the princypalle host, and with outen *Winges* ordeynd for the Bataylle. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 275.

The Earl of Mar the *right wing* guided. *Battle of Alford* (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The defence of the artillery was committed to the *left wing*. *Prescott, Ford, and Isaac*, p. 12.

A *shoulder knot* or small epaulet, specifically, a projecting piece of stuff, perhaps only a raised seam or welt, worn in the sixteenth century on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

I would have mine such a suit without difference, such stuff such a *wing* such a sleeve. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, III. 1.

(m) A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout. (n) The side or displayed part of a dash-board. (o) A projecting part of a hand-sieve on each side of the central part, or bag, serving to collect the fish, and lead them into the bag. (p) A thin, broad, projecting piece on a gudgeon, to prevent it from turning in its socket.

10. A flock or company (of plover). *W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 533. *Angle of the wing*, in *ornith.*, the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing.

*See shoulder, n., 5.* *Anterior wings*, in *entom.*, the upper front, or fore wings, when there are two pairs; the mesothoracic wings, in any case. *Bastard wing*, in *ornith.*, same as *alula*. *See cuts* there and under *covert*.

*Bend of the wing*. Same as *angle of the wing*. *Convolute, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, erect, falcate wings*. *See the* adjectives. *Dragon's wings*. *See dragon*. *Expanse or extent of wing*, in *zool.*, wing-spread. *See radius, n., 2* and *spread, n., 12*.

*False wing*, in *ornith.*, the bastard wing, *alula*, or *alula spuria*. *See alula* (with cut), and cut under *covert*. *Flexure of the wing*. *See flexure*. *Folded wings*. *See fold, v., 1*. *Diphtheria, Vespa, and wasp*, 1. — *Gray-goose wing*, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

Our Englishmen in fight did chuse

The gallant gray-goose wing.

*True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

*Inferior margin of a wing*, inferior surface of a wing, inferior wings. *See inferior*. *Inner margin of the wing*. *See inner*. *Length of wing*, in *ornith.*, the shortest distance from the flexure or carpal angle to the point of the wing or wing-tip. — *Metathoracic wings*. *See metathoracic*. — *On or upon the wing*. (a) Flying: as, to shoot birds on the wing.

The bird

That flutters least is longest on the wing.

*Cowper, Task*, vi. 931.

(b) Figuratively, in motion; traveling; active; busy.

I have been, since I saw you in town, pretty much on the wing, at Hampton, Twickenham, and elsewhere. *Gray, Letters*, I. 369.

(c) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

Your wits are all upon the wing, just a-going.

*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, iv. 1.

*Petiolate wing*. *See petiolate*. — *Plane wings*. *See plane*. — *Plicate wings*. Same as *folded wings*. — *Point of the wing*, in *ornith.*, the end of the longest primary. *See wing-tip*. — *Posterior margin of the wing*. *See posterior*. — *Posterior wings*, in *entom.*, the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracic wings, in any case. — *Reversed, spurious, superior wings*. *See the* adjectives. — *Tail of the wing*. *See tail*. — *Tectiform wings*, in *entom.*, roof-shaped wings; wings held sloping like the roof of a house when the insect rests. — *To clip the wings*. *See clip, v., 2*. — *To drop to wing*. *See drop*. — *To make or take wing*, to fly; take flight; depart.

Light thickens; and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky wood.

*Shak., Macbeth*, III. 2. 61.

It is a fearful thing

To see the human soul take wing

In any shape, in any mood.

*Byron, Prisoner of Chillon*, viii.

*Tumid wing*. *See tumid*. — *Under one's wing*, under one's protection, care, or patronage: with reference to the sheltering of chickens under the wings of the hen, as in the New Testament use.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleepest prophetis and stonyest hen that hen sent to thee, how oft wold I gedre togidre thi soaks, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chickenys *under her wings*, and thou woldist nat? *Wyclif, Mat.* xliii. 37.

*Under wings*, in *entom.*, the posterior wings, when there are two pairs, more or less overlaid by the upper wings. — *Unequal wings*. *See unequal*. — *Upper wings*, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, when there are two pairs, or their equivalents, as elytra and tegmina, which overlie the posterior wings wholly or partly. — *Vertical wings*, in *entom.*, wings held upright when the insect rests, as those of a butterfly; erect wings. — *Wind-and-wing*, the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studding-sails on both sides; said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. Also *goose-winged*. — *Wings conjoined*, in *her.* *See col.* — *Wings displayed*, in *her.*, having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing.

*Wing wings, v.* [*wing, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To equip with wings for flying; specifically, to feather (an arrow).

*Marriage Love's* object is; at whose bright eyes He lights his torches, and calls them his skies. For her he *wings* his shoulders.

*B. Jonson, The Barrier*

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, View'd his own feather on the fatal dart, And *wing'd* the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.

*Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, l. 82.

2. Figuratively, to qualify for flight, elevation rapid motion, etc.; especially, to lend speed or celerity to.

'Foot, all this is wrong!

This *wings* his pursuit, and will be before me.

I am lost for ever!

*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons*, v. 1.

Ambition *wings* his spirit.

*Lust's Dominion*, l. 2.

3. To supply with wings or side parts, divisions or projections, as an army, a house, etc.; flank

They thus directed, we will follow

In the main battle, whose puissance on either side

Shall be well *wing'd* with our chiefest horse.

*Shak., Rich.* III. v. 3. 300.

Close to the limb of the sun, where the temperature and pressure are highest, the hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and *wing'd*.

*C. A. Young, The Sun*, p. 197.

4. To brush or clean with a wing, usually that of a turkey.

Shut in from all the world without,

We sat the clean-wing'd hearth about.

*Whittier, Snow-Bound*.

5. To bear in shaft; transport on or as on wings.

I, an old turtle,

Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough.

*Shak., W. T.*, v. 3. 133.

His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame,

Far *wing'd* before his squadron Tancred came.

*Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, III.

6. To perform or accomplish by means of wings.

This last and Godlike Act atchiev'd,

To Heav'n she *wing'd* her Flight.

*Prior, The Viceroy*, st. 44.

From Samos have I *wing'd* my Way.

*Congreve, Semele*, II. 1.

He [Rip Van Winkle] looked round, but could see nothing but a crow *winging* its solitary flight across the mountain.

*Irring, Sketch-Book*, p. 52.

7. To traverse in flight.

The crows and choughs that *wing* the midway air

Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak., Lear*, iv. 6. 13.

Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,

Or *wing* the sky, or roll along the flood.

*Pope, Essay on Man*, III. 120.

8. To carve, as a quail or other small bird.

Wyngs that partryche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Good man! him list not spend his idle meals

In quinsing plovers, or in *winging* quails.

*Bp. Hall, Satires*, IV. II. 44.

9. To wound or disable in the wing, as a bird; colloquially, to wound (a person) in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part.

What are the odds now that he doesn't *wing* me? These green-horns generally hit everything but the man they aim at. *Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To fly; soar; travel on the wing.

We, poor unfledged,

Have never *wing'd* from view of the nest.

*Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 3. 28.

As the bird *wings* and sings,

Let us cry, "All good things

Are ours!"

*Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra*.

*wing-band* (wing'band), *n.* Same as *wing-bar*.

*wing-bar* (wing'bär), *n.* A colored bar or band across a bird's wing; technically, such a band formed by the tips of the greater or median wing-coverts, or both of these, and placed between the wing-bow and the wing-bay. Such are found in uncounted different birds. *See cut* under *solitary*.

*wing-bay* (wing'bä), *n.* The plumage-marking of a bird formed by the secondary feathers of the wing, when the wing is closed and these feathers differ in color from the rest of the plumage; so called because in the black-breasted red game type of coloring this marking is of a bay color. *See spectrum*, 3 (b), and first cut under *wing*.

*wing-beat* (wing'bēt), *n.* A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying.

*wing-bow* (wing'bō), *n.* In poultry, and hence in other birds, the plumage-marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing; distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts collectively; thus, in the black-breasted red gamecock the *wing-bows* are crimson. *See cuts* under *Agelæus* and *sea-eagle*.

*wing-case* (wing'kas), *n.* The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of





many insects, especially of *Coleoptera*; the elytrium. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called *hemelytra*. Wing-cases are always the modified fore wings, when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called *tegmina*. See cuts under *beetle*, *chrysalis*, *clavus*, *Coleoptera*, and *katydid*. Also *wing-cover*.

**wing-cell** (wing'sel), *n.* In *entom.*, any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under *nervure*, *venation*, and *wing*.—**Didymous, petiolate, radiated wing-cells.** See the adjectives.

**wing-compass** (wing'kum'pas), *n.* A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set-screw.

**wing-conch** (wing'kongk), *n.* A wing-shell.

**wing-cover** (wing'kuv'er), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *wing-case*.—**Mutilated wing-covers.** See *mutilated*.

**wing-covert** (wing'kuv'ert), *n.* In *ornith.*, any one of the small feathers which overlie or underlie the flight-feathers of the wing; a covert of the wing. See *covert*, *n.*, 6 (with cut), *teatrics*, and first cut under *wing*.—**Under wing-coverts.** See *under*.

**winged** (wing'ed or wing'ed), *a.* [*< ME. winged, winged; < wing + -ed.*] 1. Having or wearing wings, in any sense; as, the *winged horse* (Pegasus); the *winged god* (Mercury); a *winged* (feathered) arrow; a *winged ship*.

Steer hither, steer your winged pines,  
All beaten mariners. *W. Browne*, *Syrens' Song*.

There is also a little contemptible *winged* creature, an inhabitant of my aerial element.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 28.

2. In *her.*, having wings. Specifically—(a) Noting a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body. [*Rare.*] (b) Noting an object not usually having wings; as, a *winged column*.

3. In *bot., anat., and conch.*, alate; alated; having a part resembling or likened to a wing; as, a *winged shell* or bone; a *winged seed*. See cuts under *sphenoid*, *wing-shell*, and *wing*, *n.*, 9 (c).—4. Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [*Rare.*]

The *wing'd air* dark'd with plumes.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 730.

5. Moving or passing on or as on wings; swift; rapid.

Ther mighte I seen

*Winged wondres faste flee.*

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 2118.

Come, Tamburlaine! now what thy *winged* sword.

*Marlowe*, *Tamburlaine*, I, ii. 3.

With Fear oppress'd,

In *winged* Words he thus the Queen address'd.

*Congreve*, *Hymn to Venus*.

6. Soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine!

*J. S. Harford*, *Michael Angelo*, v.

He [Emerson] looked far away over the heads of his hearers, with a vague kind of expectation, as into some private heaven of invention, and the *winged* period came at last obedient to his spell.

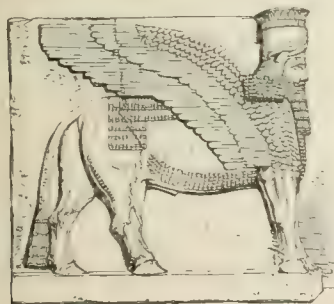
*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

You will often recover *winged* birds as full of life as before the bone was broken.

*Cowes*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 16.

**Winged bull**, an Assyrian symbol of force and domination, of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian architectural sculpture, in which pairs of winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals of



Assyrian Winged Human-headed Bull.

palaces. These figures were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard*.

—**Winged catheter**, a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two processes which serve to retain the instrument after it has entered the bladder.

—**Winged elm**. See *vahoo*, 3.—**Winged fly**, an artificial fly with wings, used by anglers; distinguished from the *palmer*, which has the form of a caterpillar.—**Winged horse**. See *Pegasus*.—**Winged leaf**, a pinnate or pinnately divided leaf.—**Winged lion**. (a) See *Lion of St. Mark*, under *lion*. (b) [*l. c.*] See *winged bull*, above.—

**Winged pea**, a plant of the former genus *Tetragonolobus*, now forming a section in *Lotus*. The pod is four-winged.

—**Winged petiole**, a petiole with a thin wing-like expansion. See cuts under *aspidium* and *Quassia*.—**Winged pigweed, screw**, etc. See the nouns.

**wingedly** (wing'ed-li), *adv.* In a winged manner; on, with, or by wings.

Nor with aught else can our souls interknit  
So *wingedly*. *Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

**winger** (wing'er), *n.* [*< wing + -er.*] 1. One who or that which wings, in any sense.—2. A small cask or tank for holding water, stowed in the wing of a ship, where the space is much reduced by the approaching lines of the hull. (See *wing*, *n.*, 9 (d).) Tanks are accurately fitted to the sloping sides of the ship.

**wing-feather** (wing'feθ'er), *n.* Any feather of the wing; especially, a wing-quill, flight-feather, or remex.

**wing-fish** (wing'fish), *n.* A flying-fish; especially, a flying-gurnard; in the United States, any species of *Prionotus*. See cut under *sea-robin*.

**wing-footed** (wing'füt'ed), *a.* 1. Aliped; having winged feet; hence, rapid; swift.

Next Venus in his sphere is Maia's some.

loves messenger, *wing-footed* Mercury.

*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

*Wing-footed* Time them farther off their bear.

*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, x. 322.

2. In *conch.*, pteropod. *P. P. Carpenter*.

**wing-formed** (wing'förm'd), *a.* Shaped like a wing, in any sense; aliform; alate.

**wing-gudgeon** (wing'gudj'on), *n.* A short winged shaft of metal

used as a journal for wheels having wooden axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-iron. *E. H. Knight*.

**wing-handed** (wing'-han'ded), *a.* Having the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chiropterous, as a bat.

**wing-leaved** (wing'left), *a.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves; as, a *wing-leaved palm*; contrasted with *fan-leaved*.

**wingless** (wing'les), *a.* [*< wing + -less.*] 1. Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in *zool.*, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,

In sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar.

*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 343.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, having rudimentary wings, unfit for flight; impennate or squamipennate, as any ratite bird or penguin; as, the *wingless kiwis* (*Apterygidae*).

**winglessness** (wing'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wingless.

*Winglessness* occurs in other insects through other causes than those which obtain in *Madeira*. *Nature*, XLIII. 410.

**winglet** (wing'let), *n.* [*< wing + -let.*] A little wing. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, the bastard wing, or alula. (b) In *entom.*: (1) The alula, a membrane under the base of the elytra of many *Coleoptera*.

When he took off the *winglets*, either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased.

*Kirby and Spence*, *Entomology*, II. 306.

(c) The pterygium, a lateral expansion on each side of the end of the rostrum, found in many weevils.

**wing-membrane** (wing'mem'brän), *n.* The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

**wing-nervure** (wing'nér'vür), *n.* In *entom.*, a nervure (which see, with cut).—**Uncinate wing-nervures.** See *uncinate*.

**wing-net** (wing'net), *n.* A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon-fishery.

**wing-pad** (wing'pad), *n.* One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under *Caloptenus*.

**wing-passage** (wing'pas'äj), *n.* *Naut.*, a passage along the sides of a ship in the hold. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, ¶ 154.

**wing-pen** (wing'pen), *n.* An inclosure for salt or ice in the hold of a vessel.

**wing-post** (wing'pöst), *n.* A post or messenger which travels on the wing; a carrier-pigeon. [*Rare.*]

Probably our English would be found as docile and ingenious as the Turkish pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *wing-posts* would spoil many a foot-post.

*Fuller*, *Worthies*, Northamptonshire, II. 498.

**wing-quill** (wing'kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the remiges or flight-feathers. See *remex*, and cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *wing*, *n.*, 1 (a).

**wing-rail** (wing'räl), *n.* On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. *E. H. Knight*.

**wing-scale** (wing'skäl), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *squamula*, 1 (b).

**wingseed** (wing'séd), *n.* See *Ptelea* and *Pterospermum*.

**wing-sheath** (wing'shéth), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *elytrum*, 1. Also *wing-case*, *wing-cover*.

**wing-shell** (wing'shel), *n.* 1. A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ*; so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also cut under *Strombus*.—2. A bivalve of the family *Aviculi-dæ*; a hammer-oyster.—3. A pteropod or wing-snail.—4t. A wing-case or wing-cover. *N. Gray*.—

**False wing-shells**, the spout-shells or *Aporrhaidæ*. See cuts under *Aporrhais* and *spout-shell*.

**wing-shooting** (wing'shū'ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

They [fowling-pieces] were probably intended for *wing-shooting*, but could not have been made until several years after the invention of the flint lock.

*W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 58.

II. *n.* 1. A shot made at a bird on the wing.—2. One who shoots flying birds.

**wing-shot** (wing'shot), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Shot in the wing.—2. Shot while on the wing. See *wing-shooting*.

II. *n.* 1. A shot made at a bird on the wing.—2. One who shoots flying birds.

**wing-snail** (wing'snäl), *n.* A pteropod or sea-butterfly. See cuts under *Cavolinia* and *Pneumoderma*.

**wing-spread** (wing'spred), *n.* The distance from tip to tip of the extended wings, as of a bat, bird, or insect; extent of wing; alar expanse.

**wing-stopper** (wing'stop'er), *n.* 1t. A rope having one end clenched to a cable, and the other to the ship's beam.—2. A cable-stopper used in the wings or sides of the hold in old days when rope cables were used.

**wing-stroke** (wing'strök), *n.* The stroke or sweep of the wings; a wing-beat.

**wing-swift** (wing'swift), *a.* Swift of wing; of rapid flight.

**wing-tip** (wing'tip), *n.* The point of the wing; the apex of the longest primary of a bird's wing.

This is often the end of the first primary, which may exceed in length the next one by as much as or by more than the second surpasses the third. The most pointed wings result from this conformation, and the wing is generally the more rounded the further removed the longest primary is from the first one. A sharp yet strong wing results from the greatest length of the second or third primary, supported nearly to its end by those next to it on each side; and, in general, two or three feathers, of nearly or quite equal lengths, compose the wing-tip.

**wing-tract** (wing'trakt), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pteryla alaris; that special tract or pteryla upon which grow the feathers of the wing, excepting the scapulars (which are situated upon the humeral tract). See *pteryla*, and first cut under *wing*.

**wing-transom** (wing'tran'sum), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called *main transom*. See cut under *transom*.

**wing-wale** (wing'wäl), *n.* See *wing*, *n.*, 9 (d).

**wing-wall** (wing'wäl), *n.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment, forming a support and protection to it. *E. H. Knight*.

**wingy** (wing'i), *a.* [*< wing + -y.*] 1. Having wings.

The cranes,  
But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,  
The *wingy* leaders all are at a loss.

*Rowe*, tr. of *Lucan*, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

As for those *wingy* mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of better heads, they never stretched the pia mater of mine.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. § 9.

Youth's gallant trophies, bright  
In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite  
His *wingy* nerves to climb.

*Beattie*, *Ode to Hope*, ii. 1.

3. Rapid; swift.

With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind.

*Addison*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, ii.

**wink**<sup>1</sup> (wink), *v.* [*< ME. winken*, wink, move the eyelids quickly (pret. *wanc*, *wank*, *wonk*), *< AS. \*wincan* (pret. *\*wanc*, pp. *\*wuncen*); also *ME. winken* (pret. *winkede< AS. wincian*, wink; = *MD. wincken*, *wencken* = *OHG. win-*



Wink, *v.* To close and open quickly, as, to wink the eyelids or the eyes. [*< wink<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being won.

All the rest are winnable.  
*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1888. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

**winnet, n. and a. I. n.** Joy; delight; pleasure.  
Hit is min hize [joy], hit is mi wone,  
That ich me drage to mine cunde [kind].  
*Old and Nightingale*, l. 272.

When I was borne Noye named he me,  
And saide thees wordes with mekill wyne.  
*York Plays*, p. 46.

**II. a.** Enjoyable; delightful.  
Ho wayned me vpon this wyse to your wyne halle,  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2456.

**winnel, winnel-straw** (win'el, -strā), *n.* Same as *jackstraw*, 5. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**winner** (win'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. wyunner; < win<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who or that which wins; a successful contestant or competitor.

The event  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 5. 15.

**winning** (win'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wynnyng, wyn-  
nyge; verbal n. of win<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of one who wins, in any sense.  
At the Winning of Tonque (Towques), the King made  
eight and twenty Knights, and from thence marched with  
his Army to Caen.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 172.

If I am not worth the wooing, I surely am not worth the  
winning!  
*Longfellow, Miles Standish*, iii.

2. That which is won; that which is gained  
by effort, conquest, or successful competition;  
earnings; profit; gain: generally in the plural.  
The kynge Arthur made beleide on an hepe all the wyn-  
nyge and the riches that ther was gotten.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

A . . . gamester, that stakes all his winnings upon every  
cast.  
*Addison, Freeholder*, No. 40.

3. In *coal-mining*, a shaft or pit which is being  
sunk to win or open a bed of coal; an opening  
of any kind by which coal has been won; a bed  
of coal ready for mining (see *win<sup>1</sup>, v. t.*, 9);  
sometimes, also, a part of a coal-mine, as dis-  
tinguished from another portion from which it  
is separated by a barrier.

The South Hetton and Great Hetton pits were also very  
costly difficult *winnings*, on account of the quicksand and  
irruptions of water.  
*Jevons, The Coal Question* (2d ed.), p. 68.

**winning** (win'ing), *p. a.* Successful in con-  
tending, competing, attaining, influencing, or  
gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attrac-  
tive; charming.

I do find  
A winning language in your tongue and looks.  
*Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country*, ii. 2.

Her smile, her speech, with winning sway,  
Wiled the old harper's mood away.  
*Scott, L. of the L.*, ii. 10.

**winning-headway** (win'ing-head' wā), *n.* In  
*coal-mining*, a cross-heading, or one driven at  
right angles to the main gangways. [*North  
Eng.*]

**winningly** (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning man-  
ner.

Winningly meek or venerably calm.  
*Wordsworth, Excursion*, ii.

**winningness** (win'ing-ness), *n.* The property or  
character of being winning.

Those who insist on charm, on *winningness* in style,  
on subtle harmonies and exquisite suggestion, are disap-  
pointed in Burke.  
*J. Morley, Burke*, p. 209.

**winning-post** (win'ing-pōst), *n.* A post or goal  
in a race-course, the order of passing which de-  
termines the issue of the race.

**winnish** (win'in-ish), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The  
schodoc trout (which see, under *trout<sup>1</sup>*).

Found in Eastern waters under the name of "winnish,"  
"grayling," "schodoc trout."  
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 160.

**winnock, n.** See *windcock*.

**winnow** (win'ō), *v.* [*< ME. winnewen, wynewen,  
winwen, windewen, windewen, wyndec.* *< AS. wind-  
wian, wyndwian, winnow, fan, ventilate* (tr. *L. ven-  
tilare*, with formative *-w-*, *< wind*, wind, air: see *wind<sup>2</sup>, n.*, and cf. *wind<sup>2</sup>, v.*). Cf. *leel, vinza*,  
winnow, with formative *-z* (-s), *< rindr*, wind  
(see *wind<sup>1</sup>*), and *L. ventilare, ventilare, < ventus*,  
wind (see *ventilate*).] **I. trans.** 1. To fan; set  
in motion by means of wind; specifically, to ex-  
pose (grain) to a current of air in order to sepa-  
rate and drive off chaff, refuse particles, etc.

Ane wunnon . . . thet winduede hweate.  
*Ancien Riecl*, p. 270.

Let wyndde the Askes in the Wynd.  
*Manderly, Travels*, p. 107.

Behold, he *winnoueth* barley to night in the threshing-  
floor.  
*Ruth* iii. 2.

He's harped them all asleep;  
Except it was the king's daughter  
Who ne wink cou'dna get.  
*W. B. R. Ballads*, l. 198.

In a wink the false love turns to hate.  
*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*.

4. A twinkle; a sparkle; a flash.  
A word from Hesper falling  
Fast in the wintry sky  
Chimes through the even blue,  
Dear, like a word from you.  
*W. E. Henley, Echoes*, xl.

Forty winks, a short nap. [*Colloq.*]

Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been hav-  
ing forty winks on the sofa in the library.  
*George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xlii.

To tip one the wink. See *tip<sup>2</sup>*.

**wink<sup>2</sup>** (wink'), *n.* [*Short for wink<sup>1</sup>.*] A peri-  
winkle. See *periwinkle<sup>2</sup>*, and first quotation  
under *wink<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 13. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *wink* men, as these periwinkle sellers are called,  
generally live in the lowest parts, and many in lodging-  
houses. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, l. 78.

**wink-a-peep** (wink'a-pēp), *n.* [*As wink-and-  
peep.*] The scarlet pimpernel, or shepherd's  
weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis*; so named  
from its closing or winking in damp weather  
and opening or peeping in fair weather. By  
Bacon called *wincopie* (which see). *Britten  
and Holland*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

**winker** (wink'ēr), *n.* [*< wink<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One  
who winks.

Noddors, winkers, and whisperers.  
*Pope*.

2. One of the blinders of a horse; a blinker.  
—3. An eyelash; also, the eye. [*Colloq.*] —4.  
The nictitating or winking membrane of a bird's  
eye; the third eyelid. —5. The winking muscle  
(which see, under *wink<sup>1</sup>, v.*). —6. In an organ,  
a small bellows, compressed by a spring, at-  
tached to the side of a wind-trunk so as to regu-  
late slight variations in the tension of the air  
within. Also called *concussion-bellows*.

**winker-leather** (wink'ēr-leth'ēr), *n.* In *sad-  
dlery*, a glazed piece of heavy leather which  
forms the outside of a winker or blind.

**winker-muscle** (wink'ēr-mus'el), *n.* Same as  
*winker*, 5.

**winker-plate** (wink'ēr-plāt), *n.* In *sad-  
dlery*, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength  
to a winker or blinder.

**winker-strap** (wink'ēr-strap), *n.* In *sad-  
dlery*, a strap which holds the winkers in position.  
It extends downward from the crown-piece of the bridle,  
and then branches off on either side, and is fastened to  
the winkers. See cut under *harness*.

**winking** (wink'ing), *n.* [*< ME. wynkyng,  
wynkyng; verbal n. of wink<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The act of  
one who winks: often used in the colloquial  
phrase *like winking* — that is, very rapidly; very  
quickly; with great vigor.

Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking*!  
*Dickens, Great Expectations*, xxv.

**winkingly** (wink'ing-li), *adv.* With winking.  
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as  
those do that are purblind.  
*Peachment, On Drawing*.

**winking-owl** (wink'ing-oul), *n.* An Austr-  
lian owl, *Ninox connexus*.

**winkle<sup>1</sup>** (wink'el), *n.* [*< AS. \*wincle, in comp.  
pine-wincan, periwinkles; allied to wink<sup>1</sup>: see  
wind<sup>2</sup> and periwinkle<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *periwinkle<sup>2</sup>*.

**winkle<sup>2</sup>** (wink'el), *a.* A dialectal variant of  
*winkle<sup>1</sup>*. *Halliwel*.

**winkle-hawk** (wink'el-hāk), *n.* [*D. winkel-  
haak, a rent, tear.*] An angular rent made in  
cloth, etc. *Bartlett*. Also *winkle-hole*. [*New  
York.*]

**winkless** (wink'les), *a.* [*< wink<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Un-  
winking. [*Rare.*]

He advanced to that part of the area which was im-  
mediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide,  
dilated, *winkless* sort of stare, and halted.  
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 94.

**winly** (win'li), *a.* [*ME., also wynnelich, < AS.  
wincle, joyous, < winn, joy (see winne), + -lic, E.  
-ly<sup>1</sup>. Cf. winsome.*] Joyous; winsome; pleas-  
ant; gracious; goodly.

Chefly thay asken  
Speez, that vn-sparely men speded hom to bryng,  
& the wyne-lych wyne ther-with.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

That *wynnych* lorde that wyones in heuen.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 1807.

**winly** (win'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wynly, wylly; <  
wincle, a.*] 1. Delightfully; pleasantly.  
That was a perles place for an prince of erthe,  
& *wynly* with heu was closed al a-boute.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

Thane I went to that wonke, and *wynly* hire gretis.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

2. Quietly. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]



## 2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find  
Three sitting careless on a granary floor,  
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind.  
*Keats, To Autumn.*  
They set the wind to winnow pulse and grain.  
*Emerson, Musketaquid.*

## 3. To separate, expel, or disperse by or as by fanning or blowing; sift or weed out; separate or distinguish, as one thing from another.

Bitter torture shall  
Winnow the truth from falsehood.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 134.*  
Your office is to winnow false from true.  
*Cooper, Hope, l. 417.*

And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan,  
Winnow the heat from out his dank gray hair.  
*Lovell, Under the Willows.*

## 4. To set in motion or vibration; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky  
Sails between worlds and worlds, with steady wing;  
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
Winnows the buxom air.  
*Milton, P. L., v. 270.*

## 5. To wave to and fro; flutter; flap. [Rare.]

The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,  
An' climbs the early sky,  
Winnowing by the her dewy wings  
In morning's rosy eye.  
*Burns, Now Spring has Glad the Grove in Green.*

## 6. To pursue or accomplish with a waving or flapping motion, as of wings. [Rare.]

After wildly circling about, and reaching a height at which it [the snipe] appears a mere speck, where it winnows a random zigzag course, it abruptly shoots downwards and alant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times.  
*A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 200.*

## 7. Figuratively, to subject to a process analogous to the winnowing of grain; separate into parts according to kind; sift; analyze or scrutinize carefully; examine; test.

It being a matter very strange and incredible that one which with so great diligence had winnowed his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.*

*Emp.* All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,  
If some be friends?  
*Bend.* They may with ease be winnow'd.  
*Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To free grain or the like from chaff or refuse matter by means of wind.

Winnow not with every wind.  
*Ecclus. v. 9.*  
Some winnow, some fan,  
Some cast that can  
In casting provide,  
For seed lay aside.  
*Tusser, Husbandry, November's Abstract.*

## 2. To move about with a flapping motion, as of wings; flutter.

Their [owls'] ghostly shapes winnowing silently around in the twilight.  
*Mrs. C. Meredith, My House in Tasmania, p. 356.*

winnow (win'ô), *n.* [*winnow, v.*] That which winnows or which is used in winnowing; a contrivance for fanning or winnowing grain.

How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass  
Swings in its winnow! *Coleridge, The Picture.*

They [leaves of the Palmyra palm] are largely employed for making pans, bags, winnows, hats, umbrellas, and for thatching, etc.  
*Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 374.*

winnow (win'ô-er), *n.* [*ME. winwere, winwere, winwere; < winnow + -er.*] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnow'rs flies  
The chaff, driv'n with an opposite wind.  
*Chapman, Iliad, v. 497.*

Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a winnow.  
*The Engineer, LXX. 472.*

winnowing-basket (win'ô-ing-bàs'ket), *n.* In her., a bearing representing a large flat basket of peculiar form with two handles.winnowing-fan (win'ô-ing-fan), *n.* In her., same as winnowing-basket.winnowing-machine (win'ô-ing-ma-shên''), *n.* A machine for cleaning grain by the action of riddles and sieves and an air-blast; a fanning-machine or fanning-mill. See cut under *fanning-mill*.winnow-sheet (win'ô-shêt), *n.* [Also dial. *win-sheet*; < *ME. wynwe-schete*; < *winnow + sheet*.] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

His wif walked him with a longe gode,  
In a cuted cote cuted full heyge,  
Wrapped in a *wynwe schete* to weren hire fro weders.  
*Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 435.*

winrow, *n.* See *windrow*.winsey, *n.* Same as *wincey*.Winslow's foramen. See *foramen of Winslow, under foramen*.Winslow's ligament. See *ligament of Winslow, under ligament*.winsome (win'sum), *a.* [*ME. winsome, winson, wynsum, winson, < AS. wynsum (= OS. winsum = OHG. winsum, winnosum, MHG. winnesam), joyful, delightful, < wyn, joy (see winne), + -sum = E. -some.*] 1. That gives or is fitted to give joy, delight, or satisfaction; delightful; pleasing, agreeable, or attractive; charming; winning; sweet.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride,  
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow.  
*The Braes of Yarrow (Percy's Reliques, II. iii. 24).*  
We almost see his leonine face and lifted brow, . . .  
the clear gray eye, and ineffably sweet and winsome smile.  
*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 58.*

## 2†. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his foryholdinges,  
That *winson* es to alle thinne wickenesses.  
*Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), cii. (A. V. ciii. 3).*

## 3. Joyful; cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

I gat your letter, winsome Willie.  
*Burns, To W. Simpson.*

winsomely (win'sum-li), *adv.* [*ME. \*winsomly, < AS. wynsumlice; as winsome + -ly.*] In a winsome manner.

O Jock, see winsomely 's ye ride,  
Wi' baith your feet upo' as side!  
*Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).*

winsomeness (win'sum-nēs), *n.* The property or character of being winsome; attractiveness; loveliness. *J. R. Green. (Imp. Dict.)*winter<sup>1</sup> (win'ter), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. winter, wynter, < AS. winter (pl. winter or wintru), winter, also a year, = OS. winter = OFries. D. I.G. winter = OHG. winter, MHG. G. winter = Icel. vetr, vetr (for \*vintr), mod. vetr = Sw. Dan. vinter = Goth. wintrus, winter, year; ulterior origin doubtful. The supposed connection with wind (as if winter were the 'windy season') is phonetically improbable. Some suggest a connection with OIr. find, white, Old Gaulish Findon in several proper names.] I. *n.* 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckoned to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about December 21st), and to end at the equinox in March; but in ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months—December, January, and February being reckoned the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain. In southern latitudes winter corresponds to the northern summer. See *season*.*

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard wynter,  
Yf god gyueh hym the lif, to haue a good heruest.  
*Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 196.*

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone;  
the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.  
*Cant. ii. 11.*

## 2. A year: now chiefly poetical, with implication of a hard year or of frosty age.

I trowe of thrifty wynter he was oold.  
*Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 26.*

And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit  
And hundred winters are but as the hands  
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.  
*Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

## 3. Figuratively, a period analogous to the winter of the year; a season of inertia or suspended activity, or of cheerlessness, dreariness, or adversity.

Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.  
*Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 1.*

The winter of sorrow best shows  
The truth of a friend such as you.  
*Cooper, Winter Noregay.*

## 4. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or, the state of affairs when all the grain on a farm is reaped and brought under cover; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crops. [Scotch.]

For now the maiden has been win,  
And Winter is at last brought in;  
And syne they dance and had the kirk.  
*The Har'st Rig, st. 136. (Jamieson.)*

II. *a.* Occurring in, characteristic of, or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Youth like summer morn, age like winter weather.  
*Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 159.*

On a sudden, lo! the level lake,  
And the long glories of the winter moon.  
*Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

Lime-tree winter moth, an American geometrid moth, *Hybernia tilaria*, which greatly resembles in habit the European winter moth, and is an occasional enemy to orchards in the United States, although more commonly found on linden and elm. *T. W. Harris.*—Winter aconite. See *aconite*, and cut under *Eranthis*.—Winter apple, *barley*. See the nouns.—Winter assizes, in Eng. law, any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Win-

ter Assizes Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 57), allows orders in council combining several counties for speedy trial of prisoners at winter assizes.—Winter beer. See *Schenk beer, under beer*.—Winter bud. Same as *statulast*.—Winter chip-bird, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, which comes into the United States in the fall, about the time the common chip-bird leaves. See *tree-sparrow, 2*.—Winter cholera, a form of diarrhea occurring during the winter months as an epidemic, due probably to impurities in the drinking-water; an occasional name.—Winter cough, chronic bronchitis in which the cough appears with the first frosty weather in the autumn and continues as long as the cold weather lasts.—Winter cress. See *winter-cress*.—Winter crop. See *crop*.—Winter daffodil. See *Sternbergia*.—Winter duck. (a) The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Daylia acuta*, *Montagu*. [British.] (b) Specifically, *Harelda glacialis*, in various parts of the United States. See cut under *Harelda*.—Winter falcon. See *falcon*.—Winter fallow, ground that is fallowed in winter.—Winter fat. Same as *white sage* (a) (which see, under *sage*).—Winter fever, a fever, probably typhoid (though there was dispute as to its nature), which was prevalent in some of the then western States of the Union in the winter of 1842-3.—Winter goose. See *goose*.—Winter gull, a gull which appears in winter in a given locality, as the common gull, *Larus canus*, in England, or the herring-gull in the United States. See cuts under *gull* and *herring-gull*. Also *winter-bonnet, winter-mew*. See *littivake* (with cut).—Winter hawk, the red-shouldered hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, common all the year in many parts of the United States; a name due to the fact that the young of this bird was formerly taken as a different species, known as the *winter falcon*, *Falco* (or *Buteo*) *hiemalis*.—Winter heliotrope. See *heliotrope*.—Winter hellbore. See *hellbore, 2*.—Winter hematuria, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—Winter itch, a very annoying pruritus, chiefly of the lower extremities, occurring during the winter months.—Winter mew. Same as *winter gull*. See cut under *gull*. [British.]—Winter moth. (a) A European geometrid moth, *Cheimatobia brunata*, whose larva feeds on the buds and foliage of plum, cherry, apple, and other fruit-trees. The female is wingless, and lays her eggs on the twigs in autumn. The larvæ hatch in early spring, and often do great damage in England and the more northern European countries. The species also occurs in Greenland. (b) See *lime-tree winter moth*, above.—Winter pear. See *pearl*.—Winter pond, a protected pond used to keep fish, as carp, from perishing in severe weather.—Winter quarters, queening, rape. See *quarter, 1*.—Winter redbird, the cardinal grosbeak, which winters in the United States where other redbirds (tanagers) do not. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) The antithesis is *summer redbird* (*Piranga astiva*).—Winter rocket. See *yellow-rocket*.—Winter savory. See *savory*.—Winter shad. Same as *mud-shad*.—Winter sleep, the hibernation or torpidity of an animal during cold weather.—Winter snipe. See *snipe*.—Winter solstice. See *solstice, 1*.—Winter teal, the American teal. See *teal*.—Winter wagtail, the gray wagtail, *Motacilla boarula*, *Montagu*. [British.]—Winter wheat. See *wheat*.—Winter wren, *Troglodytes hiemalis*. See *wren*, and cut under *Troglodytes*.

winter<sup>2</sup> (win'ter), *v.* [*ME. wynteren, wyntren = D. winteren, be or become winter; from the noun.*] I. *intrans.* To spend or pass the winter; take winter quarters; hibernate.

And whan the haueue was not able for to dwelle in wynter, ful manye ordeyneden counsell for to . . . wynterne in the haueue of Crete.  
*Wycklyf, Actus xxvii. 12.*

After many dreadful combats with the ice, and one of the shippes departing from the other, they were forced to winter in Noua Zemla.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.*

I went to London with my family to winter at Soho, in the great square.  
*Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 27, 1689.*

II. *trans.* 1. To overtake with winter; detain during winter. [Rare.]

They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke; where beinge wyntered, they were inforced to remayne there for the space of two monethes.  
*R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 251).*

## 2. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, delicate plants must be wintered under cover.

Is there no keeping  
A wife to one man's use? no wintering  
These cattel without straying?  
*Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iii. 3.*

## 3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To winter an opinion is too tedious.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.*

winter<sup>2</sup> (win'ter), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. ult. connected with *windle* and *wind*.] 1†. The part of the old-style hand printing-press which sustained the carriage.—2. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate, for the purpose of keeping warm a tea-kettle or the like. *Imp. Dict.*—winter-beaten (win'ter-bê'tn), *a.* Oppressed or exhausted by the severity of winter.

He compareth his careful case to the sadde season of the yeare, to the frostie ground, to the frozen trees, and to his owne winter-beaten flocke.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg.*

winterberry (win'ter-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *winterberries* (-iz). A name of several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, belonging to the section (once genus) *Prinos*, growing in eastern North America. The winterberry especially so named is *I. verticillata*, otherwise called *black alder*, sometimes distinguished as *Virginia winterberry*. It bears deciduous leaves, and small white flowers in sessile clusters, followed by abundant shining scarlet berries of the size of a pea, which remain







wünscht, accursed: see *wish*, *v.*] A curse or imprecation. [Scotch.]

He . . . loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,  
Till skin in blypes cam haurlin'  
Aff's nieves that night. Burns, *Halloween*.

**winze**<sup>3</sup> (winz), *n.* A corrupt form of *winch*<sup>1</sup>.  
E. H. Knight.

**wipe**<sup>1</sup> (wip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wiped*, ppr. *wiping*. [*< ME. wipen, wippen, < AS. wipian, wipe, rub, < \*wip, a wisp of straw (= Lat. wisp, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. wisp (a prob. extension of \*wip). I. trans. 1. To rub or stroke with or on something, especially a soft cloth, for cleaning; clean or dry by gently rubbing, as with a towel.*

Horn gan his sword gripe,  
And on his arme wipe.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.  
Sche whypyth his face with her kerchy.  
Conventry Mysteries, p. 318.

The large Fra Angelico in the Academy is as clear and keen as if the good old monk were standing there wiping his brushes.  
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 274.

2. To remove by or as by gently rubbing with or on something, especially a cloth; hence, with *away*, *off*, or *out*, to remove, efface, or obliterate.

God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Rev. xxi. 4.

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .  
Ne'er shall this blood be wiped from thy point.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 74.

Why, then, should I now, now when glorious peace  
Triumphs in chance of pleasures, be wiped off,  
Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 1.

Oh, thou has nam'd a word that wipes away  
All thoughts revengeful.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

Yet here hee smoothly seeks to wipe off all the envy  
of his evil Government upon his Substitutes and under  
Officers.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, i.

3. Figuratively, to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses; clear, as of disadvantage or superfluity.

I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish.

2 Ki. xxi. 13.

4t. To cheat; defraud; trick.

If they by covin or guile be wiped beside their goods, so that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until they have made satisfaction.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

We are but quit; you fool us of our moneys  
In every cause, in every quiddit wipe us.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate* v. 5.

5t. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

Thenne he toke me by the hande frome the grounde and  
wyped my face with a rose and kyssed me.

Joseph of Arimathea (L. E. T. S.), p. 30.

6. To beat; chastise. [Slang.]—7. In *plumbing*, to apply (solder) without the use of a soldering-iron, by allowing the solder to cool into a semi-fluid condition, and then applying it by wiping it over the part to be soldered by the use of a pad of leather or cloth. See *wiping*, 2.—To wipe another's nose. See *nose* 1.—To wipe the (or one's) eye. See *eye* 1.

II. *intrans.* To make strokes with a rubbing or sweeping motion.

He comes full upon it, seated upright, with its back against a tree, wiping at the dogs swarming upon it, right and left, with its huge paws.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 205.

**wipe**<sup>1</sup> (wip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wippe*; *< wipen*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of wiping clean or dry; a sweeping stroke of one thing over another; a rub; a brush.

He often said of himself, with a melancholy *wipe* of his sleeve across his brow, that he "didn't know which-a-way to turn."

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, viii.

2. A quick or hard stroke; a blow, literally or figuratively; a cut: now regarded as slang.

Since you were the first that layde hand to weapon, the fault is not mine if I have happened to give you a *wipe*.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwells, 1577), p. 235.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,

You print it in *Italic* type. Swift, *On Poetry*.

3. The mark of a blow or wound; a scar; a brand. [Rare.]

The blemish that will never be forgot;

Worse than a slavish *wipe*, or birth-hour's blot.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 537.

4. Something used in wiping; specifically, a handkerchief. [Slang.]

I'm Inspector Field'

And this here warment 's prized your *wipe*

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 355.

"And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "Wipes," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, ix.

5. *pl.* A fence of brushwood. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Same as *wiper*, 3.

As the cam, which is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or *wipes*, revolves.  
W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 308.

**wipe**<sup>2</sup> (wip), *n.* Same as *wipe*<sup>1</sup>.

**wiper** (wip'er), *n.* [*< wipen* + *-er* 1.] 1. One who or that which wipes.

Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the can body across the *wiper*, which removes the superfluous solder.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 297.

2. That on which anything is wiped, as a hand-towel or a handkerchief.

The *wipers* for their noses. B. Jonson, *Masque of Owls*.

3. In *mach.*, a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also *wipe*.—4. A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a ramrod, and carries a piece of cloth or a bunch of tow. The larger wipers for cleaning cannon are attached to a wooden stick, and are termed *worms* or *sponges*. See cut under *gun*.

**wiper-wheel** (wip'er-hwel), *n.* A cam-wheel serving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See *cam*.

**wiping** (wip'ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a trimming. [Slang.]

Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of "a towelling," "a basting," "a clouting," . . . "a trimming," or "a *wiping*," when occasion requires.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In *plumbing*: (a) The removal, with a greased cloth, of solder which has been poured upon a joint to heat it before soldering. (b) The operation of shaping with a wooden pad a mass of solder applied to form a wiped joint.

**wiping-rod** (wip'ing-rod), *n.* See *wiper*, 4.

**wirdt, wridet**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *wire*.

**wire**<sup>1</sup> (wir), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. wir, wyr, < AS. wir, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = MLG. wire, Lt. wir, wire; cf. OHG. wiara, MHG. wiere, fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = Icel. vîrr, wire (cf. Sw. vîr, wind, twist); cf. Lith. wela, iron wire, L. vires, armlets (see virole, ferrule). I. n. 1. An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section; from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread. Wire was originally made by hammering, a sort of groove in the anvil serving to determine the size. It is now drawn by powerful machinery, and passed through a series of holes constantly diminishing in size. Wire of square section, flat like a tape, etc., is also made.*

Fetisch hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre.

Piers Plowman (B), ii. 11.

Wyre. Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.).

Prompt. Parv., p. 530.

At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hair-like thread—into what may be correctly called *wire*—begin, is quite unknown.

S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 22.

2t. A twisted thread; a filament.

Upon a courser, starting as the fyr,

Men mighte turne him with a litel wyr,

Sit Eneas, lyk Phebus to devyse.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1205.

3. A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by *wire*.

It is ridiculous to make love by *wire*.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 301.

Faraday's term "electrode," literally a way for electricity to travel along, might be well applied to designate the insulated conductor along which the electric messenger is despatched. It is, however, more commonly and familiarly called "the *wire*" or "the line."

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 113.

4. A metallic string of a musical instrument; hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

Sound Lydian *wires*, once make a pleasing note

On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings

To the touch of golden *wires*.

Milton, *Vacation Exercise*, l. 38.

With *wire* and catgut he concludes the day,

Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 126.

5t. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

Thou shalt be whipp'd with *wire*.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 65.

Lol. You may hear what time of day it is, the chimes of Bedlam goes.

Alib. Peace, peace, or the *wire* comes!

Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, i. 2.

6. In *ornith.*, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage of various birds. See *wired*, *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Fidestrela*.—7. *pl.* Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See *wire-pulling*.

Now, however, there was a vacancy, and they [the politicians] scented their prey afar off. The usual manipulation of the *wires* began, and they were managed with the usual skill.

The Nation, XVI. 330.

8. A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. *Hotten*. [Thieves' slang.]

He was worth 20*l.* a week, he said, as a *wire*—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 410.

9. A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.—*Barbed, beaded, dead wire*. See the adjectives.—*Binding-wire*. See *binding*.—*Compound telegraph-wire*, a wire composed of a steel center surrounded by a copper tube, the object being to obtain the necessary conductivity and strength with less material than is required when iron wire is used.—*Dovetail wire*, a wire having a wedge-shaped section.—*Earth wire*. See *earth-wire*.—*Filling the wire*, in *teleg.*, putting such a number of stations on one wire that it is occupied during the whole day.—*Gold wire*, a wire formed of a core of silver covered with gold. It may be drawn out to the fineness of thread.—*Ground-wire*. Same as *earth-wire*.—*Hollow wire*, in *goldsmithing*, small tubes used for making joints, as in the cases of watches, etc.—*Latten live, phantom wire*. See the qualifying words.—*Leading-in wire*, the wire which makes connection between a telegraph-line and a telegraph-office.—*Open wires*, in *teleg.*, exposed or overhead bare wires. Also sometimes used for *open circuit*.—*Saddle wire*, a telegraph-wire carried on insulators fixed directly to the tops of the poles.—*Taped wires*, wires covered with tape for insulation or weather-protection.—*Telodynamic wire*, a wire used to transmit force or power, as in giving motion to a machine from a countershaft or from the driving-pulley of an engine.—*To pull or work (the) wires*. See *wire-pulling*.—*Under-takers' wire*, a kind of insulated wire the use of which was at one time authorized by the fire-insurance underwriters for electric-lighting purposes. The name was given because of the defective quality or insulation of this wire and the consequent danger in its use. [Colloq.]—*Wire-covering machine*, a machine for covering wire with a finer wire or with thread.—*Wire of Lapland*, a shining slender material made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire for embroidering their clothes.—*Wire-twisting machine*, a machine or tool for joining ends of wire, as sections of fencing- or telegraph-wires etc., by twisting them on each other.—*Woven-wire lathing*. See *lathing*.

II. *a.* Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a *wire sieve*; a *wire bird-cage*.

He did him to the *wire*-window,

As fast as he could gang.

Fire of Frensdraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

**Wire armor**. Same as *chain-mail*. See *mail* 1, 3.—**Wire belting**, belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—**Wire beat**. See *beat* 2.—**Wire bridge**. (a) Same as *suspension-bridge*. See *bridge* 1 (with cut). (b) In *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.—**Wire cables**. See *cable*.—**Wire cartridge**, a cartridge for a shotgun, having the charge of shot inclosed in a network of wire to concentrate the discharge.

*Wire cartridges* are woven wire receptacles in which shot are mixed with bone dust. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 568.

**Wire cloth**. See *cloth*.—**Wire entanglements**, in *fort.* See *entanglement*.—**Wire fence**, gauze, guard, gun. See the nouns.—**Wire mattress**. See *mattress*.—**Wire rope**. See *rope*.—**Wire-spring coiling-machine**, a machine for making spiral metal springs.—**Wire stitch**. See *stitch*, 9.—**Wire wheel**. See *wheel*.

**wire**<sup>1</sup> (wir), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wired*, ppr. *wiring*. [*< wire* 1, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to *wire* a house for electric lighting.

As bats at the *wired* window of a dairy,

They beat their vans.

Shelley, *Witch of Atlas*, xvi.

In 1711 the coats used to be *wired* to make them stick out. J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 151.

Many of the houses built during the past two years were *wired* when constructed.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. 4.

2. To snare by means of a wire: as, to *wire* a bird.

Donald Caird can *wire* a maunkin,

Kens the wiles o' dun-deer staukin'.

Scott, *Donald Caird's Come Again*.



Linemen and wiremen were in great demand in New York last week. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XVII, 286.

wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.



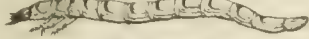
Penned off with netted *wirework*, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks.  
Richardson, *A Girdle Round the Earth*, xxv.

**wire-worker** (wir'wér'kér), *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as *wire-puller*.

**wire-working** (wir'wér'king), *n.* 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.—2. Same as *wire-pulling*.

**wireworks** (wir'wérks), *n. pl. and sing.* An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

**wireworm** (wir'wérnm), *n.* 1. The slender hard-bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or snapping-beetles of the family *Elatridæ*. Some of these larvae live under the loose bark of dying trees and in old logs and stumps, while many live underground, and feed on the roots of cereals and on other crops. They remain in the larval state two or more years, and are among the worst enemies of the crops in North America and Europe. Also *wiregrub*.  
2. A myriapod of the genus *Julus* or of an allied genus; a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, *Strongylus contortulus*.—**Hop-wireworm**, *Agriotes lineatus*. (Eng.)—**Wheat-wireworm**, *Agriotes mancus*. See cut above. [U. S.]



Wheat-wireworm  
(Larva of *Agriotes mancus*).

**wire-wove** (wir'wöv), *a.* Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper.  
**wirily** (wir'i-li), *adv.* In a wiry manner; like wire.

My grandfather, albeit spare, was *wirily* elastic.  
Lander, *Imag. Conv.*, Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjou, [and Fencloin].

**wiriness** (wir'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wiry.

**wiring** (wir'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wire*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the holding in apposition of the ends of a fractured bone by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bony substance: a method employed most frequently in cases of fractured patella, in which bony union is especially difficult to obtain.—2. In *tacidermy*, the setting or fixing of the skin on a wire framework or the insertion of a wire in any member: as, the *wiring* of the legs was faulty.

**wiring-machine** (wir'ing-má-shén'), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for fastening the wire staples of a Venetian blind to the slats.—2. A bench and tool for securing wire fastenings to soda-water bottles. It holds the cork in position while the fastening is put in place.—3. A tinmen's tool for bending the edges of tin plate over a wire.

**wiring-press** (wir'ing-pres), *n.* A press for wiring pieced tinware. *E. H. Knight*.

**wiriwa**, *n.* [African.] One of the African colies or mouse-birds, *Colius senegalensis*.

**wirkt**, **wirket**, *v. and n.* Obsolete spellings of *work*.

**wirryt**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *worry*.

**Wirsung's canal or duct**. The pancreatic duct.  
**wiry** (wir'i), *a.* [From *wire* + *-y*.] 1. Made of wire; in the form of wire.

Come down, come down, my bonny bird, . . .

Your cage shall be of *wiry* gold,

Whar now it's but the wand.

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

For caught, and cag'd, and starv'd to death,

In dying sighs my little breath

Soon pass'd the *wiry* grate.

Cowper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in His Cage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

Here on its *wiry* stem, in rigid bloom,

Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 216.

A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense.

Dickens, *Detective Police*.

She was *wiry*, and strong, and nimble.

Trollope, *Last Chronicle of Barset*, xxxvii.

She had a light, trim, *wiry* figure, especially adapted to those feats of skill which depend on balance.

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. viii.

**Wiry pulse**. See *pulse*.

**wis<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* [ME. *wis*, certain, sure, for certain, to *wisse*, certainly, *mid wisse*, with certainty; = Icel. *viss*, certain, = Sw. *viss*, certain (*viss*, certainly), = Dan. *vis*, certain (*vist*, certainly); in AS. D. and G. the word appears with a prefix, AS. *gewis* = D. *gewis* = G. *gewiss*, certain, certainly: see *wis<sup>2</sup>*, *wis<sup>3</sup>*, *wis*.] Certain; sure; especially in the phrases to *wisse*, for certain, certainly; *mid wisse*, with certainty.

That witte thu to *wisse*.

Legend of St. Catherine (ed. Morton), l. 1543.

**wis<sup>2</sup>**, *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) *wusse*; < ME. *wis*, by apheresis from *wis*: see *wis*.] Certainly; truly; indeed: same as *wis*.

"No, *wis*," quod he, "myn owen nece dere."

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 474.

Kennell, Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?

Stephen, No, *wusse*; but I'll practise against next year, uncle. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 1.

**wis<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* A spurious word, arising from a misunderstanding of the Middle English adverb *wis*, often written *i-wis*, and in Middle English manuscripts *i wis*, *I wis*, whence it has been taken as the pronoun *I* with a verb *wis*, vaguely regarded as connected with *wit* (which has a preterit *wist*). See *wis*, and, for the real verb, see *wit*.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 65.

Where my morning haunts are he *wisses* not.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

**wisard**, *n. and a.* An obsolete spelling of *wizard*.

**wisdom** (wiz'dum), *n.* [ME. *wisdom*, *wysdom*, *wisedom*, < AS. *wisdom*, *wisdom* (= OS. *wisdom* = OFries. *wisdom* = MD. *wijsdom* = OHG. MHG. *wistuom*, *wisdom*, knowledge, judgment, G. *weissthum*, knowledge, = Icel. *wisdóm* = Sw. Dan. *wisdóm*, *wisdom*), < *wis*, wise, + *dóm*, condition: see *wis<sup>1</sup>* and *-dóm*.] 1. The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *discretion*, or with *prudence*, but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently *wisdom* implies little more than sound and sober common-sense: hence it is often opposed to *jolly*.

Than seide thei, be comen assent, thei wolde counseile with Merlyn, that hadde grete *wisdom*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 95.

The beste *wysdom* that I Can

ys to doe well & drede no man.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), extra ser., i. 68.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power.

Hooker.

If you go on thus, you will kill yourself;

And 'tis not *wisdom* thus to second grief

Against yourself. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 1. 2.

When I arraigned the *wisdom* of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance.

Goldsmith, *Asen.*

If old age is even a state of suffering, it is a state of superior *wisdom*, in which man avoids all the rash and foolish things he does in his youth.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

2. Human learning; knowledge of arts and sciences; erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians.

Acts vii. 22.

The Doctors laden with so many badges or cognisances of *wisdom*.

Foote (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 105).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personification (like "your highness," etc.).

*Viola*. I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.

*Clown*. . . . I think I saw your *wisdom* there.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 1. 47.

Do, my good fools, my honest pious coxcombs,

My wary tools too! have I caught your *wisdoms*?

*Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, iv. 1.

4. A wise saying or *or*; a wise thing.

They which do eate or drinke, hauntyng those *wisdomes* ever in sight, . . . may sussitate some disputation or reasonyng wherby some part of tyme shall be sau'd whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed.

*Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, ii. 3.

One of her many *wisdoms*. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, *Ramona*, i.

5. Skill; skillfulness.

And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in *wisdom*, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship.

Ex. xxxi. 3.

[In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theosophical speculations (1 Cor. i. 19, 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception of, accompanied with obedience to, the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 3). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to it.]

**Book of Wisdom of Jesus**. See *Ecclesiasticus*.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon**, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See *deuterocanonical* and *Apocrypha*.) Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the first or second century B. C. The shorter title *Wisdom*, or *Book of Wisdom*, is commonly applied to this book, but not to *Ecclesiasticus*. Abbreviated *Wisd.*—**Salt of wisdom**. Same as *sal alernbroth* (which see, under *sal*).—**Syn. I. Knowledge, Prudence, Wisdom, Discretion, Providence, Forecast, Provision**. Knowledge has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the

power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. *Prudence* is sometimes the power of judging what are the best means for attaining desired ends; it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. *Wisdom* chooses not only the best means but also the best ends; it is thus far higher than *prudence*, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with *knowledge*, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in *knowledge* and be very deficient in *wisdom*, or he may have a practical *wisdom* with a comparatively small stock of *knowledge*. *Discretion* is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like *prudence* the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contrary to what he knows. *Providence* looks much further ahead than *prudence* or *discretion*, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that *provision*, which is from the same root as *providence* and *prudence*, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. *Forecast* is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except *knowledge*, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See *cautious*, *astute*, and *genius*.

I *wisdom* dwell with *prudence*, and find out *knowledge* of witty inventions.

Prov. vii. 12.

*Knowledge* and *wisdom*, far from being one, Have ofttimes no connexion. *Knowledge* dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men; *Wisdom* in minds attentive to their own. *Knowledge*, a rude, unprofitable mass, The mere materials with which *Wisdom* builds, Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place, Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich. *Knowledge* is proud that he has learn'd so much; *Wisdom* is humble that he knows no more.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 58.

Men of gud dyscretiounene  
Suld cunne and loue Huchowne,  
That cunnand wes in literature.

Wynton, quoted in *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xxv.]

This was your *providence*,  
Your *wisdom*, to elect this gentleman,  
Your excellent *forecast* in the man, your *knowledge*!

*Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, iii. 1.

**wisdom-tooth** (wiz'dóm-tóth), *n.* The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw. It appears ordinarily between the ages of 20 and 25, presumably years of discretion (whence the name). Also technically called *dens sapientie*. Also *wit-tooth*.

It seems to me in these days they're all born with their *wisdom-teeth* cut and their whiskers grown.

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. xxvi.

**wis<sup>1</sup>** (wiz), *a.* [ME. *wis*, *wys*, < AS. *wis* = OS. OFries. *wis* = D. *wijs* = MLG. *wis*, LG. *wis* = OHG. *wis*, *wisi*, MHG. *wis*, *wise*, G. *weise* = Icel. *viss* = Sw. Dan. *vis* = Goth. *weis* (in comp. *unweis*, *unwise*), wise; prob. orig. \**witsa*, \**witta*, with pp. formative, from the root of AS. *witan*, etc., E. *wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging rightly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between that which is right, fit, and proper and that which is unsuitable, injudicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment, discretion, and judgment: as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate.

Five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.

Mat. xxv. 2.

We, ignorant of ourselves,

Beg often our own harms, which the *wise* powers

Deny us for our good. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 1. 6.

A *wise* man

Accepts all fair occasions of advancement;

Flies no commodity for fear of danger,

Ventures and gains, lives easily, drinks good wine,

Fares neatly, is richly cloth'd, in worstiest company.

*T. Tomkis* (?), *Albumazar*, ii. 2.

I am foolish old Mayberry, and yet I can be *wise* May-

berry, too. *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, i. 1.

You read of but one *wise* Man, and all that he knew was,

that he knew nothing. *Congreve*, *Old Bachelor*, i. 1.

2. Proper to a wise man; sage; grave; serious.

One rising, eminent,

In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 666.

3. Having knowledge; knowing; intelligent; enlightened; learned; erudite.

Bote ther were fewe men so *wys* that couthe thei wei thider,

Bote bustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hilles,

For while thei wente here owen while thei wente alle amys.

*Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 4.

Thou shalbe *wisest* of wit,—this wete thou for sothe,—

And know all the conyng that kyndly is for men.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2411.

Where ignorance is bliss,

'Tis folly to be *wise*.

*Gray*, *On a Distant Prospect of Eton College*.

4. Practically or experimentally knowing; experienced; versed or skilled; dexterous; cunning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-



... street; head or send in a particular direction.

... well, though there's many of them wadna mind a bannee the *wairing* a ball through the Prince himself. *Scott*, *Waverley*, lviii.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

... a wee auld-wad — a wee mair yet to thatither stane. *Scott*, *Antiquary*, vii.

[New Scotch in both uses.]

**-wise**. An apparent suffix, really the noun *wise* used in adverbial phrases originally with a preposition, as in *anywise*, *nowise*, *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc., originally in *any wise*, in *no wise*, in *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc.; so *sidewise*, *lengthwise*, etc., in which, in colloquial use, *-ways* also appears, by confusion with *way*¹.

**wisecre** (wī'zə-kre), *n.* [= MD. *wijssegger*, < G. *weiser*, soothsayer, < *wissagen*, MHG. *wissen*, OHG. *wizagon*, *wizagon*, foretell, predict, < *wizago*, *wizago*, a prophet, diviner (AS. *witga*, *witga*, prophet): see *witch*. The MHG. verb and noun became confused with *wis*, wise, and *sagen*, say, and the E. noun is likewise vaguely associated with *wis*.] 1. A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wisecre*. *Leland*.

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be wise person; a serious simpleton or dunce.

There were at that time on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Lither-shes hand, anteching, superstitions *wisecres*. *Gifford*, note to B. Jonson's *Devil is an Ass*, v. 5.

**wise-hearted** (wiz'här'ted), *a.* Wise; knowing; skillful. *Ex*, xxviii, 3.

**wise-like** (wiz'lik), *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. *Scott*.

**wiseling** (wiz'ling), *n.* [*wis*¹ + *-ling*¹.] One who pretends to be wise; a wisecre.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings* that show themselves fools in so speaking.

*Dante*, *Div. Septuagint*, p. 214.

**wisely** (wiz'li), *adv.* [*ME. wisliche, wislike, wisely*, < AS. *wislīc*, wisely; as *wis*¹ + *-ly*².] In a wise manner; with wisdom, cunning, or skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. *Prov.* xvi, 20.

The heorte is wel iloked gif muth and eien and earen *wislīche* beoth ilokene. *Ancient Rite*, p. 101.

Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . . and fight against us. *Ex*, i, 10.

Then must you speak  
Of one that loved not *wisely* but too well. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v, 2, 344.

**wisent**, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wizen*.  
**wiseness** (wiz'nes), *n.* [*ME. wisnesse*, < AS. *wisness*; as *wis*¹ + *-ness*.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous,  
Which let thy *wiseness* fear. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v, 1, 286.

**wiserine** (wiz'er-in), *n.* [Named after D. F. Wiser (born 1802), a Swiss mineralogist.] A rare mineral found in Switzerland in minute yellow octahedral crystals. It was long referred to xenotime, but has since been shown to be a variety of octahedrite (anatase).

**wish** (wish), *v.* [*ME. wisch, wysseche*, a var., after the verb, of *wusch*, < AS. *wisc* = MD. *wunsch*, *wensch*, D. *wensch* = OHG. *wunsch*, MHG. G. *wunsch* = Icel. *ösk* (cf. Sw. *önskan* = Dan. *önske*), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf. Skt. *√ wāchh*, wish; perhaps a desiderative form (with formative *-sk*, as in E. *ask*), from the root of E. *win*, etc., strive after: see *win*¹.] 1. Desire; sometimes, eager desire or longing.

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead. *Job* xxxiii, 6.

Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv, 5, 93.

The whole essence of true gentle-breeding (one does not like to say gentility) lies in the *wish* and the art to be agreeable.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

2. An expression of desire; a request; a petition; sometimes, an expression of either a benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward others.

I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased  
To wish it back on you. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii, 4, 43.

Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,  
Seeing I must go to-day. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. The thing desired; the object of desire.

That faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don,  
That *W. wish* that he wil wysche of ertelly thinges. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 145.

You have your *wish*; my will is even this. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, iv, 2, 93.

And yet this Libertine is crown'd for the Man of Merit,  
has his *Wishes* thrown into his Lap, and makes the Happy Exit. *Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 143.

**wish** (wish), *v.* [*ME. wisshen, wysshene, wischen, wuschen*, < AS. *wiscan*, less correctly *wiscan* = MD. *wunsch*, *wunsch*, D. *wunsch* = MHA. *wunsch* = OHG. *wunsch*, MHG. G. *wunsch*, wish, desire, = Icel. *æskja* (for *æskja*) = Sw. *önska* = Dan. *önske*, wish; all orig. from the noun, though the mod. E. word has the vowel of the verb: see *wish*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To have a wish or desire; cherish some desire, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; long: often with *for* before an object.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day. *Acts* xxvii, 29.

But if yourself . . .  
Did ever . . .  
Wish chastely and love dearly. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i, 3, 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could wish for.

Those potentates who do not *wish* well to his affairs have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison*.

**II. trans.** 1. To desire; crave; covet; want; long for: as, what do you *wish*? my master *wishes* to speak with you.

I goe with gladnesse to my *wished* rest. *Spenser*, *Daphnida*, l. 282.

The dredfull beast, ycleped crocodile, . . .  
Before he doth devour his *wished* prey,  
Pitty in outward semblance doth display. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v, 8, 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examples of Eudition among them. 'Tis to be *wish*ed that they exceeded others in Merit, as they do in Birth.

*Lider*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 15.

The Spartan *wish'd* the second place to gain,  
And great Ulysses *wish'd*, nor *wish'd* in vain. *Pope*, *Iliad*, x, 274.

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care  
First *wish* to be impos'd on, and then are.

*Cooper*, *Progress of Error*, l. 290.

Here's news from Paternoster Row;  
How mad I was when first I learnt it!  
They would not take my Book, and now  
I *wish* to goodness I had burnt it.

*F. Locker*, *Old Letters*.

2. To desire (something) to be: with objective predicate.

For the wynde was thanne better in our waye thanne it was at any tyme syns we come frome Jaffe, and was so good that we coude not *wyshe* it better.

*Sir R. Gwyllforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 76.

I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could *wish* himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv, 1, 120.

Is it well to *wish* thee happy? *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

3. To desire in behalf of some one or something (expressed by dative); invoke, or call down (upon): as, to *wish* one joy or luck.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that *wish* me evil. *Ps.* xl, 14.

If heaven have any grievous plague in store  
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i, 3, 218.

All joys and hopes forsake me! all men's malice,  
And all the plagues they can inflict, I *wish* it,  
Fall thick upon me!

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, iii, 2.

4. To recommend; commend to another's confidence, approval, kindness, or care.

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father.

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, i, 1, 113.

Sir, I have a kinsman I could willingly *wish* to your service, if you will deign to accept of him.

*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv, 1.

To *wish* one further. See *further*.

**wishable** (wish'a-bl), *a.* [*wish* + *-able*.] Worthy or capable of being wished for; desirable. [Rare.]

The glad *wishable* tidings of saluacion. *J. Udall*, *On Luke* iv.

**wishbone** (wish'bōn), *n.* The furcula, or merrythought of a fowl. Also *wishing-bone*.

**wishedly** (wish'ed-li), *adv.* [*wish*, pp. of *wish*, + *-ly*².] According to one's wish. *Knolles*.

**wisher** (wish'ēr), *n.* [*wish* + *-er*¹.] One who wishes.

*Wishers* were ever fools. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv, 15, 37.

**wishful** (wish'fūl), *a.* [*wish* + *-ful*. Cf. *wistful*.] 1. Having or expressing a wish; desirous; longing; covetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stol'n even of pure love,  
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.

*Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii, 1, 14.

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,  
And cast a *wishful* eye  
To Canaan's fair and happy land,  
Where my possessions lie.

*S. Stennett*, *The Promised Land* (Lyra Britannica, ed. 1867, [p. 527]).



## 2. Desirable; inviting. [Poetical.]

Many a shady hill,  
And many an echoing valley, many a field  
Pleasant and *wishful*, did his passage yield  
Their safe transgression.  
*Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185  
Having so *wishful* an opportunity . . . I could not but  
send this friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.  
**wishfully** (wish'fŭl-i), *adv.* 1. With desire;  
longingly; wishfully.

And all did *wishfully* expect the silver-throned morn.  
*Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 497.

He looked up *wishfully* in my uncle Toby's face, then  
cast a look upon his boy — and that ligament, fine as it was,  
was never broken. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 10.

## 2. Desirably; according to one's wishes.

*Phoe.* I doubt now  
We shall not gain access unto your love,  
Or she to us.  
*Fid.* Most *wishfully* here she comes.  
*Middleton*, *Phoenix*, iii. 1.

**wishfulness** (wish'fŭl-nes), *n.* The state of  
being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,  
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*.  
*Sir H. Taylor*, *Isaac Commenus*, iii. 1.

**wishing-bone** (wish'ing-bŏn), *n.* Same as *wish-  
bone*.

**wishing-cap** (wish'ing-kap), *n.* A cap by wear-  
ing which one obtains whatever one wishes.

**wishing-rod** (wish'ing-rod), *n.* A rod the wield-  
ing of which obtains one's wishes, or confers  
unlimited power.

**wishly** (wish'li), *adv.* [*< wish + -ly<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *wist-  
ly*.] *Wistly*. [Rare.]

*Æcides* . . . *wishly* did intend  
(Standing astern his tall neck ship) how deep the skir-  
mish drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

Devereux, that undaunted knight,  
Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* eyed  
How deep the skirmish drew on either side.  
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 863.

**wishness** (wish'nes), *n.* Melancholy yearning.  
[Rare.]

Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swain)  
*Wishness!* oh, *wishness* walketh here.  
*Potwhele*, *Wishful Swain* of Devon.

**wishtonwish** (wish'ton-wish), *n.* [Said to be  
Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog  
of North America, *Cynomys ludovicianus*. See  
cut under *prairie-dog*, and compare second cut  
under *owl*.

The *Wishtonwish* of the Indians, prairie dogs of some  
travelers, . . . reside on the prairies of Louisiana in  
towns or villages, having an evident police established  
in their communities. . . . As you approach their towns,  
you are saluted on all sides by the cry of *Wishtonwish*,  
from which they derive their name with the Indians,  
uttered in a shrill and piercing manner.  
*Z. M. Pike*, *Voyage to Sources of the Arkansas*, etc.  
(1810), p. 156.

[Misunderstood by Cooper as a name for the whipper-  
will, it was so used by him in his novel "The Wept of  
Wish-ton-Wish," and elsewhere.

"He speaks of the *wish-ton-wish*," said the scout.  
"Well, since you like his whistle, it shall be your signal.  
Remember, then, when you hear the whip-poor-will's call  
three times repeated, you are to come into the bushes."  
*J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxii.]

**wish-wash** (wish'wosh), *n.* [A varied redupl.  
of *wash*.] Anything *wishy-washy*; especially,  
a thin, sloppy drink. [Colloq.]

**wishy-washy** (wish'i-wosh'i), *a.* and *n.* [A  
varied redupl. of *washy*. Cf. *wish-wash*.] *I. a.*  
Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy; original-  
ly used to note liquid substances; hence, fee-  
ble; lacking in substantial or desirable quali-  
ties; insignificant: as, a *wishy-washy* speech.  
[Colloq.]

A good seaman, . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your  
fresh-water, *wishy-washy*, fair-weather fowls.  
*Smollett*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

The *wishy-washy*, bread-and-butter period of life.  
*Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xli.

**II. n.** Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Col-  
loq.]

**wisket** (wis'ket), *n.* Same as *wisket*.

**wisliche**, **wislokert**, *adv.* Middle English forms  
of *wisely*, *wiselier* (more wisely).

**wisly**, *adv.* [ME., also *wysly*, *wislike*; *< AS. gewislice*, *gewisslice*, *< gewis*, certain: see *wis<sup>2</sup>*,  
*wis*.] Certainly; surely.

I not myself noght *wisly* what it is.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 1653.

**wisp** (wisp), *n.* [*< ME. wisp, wisp, wesp, wizepe*,  
also *wips*, an older form (the *s* being prob. for-  
mative); not found in AS.; cf. LG. *wiep*, a wisp;  
cf. Norw. *vippa*, something that skips about, a  
wisp to sprinkle or daub with, a swape, or ma-  
chine for raising water, etc., = Sw. dial. *vipp*,  
an ear of rye, a little sheaf or bundle; cf. Goth.  
*waips*, also *wipja*, a crown. *Wisp* has nothing

to do with *whisk<sup>1</sup>*: see *whisk<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A handful  
or small bundle, as of straw or hay; a twisted  
strand.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns  
To make this shameless callet know herself.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 144.

When indeed his admired mouth better deserved the  
help of Doctor Executioner, that he might wipe it with a  
hempen *wisp*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 8.

Of this commission the bare-armed Bob, leading the  
way with a flaming *wisp* of paper, . . . speedily acquitted  
himself. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, i. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom.—3. An ignis fat-  
uus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

Or like a *wisp* along the marsh so damp,  
Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,  
He fitted to and fro a dancing light,  
Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or right.  
*Byron*, *Don Juan*, vii. 46.

We did not know the real light, but chased  
The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

4. A disease in cattle, consisting in inflamma-  
tion and suppuration of the interdigital tissues,  
most commonly of the hind feet. It may be due  
to the irritation of dirt, to overgrowth of the hoof, or  
other causes. Also called *foul in the foot*. Also *wisp*.  
To cure a Bullock that hath the *Whisp* (that is lame be-  
tween the Cleebs). *Aubrey*, *Misc.*, p. 138.

5. In *falecounry*, a flight or walk of snipe.—Syn.  
5. *Covey*, etc. See *flock<sup>1</sup>*.  
**wisp** (wisp), *v. t.* [*< wisp*, *n.*] 1. To brush,  
dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2.  
To rumple. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wispent** (wis'pn), *a.* [*< wisp + -ent<sup>2</sup>*] Formed  
of a wisp or wisps.  
She hath already put on her *wispent* garland.  
*G. Harvey*, *Pierce's Supererogation* (Brydge's *Archæica*,  
II. 149).

**wispy** (wis'pi), *a.* [*< wisp + -y<sup>1</sup>*] Like a wisp.  
A pinched, *wispy* little man.  
*D. C. Murray*, *Weaker Vessel*, xi.

**wisst**, *v. t.* [ME. *wissen*, *< AS. wissian*, a var.  
of *wisian*, show: see *wise<sup>3</sup>*.] Same as *wise<sup>3</sup>*.  
Gyffe I wirke wronge, whom should me *wys* be any waye?  
*York Plays*, p. 32.

Thow coudest nevere in love thyselven *wysse*,  
How devel maystow bryngne me to blysse?  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, i. 622.

Knowest thou ouht a conseynt men callethe seynt Treuthe?  
Const thou *wissen* vs the way wher that he dwelleth?  
*Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 24.

**wissen**, *v. t.* See *wiss*.

**Wissunday**, *n.* A Middle English variant of  
*Whitsunday*.

**wist<sup>1</sup>**, *Preterit* of *wit<sup>1</sup>*.

**wist<sup>2</sup>** (wist), *v.* A spurious word, improperly  
used as present indicative (*wists*) of *wit<sup>1</sup>*.  
[Rare.]

But though he *wists* not of this, he is moved like the great  
German poet.

*Buckle*, *Essays* (Progress of Knowledge), p. 195.

**Wistaria** (wis-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818),  
named in honor of Caspar Wistar, an American  
anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A genus of legu-  
minous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe  
*Tephrosieæ*. It is characterized by having papilion-  
aceous flowers in terminal racemes, with a smooth style and  
stamens usually completely diadelphous, and by a cori-  
aceous readily dehiscent legume, the last character separ-  
ating it from the large tropical Old World genus *Millettia*.  
There are 2 or 3 species, natives of North America, China,  
and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pi-  
nate leaves, entire feather-veined and reticulated leaflets,  
and small stipules. The handsome purplish flowers form  
terminal pendent racemes. They are much cultivated in  
America, commonly under the generic name (sometimes  
erroneously *Wistaria*); in England they are often known  
as *kidney-bean tree*, in Australia as *grape flower vine*. *W. Chinensis*, the Chinese, and *W. frutescens*, the American  
*wistaria*, are much used in the United States to cover ve-  
randas and walls. The latter is a native of swamp-margins  
from Virginia to Illinois and southward, and develops its  
flowers at the same time with the leaves, instead of before  
them, as in *W. Chinensis*. *W. Japonica*, by some thought  
not a distinct species, is commonly trained in Japan hori-  
zontally on trellises over pleasure-seats as an ornamental  
shade; it sometimes lives more than a century.

2. [*i. e.*] A plant of this genus.

**wistful** (wis'tŭl), *a.* [Prob. for *\*whistful*, based  
on the older adverb *wistly*, which is prob. for  
*whistly*. The assumption that *wistful* stands for  
*wistful* is untenable; for the required change  
*wistful* > *\*wistful* > *wistful* could not occur in the  
mod. E. period, particularly with *wistful* itself  
remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' ap-  
pears to have arisen in part from association  
with *wishful*. It is to be noted that *wistful* in the  
earliest instance quoted (Browne) does not  
mean, as some dictionaries give it, merely 'ob-  
servant' or 'attentive,' and that its later uses  
are more or less indefinite, indicating that it  
was orig. a poetical word, based on some other,  
which other is prob. *wistly* for *whistly* as here

assumed.] 1. Silent; hushed; standing in mute  
attention.

In sullen mutt'rings chid  
The artless songsters, that their musicke still  
Should charme the sweet dale and the *wistful* hill.  
*W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 2.

This commanding creature . . . put on such a resig-  
nation in her countenance, and bore the whispers of all  
around the court with such a pretty uneasiness, . . . until  
she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wist-  
ful* in all she encountered. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 113.

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing;  
pensive.

Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?  
There's sorrow in thy look.  
*Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday.

## 3. Wishful; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a *wistful*, mel-  
ancholy look towards the sea.  
*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, ii. 8.

No poet has expressed more vividly than Shelley the  
*wistful* eagerness of the human spirit to interpret the  
riddle of the universe. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, l. 75.

**wistfully** (wis'tŭl-i), *adv.* In a *wistful* man-  
ner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wish-  
fully.

With that, he fell again to pry  
Through perspective more *wistfully*.  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. iii. 458.

The captive's miserable solace of gazing *wistfully* upon  
the world from which he is excluded.  
*Irvine*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 112.

Doubtless there is nothing sinful in gazing *wistfully* at  
the marvellous providences of God's moral governance,  
and wishing to understand them.  
*J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 204.

**wistfulness** (wis'tŭl-nes), *n.* The state or  
property of being *wistful*.

**wistless** (wis'tles), *a.* [Irreg. *< wist*, known:  
see *wit<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *wistful* and *-less*.] Not knowing;  
ignorant (of); unwitting (of). [Rare.]

*Wistless* what I did, half from the sheath  
Drew its glittering blade. *Southey*, *Joan of Arc*, i.

**wistly** (wis'tli), *adv.* [Prob. for *whistly*, *i. e.*  
'silently,' which sense suits the earliest quota-  
tions (cf. "And her eyes on all my motions with a  
mute observance hung," *Tennyson*, *Locksley  
Hall*); the change of *hw* to *w* is very common  
in England, and may well have been assisted in  
this instance by association with *wist*, pret. of  
*wit*, and with *wish*; but to derive *wistly* from  
either *wist* or *wish* (as if for *wishedly*) is con-  
trary to sound theory and to the actual use of  
the word. *Wistly* in the "Mir. for Mags.," given  
as the "same as *wistly*," may be truly *wishly*, *<*  
*wish + -ly<sup>2</sup>*. The same considerations apply to  
*wistful*, which appears to stand for *\*whistful*.]

1. Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

Robyn behelde our comly kyng  
Wistly in the face.  
*Lyell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 115).

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;  
As who should say, "I would thou wert the man  
That would divorce this terror from my heart."  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 4. 7.

For I'll go turn my tub against the sun,  
And *wistly* mark how higher planets run,  
Contemplating their hidden motion.  
*Marston*, *Satires*, v. 171.

**wistonwish** (wis'ton-wish), *n.* Same as *wish-  
tonwish*. *Godman*; *Coxes* and *Allen*.

**wit<sup>1</sup>** (wit), *v.* Pres. ind. 1st pers. *wot*, 2d pers.  
*wost* (erroneously *wottest*, *wotst*), 3d pers. *wot*  
(erroneously *wotteth*), pl. *wit*, pret. *wit*, pp.  
*wist* (or *witen*). [A preterit-present verb whose  
forms have been much confused and misused in  
mod. E., in which, except in the set phrase  
*to wit*, it is now used only archaically; early  
mod. E. also *weet*, *wete*, *< ME. weten*, *witen* (pres.  
1st pers. *wot*, *wat*, 2d pers. *wet*, *wast*, 3d pers.  
*wot*, *woot*, *wat* (also 1st pers. *wite*, 2d pers. *witest*,  
3d pers. *witeth*, *wites*, *witez*, contr. *wit*), pl. *witeth*,  
*weteth* (subj. *wite*, *witen*), pret. *wist*, *wiste*, *wuste*,  
sometimes by assimilation *wisse*, ppr. *witand*,  
*wittand*), *< AS. witan* (pres. ind. 1st pers. *wāt*,  
2d pers. *wāst*, 3d pers. *wāt*, pl. *witon*—an old  
pret. used as present; pret. *wiste*, pl. *wiston*),  
= OS. *witan* (pres. ind. *wēt*) = OFries. *wita*,  
*weta* (pres. *wēt*) = D. *weten* (pres. *weet*, pret.  
*wist*, pp. *geweten*) = LG. *weten* = OHG. *wizzan*,  
MHG. *wizzen*, G. *wissen*, know (pres. 1 *weiss*, 2  
*weisst*, 3 *wisst*, pl. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*, pp. *ge-  
wusst*) = Icel. *vita* (pres. *veit*, pret. *viðsa*,  
*vitathr*) = Sw. *veta* (pres. *vet*, pret. *visste*, pp.  
*vetat*) = Dan. *vide* (pres. *veed*, pret. *vidste*, pp.  
*vidst*) = Goth. *witan* (pres. *wait*, pret. *wissa*,  
pp. not found), know: the inf. *witan*, with short  
vowel, and sense 'know,' being a later form  
and sense, developed from the pret. and subj.  
of *witan*, pret. *\*wāt*, see, the present *wāt*, know,  
being orig. this pret. *\*wāt*, saw, 'I have seen'







If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, and other great wits, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance.  
J. F. Clarke, Self-culture, p. 145.

**wit**<sup>2</sup> (wit), *v. i.* [*wit*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite *it*.

Barton doth pretend to *wit* it in his pulpit-libell.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 260. (Davies.)

**wit**<sup>3</sup>. See *wit*<sup>2</sup>.

**wit**<sup>4</sup> (wit'an), *n. pl.* [AS., *pl.* of *wita* (ME. *wite*, *wote*, *wete*), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see *wit*<sup>2</sup>.] In Anglo-Saxon hist., members of the witenagemot.

As *witan* from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, men realized how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightiest voice in England, man;

Thy voice will lead the *Witan*.

Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

**witch**<sup>1</sup> (wich), *n.* [*ME. witche, wiche, wicheche, wiche*, a witch (man or woman). < AS. *wicea*, *m.*, *wice*, *f.* (pl. *wicean* in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch; = Fries. *wikke* = LG. *wikke*, a witch; cf. Icel. *vitki*, *m.*, a witch, wizard, prob. after AS.; prob. a reduction, with shortened vowel and assimilation of consonants (*ty > tk > kk* in AS. written *ce*), of AS. *witga*, a syncope of *witiga*, *witga*, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. *deafid-witga*, 'devil prophet,' wizard) (= OHG. *wizago*, *wizago*, a prophet, soothsayer), < \**witig*, seeing, a form parallel to *witig* (with short vowel), knowing, *witan*, know, \**witan*, see: see *wit*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *witly*. The notion that *witch* is a fem. form is usually accompanied by the notion that the corresponding masc. is *wizard* (the two words forming one of the pairs of masc. and fem. correlatives given in the grammars); but *witch* is historically masc. as well as fem. (being indeed orig., in the AS. form *witga*, only masc.), and *wizard* has no immediate relation to *witch*. Cf. *wisacere*, ult. < OHG. *wizago*, and so a doublet of *witch*. Hence ult. (< AS. *wicea*) ME. *wikke*, *wicke*, evil, wicked, and *wikked*, *wicked*, wicked: see *wick*<sup>1</sup> and *wicked*<sup>1</sup>. The change of form (AS. *wicea* < *witga*) is paralleled by a similar change in *orchard* (AS. *orcard* < *ortgeard* < *ortgeard*), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'wicked') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately associated with popular superstitions—superstition, whether religious or etymological, tending to pervert or distort the forms and meanings of words.] 1. A person (of either sex) given to the black art: a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.

"Crucifige," quod a cacchepolle. "I warante hym a *witch*!"  
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 46.

There was a man in that citee, whose name was Symount, a *wicche*.  
Wyclif, Acts viii. 9.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:

Blood will I draw on thee: thou art a *witch*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 6.

When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, The *Witch* is in her Churn.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 32.

2. An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

Foul wrinkled *witch*, what maketh thou in my sight?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 164.

3. A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl. [Colloq.]—4. A charm or spell. [Rare.]

If a man put daily by her feet,

He thinks it straight a *witch* to charm his daughter.

Greene, George-a-Greene, p. 262. (Davies.)

5. A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.—6. A water-witch.—7. The pole, pole-dab, or craig-fluke, a kind of flatfish.—**Black witch**. Same as *ank* (which see, with cut). P. H. Gosse, [Jamaica].—**The riding of the witch**. See *riding*<sup>1</sup>.—**White witch** or **wizard**, a witch or wizard of a beneficent or good-natured disposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and *white-witches*, as they call them, in every village.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like *white witches*, mischievously good.

Dryden, The Medal, l. 62.

**Witches' Sabbath**. See *Sabbath*, 5.—**Witch of Agnesi**, in math. a plane curve discussed by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna, who died a nun in 1799. It consists of a straight

line together with a cubic to which that line is the inflectional asymptote, this cubic having an ascnode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If  $x = 0$  is the equation of the line,  $(y/x)^2 + 1 = (x/x)^2$  is that of the cubic. The area of the curve is four times that of the circle having four-point contact with the cubic and two-point contact with the line. Also called *versiera*.

**witch**<sup>1</sup> (wich), *v. t.* [*ME. witchen, wicchen, wichen*, < AS. *wiccian*, bewitch; cf. D. LG. *wikken* = Icel. *vitka*, soothsay, divine; from the noun. Cf. *bewitch*.] 1. To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

Ne schuld he with wicchecraft be wicched neuer more.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1427.

For she has given me poison in a kiss—

She had it 'twix her lips—and with her eyes

She *witches* people.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Thou hast *witched* me, rogue.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft.

Did not she *witch* the devil into my son-in-law, when he killed my poor daughter?

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 2.

And so in one evening Ellery *witched* himself into the good graces of every one in the simple parsonage; and when Tina at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,

*Witching* to deeper calm the drowsy tide,

Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge.

Lowell, Indian-Summer Reverie.

**witch**<sup>2</sup> (wich), *n.* [Also, in comp., *wich*, *wich*, *wich*; < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the sorb or service-tree; appar. applied to several trees with pendulous branches, < *wican* (pp. *wicen*), bend, yield: see *weak*. Hence *witchen*, and in comp. *witch-elm*, *witch-hazel*, q. v.] The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*.

**witch-alder** (wich'al'dér), *n.* A low shrub with alder-like leaves, *Fothergilla Gardeni* (F. *alnifolia*), of the witch-hazel family, found in Virginia and North Carolina.

**witch-ball** (wich'hál), *n.* A name given to interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tatar.

**witch-bells**, **witches'-bells** (wich'belz, wich'ez-belz), *n. pl.* The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; also, the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. Britten and Holland. [Provincial, chiefly Scotch.]

**witch-chick** (wich'chik), *n.* A swallow: from an old superstition. See *swallow-struck*. Also *witchuck* and *witch-hag*.

**witchcraft** (wich'kráft), *n.* [*ME. wicchecraft*, < AS. *wiccecraft*, *wiccraft*, witchcraft, < *wicca*, *m.*, *wicce*, *f.*, witch, + *craft*, craft: see *witch*<sup>1</sup> and *craft*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outbreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacal manifestations took place about 1692 in New England, especially in and near Salem.

There was thane an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with *Wycche craft*, that men clepten Taknia.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by witchcrafts introduced. C. Mather, Mag. Christ., ii. 13.

2. Extraordinary power; irresistible influence; fascination; witchery.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 301.

There's *witchcraft* in thy language, in thy face,

In thy demeanours. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

The subtle *witchcraft* of his tongue

Unlocked the hearts of those who keep

Gold, the world's bond of slavery.

Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

**witch-doctor** (wich'dok'tor), *n.* Same as *medicine-man*. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 820.

**witch-elm** (wich'elm), *n.* [Also *wich-elm*, and archaically *wych-elm*; also *weech-elm*; < *witch*<sup>2</sup> + *elm*. In this word and *witch-hazel*, the archaic spelling is much affected in modern use.] An elm, *Ulmus montana*, of hilly districts in western and northern Europe and northern Asia; the common wild elm of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is less tall than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk branching naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovate. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work,

as in boat-building. In southeastern England a variety of the common elm is also called by this name.

The *witch-elm* that shades Saint Fillan's Spring.

Scott, L. of the L., i. Int.

*Witch-elms* that counterchange the floor

Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

**witchen** (wich'n), *n.* [Also *witchin*; a var. of *witch*<sup>2</sup> (with suffix conformed to -en<sup>2</sup>), < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the service-tree: see *witch*<sup>2</sup>.] The mountain-ash or rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia*. [Prov. Eng.]

**witchery** (wich'er-i), *n.*; pl. *witcheries* (-iz). [*witch*<sup>1</sup> + -ery.] 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft.—2. Fascination; charm.

He never felt

The *witchery* of the soft blue sky.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

**witches'-besom** (wich'ez-bé'sum), *n.* Same as *witches'-broom*.

**witches'-broom** (wich'ez-bróm), *n.* A popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, and other trees in consequence of the attack of a uredineous fungus, *Peridermium elatinum*.

**witches'-butter** (wich'ez-but'er), *n.* An alga. See *Nostoc*, 2.

**witches'-thimble** (wich'ez-thim'bl), *n.* See *thimble* and *Silene*.

**witchet** (wich'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rounding-plane.

**witch-finder** (wich'fin'dér), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

He [Matthew Hopkins] then set up as "*Witch Finder General*," and, on the invitation of several towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. . . . Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged.

Dict. Nat. Biog., XXVII. 336.

**witch-grass** (wich'grás), *n.* 1. Same as *old-witch grass*.—2. The quitch-grass or couch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

**witch-hag** (wich'hag), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

**witch-hazel** (wich'házl), *n.* [Also *wich-hazel*, *wych-hazel*; < *witch*<sup>2</sup> + *hazel*. Cf. *witch-elm*.] 1. The witch- or wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*, its broad leaves resembling those of hazel. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub or small tree, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, of eastern North America. It is noticeable for its flowers with four yellow strap-shaped petals, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next season. The leaves



Branch with Fruits of Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*).  
a, male flower; b, fruit.

are broad and straight-veined, wavy-margined. The leaves and bark of witch-hazel abound in tannin, and the bark affords also a reputed sedative application for various cases of external inflammation. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and an infusion of them is given internally for bowel-complaints and hemorrhages. While witch-hazel is now much in vogue as a cure for bruises and sprains, as also for various internal difficulties, and is even officially recognized, its real virtue, if any, is still quite in doubt.

**witching** (wich'ing), *n.* [*ME. wicching, wicching*; verbal *n.* of *witch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The practices of witches; enchantment.

**witching** (wich'ing), *p. a.* 1. Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; weird.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,

When churchyards yawn. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 406.

2. Fascinating; enchanting.

Let neither flattery, nor the *witching* sound

Of high and soft preferment, touch your goodness.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.







**Valentia** . . . is the greatest part of Spaine; which, if the histories be true, in the Romans time abounded no lesse with gold and silver Mines then now the West Indies.

*Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 186.*

Their armor was inlaid and chased with gold and silver.

*Irrving, Granada, p. 5.*

**With** was formerly used in this sense before materials of nourishment, and so was equivalent to the modern *on*.

To dine and sup *with* water and bran.

*Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 159.*

**9. Through; on account or in consequence of; by reason of; expressing cause:** as, he trembled *with* fear; to perish *with* hunger.

Therefore let Benedick . . .

Consume away in sighs: . . .

It were a better death than die *with* mocks.

*Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 79.*

A cow died at Plimouth, and a goat at Boston, *with* eating Indian corn.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 44.*

They are scarce able to budge, being stiff *with* cold.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 42.*

**10. Using; showing: in phrases of manner:** as, to win *with* ease; to pull *with* a will.

Marie answerde *with* Milde steuene:

"A sonde Me cam whil-er fram beuene."

*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.*

He will not creepe, nor crouche *with* fained face.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 727.*

They were directed only by Powhatan to obtaine him our weapons, to cut our owne throats, *with* the manner where, how, and when, which we plainly found most true and apparant. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 171.*

They contended *with* all the animosity of personal feeling.

*Prescott, Ferdi. and Isa., II. 1.*

**11. From: noting separation, difference, disagreement, etc.:** as, he will not part *with* it on any account; to differ *with* a person; to break *with* old ties.

Madam,

The Queene must heare you sing another song

Before you part *with* vs.

*Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 207).*

**With** was formerly used in many idioms to denote relations now expressed rather by *of*, *to*, etc.

Nobill talker *with* tales, trefable, also,

Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3835.*

He still retains some resemblance *with* the ancient Cupid.

*Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.*

This pains I took *with* willingness, though it were much offensive to me, not being accustomed *with* such poisonous savours.

*Good News from New England, quoted in N. Morton's (New England's Memorial, App., p. 370).*

Collections were early and liberally made for . . . services in the church, and intrusted *with* faithful men fearing God.

*Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.*

What frippery a woman is made up *with*!

*Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.*

**Away with.** See *away*. - **Have with you.** See *have*. - **One with.** See *one*. - **To bear, begin, break, dispense, do, go, etc., with.** See the verbs. - **Together with.** See *together*. - **To put up with.** See *put*. - **Warm with.** See *warm*. - **With child** (OE. *mid childe*). See *child*. - **With God**, in heaven.

I have been a-fishing *with* old Oliver Henly, now *with* God, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.*

**With that.** (at) Provided that.

To worche goure wil the while my lyf dureth,

*With that* ze kenne me kyndeliche to knowe what is

Dowel.

*Piers Plowman (C), xii. 92.*

(bt) Moreover.

Beton . . . bad him good morewe,

And axed of hym *with that* whiderward he wolde.

*Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.*

(c) Thereupon.

*With that* Merlin departed, and the kynge be lefte in grete myssese, and sore a-baished of this thinge.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.*

**With the sun.** See *sun*. - **With young.** See *young*. = *Syn*. *With* and *by* are so closely allied in many of their uses that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of *with* and *through*.

**with<sup>2</sup>, n.** See *with*.

**with-.** [ME. *with-*, < AS. *with-*, prefix, *with*, prep., against: see *with*<sup>1</sup>.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'against.' It was formerly common, but of the Middle English words containing it only two remain in common use *withdraw* and *withhold*.

**withal** (wi-thäl'), adv. and prep. [Early mod. E. also *withall*, *withalle*; < ME. *withal*, *withalle*, prop. two words, *with alle*; used in place of AS. *mid ealle*, with all, altogether, entirely: see *with*<sup>1</sup> and *all*. Cf. at all, under *all*.] I. adv.

With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well.

Fy on possessioun,

But-if a man be vertuous *withal*.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Franklin's Tale, I. 15.*

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not *withal* to signify the crimes laid against him.

*Acts xxv. 27.*

**II. prep.** An emphatic form of *with*, used after the object (usually a relative) at the end of a sentence or clause.

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken *withal*.

*Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

These banish'd men that I have kept *withal*.

*Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 152.*

*Stee.* My fine fool!

*Pic.* Fellow crack! why, what a consort

Are we now bless'd *withal*!

*Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. 2.*

We made a shift, however, to save 23 barrels of Rain-water, besides what we drest our Victuals *withal*.

*Dampier, Voyages, I. 83.*

**withamite** (with'am-it), n. [Named by Sir David Brewster, after Dr. Henry *Witham*, of Glencoe.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous luster and red or yellow color.

**Withania** (wi-thä'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Pauquy, 1824.)] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solanææ*. They are characterized by having a narrowly bell-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes, and an inflated fruiting calyx more or less closed above the included berry. The 4 species are natives of southern Europe, western and southern Asia, North Africa, and the Canary Islands. They are hoary or woolly shrubs, bearing entire leaves and clustered, almost sessile flowers. For *W. coagulans*, used for rennet, see *cheese-maker*.

**withdraught** (with-draught'), n. [*withdraw*, after *draught*.] Withdrawal.

May not a *withdraught* of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?

*Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 145. (Davies.)*

**withdraw** (with-dra'), v.; pret. *withdrew*, pp. *withdrawn*, ppr. *withdrawing*. [*ME. withdræwen*, *withdragen*, *wythdragen* (pret. *withdrow*, *withdrog*), draw, recall, take away; < *with-*, against, opposite, + *draw*.] I. trans. 1. To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove.

He doth best that *with-draweth* hym by day and bi nygite To spille any speche or any space of tyme.

*Piers Plowman (B), ix. 96.*

From her husband's hand her hand

Soft she *withdrew*.

*Milton, P. L., ix. 386.*

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then *withdrawn*.

*Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.*

I say that this—

Else I *withdraw* favour and countenance

From you and yours for ever—shall you do.

*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

**2. To recall; retract:** as, to *withdraw* a charge, a threat, or a vow.

*Rom.* Wouldst thou *withdraw* it [thy vow]? for what

purpose, love?

*Jul.* But to be frank, and give it thee again.

*Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 130.*

**3. To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.**

His mynd was alienate and *withdrawn*, not only from him who moste loved him, but also from all former delights and studies.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Arg.*

Roads occupy lands more or less capable of production, and also . . . they absorb (or *withdraw* from other uses) in their construction a large amount of labour.

*Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 27.*

**4. To take out; subtract.**

Than *withdrowe* the yeris oute of the yeris that ben passid that rote.

*Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. § 45.*

The word is often used reflexively.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds; . . . from such *withdrow* thyself.

*I Tim. vi. 5.*

**To withdraw a juror**, to discharge one from a jury, which is thus left one short of the legal number; a formality resorted to, by consent of the parties or permission of the court, in order to terminate a trial by preventing a verdict, and thus leave the action to proceed to a new trial.

**II. intrans.** To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

The day for drede ther-of *with-drow* and deork by-cam the sonne;

The wal of the temple to-cleef euene a two peces;

The hard roche al to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.

*Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 62.*

We will *withdraw*

Into the gallery.

*Shak., Pericles, II. 2. 58.*

There have been little disputes between the two houses about coming into each other's house; when a lord comes into the Commons they call out *withdraw*; that day the moment my uncle came in they all roared out, *Withdraw!*

*H. Walpole, To Mann, May 20, 1742.*

And what if thou *withdraw*

In silence from the living, and no friend

Take note of thy departure? *Bryant, Thanatopsis.*

**withdrawal** (with-dra'al), n. [*withdraw* + *-al*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans.

*Fielding, Tom Jones. (Latham.)*

Sin comes by *withdrawal* of the heart from God.

*Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 492.*

**withdrawer** (with-dra'ër), n. [*withdraw* + *-er*.] One who withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.

*Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs (1583), fol. 192 b.*

*(Latham.)*

**withdrawing** (with-dra'ing), p. a. Retreating; receding.

Your hills, and long *withdrawing* vales.

*Thomson, Spring, I. 68.*

**withdrawing-room** (with-dra'ing-röm), n. [*withdrawing*, verbal n. of *withdraw*, v., + *room*<sup>1</sup>.] A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parlor or reception-room: now abbreviated to *drawing-room*.

Being in y<sup>e</sup> *withdrawing room* adjoining the bedchamber, his Ma<sup>y</sup> espying me came to me from a grate crowde of noblemen.

*Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1661.*

My *withdrawing room*, always ready for company, . . . was the pine wood behind my house.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.*

**withdrawment** (with-dra'ment), n. [*withdraw* + *-ment*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; recall.

The *withdrawment* of those [papers] deemed most obnoxious.

*W. Belsham, Hist. Eng., I. II.*

**with** (with or with), n. [Also *wythe*, and prop. *with*; < ME. *with*, *wythe*, *wyth*, *withthe*, *withthe*, < AS. *withthe*, a var. of *withig*, a twig, *withy*: see *withy*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A tough flexible twig, especially of willow, used for binding things together; a willow- or osier-twig. Judges xvi. 7.

I remember in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebel, condemned, put up a petition to the deputy that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not in a halter.

*Bacon, Custom and Education.*

I tied several logs together with a birch *with*.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.*

**2. An elastic handle for a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the workman's hand.**—**3. An iron fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.**

Lastly comes the *wythe*, a species of iron cap to support the flying jib-boom.

*Luze, Seamanship, p. 81.*

**4. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.**—**Basket-with.** See *Tournefortia*.—**Hoop-with.** See *Rivina*.—**Serpent with.** See *serpent-with*.—**White hoop-with.** See *Tournefortia*.

**with** (with or with), v. t.; pret. and pp. *withed*, ppr. *withing*. [*with*, n.] To bind with *withes* or twigs.

Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thai kake

And bynde and *with* hem so that germynyng

Comyxt upp goe.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.*

Stay but a while, and ye shall see him *withed*, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death.

*Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. lxxviii. 30.*

**with<sup>1</sup>** (with'ër), adv. [*ME. wither*, < AS. *with* (in comp.), again, against, = OS. *withar*, *withere* = OFries. *withar*, *withir*, *wether*, *weder*, *weer* = LG. *wedder* = D. *weder*, *wêr* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = Icel. *viðr* = Sw. Dan. *weder* = Goth. *withra*, against, toward; compar. of *with*: see *with*<sup>1</sup>.] This adverb was once of considerable importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., *withernam* being merely archaic, and *witherskins* dialectal. The instances of *with* as prep., adj., and noun, given as occurring in ME., are rare, and in all of them *with* is rather to be taken as a prefix. Cf. *withers*.] Against; in opposition (to): chiefly in composition, as a prefix *with-*, against. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3386.

**with<sup>1</sup>**, v. [*ME. witheren*, < AS. *withernan* (= MD. *wederen* = OHG. *widarôn*), go against, resist, < *with*, against: see *with*<sup>1</sup>, adv.] To go against; resist; oppose. *Ormulum*, I. 1181.

**with<sup>2</sup>** (with'ër), v. [With change of *d* to *th*, as in the orig. noun *weather*; < ME. *widder*, *wydden*, *widren*, *wederen*, < AS. *wedrian*, expose to the weather, = MHG. *witern*, be such and such weather; cf. G. *verwittern*, be spoiled by the weather, decay, etc., *wittern*, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; cf. *weather*, v., a doublet of *with*.] I. trans. 1. To cause to become dry and fade; make sapless and shrunken.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it *with*ereth the grass.

*Jas. I. 11.*

Like a blasted sapling, *with*er'd up.

*Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 71.*

**2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; cause to lose bloom; shrivel; cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles:** as, time will *with*er the fairest face.

Age cannot *with*er her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety. *Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 240.*

**3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; affect fatally by malevolence; cause to perish or languish gen-**



taking, reception. [*with*, again, + \**nām*, a taking, without *see wither<sup>1</sup>* and *nām<sup>2</sup>*, *nām<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. (a) An unreluctant distress, or forbidden taking, as if they distressed out of the countenance that the sufferer cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distressed. (b) The reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those unjustly taken, eloiigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam*. [Now obsolete.]

**with-rod** (with'rod), *n.* A North American scrub, *Lycium carolinense*, a species formerly included in *F. nudum*.

**withers** (with'erz), *n. pl.* [Also *witters*; lit. the parts that are 'against', the resisting part; < *wit<sup>1</sup>*, *adv.* Cf. *G. wider-ist*, a horse's withers, < *ider*, against, + *ist*, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers.] 1. The highest part of the back of a horse, between the shoulder-blades and behind the root of the neck, where the mane ceases to grow; as, a horse 15 hands high at the *withers*. The name is extended to the same part of some other animals; as, an antelope with high *withers*, the sacred ox with a hump on the *withers*. See *cut under horse*.

Let the galled jade wince; our *withers* are unring. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

Contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the witters; so called by British whalers.

**wither-shins** (with'er-shinz), *adv.* [Also *wid-dershins*, *widder-shins*, *widshins*, *widder-shins*, *woder-shins*, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' < *wither<sup>1</sup>*, against, contrary to, + *-shins*, *-sins*, etc., a form of *sun*, with adverbial gen. -s. More prob. *wither-shins* is a corruption of \**wither-shins*, \**witherling*, < *wither<sup>1</sup>* + *-ling<sup>2</sup>*.] In the opposite direction; hence, in the wrong way. [Scotch.]

To round it three times *widder-shins*, and every time say, "Open, door!" *Child*, *Roundland* (Child's Ballads, I. 24s).

And my love and his bonnie ship  
Turn'd *widder-shins* about.

*The Lowlands of Holland* (Child's Ballads, II. 215).

**wither-wrung** (with'er-rung), *a.* [*< with-er(s) + wrung*.] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by *withering* sometimes is caused by the bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit.

*Farrier's Dict.* (Johnson.)

**with-got** (with-gô'), *v. t.* [*< with- + go*.] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did *withgo* his birthright.

*Barrow*, Sermons, III. xv.

**withhault** (with'hâlt'), *a.* A spurious preterit of *withhold*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 9.

**withhold** (with'hôld'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *with-held*, pp. *withholding*. [*< ME. witholden, with-halde*, keep back, hold back; < *with-*, against, + *hold<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *withdraw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Enforceat thow the to aresten or *withholden* the swyftnesse and the sweygh of hir turnynge wheel?

*Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 2.

You all did love him once, not without cause;

What cause *withholds* you then to mourn for him?

*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 108.

Life, anguish, death, immortal love,

Ceasing not, mingled, unpress'd,

Apart from place, withholding time.

*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

2. To keep back; refrain from doing, giving, permitting, etc.: as, to *withhold* payment; to *withhold* assent to something.

*Withhold* revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 7.

Was it ever denied that the favours of the Crown were constantly bestowed and *withheld* purely on account of religious opinions? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

If the Lord's Prayer is short, for it sholde be kond the more lightly, and for to *withholden* it the more esily in herte.

*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

We have herde say that ye *with-holde* alle the sowdours that to yow will come.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

4. To keep; maintain.

He . . . ran to London unto seynt Poules,

To seken him a chaunterie for soules,

Or with a brethered to been *withholde*.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 511.

5. To engage; retain.

To us sargens apertenteth that we do to every wight the best that we kan whereas we been *withholde*.

*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

II. *trans.* To refrain; stay back; hold one's self in check.

They *withheld* and did no more hurte, & y<sup>e</sup> people came trembling, & brought them the best provisions they had

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they misse of him; but understood that Squanto was alive, so they *withheld* and did not hurt.

*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

**withholder** (with-hôl'dér), *n.* [*< withhold + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened happened to this *withholder*.

*Stephens*, Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 168.

**withholdment** (with-hôld'ment), *n.* [*< withhold + -ment*.] The act of withholding. *Imp. Dict.*

**within** (wi-THIN'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. within, withinne, withynne, withinnen*, < AS. *withinnan*, on the inside, < *with*, against, with, + *innan*, *adv.*, in; see *in<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *adv.* 1. In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thai thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so *withinne*

With brymston, chaf, and cedria, thees three.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Damascus does not answer *within* to its outward appearance.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

It is designed, *within* and without, of two stories.

*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 50.

2. In the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly.

You frame my thoughts, and fashion me *within*.

*Spenser*, Sonnets, viii.

I am, *within*, thy love; without, thy master.

*T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 11.

Think not the worse, my friends, I shed not tears;

Great griefs lament *within*.

*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home; as, the master is *within*.

But at this hour the house doth keep itself;

There's none *within*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 83.

*Serv.* Your brother, sir, is speaking to a gentleman in the street, and says he knows you are *within*.

*Joseph S.* 'Sdeath, blockhead, I'm not *within*—I'm out for the day.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

**From within**, from the inside; from the inner place or point of view.

We look *from within*, and see nothing but the mould formed by the elements in which we are incased; other observers look from without, and see us as living statues.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

II. *prep.* 1. In or into the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of; in the space inclosed or bounded by: as, *within* the city: opposed to *without*.

Mount Syon is *with inne* the Cytee.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof

The enemy of all your graces lives.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 17.

Accominticus and Passataquack are two conuenient Harbours for small Barkes; and a good Country *within* their craggy cliffs.

*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 193.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity *within* it self,

one King and one People.

*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Without and eke *within*

The Walls of London there is Sin.

*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliers pent up and beleaguered *within* the walls of Alhama spread terror among their friends.

*Irving*, Granada, p. 47.

2. Included or comprehended in.

Extension apprehended is said to be *within* consciousness.

*Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxx.

3. Among.

To save our selves therefore, and resist the common enemy, it concerns us mainly to agree *within* ourselves.

*Milton*, True Religion.

When we were come *within* the sandy hills, we were surprised at the sight of a magnificent tent, where a handsome collation was prepared.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 13.

4. In the course, range, reach, compass, or limits of; not beyond or more than: of distance, time, length, quantity. (a) Of distance: At or to a point distant less than; nearer than: as, *within* a mile of Edinburgh.

As sone as Ermones the kyng

Sawe that he was *withynne* his wepons length,

Anon he smote Att hym with all his strength.

*Geoffrey* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3044.

The place shewn us for this City consisted of only a few Houses, on the tops of the Mountains, *within* about half a Mile of the Sea. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Bellianis of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda the sorceress, his wife, . . . could pretend to come *within* a league of the truth.

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

(b) Of time: In the limits or course of; before the expiration of; in: as, he will be here *within* two hours.

Thow getis tydandis I trowe, *within* tene dayes,  
That some trofere es tydde sene thow for home turnede.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3452.



The grete and olde cytie of Anthyoche, where seynt Petre preached and dyd many myracles, and there he baptysed aboute .x. M. men *within* vij. dayes.

*Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.*

We arrived *within* this hour. *Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.*  
(c) Not exceeding the space of; during; throughout.

He should maintain possession in some of those vast Countries *within* the tearme of sixe years.

*Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 80.*

(d) So as not to exceed or overpass; under; below; as, to live *within* one's income.

All the children that weren in Bethlem, and in alle the endis of it, fro two geer age and *withyn*

*Wyclif, Mat. ii. 16.*

'Tis a good rule, eat *within* your Stomack, act *within* your Commission.

*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.*

I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better than a kind of assassins and murderers *within* the law.

*Addison, Tatler, No. 131.*

5. In; in the purview, scope, or sphere of action of.

Again I see, *within* my glass of Steele,  
But foure estates, to seue eche country Soyle.

*Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.*

Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.*

After living for three years *within* the subtle influence of an intellect like Emerson's.

*Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.*

6f. In advance of; before.

The fifth [time of prayer], two houres *within* night, before they goe to sleepe.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 292.*

It was seen, several nights together, in the west, about an hour *within* the night.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 325.*

7f. All but; lacking.

I served three years, *within* a bit, under his honour, in the Royal Inniskillions. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.*

To get *within* one. See get. — **Wheels within wheels.** See *wheel*. — **Within call, compass, hail, etc.** See the nouns. — **Within land<sup>1</sup>, inland.**

The Pories dwell an hundred miles *within* Land, are low like the Waynasses, lue on Pinenuts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 840.*

**Within one's hand.** See *hand*.

**withinforth<sup>1</sup>** (wi-THIN'fôth), *adv.* [**<** ME. *withinne-forth*; **<** *within* + *forth*<sup>1</sup>.] **Within.**

The formes that resten *withinne-forth*.

*Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 5.*

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenuous wouies.

*Sir T. More, Works, p. 281.*

**Withinforth**, farther into the firme land, inhabit the Candel.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.*

**withinside** (wi-THIN'sid), *adv.* [**<** *within* + *side*<sup>1</sup>.] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel *within-side* of the door.

*Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.*

**withnay<sup>1</sup>** (wiTH-nâ'), *v. t.* [**<** ME. *withnagen*; **<** *with* + *nay*.] To refuse; deny.

Yit if that *withnay*

Her fruyt, the fastest roote away thai tere.

*Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.*

**without** (wi-THOUT'), *adv., prep., and conj.* [**<** ME. *withouten*, *withouten*, *withoute*, *withuten*, *withute*, *withuten*, **<** AS. *withutan* (= Icel. *rihtutan*), on the outside of, **<** *with*, against, + *utan*, outside, from *without*: see *out*.] **I. adv. 1.** On or as to the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch it [the ark] *within* and *without*. Gen. vi. 14.

The Dukes Palace seemeth to be faire, but I was not in it, only I saw it *without*. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 99.*

2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a house.

Sir, there's a gentlewoman *without* would speak with your worship.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout:  
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.

*Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 217.*

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

*Without* unspotted, innocent *within*,  
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 3.*

**From without**, from the outside: opposed to *from within*: as, sounds *from without* reached their ears.

These were *from without*  
The growing miseries. *Milton, P. L., x. 714.*

The object of the historian's imitation is not within him, it is furnished *from without*.

*Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.*

**II. prep. 1.** Outside of; at or on the exterior or outside of; external to; out of: opposed to *within*: as, *without* the walls.

With in the Cytee and *with out* ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse fruites. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.*

Then *without* the doore, thrice to the South, every one bowing his knee in honour of the fire.

*Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 34.*

I do not feel it, I do not think of it; it is a thing *without* me.

*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.*

Their boat was cast away upon a strand *without* Long Island.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 39.*

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as it were, abroad, among things *without* him.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 19.*

I was received . . . with great civility by the superior, who met us *without* the gate.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.*

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; beyond.

The ages that succeed, and stand far off  
To gaze at your high prudence, shall admire,  
And reckon it an act *without* your sex.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.*

As to the Palace of Versailles (which is yet some Miles further, *within* the Mountainous Country, not unlike Black-Heath or Tunbridge), 'tis *without* dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe.

*Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 201.*

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach.

*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Lacking; destitute of; exempt or free from; unconnected with; independent of: noting loss, absence, negation, privation, etc.: as, to be *without* money; to do *without* sleep; *without* possibility of error; *without* harm.

Thei seyn that, when he schalle come in to another World, he schalle not ben *with outen* an Hows, ne *with outen* Hors, ne *with outen* Gold and Sylver.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 253.*

Noe times have bene *without* bad men.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Now, ladies, to glad your aspects once again with the sight of Love, and make a spring smile in your faces, which must have looked like winter *without* me.

*B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.*

King John lived to have three Wives. His first was Alice, Daughter of Hubert Earl of Morton, who left him a Widower *without* Issue.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.*

He gave him wisdom at his request, and riches *without* asking.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnians.*

Having marked the hour of relieving guard, and made all necessary observations, he retired *without* being discovered.

*Irving, Granada, p. 29.*

The darkness was intense, we were ignorant of the ford and *without* guides, and were encumbered with nearly two hundred wounded, whom we were unwilling to abandon.

*The Century, XLi. 411.*

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as *to do without*, *to go without*: as, they can give me no assistance, so I must do *without*.

And nice affections wavering stood in doubt  
If best were as it is, or best *without*.

*Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 98.*

**Cold without.** See *cold*. — **Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement*. — **To go without saying.** See *go*. — **Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dread<sup>1</sup>.** See the nouns. — **Without fail.** See *fail*. — **Without more bones.** See *bone*. — **Without prejudice, price, reserve.** See the nouns.

**III. conj.** *Without* is sometimes used to govern a substantive clause introduced by *that*, *without* that thus signifying unless, except; and then, the *that* being omitted, it obtains the value of a conjunction (like *because*, *while*, *since*, etc.) in the same sense; but it is now rarely, if ever, used thus by careful and correct speakers and writers.

*Withoute* that she myght have his loue ageyns,  
She were on don for euer in certayne.

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.*

And it is so sumptuous and so strange a werke that it passeth fer my reason and vnderstondyng to make any reporte of it, *without* I shulde apayre the fame thereof.

*Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.*

He may stay him; marry, not *without* the prince be willing.

*Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 86.*

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, *without* it be of matters wherein our friends ought to rejoice.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 100.*

I needs must break  
These bonds that so defame me: not *without*  
She wills it: would I if she will'd it?

*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

**without-door** (wi-THOUT'dôr), *a.* Outdoor; exterior; outward; external.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.

*Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 69.*

**withoutet, withoutent, adv., prep., and conj.** Obsolete forms of *without*.

**without-forth<sup>1</sup>** (wi-THOUT'fôth), *adv.* [**<** ME. *without forth*, *with-out forth*, *withouten-forth*; **<** *without* + *forth*<sup>1</sup>.] **Without.**

Ymagynaciouns of sensible things weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies *without-forth*.

*Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 4.*

Also rarely used adjectively.

The *withoutforth* [var. *foreyn*, p. 33] landys and tenementis of citezens which shalbe mynsters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym ageynst the Kynges vndamaged for there offyces as there tenementis withyn the citee.

*Arnold's Chron. (1602), p. 9.*

**withoutside<sup>1</sup>** (wi-THOUT'sid), *adv.* [**<** *without* + *side*<sup>1</sup>.] Outside; externally; on the outside.

Not meeting with him, I fancy'd he had some private Way up the Chimney. . . . So, Sir, I turn'd my Coat here, to save it clean, and up I scrambled; but when I came *withoutside*, I saw nobody there.

*Mrs. Centlivre, Marplot, ii. 1.*

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience *withoutside*?

*Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 6.*

**withsafe<sup>1</sup>** (wiTH-sâf'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *withsafe*, *withsafe*, *withsave*; appar. an artificial formation, **<** *with* + *safe*, in imitation of *vouchsafe*. There may have been some confusion with *withsay*, *withsay* implying 'oppose' and *withsafe* 'consent.'] **I. trans.** To make safe; assure.

Now must I seek some other ways  
Myself for *to withsave*.

*Wyatt, He Repenteth that He had Ever Loved.*

**II. intrans.** To vouchsafe; deign.

I *withsafe*, I am content to do a thyng. Je daigne. . . . I was wonte to crouche and knele to hym, and I do nat *withsafe* to looke upon hym.

*Palsgrave, p. 783.*

**withsaint.** Infinitive of *withsay*. *Chaucer.*

**withsay<sup>1</sup>** (wiTH-sâ'), *v. t.* [ME. *withsegen*, *withseggen*, *withsigen*; **<** *with* + *say*<sup>1</sup>.] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

That i *with-segge*,  
Ne schal ihc hit biginne,  
Til i suddene winne.

*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1276.*

Finally, what wight that it *withseyde*,  
It was for nought. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 215.*

Of soch thyng herde I neuer speke, but by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and therefore I will in no wise *with-sey* that ye require, and be ye right welcome.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.*

**withsayet<sup>1</sup>** (wiTH-sâ'er), *n.* [ME. *withseier*; **<** *withsay* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who withsays; an opponent.

That he be mygti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde.

*Wyclif, Pref. Ep., p. 63.*

**withset<sup>1</sup>** (wiTH-set'), *v. t.* [**<** ME. *withsetten* (= G. *widersetzen*); **<** *with* + *set*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

More-ouer thou hast holi writt  
That cleerli schewith thee goostli lizt  
How thou schuldist deedli synne *with-sett*.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.*

Of God the more grace thou hast serteynn,  
If thou *with-sett* the deyl in his dede.

*Cowenry Mysteries, p. 212.*

**with-sit<sup>1</sup>, v. t.** [ME. *withsitten*; **<** *with* + *sit*<sup>1</sup>.] To oppose; contradict; withstand.

Was no beggers so bolde bote-ye he blynde were,  
That dorst *with-sitte* that Peeres seyde for fere of syre Hunger.

*Piers Plowman (C), ix. 202.*

**withstand** (wiTH-stand'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *withstood*, ppr. *withstanding*. [**<** ME. *withstanden*, *withstonden* (pret. *withstod*, pp. *withstonde*), **<** AS. *withstandan* (pret. *withstod*, pp. *withstanden*) (= Icel. *viðstanda*; cf. G. *widerstehen*), resist, withstand, **<** *with*, against, + *standan*, stand; see *with*<sup>1</sup> and *stand*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To stand against; oppose; resist, either with physical or with moral force; frequently with an implication of effectual resistance; resist or oppose successfully: as, to *withstand* the storm.

My goynge graunted is by parliament  
So ferforth that it may not be *withstonde*.

*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1298.*

*Wythstande* the seruante that prayeith the, for ellys he thyngyth the for to deceyve.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.*

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face.

*Gal. ii. 11.*

Youth and health have *withstood* well the involuntary and voluntary hardships of her lot.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.*

Poor beauty! Time and fortune's wrong  
No shape nor feature may *withstand*;  
The wrecks are scattered all along,  
Like emptied sea-shells on the sand.

*O. W. Holmes, Mare Rubrum.*

= **Syn.** Resist, etc. (see *oppose*), confront, face.

**II. intrans.** To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

All affermyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,  
Sane Ector the honorable, that egerly *with-stod*,  
Disassent to the dede, & dernely he sayde  
"Hit is falsch in faythe & of fer cast!"

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7849.*

But Fate *withstands*, and to oppose the attempt  
Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards  
The ford.

*Milton, P. L., ii. 610.*

**withstander** (wiTH-stan'dër), *n.* [**<** *withstand* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

**withwind** (wiTH'wind), *n.* [Also *withwynd*; **<** ME. *withwinde*, *withewynde*, **<** AS. *withewinde*, *withwinde* (= MD. *wedewinde*; cf. Icel. *viðvindill* = Dan. *vedbende*), **<** *withthe*, *withig*, a flexible twig, + *\*winde*, **<** *windan*, wind; see *withthe*, *withy*, and *wind*<sup>1</sup>.] The bindweed, *Convolvulus*







The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine *witted*, delighting in quietness, and, when need requirith, able to abide and suffer much bodily labour.

*Sir F. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Renowned, *witted* Duleimel, appeare.

*Marston, The Fawne*, v.

**witter**, *a.* [ME. *witter*, *witer*, < Icel. *vittr*, knowing, < *vita*, know: see *wit*<sup>1</sup>.] Knowing; certain; sure.

Tho wurth the child [Isaac] *witter* and war  
That thor sal offrende ben don.

*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1308.

**witter**, *v. t.* [ME. *witteren*, *witeren*, < Icel. *vittra*, make wise, make certain, < *vittr*, knowing: see *witter*.] To make sure; inform; declare (that).

I *witter* the the emperor es entide into Fraunce.

*More Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1239.

**wittering**, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *witter*, *v.*] Information; knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?

How hadde ge *wittering* of this dede?

*York Plays*, p. 142.

**witterly** (wit'ér-li), *adv.* [ME., also *witterliche*, *wittrliche*, etc.; < *witter* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on.

I waited hom *witterly*, as me wele thought,  
All feturs in fere of the fre lady.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2428.

Ful accorded was hit *witterly*.

*Chaucer, Good Women*, I. 2606.

**witters**, *n. pl.* See *withers*.

**witticaster** (wit'i-kas-ter), *n.* [ < *witty* + *-caster* as in *criticaster*.] An inferior or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*.

*Milton*.

**wittichenite** (wit'i-ken-it), *n.* A sulphid of bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at Wittichen, Baden.

**witticism** (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [ < *witty* + *-icism* as in *Atticism*, *Gallicism*, etc.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

You have quite undone the young King with your *Witticisms*, and ruin'd his Fortunes utterly.

*Milton, Ans. to Salmasius*, iii.

The witty poets . . . have taken an advantage from the doubtful meaning of the word *wit* to make an infinite number of *witticisms*.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 62.

Every *witticism* is an inexact thought; what is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.

*Landor, Imag. Conv.*, Diogenes and Plato.

**wittified** (wit'i-fid), *a.* [ < *\*wittify* (< *witty* + *-fy*) + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having wit; clever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.

*Roger North, Lord Guildford*, I. 59. (*Ducies*.)

**wittily** (wit'i-li), *adv.* [ < ME. *wittily*; < *witty* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a witty manner. (at) Knowingly; intelligently; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Time only & custom haue authoritie to do, specially in all cases of language, as the Poet hath infinitely remembered.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 104.

The *wittily* and strangely cruel Macro.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus*, v. 10.

(b) With a witty turn or phrase, or with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas; clearly; brilliantly.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the flingbrand fraternity, as one *wittily* calleth them.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 125.

**wittiness** (wit'i-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or clever.

*Wittiness* in devising, . . . pithiness in uttering.

*E. K., To G. Harvey* (Prefixed to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*).

2†. Something that is witty; an ingenious invention.

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittiness*, and employed in honouring the court with the riches of her pure invention.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

**witting** (wit'ing), *n.* [Also *weeting* (and erroneously *wotting*); < ME. *witting*, *wetynge*; verbal n. of *wit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abysoun

That God sholde han no parit clere *wetynge*

More than we men, than han doutous wenyng.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 991.

**wittingly** (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *weetingly*; < ME. *wittingly*, *wetyngly*, *witundeliche* (= MHG. *wizzentliche* = Icel. *vitundliga*); < *witting*, ppr. of *wit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world.

*Sir T. More*.

To which she for his sake had *wittingly* now brought her self, and blam'd her noble blood.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. 8. 11.

I would not *wittingly* dishonor my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice, though it should gain our forefathers the whole country of New England.

*Irring, Knickerbocker*, p. 201.

**wittol**<sup>1</sup> (wit'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *wittal*, *wittall* (also *wittold*, with excrement *d* as in *cuck-old*), orig. *witwal*, a particular use of *witwal*, the popinjay; see *witwal*<sup>1</sup>.] This bird was the subject of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the allusions to the cuckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspeare and his contemporaries and which produced the word *cuck-old*. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with *wit*, which produced the etymology < *wit*<sup>1</sup> + *all*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cuckold.

Amaimon sounds well: Lucifer well: . . . yet they are . . . the names of fends; but, Cuckold, *Wittol*, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 2. 313.

Fond *wit-wal*, that wouldst load thy wittess head  
With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!

*Ep. Hall, Satires*, I. vii. 17.

To see . . . a *wittol* wink at his wife's honesty, and too perspicuous in all other affairs.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 44.

There was no peeping hole to clear  
The *wittol's* eye from his incarnate fear.

*Quarles, Emblems*, i. 5.

**wittol**<sup>1</sup> (wit'ol), *v. t.* [Also *wittal*; < *wittol*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would *wittal* me

With a consent to my own horns.

*Davenport, City Night Cap*, i. 1.

**wittol**<sup>2</sup> (wit'ol), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whitetail*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**wittolly**, *a.* [ < *wittol*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold.

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 2. 283.

Her husband was hanged for his *wittolly* permission, and shee herself drowned. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 293.

**wit-tooth** (wit'töth), *n.* A wisdom-tooth.

**witts** (wits), *n. pl.* Same as *tin-wits*.

When much pyrites [in tin-bearing rock] is present, it is necessary to make a preliminary concentration, and roast the enriched product (*witts*) in a furnace.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 466.

**witty** (wit'i), *a.* [ < ME. *witty*, *wity*, *witzig*, < AS. *witig*, *wittig* (= OS. *witig* = OHG. *wizzig*, MHG. *witsee*(g), G. *witzig* = Icel. *vitugr* = Sw. *vittr* = Dan. *vitrig*), knowing, wise, < *wit*, knowledge, wit: see *wit*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *witch*<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. Possessed of wisdom or learning; wise; discreet; knowing; artful.

The *wittour* that eny wight is bote yf he worche thereafter,

The biterour he shal a-bygge bote yf he wel worche.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 219.

A *witty* man taketh preved thinge, and change  
He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

*Tamb.* Are you the *witty* King of Persia?

*Myc.* Ay, marry am I: have you any suit to me?

*Tamb.* I would entreat you speak but three wise words.

*Marlowe, Tamburlaine*, I. ii. 4.

The deep, revolving, *witty* Buckingham.

*Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 2. 42.

Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove,  
And at her feet do *witty* serpents move.

*B. Jonson, The Barriers*.

2†. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; clever; skilfully devised.

Silence in love betrays more wo

Than words, though ne'er so *witty*;

A beggar that is dumb, you know,

May challenge double pity.

*Raleigh, Silent Lover* (Ellis's *Specimens*, II. 224).

Ingrateful payer of my industries,  
That with a soft painted hypocrisy

Cozen'st and jeer'st my perturbation,  
Expect a *witty* and a fell revenge!

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

Amongst the elder Christians, some . . . in *witty* torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors, whose rage determined quickly in death.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 91.

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

Who so in earnest vveenes, he doth, in mine aduise,  
Shevv himselfe *wittless*, or more *wittie* than vvisse.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 170.

*Sir Ellis Layton*, whom I find a wonderful *witty*, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary *witty*.

*Pepys, Diary*, III. 92.

In gentle Verse the *Witty* told their Flame,  
And grac'd their choicest Song with Emma's Name.

*Prior, Henry and Emma*.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, . . . has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 530.

4. Characterized by or pregnant with wit: as, a *witty* remark or repartee.

Or rhymes or songs he'd mak' himsel',

Or *witty* catches. *Burns, To J. Lapraik*, i.

**witwal**<sup>1</sup> (wit'wâl), *n.* [Also *wittual*, and formerly assimilated *wittal*; also erroneously *whit-wal*; a var. of *woodwal*, *woodwale*: see *woodwale*, and cf. *wittol*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The popinjay, or green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See *woodwale*, and cut under *popinjay*.

No sound was heard, except, from far away,  
The ringing of the *Whitwal's* shrilly laughter,  
Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,  
That Echo murmur'd after.

*Hood, Haunted House*, i.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*. See cut under *Picus*.

**witwal**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *wittol*<sup>1</sup>.

**witwanton**<sup>1</sup> (wit'won'ton), *n.* [ < *wit*<sup>1</sup> + *wanton*.] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adjectively.

All Epicures, *Wit-wantons*, Atheists.

*Sylvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum*.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices.

*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 4.

**witwanton**<sup>2</sup> (wit'won'ton), *v. i.* [ < *witwanton*, *n.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite *it*.

Dangerous it is to *witwanton* it with the majesty of God.

*Fuller, Holy State*.

**wit-worm**<sup>1</sup> (wit'wërm), *n.* [ < *wit*<sup>1</sup> + *worm*.] One who has developed into a wit. [Rare.]

*Ful.* What hast thou done

With thy poor innocent self?

*Gal.* Wherefore, sweet madam?

*Ful.* Thus to come forth, so suddenly, a *witworm*?

*B. Jonson, Catiline*, ii. 1.

**wive** (wiv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wived*, ppr. *wiving*. [ < ME. *wiven*, < AS. *wifian* (= MD. *wijēn* = MLG. *wiven*), take a wife, < *wif*, wife. Cf. *wife*, *v.*] 1. *intrans.* To take a wife; marry.

Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.

*Shak., M. of V.*, ii. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee hate, *wive* not and neuer thrue.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 171.

II. *trans.* 1. To match to a wife; provide with a wife.

An I could get me but a wife, . . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived*.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2. 61.

Gregory VII. . . . determined . . . that no *wived* priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass.

*Encyc. Brit.*, V. 293.

2. To take for a wife; marry. [Rare.]

Should I *wive* an Emprise,

And take her dowerless, should we love, or hate,

In that my bounty equals her estate.

*Heywood, Royal King* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 79).

I have *wived* his sister.

*Scott*.

**wivehood**<sup>1</sup> (wiv'hüd), *n.* Same as *wifehood*.

That girdle gave the virtue of chast love,  
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it beare.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. v. 3.

**wiveless**<sup>1</sup> (wiv'les), *a.* Same as *wifeless*.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations.

*Homilies*, xviii. Of Matrimony.

**wively**<sup>1</sup> (wiv'li), *a.* Same as *wifely*.

*Wyquely* loue.

*J. Udall, On 1 Cor.* vii.

**wivert** (wiv'ër), *n.* [ < ME. *wivere*, *wyvere*, < OF. *wivre*, *givre*, a viper, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*. Hence *wivern*.] 1. A serpent.

Jalousye, alas! that wicked *wyvere*,

Thus causeles is copen into yow.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 1010.

2. A wivern.

**wivern** (wiv'ërn), *n.* [Also *wyvern*; a later form, with unorig. *n* as in *bittern*, of *wiver*: see *wiver*.] In *her*, a monster whose fore part is that of a dragon with its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.

Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed,  
Blaze like a *wyvern* flying round the sun.

*Browning, Paracelsus*.

**wives**, *n.* Plural of *wife*.

**wizard** (wiz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *wisard*, *wissard*; < ME. *wisard*, *wysard*, *wysar*; prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ult. related *wise*, for *\*wisard* (preserved in the surnames *Wishart*, *Wisheart*, *Wisset*), < OF. *\*wis-chard*, prob. orig. form of OF. *guischard*, *guiscard*, *guiscart*, F. dial. (Norm.) *guichard*, saga-



Wivern.







2. Relating or pertaining to woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe; deplorable. She . . . sings extemporally a *woeful* ditty.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 836.  
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

He (Lord Ranelagh) died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the *woeful* state of men who discover no religion at their death. Swift.

O, *woeful* day! O, day of woe to me!  
A. Phillips, Pastorals, iv.

3. Wretched; paltry; mean; pitiful.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be!  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 418.

=Syn. 2. Mournful, calamitous, disastrous, afflictive, miserable, grievous. See *woe*.

**woefully, wofully** (wō'fūl-i), *adv.* In a *woeful* manner.

Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? V. Knox, Works, VI., serm. v.  
It is a fact of which many seem *wofully* ignorant.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.

**woefulness, wofulness** (wō'fūl-nes), *n.* [*ME. wofulnesse*; < *woeful* + *-ness*]. The state or quality of being *woeful*; misery; calamity.

Thys day can nocht be saad the heunesse mad,  
Nocht halfe the *wofulness* the cite hailing.

Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

The lamenting Elgiack . . . surely is to be prayed, either for compassionate accompanying just causes of lamentation, or for rightly paying out how weak be the passions of *wofulness*.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 44.

**woesome** (wō'sum), *a.* [*Sc. woesome*; < *woe* + *-some*]. *Woeful*; sad; mournful.

**woe-wearied** (wō'wēr'id), *a.* Worn out with woe or grief. [*Rare*.]

My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 18.

**woe-weary**, *a.* [*ME. wo-werie*; < *woe* + *weary*]. Sad at heart.

Wo-werie und wetsched wente ich forth after,

As a recheles renke that recheeth nat of sorwe.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 1.

**woe-worn** (wō'wōrn), *a.* Worn or marked by woe or grief.

In lively mood he spoke, to wile  
From Wilfrid's *woe-worn* cheek a smile.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 14.

**woful, wofully**, etc. See *woeful*, etc.

**woiwode, wojwoda** (wōi'wōd, woi-wō'dä), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

**woke**, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*.

**woked** (wōk). Preterit and past participle of *wake*.

**woken**, *v.* A Middle English form of *waken*.

**wokus** (wō'kus), *n.* [*N. Amer. Ind.*] A coarse meal made by the Indians of the northwest from the seeds of *Nymphaea (Nuphar) polysepalum*, the yellow pond-lily of that region. See *pond-lily*, 1.

Old Chalcoquin carried his bag of *wokus* for food. This is the roasted and ground seeds of the yellow water-lily, and looks something like cracked wheat.

Amer. Nat., Nov., 1889, p. 971.

**woll**, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*.

**wold**, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *well*.

**wold** (wōld), *n.* [Formerly also *would*; also dial. *old*; < *ME. wold, wald, wæld*, < *AS. weald, wald*, a wood, forest, = *OS. OFries. wald* = *D. woud* = *OHG. wald*, *MHG. walt*, *G. wald*, a wood, forest (> *OF. gant, brushwood* ?), = *Icel. völdr* (gen. *vallar* for *\*valdar*), a field, plain; perhaps orig. a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with *AS. geveald* (= *G. gewalt* = *Icel. vald*), power, dominion, < *waldan*, etc., rule, possess: see *wield*. Cf. *G. άλσος* (for *\*Faltos* ?), a grove. Cf. *weald*.] An open tract of country; a down. The wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are high, rolling districts bare of woods, and exactly similar, both topographically and geologically, to the downs of the more southern parts of England. The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, closely resemble the downs of Kent and Sussex and the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in every respect except the geological age of the formations by which they are underlain, which, in the case of the Cotswolds, is a calcareous rock of Jurassic, and not of Cretaceous age, as is the case with the other-mentioned wolds and downs.

Who sees not a great difference betwixt . . . the *Wolds* in Lincolnshire and the Fens? Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 259.

Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold.

Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The notes of the robin and bluebird

Sounded sweet upon *wold* and in wood.

Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

The *wolds* [of Yorkshire] constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington.

Phillips, Yorkshire, p. 41.

**wold**, *n.* See *weld*.

**wold**, *older*. Obsolete forms of *would*. See *will*.

**woldestowt**. A Middle English form of *wouldst thou*.

**wolf** (wūlf), *n.*: pl. *wolves* (wūlvz). [*< ME. wolf, wulf, wlf, wlf* (pl. *wolves, wulves, wolbes, wulfes*), < *AS. wulf* (pl. *wulfas*) = *OS. wulf* = *OFries. wolf* = *D. wolf* = *MLG. LG. wulf* = *OHG. MHG. G. wolf* = *Icel. úlfr* (for *\*ulfr*) = *Sw. ulf* = *Dan. ulv* = *Goth. wulfs* = *OBulg. vlakū* = *Russ. volkū* = *Lith. vilkas* = *L. lupus* (> *It. lupo* = *Sp. P. lobo* = *F. loup*) = *Gr. λύκος* = *Skt. vrika*, a wolf; orig. type prob. *\*walka, \*warka*, altered variously into *\*waka* (*Gr. λύκος*), *\*wapa* (*L. lupus*), *\*walpa* (*AS. wulf*, etc.), orig. 'tearer, render,' < *√ wark*, *Skt. √ wrach*, tear, *Gr. ἰσχωρ*, pull. *L. vulpes*, fox, is prob. not connected. *Wolf*, as a complimentary term for a warrior, is a constituent of many E. and G. names, as in *Adolph*, 'noble-wolf,' *Rudolph*, 'glory-wolf,' etc. Cf. *werewolf*, *lupine*, *lycanthropy*, etc.] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous canine quadruped, *Canis lupus*, of the lupine or thoid series of *Canidae*; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, erect pointed ears, and the tail straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, and destructive enemies to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; they associate in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs not infrequently attack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheepfolds and farm-buildings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least dis-



turbed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century, and in Scotland in the first part of the eighteenth century; the latter date probably marks also the disappearance of wolves in Ireland. The wolves of North America are of two very distinct species. One of these is scarcely different from the European, but is generally regarded as a variety, under the name of *C. l. occidentalis*. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Most strains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the *buffalo-wolf*, from its former abundance in the buffalo-range, and *timber-wolf*, as distinguished from the *prairie-wolf* or *coyote*, *Canis latrans*, a much smaller and very different animal, which lives chiefly in open country, in burrows in the ground, and in some respects resembles the jackal. (See *coyote*, with cut.) Yet other wolves, of rather numerous species, inhabit most parts of the world; some grade into jackals (see *Thous*), others toward foxes (see *fox-wolf*); and most of them interbreed easily with some varieties of the dog of the countries they respectively inhabit, the dog itself being a composite of a mixed wolf ancestry (see *wolf-dog*, 2).

2. A person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like: used in opprobrium.

Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), l. 6. 2.

3. In *entom.*: (a) A small naked caterpillar, the larva of *Tinea granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granaries. (b) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble.—4. A tuberculous excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See *lupus*, 3.

A tree that cureth the *wolf* with the shavings of the wood groweth in these parts. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 364.

If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side, if he should spread a crust of leprosy upon thy skin, what wouldst thou give to be but as now thou art? Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

5. In *music*: (a) The harsh discord heard in certain chords of keyboard-instruments, especially the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. In the mean-tone system, as usually applied, five intervals in each octave were discordant—namely, G<sup>♯</sup>-E<sup>♯</sup>, B-E<sup>♯</sup>, F<sup>♯</sup>-B, C<sup>♯</sup>-F, and G<sup>♯</sup>-C. Under the modern system of equal temperament, the wolf is evenly distributed, and so practically unnoticed. (b) A chord or interval in which such a discord appears. (c) In instruments of the viol class, a discordant or false vibration in a string when stopped at a certain point, usually due to a defect in the structure or adjustment of the

instrument. Sometimes called *wolf-note*.—6. A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. *Halliwell*. [*Local, Eng.*]—7. Same as *willow*?

E. H. Knight.—Barking wolf, the coyote or prairie-wolf of North America, *Canis latrans*. See cut under *coyote*.—Black wolf, a melanistic variety of the common wolf, found in southerly parts of the United States.—Dark as a wolf's mouth or throat, pitch-dark. Scott.

—Golden wolf, the Tibetan wolf, *Canis laniger*. Also called *chango*.—Gray wolf. See def. 1.—Indian wolf, a certain Asiatic wolf, *Canis pallipes*, somewhat like a jackal.

—Marine wolf, in *her.* See *marine*.—Pied wolf. See *pied*.—Red wolf, a reddish or erythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States.—Strand wolf. See *strand-wolf*.—Tasmanian wolf, a marsupial of Tasmania, the thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*; same as *zebra-wolf*. See cut under *thylacine*.—To cry wolf, to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable.—To have a wolf by the ears, to have a difficult task.

He found himself so intrigued that it was like a *wolf* by the ears; he could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 2. (Davies.)

To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *Halliwell*.—To keep the wolf from the door, to keep out hunger or want.—To see a wolf, to lose one's voice: in allusion to the belief of the ancients (see *Virgil*, *Ecl. ix.*) that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

"What! are you mute?" I said—a waggish guest,

"Perhaps she's seen a wolf," rejoined in jest.

Faukes, tr. of Idylliums of Theocritus, xiv.

"Our young companion has seen a wolf," said Lady Hameline, alluding to an ancient superstition, "and has lost his tongue in consequence."

Scott, Quentin Durward, xviii.

White wolf, a whitish variety of the common wolf of North America.—Zebra wolf. See *zebra-wolf*. (See also *prairie-wolf*, *timber-wolf*.)

**wolf** (wūlf), *v.* [*< wolf, n.*] I. *intrans.* To hunt for wolves.

The stock in trade of a party engaged in *wolfing* consists in flour, bacon, and strychnine, the first two articles named for their own consumption, the last for the wolves.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 13.

II. *trans.* To devour ravenously: as, to *wolf* down food. [*Slang*.]

**wolfberry** (wūlf'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *wolfberries* (-iz). A shrub, *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*, of northern North America, in the United States ranging from Michigan and Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament, mainly on account of its white berries, which are borne in axillary and terminal spikes.

**wolf-dog** (wūlf'dog), *n.* 1. A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves.—2. A dog bred, or supposed to be bred, between a dog and a wolf. Such hybrids are of constant occurrence among the dogs kept by North American Indians; and instances of the reversion of the dog to the feral state in western North America are recorded.

**wolf-eel** (wūlf'ēl), *n.* The wolf-fish.

**Wolfenbüttel fragments**. See *fragment*.

**wolfer** (wūlf'ēr), *n.* [*< wolf* + *-er*]. One who hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

The wild throng of buffalo-hunters, *wolfers*, teamsters, . . . filled the streets.

The Century, XXXV. 416.

**Wolfe's operation for ectropium**. See *operation*.

**Wolffia** (wūlf'i-ä), *n.* [*NL* (Horkel, 1839), named after N. M. von Wolff (1724-84), a German physician.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Lemnaceæ*, distinguished from *Lemna*, the other genus, by one-celled anthers and by the absence of roots. The 12 species are chiefly tropical, occurring in Europe, India, Africa, and America, and extending north into the United States; they are commonly globose, sometimes conical or flattish, with a proliferous base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or ovary without any spathe or other envelop. They are known, like *Lemna*, as duckweed, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest of flowering plants.

**Wolffian** (wūlf'i-an), *a.* Same as *Wolfian*.

**Wolffian** (wūlf'i-an), *a.* [*< K. F. Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*]. Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolff (1733-94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zool.*, noting certain structures of vertebrate animals.—**Wolffian bodies**, the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelets; the so-called false kidneys, in all the higher vertebrates (*Mammalia* and *Saurropsida*) preceding and performing the functions of true kidneys until replaced by the latter, but among *Ichthyopsida*, as fishes, persisting and constituting the permanent renal organs.—**Wolffian ducts**. See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

**wolf-fish** (wūlf'fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygian fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*; so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Great Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grind-







Pray, Mr. Neverout, hold your tongue for once, if it be possible; one would think you were a *woman* in man's clothes, by your prating. *Sheff.* Polite Conversation, iii.

*Woman* seems to differ from man in mental disposition, chiefly in her greater tenderness and less selfishness; and this holds good even with savages.

*Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminacy; weakness.

But that my eyes  
Have more of *woman* in 'em than my heart,  
I would not weep.

*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

3. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

Take it to oon of yourse moste secrete *woman*, and bid hir deliver it to the firste man that she tyndeth at the issue of the halle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 90.

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—  
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' *women*.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 93.

**Churching of women.** See *church*, *v.* **Lawful woman.** See *lawful*. **Married Woman's Act**, the name under which are known a number of statutes, both in Great Britain and in the United States (dating about 1850 and thereafter), by which the common law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed.—**Old woman's tooth.** Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*).—**Old woman's tree.** See *Quina*.—**Single woman.** See *single*.—**The scarlet woman.** See *scarlet*.—**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings.** See *apron-string*. **To make an honest woman of.** See *honest*.—**To play the woman,** to give way to tenderness or pity; weep. **Wise woman.** See *wise*.—**Woman of the town,** a prostitute. **Woman of the world.** (a) A married woman. See *to go to the world*, under *world*. (b) A woman experienced in the ways of the world; a woman engrossed in society or fashionable life.

**woman** (wūm'an), *v. t.* [*< woman, n.*] 1. To act the part of a woman: with an indefinite it.

This day I should  
Have seene my daughter Siluia how she would  
Have *woman'd* it. *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph, iii. 2.

2. To cause to act like a woman; subdue to weakness like a woman.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief  
That the first face of neither, on the start,  
Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 53.

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

I do attend here on the general;  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me *woman'd*.

*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 195.

4. To call (a person) "woman" in an abusive way.

She called her another time fat-face, and *womaned* her most violently. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 268. (*Davies*.)

**woman-body** (wūm'an-bod'i), *n.* A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation. [*Scotch.*]

It was an awkward thing for a *woman-body* to be standing among bundles of barked leather her lane.

*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

**woman-born** (wūm'an-bōrn), *a.* Born of woman. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 181.

**woman-built** (wūm'an-bilt), *a.* Built by women. A new-world Babel, *woman-built*.

*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**womanfully** (wūm'an-fūl-i), *adv.* [*< woman + -ful + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully*.

For near fourscore years she fought her fight *womanfully*.  
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, ii.

Anne alone . . . stood up by her father *womanfully*,  
and put her arm through his.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

**woman-grown** (wūm'an-grōn), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**woman-guard** (wūm'an-gārd), *n.* A guard of women.

The Princess with her monstrous *woman-guard*.  
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**woman-hater** (wūm'an-hā'tēr), *n.* One who has an aversion to women in general; a misogynist.

This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and *Women-haters*, but from Persons of Figure, neither singular nor ill Bred.

*Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 171.

**womanhead** (wūm'an-hed), *n.* [*< ME. womanhede; < woman + -head.*] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

The queene anon, for verray *womanhede*,  
Gan for to wepe. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 890.

I shall as now do more for you  
Than longeth to *Womanhede*.

*The Nut-Brown Maid*.

**womanhood** (wūm'an-hūd), *n.* [*< ME. \*womanhod; < woman + -hood.* Cf. *womanhead*.]

1. Womanly state, character, or qualities; the state of being a woman.

Setting thy *womanhood* aside.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 139.

Her *womanhood*

In its meridian. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 71.

2. Women collectively; womankind.

**womanish** (wūm'an-ish), *a.* [*< woman + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for women; feminine; effeminate: often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense when said of men: as, *womanish* ways; a *womanish* voice; *womanish* fears.

Tho wordes and tho *wommanishe* thynges,  
She herde him right as though she thennes.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 694.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,  
Doth *womanish* and fearful mankind live!  
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

He conceals, under a rough air and distant behaviour,  
a bleeding compassion and *womanish* tenderness.

*Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

= *Syn.* *Female*, *Effeminate*, etc. See *feminine*.

**womanishly** (wūm'an-ish-li), *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are *womanishly* curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

**womanishness** (wūm'an-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being womanish.

Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.

*Hammond*, Works, IV. 567.

**womanize** (wūm'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *womanized*, ppr. *womanizing*. [*< woman + -ize.*] To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [*Rare.*]

This effeminate love of a woman doth so *womanize* a man.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**womankind** (wūm'an-kind'), *n.* [Also *womenkind*; *< woman + -kind*; contrasted with *man-kind*.] 1. Women in general; the female sex; the females collectively of the human kind.

O despitiful love! unconstant *womankind*!

*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 14.

Teach *Woman-kind* Inconstancy and Pride.

*Cowley*, The Mistress, Prophet.

"Sair droukit was she, purr thing, sae I e'en put a glass o' sherry in her water-gruel." "Right, Gizen, right—let *womankind* alone for coddling each other."

*Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

2. A body of women, especially in a household; the female members of a family. [*Humorous.*]

At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his *womenkind*, who floated away like a flock of released birds.

*Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xv.

**womanless** (wūm'an-les), *a.* [*< woman + -less.*]

Destitute of women.

**womanlike** (wūm'an-lik), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

*Womanlike*, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

**womanliness** (wūm'an-li-nes), *n.* The character of being womanly.

There is nothing wherein they *womanliness* is more honestly garnished than with sylence.

*J. Udall*, On 1 Tim. ii.

**womanly** (wūm'an-li), *a.* [*< ME. womantlich, wumantlich; < woman + -ly<sup>1</sup>*.] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, *womanly* behavior.

Thus much as now, O *womantliche* wyf,  
I may out bringe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 106.

See where she comes, and brings your froward wives  
As prisoners to her *womanly* persuasion.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 120.

So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a *womanly* spleen, in one night they [the women] massacred them all, together with their concubines.

*Sandys*, Traavailes, p. 19.

A blushing *womanly* discovering grace.

*Donne*, Elegy on his Mistress.

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more *womanly*?

*W. Black*.

= *Syn.* *Womanish*, *Ladylike*, etc. See *feminine*.

**womanly** (wūm'an-li), *adv.* [*< womanly, a.*] In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,

As *womanly* as can the best.

*Gascogne*, Lullabie of a Lover.

**woman-post** (wūm'an-pōst), *n.* A female post or messenger. [*Rare.*]

But who comes in such haste in riding-robes?

What *woman-post* is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 218.

**woman-queller** (wūm'an-kwel'ēr), *n.* One who kills women. See *manqueller*.

Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a *woman-queller*.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

**woman-suffrage** (wūm'an-suf'rāj), *n.* The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [*Colloq.*]

**woman-suffragist** (wūm'an-suf'rā-jist), *n.* An advocate of woman-suffrage. [*Colloq.*]

**woman-tired** (wūm'an-tird), *a.* [*< woman + tired, pp. of tire<sup>2</sup>*.] Henpecked. [*Rare.*]

Dotard! thou art *woman-tired*, unroosted  
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

**woman-vested** (wūm'an-ves'ted), *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [*Rare.*]

*Woman-vested* as I was.

*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**womb** (wōm), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc. wame; < ME. wambe, wombe; < AS. wamb, womb, the belly; = OS. wamba = OFries. wamme = D. wam, belly of a fish; = OHG. wamba, wampa (womba, wumba), MHG. wambe, wampe, later wamme, G. wamme, wampe, belly, lap; = Icel. vömb, belly, esp. of a beast; = Sw. vām = Dan. vom = Goth. wamba, belly.*] 1<sup>t</sup>. The belly; the stomach.

Mete unto *wombe* and *wombe* eek unto mete,  
Shal God destroyen bothe, as Paulus seith.

*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 60.

"Man, loue thi *wombe*," quod Gloteny.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* undoes me.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 25.

"Why, Andrew, you know all the secrets of the family." "If I ken them, I can keep them," said Andrew; "they winna work in my *wame* like barn in a barrel, I se warrant ye."

*Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated musculo-membranous part of the female passages, between the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nourished during gestation, or the period intervening between fecundation and parturition: applied chiefly to this organ of the human female and some of the higher or better-known mammalian quadrupeds, the corresponding part of the passages of other animals being commonly called by the technical name *uterus*. See *uterus* (with cut), and cut under *peritoneum*.

That was Sein Johan, in his moder *wombe*.

*Ancren Riele*, l. 78.

Twinn'd brothers of one *womb*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 3.

Ere the sad fruit of thy unhappy *womb*  
Had caus'd such sorrows past, and woes to come.

*Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 113.

Hence—3. The place where anything is produced.

That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,  
Making their tomb the *womb* wherein they grew.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives.

*Dryden*, Georgics, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

The fatal cannon's *womb*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 65.

As, when black tempests mix the seas and skies,  
The roaring deeps in wat'ry mountains rise,  
Above the sides of some tall ship ascend,  
Its *womb* they deluge, and its ribs they rend.

*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 443.

**Body of the womb.** Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Falling of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).—**Fundus of the womb,** the upper part of the uterus.—**Male womb.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Neck of the womb.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*).—**The Prolapse of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).

**womb** (wōm), *v. t.* [*< womb, n.*] To inclose; contain; breed in secret.

Not . . . for all the sun sees or  
The close earth *wombs* or the profound seas hide  
In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath.

*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 501.

**wombat** (wōm'bat), *n.* [A corruption of the native Australian name *womback* or *wombach*.] An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus *Phascolomys*, as *P. wombat* or *P. ursinus*. See cut under *Phascolomys*.

**womb-brother** (wōm'bruth'ēr), *n.* A brother uterine. [*Rare.*]

Edmund of Haddam . . . was son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, *Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh.

*Fuller*, Worthies. (*Davies*.)

**wombed** (wōmd), *a.* [*< womb + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Having a womb, in any sense.

I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power;  
Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth;  
This hollow *wombed* mass shall inly groan,  
And murmur to sustain the weight of arms.

*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I, iii. 1.

**womb-grain** (wōm'grān), *n.* Ergot, or spurred rye (technically called *secale cornutum*): so called from the effect of the drug upon the uterus.

**womb-passage** (wōm'pas'āj), *n.* The vagina. See cut under *peritoneum*.

**womb-pipe**, *n.* Same as *womb-passage*. *Cotgrave*.



I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and *wonderfully*  
ade. Ps. cxxxix. 14.



## 2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawen soche merveles in armes that wonderfully was he be-helden of hem of loges, for he smote down men and horse.  
*Morte (E. E. F. S.), ii. 200.*

**wonderfulness** (wun'dér-ful-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

**wondering** (wun'dér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. wondring, wondrous, < AS. wundring, verbal n. of wundran, wonder: see wonder, v.*] Expressing admiration or amazement; marveling.

Swich wondring was ther on this hors of bras  
 That, sin the grette sege of Troye was,  
 Ther as men wonderen on an hors also,  
 Ne was ther swich a wondring as was tho.  
*Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 297.*

**wonderingly** (wun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze wonderingly.

**wonderland** (wun'dér-land), *n.* [*< wonder + land.*] A land of wonders or marvels.

Lo! Bruce in wonderland is quite at home.  
*Wolcott (P. Pinard), Complim. Epistle to James Bruce.*

**wonderly**† (wun'dér-li), *a.* [*< ME. wonderly, < AS. wunderlic (= OS. wundarlic = OHG. wuntarlich, MHG. G. wunderlich); as wonder + -ly.*] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,  
 Moste hieste set, wonderly to se.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.*

**wonderly**† (wun'dér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. wonderly, wonderly, wonderliche, wunderlich, wonderlyche: < wonderly, a.*] Wonderfully.

Wonderly deliver, and greet of strengthe.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 184.*

This towne of Modona is fayre and wonderly strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyue.  
*Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.*

**wonder-maze**† (wun'dér-māz), *v. t.* To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and sought Right's ruines to repaire,  
 Sometimes with words that wonder-mazed men,  
 Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.  
*Darvas, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (Darvas.)*

**wonderment** (wun'dér-ment), *n.* [*< wonder + -ment.*] 1. Surprise; astonishment.

All this wonderment doth grow from a little oversight,  
 In deeming that the subject wherein headship is to reside  
 should be evermore some one person.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.*

"I know nothing o' church. I've never been to church."  
 "No!" said Dolly, in a low tone of wonderment.  
*George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.*

2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appearance.

Those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments.  
*Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).*

**wonder-net** (wun'dér-net), *n.* In *anat.*, a term translating the Latin *rete mirabile*, or wonderful net, a network of minute vessels. See *rete*.

**wonder-of-the-world** (wun'dér-ov-thê-wôrld'), *n.* The Chinese ginseng; an alleged translation. See *ginseng*.

**wondrous**† (wun'dér-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *wondrous*.

**wonderst**, *adv.* [*< ME. wonders, < wonder + adv. gen. -s as in needs, etc.*] Wonderfully; wondrously.

Me mette suche a sweyning  
 That liked me wonders wele.  
*Rom. of the Rose, l. 27.*

[This is the reading of the original edition and of the manuscripts. It has been changed into *wonderous* in some modern editions, and perhaps correctly.]

**wondersly**†, *adv.* [*< wonders + -ly.*] Wonderfully.

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so wonderly in the face of the world.  
*Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.*

**wonder-stone** (wun'dér-stôn), *n.* The name given to a bed occurring in the Red Marl (Triassic) near Wells, England, which is described by Buckland and Conybeare as being "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

**wonderstricken, wonderstruck** (wun'dér-strík'n, wun'dér-struk), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Ascanius, wonder-struck to see  
 That image of his filial piety.  
*Dryden, Æneid, ix. 394.*

Cast his strong arms about his drooping wife,  
 And kiss'd his wonder-stricken little ones.  
*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**wonder-wonder** (wun'dér-wun'dér), *n.* See *Ruthless*.

**wonderwork** (wun'dér-wêrk), *n.* [*< ME. wonderworc, < AS. wundorweorc (Stratmann) (= G. wunderwerk); as wonder + work, n.*] A won-

derful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle; thaumaturgy.

Such as in strange land  
 He found in wonder-works of God and Nature's hand.  
*Byron, Child Harold, iii. 10.*

**wonderworker** (wun'dér-wêr'kêr), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things; a thaumaturgist. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 162.*

**wonderworking** (wun'dér-wêr'king), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxxii.*

**wonder-wounded** (wun'dér-wôn'ded), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-stricken.

What is he whose grief . . .  
 Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand  
 Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 280.*

**wondrous** (wun'drus), *a.* [Formerly *wonderous, wondrous, < wonder + -ous*; prob. suggested by *marvelous*, etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. *wonders*: see *wonders*.] 1. *a.* Of a kind or degree to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works. *Ps. xxvi. 7.*

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,  
 As if they saw some wondrous monument?  
*Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 97.*

And yet no Angel envy'd Him his place  
 Who ever look'd upon his wondrous face.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 214.*

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,  
 God hath written in those stars above.  
*Longfellow, Flowers.*

**wondrous** (wun'drus), *adv.* [*< wondrous, a.*] In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably; exceedingly.

I found you wondrous kind. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 311.*  
 I shall grow wondrous melancholy if I stay long here without company.  
*Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.*

**wondrously** (wun'drus-li), *adv.* [*< wondrous + -ly.*] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans wondrously to discontent.  
*Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 71.*  
 Cloe complains, and wondrously's aggrieved.  
*Glanville, Cloe.*

**wondrousness** (wun'drus-nes), *n.* The quality of being wondrous.

**wonet**, *v.* and *n.* See *won<sup>1</sup>*.

**won<sup>1</sup>** (wong), *n.* [*< ME. wong, wang, < AS. wong, wang, a plain: see wang<sup>1</sup>.*] A plain; a field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

**won<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wang<sup>1</sup>*.

**wonga-wonga** (wong'gā-wong'gā), *n.* [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, *Leucosarcia picta*, having white flesh, and much esteemed for the table.—*Wonga-wonga vine.* See *Tecoma*.

**wongert**, *n.* Same as *wanger*.

**woning**, *n.* [*< ME. woning, waning, waning, waning, < AS. wunung, dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. wonunga, G. wohnung, dwelling, verbal n. of wunian, dwell: see won<sup>1</sup>.*] Dwelling; abode.

His woning was ful fair upon an heeth.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 1. 606.*  
 He signes unto them made  
 With him to wend unto his wonning neare.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.*

**woning-placet**, *n.* [*ME.; < woning + place.*] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee  
 To telle anon thy woning places.  
*Rom. of the Rose, l. 6119.*

**woning-steadt**, *n.* [*ME. wonnyng-steed; < woning + -stead.*] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his wonnyng-steed.  
*York Plays, p. 173.*

**wonne**†, *v.* and *n.* See *won<sup>1</sup>*.

**wonne**†, **wonnet**. Obsolete forms of *won<sup>2</sup>*, preterit and past participle of *won<sup>1</sup>*.

**wonne**†, *adv.* and *conj.* An obsolete form of *when*.

**wont**† (wunt), *a.* (orig. pp.). [*< ME. wont, contracted form of woned (= G. gewohnt), pp. of wonen, be accustomed: see won<sup>1</sup>.*] Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing customarily.

The Kyng of that Coutree was wont to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenst Kyng Alisandre.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.*

Our love was new and then but in the spring,  
 When I was wont to greet it with my lays.  
*Shak., Sonnets, cii.*

**wont**†. Obsolete preterit of *won<sup>1</sup>*.

**wont**† (wunt), *v.*; pret. *wont* (occasionally *wonted*), pp. *wont, wonted*. [*< won<sup>1</sup>, a., orig.*

pp. of *won<sup>1</sup>*: see *won<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To be accustomed or habituated; use; be used.

When soon the goodly Wyre, that wonted was so high  
 Her stately top to rear, . . . her to bethink.  
 Of Erisichon's end begins . . .  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 256.*

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot  
 Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade  
 I wont to sit and watch the setting sun  
 And hear the thrush's song. *Southey.*

2. To dwell; make one's home.

The king's fisher wons commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks.  
*Sir R. L' Estrange.*

**II. trans.** To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have wonted themselves to the load of less sins, want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 354.*

**wont**† (wunt), *n.* [*< wont<sup>1</sup>, a. and v.* (cf. *won<sup>1</sup>, wone, n.*)] Custom; habit; practice; way.

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.*

Rather than I wou'd break my old Wont.  
*Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. 1.*

The heart grows hardened with perpetual wont.  
*Lovell, Parting of the Ways.*

**Use and wont.** See *use<sup>1</sup>*.

**wont**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *want†.*

Make  
 For hem, yf other water wonte, a lake.  
*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.*

**wont**†, *n.* A variant of *want†.*

**won't** (wunt or wönt). A contraction of *woll not*—that is, *will not*.

**wonted** (wun'ted), *p. a.* [*< wont<sup>1</sup> + -ed.*] 1. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which wonted was to kepe  
 A court at home, is now come vp to court.  
*Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 62.*

Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility of ever becoming wonted to this peevishly obstreperous little [shop-]bell.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.*

2. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; usual.

She did her wonted course forslowe.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 16.*

To pay our wonted tribute. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 462.*

To this the courteous Prince  
 Accorded with his wonted courtesy.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

**wontedness** (wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Wontedness of opinion. *Eikon Basilike, p. 163.*

**wontless** (wunt'les), *a.* [*< wont<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What wontlesse fury dost thou now inspire  
 Into my feeble breast, too full of thee?  
*Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 2.*

He, remembering the past day  
 When from his name the affrighted sons of France  
 Fled trembling, all astonished at their force  
 And wontless valour, rages round the field  
 Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

**wool**† (wō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wo, wowe, wowe*; < ME. *wowen, wogen*, < AS. *wogian*, in comp. *wōgān*, wōo; prob. lit. 'bend, incline,' hence incline another toward oneself, < *wōh* (*wōg*), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. *wahs*, bent, in comp. *un-wahs*, not crooked, blameless; cf. Skt. *vañch*, go tortuously, be crooked; cf. L. *vacillare*, vacillate, *varus*, crooked: see *vacillate, varicose*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in marriage.

He woveth hire by meenes and brocage.  
*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.*

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;  
 She is a woman, therefore to be won.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 78.*

2. To solicit; sue; ask with importunity; seek to influence or persuade; invite; endeavor to prevail upon to do or to grant something.

Having woo'd  
 A villain to attempt it. *Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 174.*

I wooed her for to dine,  
 But could not get her.

Phyllida flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 310).

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,  
 I woo, to hear thy even-song.  
*Milton, II Penseroso, l. 64.*

3. To seek; seek to obtain or bring about; act as if seeking to obtain or bring about.

Some in their actions do woo and affect honour and reputation. *Bacon, Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).*

Whose gently-looking beauties only do  
 Inamour Ruin and Destruction woo.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 6.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To court; make love; sue in love.







**wood-bird** (wùd'berd), *n.* A bird that lives in the woods.

Begin these wood-birds but to couple now?

*Shak.* M. S. D. iv. 1. 145.

**wood-block** (wùd'blok), *n.* 1. In engraving, a die cut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printing-press; a woodcut. See *wood-engraving*. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear, plane, etc., are used for coarser work.

2. A print or impression from such an engraved block; a woodcut. Also used attributively in both senses: as, *wood-block* illustrations.

**wood-boiler** (wùd'boi'ler), *n.* A vessel adapted for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

**wood-borer** (wùd'bör'er), *n.* That which bores wood, as an insect, a crustacean, or a mollusk. Compare *Cis*, *ship-worm*, *Saperda*, and *teredo*, and other citations under *wood-boring*.

**wood-boring** (wùd'bör'ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the *wood-boring* shrimps; *wood-boring* beetles. See *gribble*<sup>2</sup>, *Limnoria*, *Cheluridae*, *Lymerisyon*, *ship-worm*, and *teredo*.

**wood-born** (wùd'börn), *a.* Born in the woods. [Rare.]

The woodborne people fall before her flat.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 16.

**wood-bound** (wùd'bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. *Imp. Dict.*

**wood-brick** (wùd'brik), *n.* A block of wood, of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building to afford a hold for the joinery, etc.

**Woodbridge gun.** See *gun*<sup>1</sup>.

**wood-broney** (wùd'brö'ni), *n.* The common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-broom** (wùd'bröm), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

**wood-bug** (wùd'bug), *n.* A forest-bug.

**woodburytype** (wùd'ber-i-tip), *n.* [Named after Sir Walter Woodbury, the inventor.] 1. A photomechanical process in which a matrix is produced from a negative on a plate of bichromated gelatin, hardened in alum, and transferred under very heavy pressure to a surface of metal. The resulting plate of metal affords very beautiful prints in the lithographic press. The printing is done in a pigment compounded with gelatin, the impression being hardened and fixed by immersion in a solution of alum. Compare *heliotypy*.

2. A picture produced by this process.

**wood-calamint** (wùd'kal'a-mint), *n.* See *Calamintha*.

**wood-carpet** (wùd'kär'pet), *n.* 1. A floor-covering made of slats or more ornamental shapes of wood of different colors, fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic-work, etc. Also called in the United States *wood-carpeting*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Melanippe rivata*, common in the south of England.

**wood-carver** (wùd'kär'vér), *n.* One who carves wood.

The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, wood-carvers, and spectacle-makers.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, c. LXVI. 310.

**wood-carving** (wùd'kär'ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of carving wood.—2. A piece of sculpture in wood.

**wood-cell** (wùd'sel), *n.* A cell normally entering into the composition of the wood of plants. Wood-cells are one of the regular modifications of prosenchyma, consisting of cell-structures greatly elongated in proportion to their breadth, with very thick walls and usually pointed extremities. When thoroughly lignified, wood-cells take little active part in the metabolism of the plant, their function being mainly to give strength and power of resistance to it. Also called *woody fiber*. See *prosenchyma*, *tissue*, 4, and cut under *disk*, 4 (c).

**wood-charcoal** (wùd'chär'köl), *n.* See *charcoal*, 1.

**woodchat** (wùd'chat), *n.* The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, *Lanius rufus*. Also called *L. auriculatus* and by other names. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in summer. The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in any proper sense.

**woodchat-shrike** (wùd'chat-shrik), *n.* The woodchat.

**wood-chopper** (wùd'chop'er), *n.* One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

**woodchuck**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'chuk), *n.* [Also *woodshock*, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating *E. wood*<sup>1</sup>, of *wejack*, *weejack*, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered *otchook* by Sir John Richardson.] The

commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridae*. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. It feeds on vegetables of many kinds, burrows in the ground, and hibernates in winter. Also called *ground hog* and *chuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*. **Woodchuck day**, in popular myth and rural tradition, the day on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation, this action being regarded as affording a weather-prophecy. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees its shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, sunshiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season. Also *ground-hog day*.

**woodchuck**<sup>2</sup> (wùd'chuk), *n.* [Prob. < *wood*<sup>1</sup> + *chuck*<sup>5</sup>, var. of *chuck*<sup>3</sup>.] The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-chuck** (wùd'chuk), *n.* In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be operated on.

The stoppers are fixed in a hollow wood-chuck by slight blows of a mallet. *O'Bryne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 195.

**woodcoal** (wùd'köl), *n.* Charcoal.

**woodcock** (wùd'kok), *n.* [*< ME. wodekoc, wodekok, wodecoke, < AS. wuducoc, a woodcock; as wood*<sup>1</sup> + *cock*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One of two distinct birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, closely related to the true snipe (*Gallinago*). (a) In Europe, *Scolopax rusticola* (wrongly spelled *rusticola*), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly es-



European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

teemed as a game-bird, its flesh being delicious, while the thick cover it inhabits and the rapidity of its flight test the nerve and skill of the sportsman. It is migratory, breeding chiefly in the higher latitudes, nesting upon the ground in a dry spot under cover, and laying four eggs. This woodcock is over 12 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 15 ounces; the plumage is intimately variegated with brown, black, russet, and tawny. It is seldom seen in America, and only as a straggler from Europe. (b) In the United States and Canada, *Philohela minor*, a bird of the same general characteristics as the former, but smaller, usually under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 ounces or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from *Scolopax rusticola* in the



American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in *Philohela*. The sexes are alike in color, but the female is considerably larger than the male, and alone reaches the maximum size and weight above given; the male is usually 10 to 11 inches long, and 16 to 17 in spread, weighing 5, 6, or 7 ounces according to condition. The bill is perfectly straight, 2½ to 3 inches long, and deeply furrowed; it is a very sensitive probe, with which the bird feels for worms in the mud by thrusting it in for its full length. The physiognomy of the woodcock is peculiar, by reason of the shape of the head, and the great size of the dark eyes, as well as their site high up and far back. The wings are short and rounded, but ample; the tail is very short, rounded, and usually held up; the legs are feathered to the heel, naked beyond; the toes are cleft quite to the base; there is a small hind toe, and the middle toe with its claw is rather longer than the tarsus. The woodcock is to some extent a nocturnal bird. It abounds in most of its range, and is one of the leading game-birds of America; it is found in bogs and swamps, wet woodlands, alder-brakes (sometimes called *woodcock-brakes* in consequence), and not seldom in quite dry fields, as corn-fields; it is migratory, but erratic and capricious in its movements, and nests throughout its

range. The eggs are laid on the ground, generally in April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, 1½ by 1 inch in size, of a brownish-gray color, with very numerous and small chocolate-brown surface-spots and neutral-tint shell-spots; the full number is four. The woodcock has a peculiar bleating cry, and sometimes exhibits the curious habit of removing the young from danger by flying off with the chick, which is held in the parent's feet. Also called *snipe*, with or without qualifying words (see *snipe*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (c)), *American woodcock*, *little woodcock*, *lesser woodcock*, *red woodcock*, *wood-hen*, *bog-sucker*, *bogbird*, *timberdoodle*, *hookumpake*, *night-peck*, *night-partridge*, *shrupps*, *cock* (short for *woodcock*), and *Labrador twister*.

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-cock, *Hyloicemus* (or *Ceophlaeus*) *pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*. [Local, U. S.]

*Woodcock* . . . is applied by backwoodsmen and other country folk to the pileated woodpecker, . . . wherever that big red-crested bird of the tall timber is found.

*G. Trumbull*, *Bird Names* (1888), p. 151.

3. In *conch.*, a woodcock-shell: more fully called *thorny woodcock*. Also called *Venus's-comb*.—4. A simoleon: in allusion to the facility with which the European woodcock allows itself to be taken in springs or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a woodcock,

And thrust your neck i' the noose.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Loyal Subject*, iv. 5.

Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person. *Willoughby*.

**Little woodcock.** (a) The great or double snipe, or woodcock-snipe, *Gallinago major*. [British.] (b) The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: a hook-name. [U. S.]

**Springs to catch woodcocks**, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 3. 115.—**Woodcock's cross**, penitence for folly.

Not controversies now are in disputes

At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:

Where man doth man within the law betosse,

Till some go croslesse home by Woodcocks crosse.

*John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

**Woodcock's head.** (a) A tobacco-pipe: so called from the shape.

*Sav.* O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a woodcock's head.

*Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady?

*Sir.* Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a woodcock's head.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 3.

(b) A woodcock-shell, as *Murex haustellum*.

**woodcock-eye** (wùd'kok-i), *n.* A snap-hook. *E. H. Knight*. [Eng.]

**woodcock-fish** (wùd'kok-fish), *n.* The sea-woodcock or trumpet-fish, *Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax*: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. See cut under *snipe-fish*.

**woodcock-owl** (wùd'kok-oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, *Otus brachyotus*, or *Brachyotus palustris*: so called from its association with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

**woodcock-pilot** (wùd'kok-pi'lot), *n.* The European gold-crested kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.]

**woodcock-shell** (wùd'kok-shel), *n.* One of several muricene shells which have a long spout or beak, as *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*; a woodcock, woodcock's head, or *Venus's-comb*. See cut under *Murex*.

**woodcock-snipe** (wùd'kok-snip), *n.* Same as *little woodcock* (a) (which see, under *woodcock*).

**wood-copper** (wùd'kop'er), *n.* See *olivine*.

**wood-corn** (wùd'körn), *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors in Great Britain to the lord of the manor for the liberty to pick up dead or broken wood.

**woodcracker** (wùd'krak'er), *n.* The common European nutcracker or nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia* or *S. europæa*. See cut under *Sitta*. *Plot*, *Nat. Hist. Oxford*, p. 175. (*Yarrell*.) [Local, Eng.]

**woodcraft** (wùd'kräft), *n.* [*< ME. wodecraft; < wood*<sup>1</sup> + *craft*<sup>1</sup>.] Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

What were woodcraft without fatigue and without danger?

*Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, x.

**wood-crash** (wùd'krash), *n.* A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.

**wood-cricket** (wùd'krik'et), *n.* A kind of cricket that lives in the woods; specifically, *Nemobius sylvestris*, of Europe.

**wood-culver** (wùd'kul'ver), *n.* The wood-pigeon or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. Also *wood-quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

**woodcut** (wùd'kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See *wood-engraving*.—**Woodcut-paper**, a soft paper of very fine



wood-cutting. *See* cut. *See* also *wood*.  
 wood-dove. *See* dove. *See* also *wood*.  
 wood-drink. *See* drink. *See* also *wood*.  
 wood-dusk. *See* dusk. *See* also *wood*.

wood-drink. *See* drink. *See* also *wood*.  
 wood-dusk. *See* dusk. *See* also *wood*.



wood-eater. *See* eater. *See* also *wood*.  
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 wooded. *See* wooded. *See* also *wood*.

The hills are wooded with their partisans.  
*Beau. and Fl., Bonduca, i. 2.*

wood-embossing (wūd'em-bos'ing), *n.* A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-graining. The wood, softened by steam, is pressed into raised ribs in a wood-carving machine, and the surface is then pressed with patterns in low relief, so that the design into the wood, by means of the pressure of the steam, is raised into a high relief.

wooden (wūd'n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *woden*.] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood.

wooden. *See* wooden. *See* also *wood*.  
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a catalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lyth-raria* and tribe *Lythraea*. It is characterized by black-dotted leaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The only species, *W. floribunda*, is a native of India, China, eastern tropical Africa, and Madagascar. It is a much-branched shrub, hoary with gray hairs, producing round branches and square branchlets, with opposite ovate-lanceolate entire whitish leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymes-panicles. *See* *Lythraea*.

wood-francolin (wūd'frang'kō-lin), *n.* One of the francolins, *Francolinus gularis*.

wood-fretter (wūd'fret'er), *n.* Something which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer or wood-eater.

wood-frog (wūd'frog), *n.* A frog, *Rana sylvatica*, of the United States.

wood-gas (wūd'gas), *n.* Carbureted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-geldt (wūd'geld), *n.* In old Eng. law, money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wūd'jēr-man'dēr), *n.* Same as *wood-sage*. *See* *sage* 2.

wood-gnat (wūd'nat), *n.* A British gnat, *Culex nemorosus*.

wood-god (wūd'god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

The myld wood-gods arrived in the place. *Spenser.*

wood-grass (wūd'grās), *n.* The great wood-rush, *Luzula sylvatica*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-grinder (wūd'grin'dēr), *n.* In paper-manuf., a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock.

wood-grouse (wūd'grouse), *n.* A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) The cock-of-the-woods, or capercaillie (which see, with cut). (b) In the United States, a species of *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), as the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge, and the dusky pine-grouse. See cut under *Canace* and second cut under *grouse*.

wood-hack (wūd'hak), *n.* [*<* ME. *woodehake*; *<* wood + hack<sup>1</sup>.] A woodpecker, as the green woodpecker, *Cecropia viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-hagger (wūd'hag'ēr), *n.* A wood-cutter.

Let no man think that the President and these Gentlemen spent their times as common Wood-haggers at felling of trees.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 197.

wood-hawk (wūd'hāk), *n.* An African hawk of the genus *Dryotriorchis*; a book-name.

wood-hen (wūd'hen), *n.* A ralline bird of the genus *Ocydromus*, of which there are several

species, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, and other Pacific islands, as *O. australis*, the weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

wood-hewer (wūd'hū'ēr), *n.* 1. One who hews wood.—2. Any bird of the subfamily *Dendrocolaptinae*, as *Xiphocolaptes emigrans*; a book-name. See cuts under *saberbill* and *typer-thin*.

wood-hole (wūd'hōl), *n.* A place where wood is stored for fuel.

Leave trembling, and creep into the Wood-hool here. *Etherege, She Would if She Could*, I. 1.

wood-honey (wūd'hūn'ī), *n.* [*<* ME. *woodehunig*, *<* AS. *woodehunig*; as wood<sup>1</sup> + honey.] Wild honey. Mat. iii. 4 (ed. Hardwick).

wood-hoopoe (wūd'hō'pō), *n.* A hoopoe of the family *Irisoridae*; a tree-hoopoe. See cut under *Irisoridae*.

wood-horse (wūd'hōrs), *n.* 1. A sawhorse or sawbuck.

Old Uncle Venner was just coming out of his door, with a wood-horse and saw on his shoulder; and, trudging along the street, he scrupled not to keep company with Phebe, so far as their paths lay together.

Haethorne, *Seven Gables*, xiv.

2. Same as *stick-bug*, I.



Wood-borer (*Anobium* sp.) on a piece of wood.



Wood-hen (*Ocydromus australis*).



**woodhouse**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'hous), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

**woodhouse**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An erroneous form of *wood-house*.

Four *woodhouses* drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the king and his compaigne dismounted and daunced.

*Sp. Hall*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 239.

**wood-ibis** (wùd'ibis), *n.* A large gallatorial bird of the stork kind, *Tantalus* (or *Tantalops*) *loculator*, which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; hence, any stork of the subfamily *Tantalinae*: a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The species named is nearly 4 feet long, and 5½ feet in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is snow-white with black primaries, alula, and tail, with the bald head livid bluish and yellowish, the very heavy bill dingy-yellowish, the bare legs blue. The weight is 10 or 12 pounds. The young are dark-gray, with blackish wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, nest in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, incrustated with a flaky substance, and measuring 2½ by 1½ inches. This wood-ibis is known on the Colorado river as the *Colorado water-turkey*; it occasionally strays to the Middle States, and spreads south in the West Indies, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under *Tantalus*.

**woodie** (wùd'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widdy*, itself a dialectal variant of *withy*<sup>1</sup>, 3: applied humorously to the gallows. [Scotch.]

Half the country will see how y'e'll grace the woodie.  
*Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xxviii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**woodiness** (wùd'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being woody. *Ecelyn*.

**wood-inlay** (wùd'in'lay), *n.* Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in another. Compare *tarsia*.

**woodish**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'ish), *a.* [*< woodl + -ish*, 1.] Sylvan.

The many mirthful jests, and wanton woodish sports.  
*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, s. 11. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**wood-jobber** (wùd'job'ber), *n.* A woodpecker.

**woodkern**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'kern), *n.* 1. A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland*.—2. A boor; a churl.

The rich central pasture lands were occupied by the clans; the surrounding poorer soils were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered wood-kernes.  
*Fortnightly Rev.*, XL, 200.

**wood-kingfisher** (wùd'king'fish-er), *n.* A kingfisher of the genus *Dacelo* in a broad sense; a kinghunter or halcyon, as the laughing-jackass. See *Dacelonix*, and cut under *Dacelo*.

**wood-knacker** (wùd'nak'ker), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See cut under *popingay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-knifer** (wùd'nif), *n.* A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbersome.

He puld forth a wood knife,  
Fast thither that he ran;  
He brought in the bores head,  
And quitted him like a man.  
*The Boy and the Mantle* (Child's Ballads, I, 14).

**woodland** (wùd'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. wode-land, wodelond, < AS. wuduland; as woodl + land*, 1.] 1. Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or for timber.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,  
Here earth and water seem to strive again.  
*Pope*.

And Agamemnon lifts his blue  
Disk of a cloud the woodlands o'er.  
*Whittier*, *The Wreck of Rivermouth*.

= *Syn. Woods*, *Park*, etc. See *forest*.

II. *a.* Of, peculiar to, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan: as, woodland echoes; woodland songsters.

The woodland choir.  
*Fenton*.

I am a woodland fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire.  
*Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 5. 49.

**Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer**, the common caribou of North America, as found in wooded regions, and as distinguished from the barren-ground reindeer, which occurs beyond the limit of trees. See cut under *caribou*.

**woodlander** (wùd'lan-dér), *n.* An inhabitant of the woods.

Every friend and fellow-woodlander.  
*Keats*, *Endymion*, ii.

**woodlark** (wùd'lark), *n.* A European lark, *Alauda arborea*, of more decidedly arboreal habits than the skylark, to which it is closely related. It differs from the latter chiefly in being somewhat smaller, with shorter tail and more marked variegation of the colors, but its song is quite different. The nest is placed on the ground, and the eggs are four or five in number, of a white color spotted with reddish-brown. The woodlark is migratory, and widely distributed at different seasons. It is common in some parts of Great Britain, but rare in Scotland. See cut under *Alauda*.

**wood-layer** (wùd'lá'ér), *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant laid down among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

**wood-leopard** (wùd'lep'ard), *n.* A beautiful white black-spotted moth, *Zenzera pyrina*, the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopard-moth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of *leopard-moth* was published in this dictionary.

**woodless** (wùd'les), *a.* [*< woodl + -less*, 1.] Without timber; untimbered.

**wood-lily** (wùd'il'i), *n.* 1. The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*; locally (from a resemblance in the racemes), the wintergreen, *Pyrola minor*. [Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Trillium*.

**wood-liverwort** (wùd'liv'ér-wèrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea*, which frequently grows on trees. See cut under *apothecium*.

**wood-lock** (wùd'lok), *n.* In ship-building, a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*, ¶ 233.

**wood-louse** (wùd'lous), *n.* 1. Any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidae*. The common wood-louse of England is a species of *Oniscus*. Also called *hog-louse*, *sow-bug*, *slater*, etc. See cuts under *Isopoda* and *Oniscus*.—2. A termite, or white ant, as *Termes flavipes*; any member of the *Termitidae*. See cut under *Termes*. [Local, U. S.]—3. Any one of the small whitish species of the pseudoneuropterous family *Psocidae*, found in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch; a book-louse. See *book-louse*, *Psocidae*, and cut under *death-watch*.—4. Same as *wood-louse-milleped*.

**woodlouse-milleped** (wùd'lous-mil'e-ped), *n.* A milleped of the family *Glomeridae*.

**woody**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'i), *adv.* [*< ME. woody, wolly, woldliche; < woodl + -ly*, 2.] Madly; furiously; wildly.

When he wightl a-wok woodl he ferde,  
Al to-tare his a-tr that he to-tere mig.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I, 3384.

Therwith the fyr of jelousye upsterte  
Withinne his brest, and hente him by the herte  
So woodyly that he lyk was to biholde  
The box-tre or the ashen dede and colde.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I, 443.

**woodman** (wùd'man), *n.*; pl. *woodmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *wodman*; *< woodl + man*, 1.] 1. An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. *Cowell*.—2. A woodsman; a hunter.

Am I a woodman, ha? Speak I like Herne the hunter?  
*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 30.

'Tis dangerous keeping the  
Fool too long at Bay, lest some old Wood-man drop in  
By chance, and discover thou art but a Rascal Deer.  
*Etherege*, *Love in a Tub*, v. 4.

3. One who fells timber.

Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned  
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe  
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear.  
*Cowper*, *The Task*, v. 41.

War-woodman of old Woden, how he fells  
The mortal copse of faces! *Tennyson*, *Harold*, v. 1.

**wood-march** (wùd'märch), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, a species of *sanicle*, *Sanicula Europaea*. *Gerard*, *Herball*.

**wood-measurer** (wùd'mezh'ür-er), *n.* In Scotland, a timber-merchant.

**wood-meeting** (wùd'mé'ting), *n.* A Mormon name for a camp-meeting.

**wood-mill** (wùd'mil), *n.* A polishing-wheel made of a disk of mahogany, used, after the roughing-mill, to smooth surfaces of alabaster and the like.

**wood-mite** (wùd'mit), *n.* Any mite or acarine of the family *Oribatidae*; a beetle-mite.

**woodmonger**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'mung'gér), *n.* A wood-seller; a lumber- or timber-merchant.

The House is just now upon taking away the charter from the Company of Wood-mongers, whose frauds, it seems, have been mightily laid before them.  
*Pepys*, *Diary*, III, 293.

**wood-mouse** (wùd'mous), *n.* A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(a) In Europe, the long-tailed field-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus*. (b) In the United States, any one of several species of white-footed mice or deer-mice of the genus *Vesperimus*, of which *V. americanus* is the principal one. See *Vesperimus*, *vesper-mouse*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

**wood-naphtha** (wùd'naf'thā), *n.* The commercial name of the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood.

**woodness**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'nes), *n.* [*< ME. woodnesse, wodnesse, < AS. wōdnes, madness, fury, insanity* (Bosworth), = *MD. woodenisse* = *OHG. wotnissa* (Stratmann); as *woodl + -ness*, 1.] Insanity; madness.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I, 1153.

Festus seide with greet voice: Paul, thou maddest, many lettris turnen thee to woodness.  
*Wyclif*, *Acts* xxvi. 24.

**wood-nightshade** (wùd'nit'shad), *n.* Bittersweet, or woody nightshade. See *nightshade*, 1 (a).

**wood-note** (wùd'nót), *n.* A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the wood-lark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood-notes wild.  
*Milton*, *L'Allegro*, I, 134.

**wood-nut** (wùd'nut), *n.* The European hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*.

**wood-nymph** (wùd'nimf), *n.* 1. A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

By dimpled brook and fountain-brim  
The wood-nymphs, deck'd with daisies trim,  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, I, 120.

2. The humming-bird *Thalurania glaucopis*.—3. One of several zygaenid moths, of the genus



Beautiful Wood-nymph (*Eudryas grata*), natural size.

*Eudryas*, as *E. grata*, the beautiful wood-nymph, and *E. unio*, the pearl wood-nymph. The larvæ of both of these species feed on the vine in the United States.

**wood-offering**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'off'ér-ing), *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots among the priests, the Levites, and the people for the wood offering.  
*Neh.* x. 34.



Pearl Wood-nymph (*Eudryas unio*), natural size.

**wood-of-the-holy-croset**, *n.* [Trans. of *L. lignum sanctæ crucis*.] A name once given to the mistletoe, *Viscum album*, from its reputed virtue in helping the infirmities of old age. *Treas. of Bot.*

**wood-oil** (wùd'oil), *n.* 1. See *gurjun*.—2. Same as *tung-oil*.—3. A product of the satinwood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

**wood-opal** (wùd'ō'pal), *n.* Silicified wood; opalized wood. It is found in great abundance in many parts of the world, but especially in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, where extensive forests have been exposed by hydraulic mining, in which the trunks of the trees have been converted into amorphous silica, or opal, which usually contains a small percentage of water, although this is not considered as being essential to its composition. Also called *xylopal*. See *fossil wood* (under *woodl*), and *silicify*.

**wood-owl** (wùd'oul), *n.* The European tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco*, or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are earless owls, of medium to large size, the species of which are numerous and live in the woods of most parts of the world. See cut under *Strix*.

**wood-paper** (wùd'pā'pér), *n.* A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp prepared by chemical and mechanical means from wood. The wood employed is usually poplar, though pine, fir, basswood, and beech are largely used. By the mechanical process the wood is ground to fine powder suitable for pulp, and by the chemical process the wood, cut up into small pieces, is digested with various chemicals to free it from the sap and other useless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See *pulp-digester*, *wood-grinder*, and *paper*.

**wood-parenchyma** (wùd'pa-'rēng'ki-mā), *n.* A combination of wood or fiber usually classed as parenchyma, but intermediate between this and prosenchyma. Each fiber consists of three cells, one of which has flattened ends, while the other two, attached to these ends, are pointed.

**wood-partridge** (wùd'pār'trij), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, *wood-grouse*, and cut under *Canace*. [Local, U. S.]

**wood-pavement** (wùd'pāv'mēnt), *n.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1839.

**wood-pea** (wùd'pē), *n.* See *peal*.

**wood-peat** (wùd'pēt), *n.* Peat formed in forests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called *forest-peat*.

**woodpeck**<sup>1</sup> (wùd'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

Nor wood-pecks, nor the swallow, harbour near.  
*Addison*, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iv.



ity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, contrary to one of the broadest rules in ornithology — namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in

Chubb, Wm. Crocker & Co.

Downy woodpecker, 1



color, the young males resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only. **Tricolor woodpeckers**, the members of the restricted genus *Melanerpes*, as the red-headed. See cut under *Melanerpes*. **Yucca**.—**White-backed woodpecker**, *Picus (Dendroica) leucostictus* (originally misprinted *leucostictus*—Reichenstein, 1902, 10 inches long, having the lower back white, extending from northwestern Europe to Manchuria, Corea, and Mongolia.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Xenopus rhodoceros*. See *Xenopus* (with cut). **White-rumped woodpecker**, the red-headed woodpecker. See cut under *Melanerpes*. **Latham** 1782. **Williamson's woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyrooid woodpecker, formerly described by Dr. J. S. Newberry in 1857 as *Picus williamsi*, after Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, United States army.—**Woodpecker hornbill**, an Asiatic species of *Buceros bica*. *Buceros pica* (of Scopoli, 1786, now *Antheraceros coronatus*), of a black and white color, inhabiting India and Ceylon.—**Yellow-bellied woodpecker**, the common sapsucker; so named originally by Catesby, 1783. See *sapsucker* (with cut), and *Sphyrapicus*. **Yellow-footed Persian woodpecker**: (*Picus luteus cyanopus* perianus of Aldrovandi), the popinjay. **Latham**, 1782.—**Yellow-fronted woodpecker**, *Centurus aurigrons*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, of Texas and southward, having the forehead and nasal plumes golden-yellow, the head and under parts clear ashy-gray, becoming yellowish on the belly, and the upper tail-coverts continuously white.—**Yellow-necked woodpecker**, *Gecinys chlorolophus*, a popinjay of Nepal, parts of the Himalayas, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Burma, and the Malay peninsula. **Latham**, 1822.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**. Same as *flicker*2.—**Zebra woodpeckers**. See *zebra-woodpecker*, and cut under *Centurus*.

**wood-pewee** (wùd'pē wē), *n.* A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus *Contopus*, the species of which are numerous in the warmer parts of both Americas. The common wood-pewee, *C. virens*, is the most abundant of its tribe in the woodlands of many parts of North America. It resembles the water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher (compare cuts under *Contopus* and *pewit*), but is smaller (only 6 or 7 inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent), with extremely small feet, and broad flat beak; the feet and upper mandible are black; the lower mandible is usually yellow; the eyes are brown; the plumage is olive-brown above, below dingy-whitish tinged with yellow and shaded with the color of the back, especially across the breast and along the sides. The nest is flatly saddled on a horizontal bough, stuccoed with lichens; the eggs are four or five in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and lilac spots usually wreathed about the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querulous whistle of two or three syllables, imitated in the word *pewee*. The western wood-pewee is *C. r. richardsoni*.

**wood-pie** (wùd'pī), *n.* The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage; locally applied to the greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers, *Picus major* and *P. minor*, and the green woodpecker, *Gecinys viridis*. See cuts under *Picus* and *popinjay*. [Local, British.]

**wood-pigeon** (wùd'pīj'on), *n.* 1. The wood-culver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; also, sometimes, the stock-dove, *C. anas*. [Eng.]—2. In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, *Columba fasciata*. This is one of the few American pigeons congeneric with an Old World type (that figured under *white-crowned* being another). It is a large stout species (16 inches long and about 27 in extent), the adult male having the head, neck, and under parts vinaceous, fading to white on the crissum, the sides of the neck iridescent, a sharp white half-collar on the back of the neck (whence also called *white-collared pigeon*), the tail marked with a light terminal and dark subterminal bar (whence *band-tailed pigeon*), the bill yellow tipped with black, the feet yellow with black claws, and a red ring round the eye. It is of common but irregular distribution, chiefly in woodland, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, feeds mainly on mast, nests in trees and bushes, and lays (as usual in this family) two white eggs.

**woodpile** (wùd'pīl), *n.* A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to spend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a wood-pile, chatting with somebody as old as one's self? *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, iv.

**wood-pimpernel** (wùd'pim'pēr-nel), *n.* A European species of loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

**wood-puceron**† (wùd'pū'se-ron), *n.* [ $\langle$  wood<sup>1</sup> + *F. puceron*,  $\langle$  *pucc.* OF. *pulex* = It. *pulex*,  $\langle$  *L. pulex*, flea.] A kind of aphid or plant-louse.

**wood-pulp** (wùd'pulp), *n.* Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Almost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from 39.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other poplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large. Compare *wood-paper*.

**wood-quail** (wùd'kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Rollulus*; a roulroul. See cut under *Rollulus*.

**wood-quest** (wùd'kwest), *n.* The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; same as *quest*.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or wood-quest, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short straws to build his nest on a tall cedar. *Lyly*, *Sapho and Phaon*, iv. 3. (*Nares*.)

**wood-rabbit** (wùd'rab'it), *n.* The common gray rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*. See cut under *cottontail*.

**wood-rat** (wùd'rat), *n.* Any species of *Neotoma*, including large woodland rats of the United States, etc., of the family *Muridae*, subfamily *Murinae*, and section *Sigmodontes*, such as the Florida wood-rat, *N. floridana*; the Rocky Mountain wood-rat, *N. cinerea*; the California wood-rat, *N. fuscipes*; the Texas wood-rat, *N. micropus*; the ferruginous wood-rat of Mexico and Central America, *N. ferruginea*. See *pack-rat* (under *rat*1), and cut under *Neotoma*.

**wood-reed** (wùd'rēd), *n.* See *reed*1.

**woodreeve** (wùd'rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

**wood-robin** (wùd'rob'in), *n.* The American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus*. [Local, U.S.]

**wood-rock** (wùd'rok), *n.* Ligniform asbestos.

**woodruff**, **woodroof** (wùd'ruf, -rōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *woodruffe*;  $\langle$  ME. *wodruge*, *woderore*, *woderore*,  $\langle$  AS. *wudurofe*, *wudurofe*,  $\langle$  *wudu*, wood, + *\*rofe*, of uncertain meaning.] A rubiaceous herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, more fully named *sweet woodruff*. It has a creeping rootstock sending up erect stems, the leaves whorled, chiefly in eights, the flowers small, white, in loose cymes. The plant, from the presence of coumarin, is scented like the sweet vernal-grass and sweet-clover, and in parts of Europe it is used to flavor the spring beverage called *May-drink* (which see). Woodruff is sometimes found growing near German settlements in the United States. The name is extended to the other species of *Asperula*.—**Dyers' woodruff**, *Asperula tinctoria*, of Europe, whose roots sometimes serve in place of madder.—**Quinsy-woodruff**. Same as *quinswort*.—**Sweet woodruff**. See def.

**wood-rush** (wùd'rush), *n.* [ $\langle$  wood<sup>1</sup> + *rush*1, *n.*] A plant of the genus *Luzula*: also called *glowworm-grass*. The field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*, is an extremely common low plant of Europe and North America, having clusters of brown chaffy flowers appearing early in spring; in Great Britain it is locally called *blackhead*, or *cuckoo-grass* and *chimney-sweeps*. A larger species, *L. sylvatica*, has the names *wood-blades* and *wood-grass*.

**wood-sage** (wùd'sāj), *n.* See *sage*2.

**wood-sandpiper** (wùd'sand'pī-per), *n.* A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, *Totanus glareola*, of the family *Scelopax-*



Wood-sandpiper, *Totanus glareola*.

*cidæ*, nearly related to the redshank and green-shank, and also to the American solitary sandpiper.

**wood-sanicle** (wùd'san'ī-kl), *n.* See *sanicle*.

**wood-saree**, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.

The froth which they call *woodscare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 497.

**wood-saw** (wùd'sā), *n.* Same as *buck-saw*. See cuts under *saw*.

**wood-sawyer** (wùd'sā'yér), *n.* In entom., same as *sawyer*4.

**wood-screw** (wùd'skrō), *n.* A screw specially made for use in fastening together parts of wooden structures or structures of wood and metal. The modern wood-screw has generally a conical point, like that of a gimlet. See cuts under *countersink*, *screw*, and *screw-thread*.

**wood-seret** (wùd'sēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wood-seer*;  $\langle$  wood<sup>1</sup> + *seret*, *sear*1.] I. *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser*, *May's Husbandry*, st. 6.

II. *a.* Dry; barren.

The soil . . . is a poor wood-see land, very natural for the production of oaks especially. *Aubrey*, *Misc.*, p. 211. (*Davies*.)

**Wood's fusible alloy**. See *alloy*.

**woodshed** (wùd'shed), *n.* A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

She looked so much like one of Elfie's own little dolls which she had thrown into the woodshed, out of the way, that she felt ashamed. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 288.

**woodshock** (wùd'shok), *n.* [See *woodchuck*1, applied to a different quadruped.] The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* or *M. canadensis*, also called *black-cat* and *black-fox*. It is the largest and darkest-colored species of the genus, inhabiting North America approximately between 35° and 65° N. lat., in wooded regions of the country; it is from 2 to 3 feet long, the tail over a foot in length; the general color is black or blackish. See *pekan*, and cut under *fisher*.

**wood-shrike** (wùd'shrik), *n.* 1. The woodchat.—2. An African shrike of the genus *Prionops*.

**wood-shrimp** (wùd'shrimp), *n.* A boring or terebrant amphipod, of the family *Cheluridae*. See cut under *Chelura*.

**Woodsia** (wùd'zī-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1815), named after Joseph Woods, a British botanist.] A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns, natives of high temperate or boreal latitudes. They are tufted ferns with the stipes often jointed and separating at the joint, and round sori borne on the back of simply forked free veins. The indusium is inferior, thin, either small and open or early bursting into irregular lobes at the top. There are 15 species, of which number 7 are found in North America. See cut under *indusium*.

**wood-skin** (wùd'skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the samari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are large enough to carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. *Stimmonds*.

**wood-slave** (wùd'slāv), *n.* A Jamaican lizard, *Mabouya agilis*.

**woodsman** (wùd'sman), *n.*; pl. *woodsmen* (-men). One who dwells in or frequents the woods, as a wood-cutter, sportsman, hunter, or the like.

The sturdy woodsman.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxv.

Things that are common to all woodsmen.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 202.

An Owl and a Duck will resort to the same nest-box, set up by a scheming woodsman for his own advantage.

Encyc. Brit., III. 772.

The log was white birch. . . . Woodsmen are at a loss to account for its intense and yet chaste flame, since the bark has no oily appearance.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 23.

**Wood's metal**. See *metal*.

**wood-snail** (wùd'snāl), *n.* A common snail of Great Britain, *Helix nemoralis*.

**wood-snake** (wùd'snāk), *n.* Any serpent of the family *Trogonidae*.

**wood-snipe** (wùd'snip), *n.* 1. The European woodcock, *Scelopax rusticula*: so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (*Gallinago media*). See first cut under *woodcock*. [Local, Eng.]

The wood-snipe was considered a stupid bird.

St. James Gazette, March 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. See second cut under *woodcock*. [Virginia.]

**wood-soot** (wùd'sūt), *n.* Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

**Wood's operation for inguinal hernia**. See *operation*.

**wood-sorrel** (wùd'sor'el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The common wood-sorrel is *O. acetosella*. This is a low stemless species, found in damp deep shade through the north temperate zone. Its peduncles bear single delicate flowers, the petals white with light-red veins. It has the old or local names *allewia*, *cuckoo-bread*, *stubbwort*, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shamrock. The violet wood-sorrel, *O. violacea*, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under *Oxalis*.) *O. corniculata*, the yellow wood-sorrel, having slender leafy branching stems which are erect or procumbent, with small yellow flowers, grows nearly everywhere. The leaves in this genus contain oxalic acid, and have a sourish taste. Several Mexican and South American species yield edible tuberous roots. (See *oca* and *arracacha*.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *O. purpurata*, var. *Bouvier*, with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, *O. flava* with yellow flowers, and *O. versicolor* with flowers exhibiting a pink exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good Hope.

**wood-sour** (wùd'sour), *n.* [Also *wood-sore*, *wood-sower*.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*; sometimes, the common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-spack** (wùd'spak), *n.* Same as *wood-spite*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-spirit** (wùd'spir'it), *n.* Same as *pyroxylic spirit*. See *pyroxylic*.

**wood-spite** (wùd'spit), *n.* [ $\langle$  wood<sup>1</sup> + *spite*, var. of *sight*1.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinys viridis*. Also *wood-spake*. *Willughby*; *Ray*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wood-spurge** (wùd'spérj), *n.* See *spurge*2.

**wood-stamp** (wùd'stamp), *n.* A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.







See *glanular*. — **Woody fiber**, the fiber of wood. See *vegetable fibers* (under *fiber*), *wood-cell*, and *woody tissue*, below. **Woody layers**. See *laminar*. **Woody mullen**, the Jerusalem sage. *Phlomis frutescens*.

**Verbesco**, wool-blade, torche-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, higtaper or *woolli-mullen*. Florio. **Woody nightshade**. See *nightshade*, 1. (a). — **Woody stem** in bot., a stem of a hard or woody nature, which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees. — **Woody tissue**, in bot., vegetable tissue composed chiefly of wood-cells. See *wood-cell* and *tissue*, 4.

**wooder** (wō'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wower*; < ME. *wowere*, *wowar*, *woware*, *wowere*, < AS. *wōgere*, a wower, < *wōpan*, woo; see *wool*.] One who woos. (a) One who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

"By my feith, frere," quod I, "ge faren lyke thise *woweres* That wedde none wyddes but forto welde here godis."

Piers Plowman (B4, xi. 71).

I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *wowers* say.  
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

(b) One who promotes the marriage of another; a match-maker.

**Wower**, or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba, parnymphus.  
Prompt. Parv., p. 333.

**woof** (wōf), *n.* [Altered, by initial conformity with *weave*, *weft*, *web*, from *wof*, < ME. *wof*, < AS. *ōwef*, *ōwēb*, *ōwēb*, contr. to *ab*, *woof*, < *āwefan* in pp. *āwefen*, *weave*, < *ā* + *wefan*, *weave*; see *ā* + *wewer*.] 1. The thread that is carried by the shuttle and is woven into the warp by being passed back and forth through successive sheds, or partings made in the warp or lengthwise threads by the action of heddles; the threads that run from side to side of a web; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof*.

There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:  
We know her *woof*, her texture; she is given  
In the dull catalogue of common things.

Keats, Lamia, ii.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinched with a *woof* of painted feathers or a deerskin apron.  
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., i. 34.

**woofy** (wō'fī), *a.* [*< woof* + *-y*.] Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud. J. Baillie.

**woohoo** (wō-hō'), *n.* The sail-fish: same as *boohoo* (where see cut).

**wooingly** (wō'ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Heaven's breath

Smells *wooingly* here. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 6.

**wookt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *wock*.

**wool** (wūl), *n.* [Formerly also *wooll*; Se. *wol*; < ME. *woll*, *wolle*, *wull*, < AS. *wall*, *wul* = OFries. *wolle*, *ulle* = D. *wol* = Lit. *wulle* = OHG. *walla*, MHG. *G. wolle* = Icel. *ull* = Sw. *ull* = Dan. *uld* = Goth. *wulla*, *wool* (Teut. *\*wolla*, assimilated from *\*wolna*), = OEng. *cluna* = Lith. *wolna* = Russ. *wolna* = L. *villus*, shaggy hair, *vellus*, a fleece, *wool*, = Skt. *ūrnā*, *wool*; lit. a 'covering,' formed, with suffix *-na*, from a root seen in Skt. *var*, cover. Connection with Gr. *ἔπος*, *wool*, *εἶπος*, *wool*, *ὄλος*, *woolly*, *shaggy*, *thick*, etc., is doubtful.] 1. The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in all cold and temperate climates. The felting property from which wool derives its chief value, and which is its special distinction from hair, depends in part upon the kinks in the shaft or fiber, but mainly upon the scales with which the surface is imbricated. These scales are minute, from about 2,000 to nearly 4,000 to the inch, and whorled about the stem in verticils; the stem itself is extremely slender, being less than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. Wool is kept soft and pliable by the wool-oil, commonly called *yolk*. In different animals wool shades by imperceptible degrees into hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, fineness, kinkiness, and scabiness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without hair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Compare def. 2.) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, *short wool*, or *carding-wool*, seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long wool*, or *combing-wool*, varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to the fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness with considerable length of staple bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing-wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The finest carding-wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinos are now reared in Australia, North and South America, and South Africa.

A lyttle Lomb with outen *Wolle*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 264.

And softe *wolle* our book seith that she wroughte,  
To kepen her fro slouthe and ydelnesse.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1721.

Wool is a modified form of hair, distinguished by its slender, soft, and wavy or curly structure, and by the highly imbricated or serrated surface of its filaments.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 653.

2. The fine, short, thick underfur or down of any animal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs which come to the surface of the pelage. Most hairy animals have at least two coats, one of long and comparatively straight, stout, stiff hairs, the other of wool. See *underfur*.

In that Contree ben white Hennes withouten Fetheres;  
but thei beren white *Wolle*, as Scheep don here.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 208.

Lye of newt and toe of frog,

Wool of bat and tongue of dog.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 15.

3. The short, crisp, curly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

From a strange freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty *wool* was of a pale taw-color.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or flocculent substance resembling wool. (a) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubescence covering the moths known as *millers*, that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larvae for a case or cocoon, etc. Secretions of various insects are very nicely graded from a solid waxy consistency through various frothy states to a light dry fleecy condition resembling wool: see *wax-insect*, *spittle-insect*, and *woolly aphid* (under *woolly*). In another large class of cases the spun-out secretion is gossamer, cobweb, or true silk. See these words, and *silkworm*. (b) In bot.: (1) A sort of down or pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants. (2) The fiber of the cotton-plant, commonly called *cotton-wool*. — **Angora wool**, the wool of the Angora goat, from which angora is made. — **Berlin wool**, a kind of fine dyed wool used for worsted-work, knitting, etc. It is harder and closer than zephyr-wool. — **Camel's wool**, mohair. — **Cape wool**, a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good Hope. — **Carding-wool**, wool of short fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from *combing-wool*, which has a long fiber and is prepared for spinning by combing. — **Dyed in the wool**, tinged in the fiber; hence, permanent; lasting; not liable to fade or change; thorough; out-and-out; as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* democrat. [U. S.] — **Fleece-wools**. See *fleece*, 1. — **German wool**. Same as *Berlin wool*. — **Glass wool**, a mass of fine filaments of glass forming together a cotton-like substance similar to mineral wool. — **Great cry and little wool**, much cry and little wool. See *cry*.

And so his hyghnes shal have theroff but as hadd the man that sherd is hogge, *much cry and litill wool*.

Sir John Fortescue (c. 1475), On the Government of England, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 186.

But if you compare his threatenings and his after-affections you would say of them, as that wise man shearing his hogs: Here is a great deal of *cry*, but a little *wool*.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 477.

**Hamburg wool**, one of the varieties of German or Berlin wool made for fancy work. — **Hand-washed wool**, wool washed before the sheep were shorn. — **Holmgren's wools**, skeins of wool of different colors used as tests for color-blindness. — **Laid wool**, wool from sheep which had been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter. — **Leviathan wool**. See *leviathan*. — **Long wool**. See def. 1. — **Mineral wool**. See *mineral*. — **More squeak than wool**, more noise than substance. [Colloq.]

For matter of title he thought there was *more squeak than wool*. Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 17. (Davies.)

**Philosopher's wool**, **philosophic wool**. See *philosophic*. — **Pine wool**, **pine-needle wool**. See *pine-needle*. — **Scoured wool**. See *scour*. — **Shetland wool**, a thin hairy undyed and very tenacious and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawls and other garments. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 127. — **Spanish wool**, wool impregnated with rouge. — **To pull the wool over one's eyes**, to deceive or delude one; throw dust in one's eyes; prevent one from seeing clearly in any way. — **Wool-bundling machine**, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-packer. — **Wool in the grease**, the technical name for wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also *cinder-wool*, *cotton-wool*, *dead-wool*, *lamb's-wool*, *skin-wool*, *slag-wool*.)

**wool** (wūl), *v. t.* [*< wool*, *n.*] To pull the hair off, in sport or anger; rumple or tousle the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.]

**wool-ball** (wūl'bāl), *n.* A ball of wool, especially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

**wool-bearing** (wūl'bār'ing), *a.* Producing wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

**wool-bladet**, *n.* A plant, apparently the mullein. See quotation at *woody mullein* (under *woody*).

**wool-burler** (wūl'bēr'lēr), *n.* One who burls wool or woollen cloth. See *burl*, *v. t.*

**wool-carder** (wūl'kār'dēr), *n.* One who cards wool. See *wool-carding*.

**wool-carding** (wūl'kār'ding), *n.* The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying

them parallel preparatory to spinning. See *card*, 2, and *carding*, 2.

**wool-cleaner** (wūl'klē'nēr), *n.* A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to scouring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-picker.

**wool-comber** (wūl'kō'mēr), *n.* One employed in wool-combing.

**wool-combing** (wūl'kō'ming), *n.* The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laying them parallel as in wool-carding. See *comb*, 1 and *combing*.

**woold** (wōld), *v. t.* [With excrement *d*, < D. *woelen*, wind, wrap, = OHG. *woelen*, MHG. *wuelen*, G. *wühlen*, stir, move, wallow, etc.; cf. *wallow*.] *Naut.*, to wind; particularly, to wind (a rope) round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

**woolder** (wōl'dēr), *n.* [*< woold* + *-er*.] 1. *Naut.*, a stick used in woolding. — 2. In *ropemaking*, one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See *top*, 3, 2.

**wool-driver** (wūl'drī'vēr), *n.* One who buys wool in different parts of a sheep-raising country, and brings it for sale to the woollen-mill or market. [Great Britain.]

**wool-dryer** (wūl'drī'ēr), *n.* A machine for drying wool which has been washed, dyed, etc.

**wool-duster** (wūl'dus'tēr), *n.* A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of beaters.

**wool-dyed** (wūl'did), *a.* Dyed in the wool — that is, before spinning or weaving: as *wool-dyed* cloth.

**woolen**, **woollen** (wūl'en), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. wullen*, *wullen*, < AS. *wyllen* (= OHG. *wullin*, MHG. *G. wollen*), *woolen*, < *wul*, *wool*, + *-en*: see *wool*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, *woolen* cloth. Bacon.

On a poure beggar put a scherte,  
And *wollen* wedys that warm will last.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. Of or pertaining to wool: as, *woolen* manufactures. — 3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar.

*Woolen* vassals, things created

To buy and sell with goats. Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 9.

**Woolen-back satin**, satin of which the back is composed of linsey-woolsey: it is durable and not liable to crease. *Dict. of Needlework*. — **Woolen plush**, a plush with a woolen pile. — **Woolen velvet**, a general name for a woolen cloth with velvet texture. See *astrakhan*, *beaver*, *Utrecht velvet* (under *velvet*), and *velvet*.

II. *n.* Cloth made of wool, or chiefly of wool: an abbreviation of *woolen cloth*.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in the *woollen*. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 33.

The pre-existence under concrete forms of the *woollens*, silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

**woolen-cord** (wūl'en-kōrd), *n.* A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

**woolen-draper** (wūl'en-drā'pēr), *n.* A dealer in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woollens for men's wear.

**woolenette**, **woollenette** (wūl-e-net'), *n.* [*< wool* + dim. *-ette*.] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

**woolen-matlassé** (wūl'en-mat-las'ā), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matlassé silk. It is used for women's outer garments.

**woolen-printer** (wūl'en-prin'tēr), *n.* One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with colored patterns.

**woolen-scribbler** (wūl'en-skrib'lēr), *n.* Same as *wool-scribbler*.

**wool-extract** (wūl'eks'trakt), *n.* Wool recovered from mixed fabrics of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

**wool-fat** (wūl'fat), *n.* 1. Same as *suint*. — 2. A fatty substance obtained from wool and used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.

**woolfell** (wūl'fel), *n.* [*< wool* + *fell*.] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still on it.

The duties on wool, sheepskins, or *woolfells*, and leather, exported, were . . . payable by every merchant, as well native as stranger.

Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

In 1333 the merchants granted ten shillings on the sack and *woolfells*, and a pound on the last, but this also was regarded as illegal, and superseded by royal ordinance.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 277.

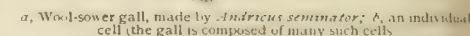
**woolflist** (wūl'fist), *n.* Same as *wolf's-fist*.



**woolly-haired** (wūl'i-hārd), *a.* **1.** Woolly-chous. See *Ulotrichi*.—**2.** Having the pelage woolly. *The woolly-haired bear.*

**wool-scribbler** (wūl'skrīb'lē), *n.* A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds.*

**wool-sower** (wùl'sō'èr), *n.* A woolly many-celled cynipid gall occurring on white-oak twigs in the United States, and made by the gall-fly *Andricus seminator*. This gall is round.



to be packed for sale.



**wool-work** (wûl'wêrk), *n.* Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools. **Mosaic wool-work.** See *mosaic*.

**woom** (wûm), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A trade-name for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

**woon**<sup>1</sup> (wûn), *n.* [*From* *wûm*, a burden.] An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-woon, chief governor; ye-woon, water-governor; woon-gyre, high minister, or member of the council of state.

The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty *Woon* who flourished one gold umbrella.

*J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 36.

**woon**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A variant of *woon*<sup>1</sup>, *woon*<sup>2</sup>, *woon*<sup>3</sup>.

**woont**, *v.* An obsolete form of *woon*<sup>1</sup>. *Spenser*, **woorali, woorara, woorari** (wô'ra-li, -râ, -ri), *n.* South American arrow-poison: same as *curari*. Also *wourali, wourari*.

Upon the application of a stimulus . . . contractions will still take place after the animal has been poisoned by *wourari*, which is known to paralyze the motor set of nerves. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 116.

**woorst**, *a.* An obsolete form of *woort*.

**wooset**, *n.* An earlier form of *woose*.

The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex.

*Howell*, Vindication, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 129).

**woost**, *a.* A variant of *woost*, second person singular indicative present of *wit*<sup>1</sup>.

**woosyt**, *a.* An earlier form of *wozy*.

What is she else, but a foul *woosyt* Marsh? *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 205.

**woot**, *a.* Middle English form of *woot*. See *wit*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* **wootz** (wôts), *n.* [Supposed to be an orig. error or misprint, perhaps for *\*wook*, repr. Canarese *ukku* (pron. wukku), steel.] The name given to steel made in India by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. This is done in small crucibles holding a pound or two of the iron, and the wood selected to furnish the carbon to the metal is always that of *Cassia auriculata*, which is cut into small pieces, the same being done with the iron, and the whole covered by one or more green leaves, usually of a species of *Convolvulus*, the crucible being then covered with a lid of clay. A number of these crucibles are placed together in a hole dug in the ground, and heated in a charcoal fire urged by a pair of bellows made of ox-hide, the blast being kept up for three or four hours. The steel thus obtained is hard in temper, and requires much care in working. This is the oldest method of making steel of which anything definite is known, having been in use, without change, for an indefinite length of time, and being, as generally believed, original with the Hindus.

**wop** (wop), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *wopped*, ppr. *wopping*. Same as *whop*.

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy . . . in Russell Square.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvi.

**wopent**. An obsolete strong past participle of *wop*<sup>1</sup>.

**wops** (wops), *n.* [A variant of *waps* for *wasp*.] A wasp or hornet. Also *wopps*. [Prov. Eng.]

**worble** (wôr'bl), *n.* Same as *wabble*<sup>2</sup> or *warble*<sup>3</sup>.

**worct, worcht**. Middle English forms of *work*.

**Worcester porcelain**. See *porcelain*<sup>1</sup>.

**worchert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *worker*.

**word**<sup>1</sup> (wêrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *woord*; < ME. *word*, *woord*, *woord* (pl. *words*, < AS. *word* (pl. *word*) = OS. *word* = OFries. *word*, *word*, *wird* = D. LG. *word* = OHG. *g. wort* = Icel. *orth* (for *\*word*) = Sw. Dan. *ord* = Goth. *ward*, a word, = Lith. *vardas*, a name, = L. *verbum*, a word, verb; orig. 'a thingspoken'; cf. Gr. *legō*, speak, *lêgō*, question, *lêgōn*, speaker, etc. (see *rhetor*). Doublet of *verb*.] 1. A sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as the sign of a conception, or of a conception together with its grammatical relations; the smallest bit of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be any part of speech, as verb, noun, particle, etc.; it may be radical, as *love*, or derivative, as *lover*, *lovely*, *loveliness*, or an inflected form, as *loves*, *loved*; it may be simple, or compound, as *love-sick*. Anything is a word that can be used as an individual member of a sentence, and that is not separable into parts usable independently and coordinately in making a sentence. A word is a spoken sign that has arrived at its value as used in any language by a series of historical changes, and that holds its value by virtue of usage, being exposed to such further changes, of form and of meaning, as usage may prescribe. The conception involved in a word may be of any grade, from the simplest, as *one*, to the most derived and complicated, as *political*, and the grammatical relations involved may also be of any degree, from *true* to *untruthfulness*, or from (Latin) *ama* to *amabitur*.

Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,  
Fro *woorde* unto *woord*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3187.  
Six *wordes* out of which all the whole dittle is made,  
every of those sixe commencing and ending his verse by  
course. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

Words are but the current tokens or marks of popular notions of things.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

Words are sensible signs necessary for communication.

*Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 1.

The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of words alone.

*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Words, which are a set of clickings, hissings, lisplings, and so on, mean very little, compared to tones and expression of the features. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

2. The letter or letters or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable: as, a *word* misprinted.—3. Speech; talk; discourse; conversation: commonly in the plural.

Whan Melior that meke mayde herd Alisaundrines *wordes*,  
sche was gretly gladd of hire gode bi-hest.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 600.

I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth,  
Have you so slander any moment's leisure  
As to give *words* or talk with the Lord Hamlet.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 134.

The Men began to murmur against Captain Swan for  
perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them  
fair *words*.

*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 282.

Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of *words*?

*Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

4. Saying; remark; expression: as, a *word* of comfort or sympathy; a *word* of reproach.

Him will I cheare with chaunting all this night;  
And with that *word* she gan to cleare hir throat.

*Goswain*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 88.

5. A symbol of thought, as distinguished from thought itself; sound as opposed to sense.

The majority attend to *words* rather than to things.

*Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), I. § 74.

Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere *words*.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

To modern society Antinomians and Socinians are but *words*, are but ancient history.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 23.

6. Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send *word* of one's arrival.

Ye noblist of nome thaneuer man adouted,  
The *woorde* of your wekes & your wight dedis,  
And the prise of your prowes passes o fer!

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1098.

I'll send him certain *word* of my success.

*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 89.

*Word* is to the kitchen gane,

And *word* is to the ha',

And *word* is to the noble room,

Among the ladies a'.

*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 116).

I did give them an account dismayed them all, and *word*

was carried in to the King.

*Pepys*, Diary, II. 440.

7. An expression of will or decision; an injunction; command; order.

Sharp's the *word*; egad, I'll own the thing.

*Vanburgh*, The Mistake, iii. 1.

In my time a father's *word* was law.

*Tennyson*, Dora.

8. A password; a watchword; a war-cry; a signal, or term of recognition, even when consisting of several words.

Advance our standards, set upon our foes;  
Our ancient *word* of courage, fair Saint George,  
Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons!

*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 349.

I have the *word*; sentonel, do thou stand;

Thou shalt not need to call, I'll be at hand.

*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

Let the *word* be: Not without mustard; your crest is very rare, sir.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

9. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb; a motto.

The old *word* is "What the eye views not, the heart  
rues not."

*Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, xi. § 5.

10. Affirmation; promise; obligation; good faith; a term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, assurance, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it: with a possessive: as, I pledge you my *word*; on my *word*, sir.

They are not men o' their *words*.

*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 106.

Madam, I dare pass my *word* for her truth.

*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

*Doll*. Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!

All. If that be all, you shall upon your *word* take up

so much with me; another time I'll run as far in your

books.

*Deliker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy *word*.

*Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, II., ii. i.

I hope you'll think it no way improper, and must beg

of you it may be done, because my *word*'s at stake.

*E. Gibbon*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 230.

Our royal *word* upon it,

He comes back safe.

*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expres-

sive of anger, contention, or reproach: in the

plural, and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *hard*,

*sharp*, or the like.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., ii. 5. 46.

She and I had some *words* last Sunday at church, but I

think I gave her her own.

*Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Having had some *words* with Bemoy, he stabbed him

with his dagger to the heart, so that he fell dead without

uttering a *word*.

*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 102.

He and I

Had once *hard words*, and parted.

*Tennyson*, Dora.

12. In *theol.*: (a) [*cap.*] The Son of God; God

as manifested to man: same as *Logos*.

Thou, my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee

This I perform.

*Milton*, P. L., vii. 163.

(b) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The Holy Scripture, or a part

of Scripture: as, the *Word* of God, or God's

*Word*.

The excellency of this *Word* is so great, and of so high

dignity, that there is no earthly thing to be compared

unto it.

*Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because

of the *Word*, by and by he is offended.

*Mat.* xiii. 21.

Delivered in Six Sermons at Steeple-Ashton in Wilt-

shire by George Webbe, Preacher of the Word and Pastor

there.

The Practice of Quietness (1615).

The sword and the *word*! do you study them both, mas-

ter parson?

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 44.

You say there must be no Human Invention in the

Church, nothing but the pure *word*.

*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 58.

A play upon *words*. See *play*<sup>1</sup>. At short *words*.

See *short*.—A word and a blow, a threat and its immedi-

ate execution; hastiness in action: also used adjectively.

I find there is nothing but a *word* and a blow with you.

*Swift*, Polite Conversation, i. (Davies.)

A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the un-

learned operatives described by calling him "a *word-and-*

*a-blow* man."

*Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, iv. (Davies.)

By *word* of mouth. See *mouth*.

Howbeit, this matter may be easily remedied, if you

will take the pains to ask the question of Raphael him-

self, by *word* of mouth, if he be now with you.

*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 8.

"This," he said, "is not a court in which written

charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary,

and by *word* of mouth."

*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Fallacy in *words*. See *semiological fallacy*, under *fallacy*.

—God's *Word*. Same as the *Word* of God, below.—Good

*word*, favorable account or mention; expression of good

opinion; commendation; praise: as, to speak a *good word*

for one.

Where your *good word* cannot advantage him,

Your slander never can endamage him.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 42.

Hard *words*. (a) Words not easy to spell, pronounce,

or define correctly. (b) Hot, angry, or reproachful words.

See def. 11, and the quotation there from Tennyson.—Ho-

mophonous *words*. See *homophonous*. Household

*word*. See *household*.—In a *word*, in one word, in one

brief, pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

In a *word*, for far behind his worth

Comes all the praises that I now bestow,

He is complete in feature and in mind.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 71.

In a *word*, to be a fine gentleman is to be a generous

and a brave man.

*Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Here, in a *word*—and it is a rare instance in my life—

I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the sit-

uation which he held.

*Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

In *word*, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or

seeming.

Let us not love in *word*, neither in tongue; but in deed

and in truth.

*1 John* iii. 18.

Mind the *word*. See *mind*<sup>1</sup>.—Precatory *words*. See *precatory*.

—The Comfortable *Words*. See *comfortable*.

—The *Word* of God, the Bible; the Scriptures. This use

is rejected by the Society of Friends, who limit the phrase

to the meaning given in def. 12 (a).

An account of a personal pressure brought to bear upon

Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obe-

dience was limited by the condition "so far as the *Word* of

God allowed."

*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 885.







**To work at arm's length.** See *arm's length*. — **To work at case.** See *case*. — **To work double tides.** See *double*.

**To work free.** See *free*. — **To work off,** to be evacuated or eliminated, as poison from the system, by the bowels or kidneys. — **To work on or upon.** (a) To act or operate upon; exert a force or active influence upon; affect.

A mark, and a hope, and a subject for every sophister in religion to work on. *Doune, Letters, xc.*

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course to take, for we tempted him [an Indian] with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Machetes, or long Knives; but nothing would work on him. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.*

(b) To rely on

"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for sauſliche y hope I may worche on your word to wite him fro harm." *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 257.*

**To work with,** to endeavor to influence, as with reasoning, entreaty, etc.; strive with in order to influence in some particular way; labor with.

I wrought with him in private, to divert him From your assur'd destruction, had he met you. *Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.*

= *Syn. Act. Work, etc.* See *act*.

**II. trans. 1.** To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to work soil or clay.

Fate lande ydougnd moist and wel wrought Onyons desire. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.*

When special pains are taken to "work the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition. *Science, XVI. 71.*

**2.** To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to work a quarry; to work a scheme.

The head member of the company that worked the mines was Mr. Peter Garstin, and the same company received the rent for the Sugar Loaf. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.*

As the claim was worked back, the long tom was extended by means of sluice boxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides. *The Century, XLII. 140.*

**3.** To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

Alas! that we wr wrought In worlde women to be. *York Plays, p. 153.*

A mong other, a wonderfull gretnesse that be ryght Curiously wrought and an fyne gold garnysed over all with stones of gret Pryse. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.*

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, wrought by Martin Dominique. *Scott, Quentin Durward, iv.*

Here is a sword I have wrought thee. *William Morris, Sigurd, ii.*

**4.** To decorate or ornament, as with needle-work; embroider.

She hath a clout of mine. Wrought with good Coventry. *Phyllida flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).*

You shall see my wrought shirt hang out at my breeches; you shall know me. *Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. v. 1.*

Ay, I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief. *B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

A shape with amice wrapp'd around, With a wrought Spanish baldric bound, Like pilgrim from beyond the sea. *Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 26.*

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound. *Tennyson, Audley Court.*

**5.** To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about; effect; produce; cause: as, to work mischief; to work a change; to work wonders.

A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enymys, And in batell bigge, & myche bale wrought. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3971.*

Allas! wrecchis, what haue we wrought? To hyggly blys we bothe wer brought. *York Plays, p. 30.*

Than he taught hir ther a play that she wrought after many tymes, for he taught hir to do come a grete river ouer all theras her liked. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 312.*

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 17.*

Changes were wrought in the parts. *Bacon, Physical Fables, I., Expl.*

Not long after there fell out an unexpected Accident, that suddenly wrought the Lords Confusion. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 110.*

The emancipation is observed, in the islands, to have wrought for the negro a benefit as sudden as when a thermometer is brought out of the shade into the sun. *Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.*

**6.** To put or set in motion or action: as, to work one's fingers.

The mariners all 'gan work the ropes, Where they were wont to do. *Cokeridge, Ancient Mariner, v.*

They are every one of them dead dols, wooden, worked with wires. *Kingsley, Hypatia, xiii.*

Nodding in a familiar manner to the coachman, as if any one of them would be quite equal to getting on the box and working the team down street as well as he. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.*

**7. (a)** To direct the action or movements of; manage; handle: as, to work a sawmill.

More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and working ships. *Arbutnot.*

(b) In music, to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme). — **8.** To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as *in, out, over, up, etc.* See phrases below.

Practise all things chiefly at two several times, the one when the mind is best disposed, the other when it is worst disposed; that by the one you may gain a great step, by the other you may work out the knots and stonds of the mind. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison, Cato, I. 6.*

**9.** To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to work the committee; to work the jury.

There is noe hope that they will ever be wrought to serve faithfully against their old frendes and kinsemen. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

I will try his temper; And, if I find him apt for my employments, I'll work him to my ends. *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.*

The Clergy being thus brought on, on the nine and twentieth of April, the Cardinal came into the House of Commons, to work them also. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 270.*

Many of the Jews were wrought into the belief that Herod was the Messiah. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.*

**10.** To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

Some passion That works him strongly. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 144.*

Sir Lucius has wrought me to it. He has left me full of rage—and I'll fight this evening, that so much good passion mayn't be wasted. *Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.*

**11.** To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to work a passage through something.

Through winds and waves and storms he works his way. *Addison, Cato, I. 3.*

Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having worked his way out before the mast from the Cape. *Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.*

We passed heavily laden junks slowly working their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties. *The Century, XLI. 729.*

**12.** To endeavor; attempt; try.

By reason she was fast in the latch of our cable . . . she could not cleare her selfe as she wrought to doe. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 43.*

**13.** To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood's Wholesome, and your Body Sound, it will work you no more than the same quantity of Ginger bread. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, (II. 106.)*

**14.** To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on: as, to work a district in canvassing for a publication. [*Colloq.*]

I've worked both town and country on gold fish. I've served both Brighton and Hastings. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 91.*

As a general rule, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagabonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom work allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.

A. Doyle, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 293.]

The first day I started alone to explore the forest with gun and dog, leaving my friends to work the river. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.*

**15.** To exact labor or service from: keep busy or employed: as, he works his horses too hard.

Until the year 1820, the people [in Great Britain] had been forbidden to combine. Their only power against employers who worked them as many hours a day as they dared, and paid them wages as small as they could, who took their children and locked them up in unwholesome factories, was in combination, and they were forbidden to combine. *W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 80.*

**16.** To solve: as, to work a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra. [*Colloq.*] — **17.** To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put into a liquid for that purpose. — **To work an observation.** See *observation*. — **To work a traverse.** See *traverse sailing*, under *sailing*. — **To work in.** (a) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; weave or stir in: as, he worked the good yarn in with the bad. (b) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts: as, the wire was slowly worked in. — **To work into.** (a) To introduce artfully; insinuate: as, he easily works himself into confidence by

his plausibility. (b) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will work us all From princes into pages. *Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 47.*

**To work off,** to get rid of; free or be freed from, or from the effects of; discharge; evacuate: as, to work off the effects of a debauch. — **To work one's passage,** to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money. — **To work one's will.** See *will*. — **To work out.** (a) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. *Phil. ii. 12.*

Who can hide, When the malicious Fates are bent On working out an ill intent? *Wordsworth, The Waggoner, iv.*

O lift your natures up: Embrace our aims: work out your freedom. *Tennyson, Princess, ii.*

(b) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

She [Italy] did not work out the basilican type for herself; she left it to others to do that for her, and consequently never perfectly understood what she undertook or why it was done. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.*

The minerals, which are now in the British Museum, were worked out by Mr. Davies of that establishment. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 406.*

(c) To solve, as a problem.

Mal. M.—Malvolio; M.—why, that begins my name—Fab. Did not I say he would work it out? *Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 139.*

(d) To erase; efface; remove.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt, Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden, Astraea Redux, I. 275.*

(e) To exhaust: as, to work out a mine or quarry. — **To work out a day's work** (*naut.*), to compute a ship's position from the course and distance sailed. **To work the twig.** See *twig*. — **To work up.** (a) To excite, stir up; raise; rouse.

It is no very hard Matter to work up a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies and Mystical Unions. *Stillington, Sermons, III. iii.*

We cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being wrought up to, against all the ties of nature, love, honour, reason, and religion. *Steele, Tatler, No. 172.*

They [the Moslems] work themselves up to such agonies of rage and lamentation that some, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement. *Macaulay, Lord Clive.*

(b) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have worked up all our materials.

The industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

(c) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to work up a story or an article from a few hints.

We have read of "Handkerchief Moody," who for some years persisted in always appearing among men with his face covered with a handkerchief—an incident which Hawthorne has worked up in his weird manner into the story of "The Minister with the Black Veil." *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 454.*

(d) To master by careful study or research: as, to work up a theme. (e) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to work up a reputation for one's self. (f) *Naut.*, to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scraping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a *working-up job*. — **To work water.** See the quotation.

Water is also frequently carried over from the boiler with the steam. When this occurs the boiler is said to prime, or to work water. *Forney, Locomotive, p. 170.*

**work** (wèrk), *n.* [*< ME. work, werk, werc, worc, were, weore, < AS. weorc, wore, were = OS. OFries. D. werk = LG. werk = OHG. werch, werah, MHG. werc, G. werk = Icel. Sw. verk = Dan. værk = Goth. ga-waurki; cf. Gr. ἔργον, work; see work, v.*] 1. Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil; labor; striving.

Fie upon this quiet life! I want work. *Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 4. 118.*

Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed. *Milton, P. L., iv. 618.*

Here, work enough to watch The Master work, and catch Hints of the proper craft. *Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.*

**2.** Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment; something to do: as, to be out of work; to look for work. — **3.** That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterprise, or project.

If it would please Him whose worke it is to direct me to speake such a word over the sea as the good old woman of Abel did over the wall in the like exigent. *N. Ward, Simple Candler, p. 33.*

The great work of erecting a way of worshipping of Christ in church fellowship. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 160.*



work

They have a Salt Work, and with that salt preserve the fish they take. *Capt. John Smith, Gen. Hist. Virginia*  
(Ashe's Eng. Garner, II, 285.)

Whereupon he gott a patent of the king (Cha. I.) for an  
allum *werke* (which was the first that ever was in Eng-  
land), which was worth to him two thousand pounds per  
annuin, or better. *Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Chaloner).*

10. In *work*,: *an* The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application. The work is thus the same whatever be the velocity of the motion or the mass moved, so long as the force and the displacement are the same. Thus, if an electrified body is moved by an electrical force along a horizontal surface, the work is the same whatever the mass of the body moved. But if the same electrical force moves the body for the same distance but upward against gravity, less work on the whole is done, since the force of gravity undoes a part of the work which the electrical force performs. Negative work, or work undone, is also called *resistant work*, in contradistinction to *motor work*. The total work performed upon a particle is equivalent to the kinetic energy it gains; the total work undone, to the kinetic energy it loses. If a force is resisted by friction, the same amount of work is done as if it were not resisted; for, though the resultant force upon the mass moved is less by the amount of the friction, so that less work is done upon the mass as a whole, yet heat is produced, and the particles receive displacements in the direction of the action of friction, the work of which makes up the balance. *Mechanical work* is work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of molecules. If a gun is shot off in a horizontal direction, a force is brought to bear upon the bullet, and in carrying this a certain distance work proportional to the acceleration is performed; at the same time, the heat of the confined gases is reduced by a proportional amount, and heat is said to be transformed into mechanical work.

We have thus arrived at the immensely important conclusion that no heat-engine can convert into *work* a greater fraction of the heat which it receives than is expressed by the excess of the temperature of reception above that of rejection divided by the absolute temperature of rejection. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 482.

(b) The negative of the work as defined above. In this sense a ball shot upward is said to do work by removing itself from the attracting earth. [Both these uses of the word *work* were introduced by Clausius, first in German.]

11. In *physics* and *chem.*, the production of any physical or chemical change. For example, if a body is heated, the effects are said to be the internal work of increasing the kinetic molecular energy—that is, increase of temperature—of change of volume, cohesive elasticity and the external work involved in its expansion, and hence overcoming the surrounding atmospheric pressure. An example of work in the chemical sense is that done when a chemical compound is decomposed, as by an electrical current in electrolysis. See further under *energy*, 7.

12. In *mining*, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.—13. *pl.* The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.—14. Manner of working; management; treatment.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops . . . were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

**Accommodation works.** See *accommodation*.—**Advanced works,** works placed beyond the covered ways and glacis of a permanent fortification, but in defensive relations with it. When placed beyond the range of small arms such works are termed *detached works*.—**Agra work,** an inlay of hard stones, such as agates and carnelians, and other costly materials in white marble, made at Agra in British India.—**Bareilly work,** woodwork decorated in black and gold lacquer, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.—**Beaten work.** See *beaten*.—**Berlin work,** fancy work on canvas in Berlin wools or worsted.—**Best work.** See *best*.—**Bone-work.** Same as *bone-lace*.—**Carnul work,** decoration by means of lacquer painted with flowers in slight relief on a green ground, gold being freely used: from Carnul, or Kurnul, a town of India.—**Cashmere work,** a kind of metal-work in which copper or brass is deeply engraved, and the engraved lines are filled wholly or in part with a black composition like niello; small raised flowers of white metal are then applied to the surface in connection with the design engraved upon the body of the piece. — **Combed-out**

**work.** See *emb1.* — **Covenant of works.** See *covenant*. — **Damascene work.** See *damascene*. — **Day's work.** See *day1*. — **Delhi work,** a variety of Indian embroidery distinguished by a free use of chain-stitch, usually in gold and silver mixed with colored silk on colored grounds. — **Dinged work.** See *ding1*. — **Drawn and cut work.** *drawn*, a type of work done upon the linen or the like by cutting away parts and pulling out the threads in places; a kind of work often associated with embroidery. In the more elaborate sorts, a network of threads is fastened down upon a piece of linen lawn, the pattern is stitched (usually in buttonhole-stitch) upon the lawn, and after its completion the threads of the network and some of those of the lawn are pulled out and parts of the lawn cut away. — **Embossed-velvet work.** See *velvet*. — **External work.** See *external* used below. — **False work.** See *false*.

There are voices and a sound of tools, and we come to a wooden staging, or *false work*, and climb a short ladder, and stand close to the roof among a group of workmen.

*The Century*, XXXIX, 221.

**Fancy, fat, frosted work.** See the adjectives—**Gnarled work.** Same as *gnarling*. **Granulated work.** See *granulated*. **Hammered work.** See *hammered*.

**Hiroshima work**, fine decorative metal-work made in Japan, in which various ornamental appliances are combined. The name is derived from the town of Hiroshima, where much of the finest has been made.—**Holbein work**, a kind of embroidery done in modern times in imitation of decorative borders and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of his time. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight scrolls, zigzags, etc. It is worked especially with thread on washable material, and has the advantage of showing alike on both sides.

**Honeycomb work.** See *honeycomb*. — **Incrusted work.** See *incrusted*. — **Internal work.** In *physics*, work done among the molecules of a body upon change of temperature, as in increasing their velocity, changing their relative position, etc.: contrasted with *external work*, that done against external forces as the body changes in volume.

Irish work. See *Irish*. Lacertine work. See *lacertine*. Laid work. See *lay*. Lap-jointed work. Same as *clincher-work*.—Lean, lump, madras, mechanical, meshed work. See the qualifying words. *Ma-*

deira work, embroidery in white thread upon lawn or cambric, made in the island of Madeira, and of remarkable fineness of execution.—**Monghyr work**, Indian decorative carving in black ebony, inlaid with ivory.—**Mora dahad work**, decorative work in metal in which the

**placard work**, decorative work in metal in which two plates of different metals are soldered together and then engraved on one side in deep incisions, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another variety the incisions are filled in with a black composition similar to niello. — **Mother-of-pearl work**. See *mother-of-pearl*. — **Mounted work**. See *mounted*.

**Mynpuri work**, an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to *buhl*, practised in India in recent times.—**Mysore work**, decoration by painting in vivid opaque colors on a brilliant ground composed of translucent green lacquer laid upon tin-foil.—**Niello work**. See *niello*.—**Nullud work**. See *null*.—**Out of work**. (a) Out of working order.

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-and-by throw itself fatally overboard of work. *George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvii*

(b) Without employment: as, he was out of work and ill. — **Phrygian work.** See *Phrygian*. — **Pierced work.** See *pierced*. — **Pitched work.** See *pitch* 1. — **Plated string work, pounced work, process work, public works.** See *plated*, *pounced*, etc. — **Punctured work.** See *puncture*. — **Raised work.** See *raise* 1. — **Random**

**work.** See *random*.—**Reisner work** [from its inventor, *Reisner*, a German of the time of Louis XIV.], a kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted co-

ors are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground; marquetry.—**Reticulate work** See *reticulated*.—**Rubbed work** See *rub*.

**Russian-tapestry work**, rustic work, Saracenic work. See *Russian*, etc. — **Side of work**, in coal mining. See *man-of-war* 2. — **Sikh work**, decorative work.

ing. See *mau-of-war*, z.—**Sikh work**, decorative work done by the Sikhs of northern India, especially embossed work in thin copper done with the hammer and punch.—**Sindh work**, decoration produced by laying upon wood

several strata of lacquer in different colors, and afterward cutting through the lacquer to various depths, as in engraving on onyx.—**Spanish work** embroidery

in engraving on onyx.—**SPANISH WORK**, embroidery of simple character, such as that done upon pillow-cases and table-cloths: a term of the seventeenth century.—**SPIRITUAL AND CORPORAŁ WORKS OF MERCY**, S

—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *works of mercy*.—**Stamped work.** See *stamp*.—**Swedish work.** See *Swedish*.—**Tabular work.** Same as *table-work*.—**Tamil work** ornamental metal-work containing musical notation.

**Tamil work**, ornamental metal-work, containing much filigree, made in Ceylon, especially in the northern part of the island.—**Tessellated work**. See *tessellated*.—**Tie work** a kind of fancy work by which fringes are made.



The *workability* of compulsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 21.

**workable** (wér'ká-bl), *a.* [*< work + -able.*] 1. That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. The term *workable*, as applied to coal, has two meanings: one refers to the maximum limit of depth, the other to the minimum limit of thickness of the bed or beds. In the report of the English Royal Commission appointed in 1896, the limit of workable depth was taken as 4,000 feet, that of thickness at 1 foot. But no coal has yet been worked to so great a depth as that, and it has only very rarely happened that a seam of less than 2 feet in thickness has been actually mined.

Clay . . . soft and *workable*. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*, ii.

I apprehend that the Commissioners [the English of 1896] placed the limit of thickness as low as 12 inches because their inquiries were not in that connection directed to the question what amount of coal would ultimately be found commercially *workable*; it was the simple physical limits which they were chiefly regarding.

*Marshall*, *Coal*: its Hist. and Uses, p. 307.

2. Practicable; feasible: as, a *workable* scheme for lighting the streets.—3. Capable of being stirred or influenced.

These have nimble feet, forward affections, hearts *workable* to charity. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, II. 410.

4. Capable of being set at work.

At the time of taking the last census there were very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a *workable* age still unoccupied.

*Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 358.

**workableness** (wér'ká-bl-nes), *n.* Practicableness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the *workableness* of any new scheme of social life. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

**workaday** (wér'ká-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *workday*. (*< f. workday.*)] *I.* *n.* A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thee till to-morrow; friend Onion, for thy sake I finish this *workday*.

*B. Jonson*, *Case is Altered*, iv. 3.

We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other *worky-days* of the Week.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 145.

**II. a.** Working-day; relating to workdays; plodding; toiling.

Your face shall be tann'd

Like a sailor's *worky-day* hand.

*Middleton and Rowley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, iv. 1.

*Work-a-day* humanity.

*Dickens*, *Uncommercial Traveller*, iv.

This is a *workaday*, practical world, and . . . we must face things as they are. *The Century*, XXXIX. 630.

**work-bag** (wér'ká-bag), *n.* A small bag of some textile material, formerly carried by women, and used to contain their needlework. The term was often used for the reticule.

The lawful fine of the pledged *work-bag* of the king's wife. *O'Curry*, *Anc. Irish*, II. xxiv.

**work-basket** (wér'ká-bas'ket), *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble, in which case the basket is small, or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc., for which use the basket is large and has a wide opening.

On the table is . . . Elizabeth's *workbasket*.

*Rhoda Broughton*, *Alas*, xxxiv.

**work-box** (wér'ká-boks), *n.* A box used by women to hold their materials for sewing and the needlework itself when not too bulky.

Here, lately shut, that *work-box* lay;

There stood your own embroidery frame.

*F. Locker*, *The Castle in the Air*.

**workday** (wér'ká-dā), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. werkdai, werkedai, workday, werkedah, workday, working-day, < AS. weorc-day (= G. werk-tag, werket-tag = Icel. verkdagr); as work + day<sup>1</sup>.*] *I. n.* A working-day; a week-day.

For a-pon the *werkeday*

Men be so byss in vche way,

So that for here occupacyone

They leue myche of here deuocoyone.

*Myrc*, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1005.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to a working-day or working-days.

Allow me my friends, my freedom, my rough companions, in their *work-day* clothes. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, vi.

**worked-off** (wérkt'ót'), *a.* In printing, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

**worker** (wér'kér), *n.* [*< ME. \*worker, worcher; < work + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a doer.

False apostles, deceitful workers. *2 Cor.* xi. 13.

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new:

That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

With co-partnership between employer and employed, the worker would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 615.

2. In entom., the neuter or undeveloped female of various social hymenopterous and a few other insects, as bees, ants, and termites, which collect pollen, makes honey, builds or fabricates cells or a nest, stores up food, cares for the young, herds and milks the aphids kept as cows, and performs other services for the community of which it is a member. Among bees the worker is distinguished from the queen and the drone, or the perfect female and male. Among ants certain of the workers are specialized and specified as soldiers; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under *Apis*, *Atta*, *Monomorium*, *Termites*, and *umbrellant*.

3†. Maker; creator.

And therfor in the worcher was the vyce,  
And in the covetour that was so vyce.

*Chaucer*, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 361.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urchins, or small card-covered cylinders.—5. A leather-workers' two-handled knife, used in scraping hides.

**worker-ant** (wér'kér-ant), *n.* A working ant. See *worker*, 2.

**worker-bee** (wér'kér-bē), *n.* A working bee. See *worker*, 2.

**worker-bobbin** (wér'kér-bob'in), *n.* In lace-making, one of the bobbins that are kept passing from side to side, as distinguished from a hanger-bobbin, the thread of which is left stationary while the other threads pass over and under it.

**worker-cell** (wér'kér-sel), *n.* One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-bee. Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in the drone-cells and queen-cells.

**workfellow** (wérk'fel'ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi. 21.

**work-folk, work-folks** (wérk'fok, wérk'fōks), *n. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labor; workpeople.

Oversee my *work-folks*.

And at the week's end pay them all their wages.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, ii. 1.

**workful** (wérk'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. workvol; < work + -ful.*] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [Rare.]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful*.

*Dickens*, *Hard Times*, I. 5.

**workgirl** (wérk'gèrl), *n.* A girl or young woman who works or is engaged in some useful manual employment.

There are men and women working perpetually for every other possible class, but none for the *workgirl*.

*Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine *workgirls*.

*Lancet*, 1890, II. 951.

**work-holder** (wérk'hól'dér), *n.* A device for holding a fabric in a convenient position for needlework. It consists usually of spring-jaws for holding the material, and a clamp for securing the holder to the edge of a table. Compare *sewing-bird*.

**workhouse** (wérk'hous), *n.* [*< late ME. werke-house, AS. weorc-hūs; as work + house<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. A house in which work is carried on; a manufactory.

Protagenes . . . had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town.

*Dryden*, *Obs.* on *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Attellier or *Work-house* of Monsieur Gerardon: he that made Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb, and the Statua Equestris designed for the Place de Vendôme.

*Lister*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 43.

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a poorhouse. Under the old poor-laws of England there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *indoor relief*. Some workhouses were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labor; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the poor. In the United States the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under that of the town or township.

Our Laws have wisely determin'd that *Work-houses* are the best Hospitals for the Poor who are able to help themselves.

*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a *work-house*, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal.

*Macaulay*, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

This poor old shaking body has to lay herself down every night in her *workhouse* bed by the side of some other old woman with whom she may or may not agree.

*Thackeray*, *On some Carp at Sans Souci*.

**workhouse-sheeting** (wérk'hous-shē'ting), *n.* Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

**working** (wér'king), *n.* [*< ME. werking, werkynge, warkynge, workinge*; verbal *n.* of *work*,

*r.*] 1. Action; operation: as, the *workings* of fancy.

Thei ben square and poynted of here owne kynde, bothe aboven and benethen, with outen *workinge* of mannes hond.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 158.

For mankind they say a Woman was made first, which by the *working* of one of the gods conceived and brought forth children. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 95.

The *working* of my own mind is the general entertainment of my life. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 4.

The proposition does not strike one; on the contrary, it seems to run opposite to the natural *workings* of causes and effects. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 5.

The head which owns this bounteous fall of hazel curls is an excellent little thinking machine, most accurate in its *working*.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxxv.

2. Method of operation; doing.

All his *working* nas but fraude and deceit.

*Chaucer*, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 356.

3. Fermentation; as, the *working* of yeast.—

4. *pl.* The parts of a mine, quarry, or open-work in which, or near which, mining or quarrying is actually being carried on. The abandoned portions of a mine are generally designated as "old workings," and in Cornwall as the "old man."

The men hurried from different parts of the *workings* to be out of the way of an impending blast.

*Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, i.

Close to the mouth of the Kennet, gravel has been extracted for many years, as shown by the old *workings*.

*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 590.

5. The process which goes on in water when it blossoms. See *work*, *v. i.*, 8.—**Batch-working**, in *teleg.*, a system of working in which every station in turn sends several (usually five or more) messages at a time, before giving place to another station.—**Closed-circuit working**, that method of operating telegraph-lines in which the battery-circuit is always closed throughout the line, except when broken by the operation of the sending-key during the transmission of messages.—**Double-current working**. See *double*.—**Line-current working**, that method of operation in which the receiving instruments on a telegraph-circuit are worked directly, without the intervention of a relay.—**Open-circuit working**, that method of operating a telegraph-circuit in which the battery is not in contact with the line between messages.—**Open working**. Same as *openwork*, 3.—**Single working**, in *teleg.*, the sending of messages in one direction only at one time.—**Up-and-down working**, on a telegraph-circuit, the transmission of messages alternately between stations at the opposite ends of a line.

**working** (wér'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of work, r.*] 1. Active; busy.

I know not her intent; but this I know,

He has a *working* brain, is minister

To all my lady's counsels.

*Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, iii. 2.

He was of a middle stature; strong set; curled hair; a very *working* head, in so much that, walking and meditating before dinner, he would eat up a penny loaf, not knowing that he did it. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Thomas Fuller).

2. Engaged in physical toil or manual labor as a means of livelihood; laboring: as, *working* people. Compare *working-man*.—3. Connected with the carrying on of some undertaking or business: as, *working* expenses.

**working-beam** (wér'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (i).

**working-class** (wér'king-klās), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers; generally used in the plural.

**working-day** (wér'king-dā), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* 1. Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

*D. Pedro*. Will you have me, lady?

*Beat.* No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day.

*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, ii. 1. 341.

2. That part of the day which is devoted or allotted to work or labor; the period each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

**II. a.** Relating to days on which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence, plodding; laborious.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world!

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, i. 3. 12.

**working-drawing** (wér'king-drā'ing), *n.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure or machine, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

**working-face** (wér'king-fās), *n.* See *face*<sup>1</sup>, 15 (a).

**working-house** (wér'king-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v., *Prol.*, l. 23.

**working-man** (wér'king-man), *n.* A laboring man; one who earns his living by manual labor.—**Working-men's party**, any political party organized in the interests of working-men. Such parties are also often called *labor-reform parties*.



**working-out** (*wörk'ing-out*), *n.* The process of working out, or the result of working out, as of a problem, a plan, a theory, etc.

**working party** (*wörk'ing-pär'ti*), *n.* A party of workers, or a party of workers engaged in a particular task, as of a road, a canal, etc.

**working plan** (*wörk'ing-plan*), *n.* Some plan or scheme for working out, or for carrying out, a project, as of a road, a canal, etc.

**working point** (*wörk'ing-pöint*), *n.* In geol., a point of view, or a point of observation, from which the effect of a force, or the result of a process, is observed.

**working rod** (*wörk'ing-röd*), *n.* Same as *working rod*. **work lead** (*wörk'ing-läd*), *n.* In geol., the lead of a fault, or the distance between the surface of a fault and the surface of the rock to which it is attached. **workman** (*wörk'män*), *n.* A man who is engaged in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a laborer; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

**workless** (*wörk'les*), *a.* [*work* + *-less*.] 1. Without work, or without labor; unoccupied; as, a workless man. 2. Without work, or without labor; as, a workless day.

**workman** (*wörk'män*), *n.*; *pl.* *workmen* (-men). [*ME. workman, workman, workman, workman*.] 1. A man who is engaged in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a laborer; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

**workmanlike** (*wörk'män-lik*), *a.* [*workman* + *-like*.] 1. Like or worthy of a workman; as, a workmanlike manner. 2. In a workmanlike manner.

**workmanlike** (*wörk'män-lik*), *adv.* [*workmanlike*, *a.*] In a workmanlike manner.

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**workmanlike** (*wörk'män-lik*), *a.* [*workman* + *-like*.] 1. Like or worthy of a workman; as, a workmanlike manner. 2. In a workmanlike manner.

The *workmanship* [of sculptures of Wells Cathedral] is of a high order, and far removed from the delicacy of French carving.

*C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture*, p. 287.

3. The product or result of the labor and skill of a workman.

The *workmanship* of the wax, the only *workmanship* of the bonie Bee, was left to lighten the Catholicke Church.

*Guarara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

What more reasonable than to think that if we be God's *workmanship* he shall set this mark of himself upon all his creatures.

*Tillemson*.

**workmaster** (*wörk'mäs'tär*), *n.* 1. The author, designer, producer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a skilled workman or artificer.

What time this worlds great *Workmaster* did cast To make al things such as we now behold.

*Spenser, In Honour of Beautie*, l. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know The works of God, thereby to glorify The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.

*Milton, P. L.*, iii. 696.

2. A superintendent of work.

A rich *work-master*, That never pays till Saturday night!

*Middleton, Women Beware Women*, l. 1.

**work-mistress** (*wörk'mis'tres*), *n.* A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

Dame Nature (the mother and *workmistress* of all things)

*Holbond, tr. of Pliny*, xxii. 1. (*Richardson*).

**work-people** (*wörk'pē-plē*), *n.* People engaged in work or labor, particularly in manual labor.

The back-labor, where servants and *work-people* were usually admitted.

*Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, iii.

**work-roller** (*wörk'rō-lēr*), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed.

*E. H. Knight*.

**workroom** (*wörk'rōm*), *n.* A room for working in, especially one in which women are employed.

**workshop** (*wörk'shōp*), *n.* A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops*

*Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles*, Ostig.

**Workshop Regulation Act**, a British statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 146) which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

**worksome** (*wörk'sūm*), *a.* [*work* + *-some*.] Industrious; diligent.

So, through seas of blood, to Equality, Frugality, *worksome* Blessedness, Fraternity.

*Carlyle, French Rev.*, III. vi. 6.

**work-stone** (*wörk'stōn*), *n.* In *metal*, in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of cast-iron connected with and sloping down from the front edge of the hearth-bottom.

It has a raised border, and a groove running down the middle from the upper to the lower edge, down which the lead is conducted as it flows from the hearth-bottom during the reduction of the ore. Work-stones and hearth-bottoms are sometimes cast in one piece, and sometimes separately. See *ore hearth*.

**work-table** (*wörk'tā-bl*), *n.* A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a receptacle like a work-box covered by a movable top, the whole intended for the use of women engaged in sewing. A common form of work-table of the last century and later had a large bag hanging from, and forming the bottom of, the lowermost drawer, or, in other words, a large work-bag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

**workwoman** (*wörk'wūm-wūn*), *n.*; *pl.* *workwomen* (-wūm'en). A woman who does manual labor for a living; not usually applied to brain-workers. See *workman*.

**workyday** (*wörk'i-dä*), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *workday*.

**world** (*wörld*), *n.* [*ME. world, worlde, world, werlt, weorlt, world, weorld, weoruld, weoruld, also word, werd, werde, etc.*, < *AS. world, weoruld, weoruld, weoruld, weoruld* = *OS. weoruld* = *D. weoruld* = *MLG. weoruld, weoruld* = *OHG. weorlt, MHG. weorlt, weorlt, weorlt, G. welt* = *Lat. verlt* = *Sw. verld* = *Dan. verden* (for *\*verlden*) (Goth. not recorded), the world, the generation of men; an orig. compound, whose elements, later merged in one and lost from view (the word, owing to the unusual conjunction of consonants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the *ME. word*, etc., and the *G. welt*), are represented by *AS. weoruld* = *Lat. verlt*, *man*, + *gldo*, *age* (< *caid*, *old*): see *weoruld* and *eld*, *old*. The word has taken on extended applications; the sense of 'the earth' is not found in *AS.*] 1. An age of man; a generation.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chance to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did vse for custome to intitule that law by the name of him that did inuent and ordeine the same, for that in the *worldes* to come it might be known who was the author thereof.

*Guarara, Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 18.

2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world*; the *world* to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no slanders, No jealousies in the other *world*; no ill there?

*Beau. and Fl., Philaster*, iv. 3.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter *worlds*, and led the way.

*Goldsmith, Des. Vil.*, l. 170.

3. The system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the created universe: a use dating from the time when the earth was supposed to be the center and sum of everything.

Par aventure ze hane nogt therde How oure ladi went out of this *werde*.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

For god that al by-gan in gynnyng of the *world*, Ferde furst as a fust, and gut is, as ich leyue.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 112.

Ffor all the gold that euer may bee, Ffro hethyn unto the *worldis* ende, Thou beest neuer betrayede for mee.

*Thomas of Ersewode* (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

All the *world's* a stage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

*World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.

*Locke*.

Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the *World* as that of the soul to the body.

*Foote, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their concerns or interests; the human race; humanity; mankind; also, a certain section, division, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious *world*; the Christian *world*; the heathen *world*; the political, literary, or scientific *world*; the *world* of letters.

Then saide the iew that al this herde, "criste, thou art sauour of this *werde*!"

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.

*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

*Philaster*. You are abus'd, and so is she, and I.

*Dim.* How you, my lord?

*Philaster*. Why, all the *world's* abus'd

In an unjust report. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster*, iii. 1.

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.

*Byron, Child Harold*, iii. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty.

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg The murmur of the *world*.

*Tennyson, Geraint*.

5. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preuen be experience and sotyle com- pagement of Wytte that, zif a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the *World*, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the *World*, and aboven and benethen.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 180.

So he the *world* Built on circumfluous waters calm.

*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 269.

6. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world*. If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him.

*1 John* ii. 15.

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

*Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets*, i. 33.

7. A particular part of the globe; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old *World* (the eastern hemisphere); the New *World* (the western hemisphere); the Roman *world*.

Europe knows, And all the western world, what persecution Hath rag'd in malice against us.

*Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, ii. 1.

8. Public life; life in society; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence-banished is banish'd from the *world*.

*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 19.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires.

*Waller*.

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unhurt amidst the wars of elements, The wreck of matter, and the crash of *worlds*.

*Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

The lucid interspace of *world* and *world*.

*Tennyson, Lucretius*.



10. The part of mankind that is devoted to the affairs of this life or interested in secular affairs; those concerned especially for the interests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me. John xvii. 9.

11. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the world. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

The girl might pass, if we could get her To know the world a little better. (To know the world! a modern phrase For visits, ombre, balls, and plays.)

Mr. Beauclerk was very entertaining this day, and told us a number of short stories in a lively, elegant manner, and with that air of the world which I know not what impressive effect. Boswell, Johnson, an. 1779.

He had seen the world, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. Irving.

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world unjustly. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self.

How goes the world with thee? Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 98.

14. Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one world, and hath Another to attend him. G. Herbert, The Temple, Man.

Dreams, books are each a world; and books, we know, Are a substantial world, both pure and good. Wordsworth, Personal Talk.

15. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm; as, the world of dreams; the world of art.

How it [moral philosophy] extendeth it selfe out of the limits of a mans own little world to the government of families, and maintayning of publique societies. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 31.

Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense? Tennyson, Two Voices.

16. A great number or quantity: as, a world of people; a world of words; a world of meaning. Compare a world, below.

He holt about him alwey, out of drede, A world of folk, as com him wel of kynde, The fressheste and the beste he koude fynde. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1721.

I can go no where Without a world of offerings to my excellence. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

There must a world of ceremonies pass. B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Being lead through the Synagogue into a privat house, I found a world of people in a chamber. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

It cost me a world of woe. Tennyson, The Grandmother.

17. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, perplexity, etc.: as, what in the world am I to do? how in all the world did you get there?—Above the world. See above.—All the world. (a) Everybody.

All the worlde anon wenten hym again, Men, women, children, of ech side moste and leste. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4838.

'Tis the duke's pleasure, Whose disposition, all the world well knows, Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 160.

(b) The sum of what the world contains; everything: as, she is all the world to me. Compare the whole world, below.

For eni werk that he wrought seththe I wol it hold, ne wold i it were non other al the world to haue. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 457.

All the world and his wife, everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about; also, an ill-assorted mass. [Humorous.]

Miss ——. Pray, madam, who were the company? Lady Smart. Why, there was all the world and his wife. Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 17.

All the world to a hand-saw. See hand-saw.—Archetypal world. See archetypal.—A world, a great deal: used especially with a comparative force.

'Tis a world to see, How tame, when men and women are alone, A meacock wretch can make the curtest shrew. Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in trousers a world too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters. The Century, XLI. 490.

**Axis of the world.** See axis. **Ecypsal world.** See ecypsal.—**External world.** See external.—**For all the world,** from every point of view; exactly; precisely; entirely.

For at the world swiche a wolf as we here heizen, It semeth right that schue bi semblant & bi hegen. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3501.

He was, for all the world, like a forked radish. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

**Man of the world.** See man.—**Noetic world.** See noetic.—**Prince of this world.** See prince.—**The New World.** See new.—**The Old World,** the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called from being that in which civilization first arose.—**The other world.** See other1.—**The whole world,** the sum of what the world contains: the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions: as, to gain the whole world.—**The world's end,** the remotest part of the earth; the most distant regions.—**To carry the world before one.** See carry.—**To go to the world,** to get married.

Thus goes every one to the world but I; . . . I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 331.

Hence the expression *woman of the world* (that is, a married woman), used by Audrey in "As you like it."

I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a woman of the world. Shak., As you like it, v. 3. 5.

**To make a noise in the world.** See noise.—**Woman of the world.** See woman. See also to go to the world, above.—**World without end,** to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly; also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakespeare.

Nor dare I chide the world-without-end hour, Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you. Shak., Sonnets, lvii.

This man . . . thinks by talking world without end to make good his integrity. Milton.

=Syn. 5. *Globe*, etc. See earth1.

**world1** (wêrl'd), *v. t.* [*< world, n.*] To introduce to the world; give birth to.

Like Lightning, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis worlded, when the Mother shall remain unhurt. Feltham, Resolves, i. 59.

**worlded** (wêrl'ded), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot—Yon myriad-worlded way. Tennyson, Epilogue.

=Syn. 5. *Globe*, etc. See earth1.

**world2** (wêrl'd), *v. t.* [*< world, n.*] To introduce to the world; give birth to.

Like Lightning, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis worlded, when the Mother shall remain unhurt. Feltham, Resolves, i. 59.

**worlded** (wêrl'ded), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot—Yon myriad-worlded way. Tennyson, Epilogue.

**world-hardened** (wêrl'd'här'dnd), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

**worldhood** (wêrl'd'hüd), *n.* [*< world + -hood.*] A worldly possession. [Rare.]

Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your worldhoods. Henry VIII. of Eng., quoted in I. D. Israel's Amen. of [Lit., I. 363.]

**world-language** (wêrl'd'lang'gwäj), *n.* A language used by or known to the civilized world.

Jericzek was already well versed in the two classical and four great modern world-languages. Athenæum, No. 3226, p. 256.

**worldliness** (wêrl'd'li-nes), *n.* [*< ME. worldli-ness, worldliness; < worldly + -ness.*] The state or character of being worldly; worldly conduct. Jer. Taylor.

You may call your way of thinking prudence. I call it sinful worldliness. Thackeray, Philip, xviii.

**worldling** (wêrl'd'ling), *n.* [*< world + -ling1.*] One who is worldly; one devoted to the affairs and interests of this life.

A foute for the world and worldlings base! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimp'ring folly holds the losses Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses. Quarles, Emblems, l. Epig. 6.

**worldly** (wêrl'd'li), *a.* [*< ME. worldlich, worldlich, weordliche, < AS. weordlicc; as world + -ly1.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the world or the present state of existence; temporal; earthly.

With all my worldly goods I thee endow. Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Repose you here in rest, Secure from worldly chances and mishaps! Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. Secular: opposed to monastic.

May men fynde religioun In worldly habitacioun. Rom. of the Rose, l. 6226.

3. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid; vile; as, worldly lusts, cares, affections, pleasures; worldly men.

To live secure. Milton, P. L., xi. 803.

Worldly or dissolute. Milton, P. L., xi. 803.

Interest, pride, and worldly honour. Dryden. (Johnson.)

=Syn. 1. Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary.—1 and 3. Worldly, Secular, Temporal, Earthly, Unspiritual, Carnal. Worldly means of the world, in fact or in spirit, in distinction from that which is above the world; as applying to mind, it indicates a pleasure in the things that belong to the external life and a disregard of spiritual or even intellectual pleasures: it is opposed to spiritual, expressing positively what unspiritual expresses negatively.

Secular is opposed to sacred or to ecclesiastical: as, there are six secular days in the week; the secular arm. Secular and temporal are rarely used in a bad sense. Temporal is opposed to spiritual or eternal: as, lords temporal; merely temporal concerns. Earthly has, like worldly, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of unspirituality it suggests more of grossness or groveling, a thought which is carried still further by earthy, although earthy is not often used in that sense. Carnal suggests that which belongs to the gratification of the animal nature; it ranges from the merely unspiritual to the sensual. See sensual and temporal.

**worldly** (wêrl'd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. "worldliche, wordliche, weordliche, weoruldliche; < worldly, a.*] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simply meek. Milton, P. L., xii. 568.

**worldly-minded** (wêrl'd'li-min'ded), *a.* Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

**worldly-mindedness** (wêrl'd'li-min'ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worldly-minded. Bp. Sanderson.

**worldly-wise** (wêrl'd'li-wiz), *a.* Wise with reference to the affairs of this world.

You then beheld things not as a worldly-wise man, but as a man of God. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

**world-old** (wêrl'd'ôld), *a.* As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages.

**world-riche**, *n.* [ME., *< world + riche.*] The kingdom of this world; the earth.

For, as of trouthe, is ther noon her liche Of al the women in this worlde-riche. Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 77.

**world-wearied** (wêrl'd'wêr'id), *a.* Tired of the world.

**world-wide** (wêrl'd'wid), *a.* As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread: as, world-wide fame; specifically, in zoögeog., cosmopolitan: noting such habitat, or the fact of such distribution, but not the species or individuals themselves which inhabit all parts of the world.

**worm** (wêrm), *n.* [*< ME. worm, wurm, wirm, werm, < AS. wyrm, a worm, snake, dragon; = OS. wurm = D. LG. worm = OHG. MHG. G. wurm, worm, insect, snake, dragon; = Icel. ormr (for \*vormr) = Sw. Dan. orm (for \*vorm) = Goth. waurms, a worm; = L. vermis; cf. Gr. páuoc, póuoc (\*Épóuoc), a wood-worm; cf. Lith. kirmis, worm; = OBulg. chervi = Russ. chervi, worm; = OIr. cruim, a worm (cf. Ir. cruimh, a maggot, W. pryf, worm); = Skt. krimi, worm (whence ult. E. crimson, carmine, q. v.). From the L. vermis are ult. E. vermin, vermicle, vermeil, etc.] 1. In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.*

Nowe pike oute moughthes, attercoppes, wormys, And butterlie whoos those engendring worme is. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

(a) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power. Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(b) Any helminth, whether parasitic or not, as a flatworm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm, pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, spoonworm, longworm, whirlworm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and vinegar-eel. (c) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See Vermiformia, and cuts under Synapta and trepang. (d) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See comedo and Demodex. (e) A myriapod: a centipede or millepede; a gally-worm. (f) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, bag-worm; boll-worm; book-worm; wire-worm; sod-worm; snake-worm; joint-worm; silkworms. See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when worms are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant. Phil., Dict. Apiculture, p. 78.

(g) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm. (h) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc. (i) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a worm-shell. See cuts under shipworm and Vernetus. (j) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blind-worm or slow-worm. (k) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see worm-snake, l.

He [Satan] . . . Went in to a wirme, and tolde eue a tale. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 321.

Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there, That kills and pains not? Shak., A. and C. v. 2. 243.

Here will be subject for my snakes and me. Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving worms. B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.



II. *verbs*. 1. To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to *worm* one's way along. In this sense also, reflexively, of slow, insidious, or insinuating progress of action: as, he *wormed* himself into favor.

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest importance, but had *wormed* myself pretty well into him, when his under secretary came in—and interrupted all my scheme. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Aug. 1, 1711.

Specifically—2. To extract, remove, expel, or take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with *out* or *from*.

It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not *wormed* out of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, l. 30.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift*.  
Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest,  
And *wormed* his secret from a traitor's breast.

*Crabbe*, Works, I. 196.

34. To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

I'll teach you to *worm* me, good lady sister,  
And peep into my privacies, to suspect me.

*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

4. To free from worms.

Worms in the earth also there are, but too many, so that, to keep them from destroying their Corn and Tobacco they are forced to *worm* them every morning, which is a great labour, else all would be destroyed.

*Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 116.

Another strange gardener . . . challenges as his right the binding or unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and *worming* of every bed, both in that and all other gardens thereabout.

*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., vi.

5. To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See *worm*, n., 6 (b).—6. To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution against madness.

Is she grown mad now?

Is her blood set so high? I'll have her maddened!  
I'll have her *wormed*!

*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

I made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow ribbon about his neck for a token that he is never to be *wormed* any more.

*H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies.

*Scott*.

7. To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).—84. To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

Grow'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth,  
He hatcheth Files, and winding Vices *wormeth*.  
He shapeth Sheers, and then a Saw invents,  
Then beats a Blade, and then a Lock invents.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Handy-Crafts.

9. *Naut.*, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parcelling and serving. See cuts under *parcelling* and *serving-mallet*.

*wormal* (wôr'mäl), *n.* Same as *warble* 3.

*worm-bark* (wôr'm'bärk), *n.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *Andra*.

*worm-burrow* (wôr'm'bur'ô), *n.* A fossil worm-cast; a scolite or helmintholite.

*worm-cast* (wôr'm'kást), *n.* 1. The cylindrical casting of a worm; the slender tubular mass of earth voided by the common earthworm after digestion.

The *worm-casts* which so much annoy the gardener by deforming his smoothshaven lawns.

*E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 575.

2. The fossil cast, mold, or track of a worm or some vermiform creature; a helminthite or helmintholite; a worm-burrow.

*worm-cod* (wôr'm'kod), *n.* See *cod* 2.

*worm-colic* (wôr'm'kol'ik), *n.* Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.

*worm-dye* (wôr'm'di), *n.* Same as *vermilion*.

*worm-eat* (wôr'm'et), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *worm-eaten*.] 1. To eat into, gnaw, bore, or perforate, as is done by various worms, grubs, maggots, etc.; eat a way through or into. See *worm-eaten*.—2. To affect injuriously, impair, or destroy by any slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain.

*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 10. (Davies.)

*worm-eat* (wôr'm'et), *p. a.* Same as *worm-eaten*.

*Worm-eat* stories of old times. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iv. 6.

*worm-eaten* (wôr'm'e'tn), *p. a.* [ME. *worm-eaten*, *wormeth*; < *worm* + *eaten*.] 1. Eaten into by a worm; gnawed, bored, or perforated by worms of any kind; abounding in worm-holes; wormy: as, *worm-eaten* timber, fabrics, fruit.

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken downe, floures fall, woode *wormeaten*, cloath deuoured with mothes, cattell doe ende, and menne doe die.

*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.

*Shak.*, As you Like It, III. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Raleigh*, Hist. World (ed. 1687), p. 58.

*worm-eatenness* (wôr'm'e'tn-nes), *n.* The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; decay; rot.

*worm-eater* (wôr'm'e'ter), *n.* A bird or other animal that habitually eats or lives upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler of the United States, *Helminthus vermivorus*. See *worm-eating* and *Vermivora*. *Edwards*; *Latham*.

*worm-eating* (wôr'm'e'ting), *a.* Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting upon worms; vermivorous; in *ornith.*, noting a number of American warblers of the genera *Helminthus* and *Helminthophaga* (formerly *Vermivora*), and specifying the worm-eater, *Helminthus vermivorus*, a common species of the eastern United States.

*wormed* (wôr'md), *a.* [ < *worm* + -ed. ] Affected by worms; gnawed, bored, or otherwise injured by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

Occasionally the wood (mahogany) which has been floated in tropical seas is found to be badly *wormed* or attacked by marine borers.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 288.

*wormer* (wôr'mér), *n.* 1. Same as *worm*, 6 (a) and (b).—2. An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [Colloq.]

*worm-fence* (wôr'm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another; a snake-fence.

They had reached the corner of the old *worm-fence* where the new school-mistress had reined her horse.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 124.

*worm-fever* (wôr'm'fê'vêr), *n.* A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the presence of intestinal parasites.

*worm-fisher* (wôr'm'fish'êr), *n.* One who fishes with worms for bait.

*worm-fowl* (wôr'm'fowl), *n. pl.* [ < ME. *worm-foul*; < *worm* + *fowl*. ] Birds which live on worms.

"I for *worm-fowl*," seyde the lewd kokkow.

*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 505.

*worm-gear* (wôr'm'gêr), *n.* In *mach.*, a gear-wheel of which the teeth are so formed that they are acted on and the wheel is made to revolve by a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned—that is, by an endless screw. See cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*), *steam-engine*, and *odometer*.

*worm-grass* (wôr'm'grás), *n.* 1. Same as *pink-root*, 2.—2. An old name of a species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, given on account of its worm-like leaves.

*wormgut* (wôr'm'gut), *n.* Same as *silkworm gut*. See *gut*, n., 4.

*worm-hole* (wôr'm'hôl), *n.* The hole or track made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments.

*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 946.

*worm-holed* (wôr'm'hôld), *a.* Perforated with worm-holes.

Like sound timber *wormholed* and made shaky.

*Lovell*, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 212.

*Wormian* (wôr'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Olaus Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588–1654).—*Wormian* bones. See *bone* 1.

*wormil* (wôr'm'il), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble* 3.

*worming-pot* (wôr'ming-pot), *n.* In *pottery*, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other ornaments in color upon pottery. It consists of a vessel from which the color issues through quill-like tubes in a continuous stream as the ware is revolved in a lathe.

*worm-larva* (wôr'm'lär'vâ), *n.* The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the *Vermes*.

*worm-like* (wôr'm'lik), *a.* Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicular; spiral or spirally twisted.

*wormling* (wôr'm'ling), *n.* [= *leel*, *grmling*; as *worm* + -ling. ] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling*! dar'st thou strive and stand  
With Heav'n's high Monarch? wilt thou (wretch) demand  
Count of his deeds?

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Imposture.

*wormodt*, *n.* A Middle English form of *worm-wood*. *Wyclif*.

*worm-oil* (wôr'm'oil), *n.* Same as *wormseed-oil*.

*worm* (wôr'm), *n.* 1. A small, soft-bodied, segmented animal, usually without legs, and often with a long, thin, thread-like tail. It is usually found in the soil, and is often used as a bait for fishing. The word *worm* is also used to refer to the larval stage of many insects, and to the young of some other animals.

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## wormpipe

**wormpipe** (wɜrm'pɪp), *n.* The worm of a still.

The gas then in its passage through the *worm-pipe* of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed.

[See Dict., IV. 727.]

**worm-powder** (wɜrm'pou dər), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

**worm-punch** (wɜrm'pʌntʃ), *n.* A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing out worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

**worm-rack** (wɜrm'rak), *n.* A rack gearing with a worm-wheel. The teeth are set obliquely, corresponding in obliquity with the pitch of the worm. See cut under *rack*, 6.

**worm-safe** (wɜrm'säf), *n.* A locked chamber containing a hydrometer, and attached to the worm of a still in such manner that a fractional part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

**wormseed** (wɜrm'sēd), *n.* 1. Same as *santonica*. See *santonica* and *santonin*.

*Worm-seede* [cometh] from Persia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 278.

2. The fruit of the American herb *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, especially var. *anthelminticum*, which is often reckoned a distinct species; also, the plant itself. The seed is an official as well as a popular vermifuge. It yields wormseed-oil (which see), and is also given in the form of a powder. Distinguished as *American wormseed*; also called *Mexican tea*.

3. The treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, or primarily its seed, which was formerly a popular vermifuge in England. Also *treacle-wormseed*. — **American wormseed**. See def. 2. **Barbary wormseed**, the heads of species of *Artemisia* growing in Syria and Arabia, used like *santonica*. **Levant wormseed**. See *santonica*. — **Oil of wormseed**. See *oil* and *wormseed-oil*. **Spanish wormseed**, a chenopodiaceous plant, *Salsola* (*Haloxylon*, *Caragoblan*) *tamariscifolia*, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelmintic. — **Treacle-wormseed**. See def. 3.

**wormseed-mustard** (wɜrm'sēd-mus'tjərd), *n.* See *mustard*.

**wormseed-oil** (wɜrm'sēd-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably without active medicinal properties.

**worm-shaft** (wɜrm'shaft), *n.* The screw-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

**worm-shaped** (wɜrm'shapt), *a.* Having the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.

**worm-shell** (wɜrm'shel), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Vermetidae*, or its shell: so called from the long twisted or vermiform shape of the shell. See cut under *Vermetes*.

**worms'-meat** (wɜrmz'mēt), *n.* Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

I am dead

Already, girl; and so is she and he;

We are all worms' meat now.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of 'Andy, v. 1.

**worm-snake** (wɜrm'snäk), *n.* 1. A blindworm; a worm-like angiotomatous or scolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopoida*; a ground-snake, as *Carphophis* (or *Celuta*) *amœna*. — 2. Same as *snake-worm*.

**worm-tea** (wɜrm'tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

**worm-track** (wɜrm'trak), *n.* Same as *worm-east*, 2.

**wormul** (wɜrm'mul), *n.* Same as *warble*, 3.

**worm-wheel** (wɜrm'hwel), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See *tangent screw* (under *tangent*), *endless screw* (under *endless*, with cut); also cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*) and under *steam-engine*.

**wormwood** (wɜrm'wud), *n.* [*< ME. wormwood, an altered form, simulating worm + wood*], of the earlier *vermode*, *vermod*, *wormod*, *< AS. wermōd* = MD. *wermōd*, *wermōet*, *wermōt*, *wermōde*, *wermōde*, *warmōt*, *warmōde*, etc., = OHG. *wermuota*, *wermōte*, *wermuota*, *wormuota*, MHG. *wermuot*, *wermūete*, G. *wermuth* (> F. *vermout*), *wormwood*; formation uncertain; appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues (so hellebore was called in AS. *wēdeberge*, preservative against madness). *< AS. werman* (= D. *werden*, *werden* = MHG. *werden*, G. *werden*, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + *mōd*, mood, mind: see *wear*<sup>2</sup> and *mood*]. A somewhat woody perennial herb, *Artemisia Absinthium*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia, found in old gardens

and by roadsides in North America. This plant is proverbial for its bitterness, and was in medicinal use among the ancients. It is of a highly tonic property, and is still used in Europe for weak digestion; it was formerly employed for intermittents and some other troubles, and was once regarded as a vermifuge. It is very largely consumed, with a few other species, in preparing the absinthe beverage of the French. (See *absinthe* and *absinthium* (with cut)). The name is extended to the genus, or particularly to species closely related to this; various species have their own names, as *southernwood*, *mayweed*, *tar-ragon*, *santonica*, and *sagebrush*.

The source Almaunde, & vermode, & feyn greeke, Frote hem yere asmoche as wol suffice.

Palladius, Hushondrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 196.

These for frenzy be  
A speedy and a sovereign remedy,  
The bitter wormwood, sage, and marigold.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Figuratively — 2. Bitterness.

Weed this wormwood from your fruitful brain.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 857.

Sir, with this truth

You mix such wormwood that you leave no hope

For my disorder'd palate e'er to relish

A wholesome taste again. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

His presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once partial mistress.

Scott, Kenilworth, xi.

**Biennial wormwood**, *Artemisia biennis*, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading eastward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once- or twice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils. — **Oil of wormwood**, a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, usually of a dark green color, containing the property of the herb. — **Roman wormwood**. (*< Artemisia Pontica*, an Old World species, more aromatic and less bitter than the common wormwood, preferred in Roman medicine but now scarcely used. (*b*) by transference of the name, the common ragweed *Androsida artemisioides*, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an *artemisia*. — **Salt of wormwood**. See *salt*. — **Sea wormwood**, the European *Artemisia maritima*. — **Silver wormwood**, *Artemisia arbuscula*, a silvery silky shrub of Madeira. — **Tartarian wormwood**. Same as *santonica*, 1. — **Tree-wormwood**, *Artemisia arbuscula*, an erect tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean. — **Wormwood of the West Indies**. See *Parthenium*. — **Wormwood wine**, wine which has received a bitter taste from having *artemisia* steeped in it. Compare *vermouth*.

**wormwood-moth** (wɜrm'wud-mōth), *n.* A rare British noctuid, *Ctenulia absinthii*. It is gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

**wormwood-pug** (wɜrm'wud-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*, whose larva feeds upon wormwood.

**wormy** (wɜrm'i), *a.* [*< worm + -y*]. 1. Containing a worm; full of worms; infested or affected with worms; lousy, as fish; measly, as pork; worm-eaten, as timber, fruit, etc.

Damned spirits all . . .

Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 384.

2. Worm-like; low; mean; debased; groveling; earthy.

Sordid and wormy affections.

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxxvii. (Latham.)

3. Associated with earthworms, and hence with the earth or the grave; gloomy or dismal as the grave. [Rare.]

A weary wormy darkness.

Mrs. Browning.

**worn** (wɔrn), *p. a.* [*pp. of wear*], *v.* 1. Impaired or otherwise affected by wear or use.

As she trode along the foot-worn passages, and opened one crazy door after another, and ascended the creaking stair-case, she gazed wistfully and fearfully around.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Spent; passed.

This is but a day, and 'tis well worn too now.

B. Jonson, Epitaph, iv. 2.

3. Wearied; exhausted; showing signs of care, illness, fatigue, etc.

Thy worn form pursues me night and day,

Smiling reproach.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

The old worn world of hurry and heat.

Lowell, Invitation.

Lead the worn war-horse by the plumed bier —

Even his horse, now he is dead, is dear.

T. B. Aldrich, Lander.

**wornal**, **wornil** (wɔrn'al, -nil), *n.* Same as *wornal*. See *warble*, 3.

**worn-out** (wɔrn'out), *a.* 1. So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use; as, a worn-out coat or hat. — 2. Wearied; exhausted, as with toil.

The worn-out clerk

Brow-beats his desk below.

Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

3. Past; gone; removed; departed.

This pattern of the worn-out age.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1350.

Pehor also, and Bael-pehor, and the rest, whose Rites are now rotten, and the memorie *worne out*

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

## worry

**worowet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *worry*. **worpet**, **worparet**. Old spellings of *warper*.

**worret** (wur'et), *v.* See *worrit*.

**worricow** (wur'i-kou), *n.* [*< worry*, *v.*, + *-er*]. One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

1. A hobgoblin; the devil.

Worricous and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's at e'en.

Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

2. Any frightful object; an ugly, awkward-looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow.

What a worricow the man doth look!

Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 39. (Davies)

[Scotch in both uses.]

**worrier** (wur'i-er), *n.* [*< worry*, *v.*, + *-er*]. One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

The worriers of souls. J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 229.

**worriless** (wur'i-less), *a.* [*< worry* + *-less*]. Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and worriless life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer (than the teacher).

Science, XIII. 88.

**worriement** (wur'i-ment), *n.* [*< worry* + *-ment*]. Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.]

**worrisome** (wur'i-sum), *a.* [*< worry* + *-some*]. Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

I must give orders . . . that you come in at once with that worrisome cough of yours.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

**worrit** (wur'it), *v. t. and i.* [Also *worret*; a dial. form, with excrement *t*, of *worry*, *v.*] To worry. [Colloq. or slang.]

I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only worrit him and vex him.

Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Why, father, how you keep on worriting!

Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

**worrit** (wur'it), *n.* [*< worrit*, *v.*] Worry; annoyance; vexation. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!" said Susan, "and the thae worrit of Mrs. Richards's life!"

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

**worry** (wur'i, *v.*; pret. and pp. *worried*, ppr. *worrying*). [*< ME. \*worryen, wiryren, wryren, wirien, worowen, worewen, wiracen, \*wurygen, < AS. wrygan, found in comp. awrygan, harm. = OFries. wergia, virgia = MD. woryghen, D. worgen, wargen = MLG. LG. worgen = OHG. wargan, MHG. G. würgen, strangle, suffocate, choke; cf. AS. wearh, weary, wery, a wolf, outlaw (wrygan, f., she-wolf, in comp. grund-wrygen) = MHG. ware = Icel. vargr, wolf, outlaw, accursed person; cf. AS. wrygan, wrygan, wergian, werygan, > ME. warien, curse; see wary, v., warriangle, etc.*] **I. trans.** 1. To choke; suffocate. [Now only Scotch.]

His own kynde briddis,

That weren anyed in his nest and norished full ille,

And well ny *worewid* with a wronge leler.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 72.

The reek will worrie me.

Lowdown Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 256).

2. To seize by the throat with the teeth; bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; kill or injure badly by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, etc.; as, a dog that worries sheep; a terrier worries rats.

Wolves that wryyeth men, wommen, and children.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 226.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;

That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes,

To worry lambs, and lap their gentle blood.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 50.

3. To tease; trouble; harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep (Luke 15. 4, &c.), the true church either with her own or any borrowd force worries him not in again, but rather in all charitable manner sends after him.

Milton, Civil Power.

Let them rail,

And worry one another at their pleasure. Rowe.

The ghastly dun shall worry his sleep.

O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

**To worry down**, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will. [Colloq.]

She worried down the tea, and ate a slice of toast.

E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

**To worry the sword**, in fencing, to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or feints. The object is to disconcert him until his guard becomes open or weak, and a thrust can be delivered with effect. — **Syn. 3.** *Pester, Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), disturb, disquiet.

**II. intrans.** 1. To choke; to be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete or Scotch.]



He is fader of sei that formed ow alle  
Bothe with fel and with face, and 3af ow fyue wittes,  
Forte worschupen him therwith, while 3e beoth heere.  
*Piers Plowman* (A). l. 15.



Thou shalt *worship* no other god. *Ex. xxxiv. 14.*  
The Kotas *worship* two silver plates, which they regard  
as husband and wife; they have no other deity.  
*Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.*

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's  
self to; act toward or treat as if divine; idolize;  
as, to *worship* wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.  
*Cervic, A Cruel Mistress.*

Rose of the Garden! such is woman's lot:  
*Worship'd* when blooming; when she fades, forgot.  
*Moore, Rose of the Desert.*

Crown thyself, worm, and *worship* thine own lusts!  
*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

=*Syn. 3. Adore, Worship, Reverence, etc. See adore.*  
**II. intrans. 1.** To perform acts of adoration;  
perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshipped* in this mountain. *John iv. 20.*  
And Ethiopia spreads abroad the hand,  
And *worships*. *Cowper, Task, vi. 813.*

2. To love or admire a person inordinately.  
Was it for this I have loved, and waited, and *worshipped*  
in silence? *Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.*

**worshipability** (wér'ship-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< worshipable + -ity (see -ibility).*] Worthiness  
of worship, or of being worshipped. *Coleridge.*  
[Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

**worshipable** (wér'ship-a-bl), *a.* [*< worship + -able.*] Capable of or worthy of being wor-  
shipped. *Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)*

**worshiper, worshipper** (wér'ship-ér), *n.* [*< ME. worshipper; < worship + -er.*] One who  
worships; especially, one who pays divine hon-  
ors to any being; an adorer.

Outlast thy Deity?  
Deity? nay, thy *worshippers*.  
*Tennyson, Lucretius.*

**worshipful** (wér'ship-fúl), *a.* [*< ME. worship-  
ful, worshipful, worthssipvol; < worship + -ful.*] 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor on ac-  
count of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But *worshipful* chanoons religious,  
Ne demeth nat that I schaunder your hous,  
Although my tale of a chanoun be.  
*Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.*

He was oon of the *worshipfullest* men of all the contree.  
*Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.*

I was born of *worshipful* parents myself, in an ancient  
family. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 350.*

2. Specifically, a respectful epithet of address,  
especially to magistrates and corporate bodies;  
also, in *freemasonry*, specifying a certain offi-  
cial rank or dignity.

**worshipfully** (wér'ship-fúl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. worshipfully; < worship + -ful + -ly.*] 1. Hon-  
orably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and *worshipfully* borne and  
bredde.  
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Fore-  
[words, p. ix.]

This woman [Shore's wife] was born in London, *worship-  
fully* friended, honestly brought up, and very well mar-  
ried. *Sir T. More, Rich. III. (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxiii.).*

Then Sir Lavaine did well and *worshipfully*;  
He bore a knight of old repute to the earth.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

2. Reverentially; respectfully; deferentially.  
The Jewes had parfyte knowlege that this Ioseph had  
so *worshipfully* brought the body of cryst in erthe.  
*Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.*

After all their communications there at that tyme, he  
[the mayor] shall be *worshipfully* accompanied, with a  
certain of the seid hous, home to his place.  
*English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.*

See that she be buried *worshipfully*.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

**worshipfulness** (wér'ship-fúl-nes), *n.* The  
state or character of being worshipful.

**worshipless** (wér'ship-les), *a.* [*< worship + -less.*] Destitute of worship or of worshippers.  
[Rare.]

How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?  
How long thy temple *worshipless*, O God?  
*Byron, On Jordan's Banks.*

**worshiply** (wér'ship-li), *adv.* [*< ME. \*wor-  
shiply, worshiply; < worship + -ly.*] Honora-  
bly; respectfully; becomingly; with becom-  
ing respect or dignity.

My Lord Chancellor wold that my master schuld be  
beried *worshiply*, and C. mark almes done for hym.  
*Paston Letters, l. 494.*

**worshipper, n.** See *worshiper*.

**worship-worthy** (wér'ship-wér'thi), *a.*  
Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; wor-  
shipful.

Then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 126.*

**worst** (wérst), *a. and n.* [*See worse.*] 1. *a.*  
*superl.* The superlative of *bad, evil, or ill*; bad  
in the highest degree, whether morally, physi-

cally, financially, or otherwise: as, the *worst*  
sinner; the *worst* disease; the *worst* evil that  
can befall a state or an individual.

Of alle wyrmmanne  
Wurst was Godhil thanne;  
For Murri heo weop sore,  
And for horn gute more.  
*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.*

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,  
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy words of thoughts  
The *worst* of words. *Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 132.*

The *worst* fellow was he.  
*Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).*

Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves.  
*Garrick, Prolog. to the Gamblers.*

**II. n.** That which is most evil or bad; the  
most bad, severe, aggravated, or calamitous  
thing, part, time, or state: usually with the:  
as, in the *worst* of the storm; to get the *worst*  
of a contest; to see a thing at its *worst*; to do  
one's *worst*.

Take good heart, the *worst* is past, sir.  
You are dispossessed. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.*

I did the *worst* to him I loved the most.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 381.*

At (the) *worst*, in the most evil, severe, or undesirable  
state; at the greatest disadvantage.

Things at the *worst* will cease, or else climb upward  
To what they were before. *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 24.*

A man leaveth things at *worst*, and depriveth himself  
of means to make them better.  
*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 313.*

If the *worst* comes to the *worst*, if things are in their  
worst possible condition; if things become so bad that  
nothing else can be done.

He live my owne woman, and if the *worst* come to the  
*worst*, I had rather prove a wagge then a foole.  
*Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.*

To put to the *worst*, to inflict defeat on; overthrow en-  
tirely.

Who ever knew Truth put to the *worst* in a free and open  
encounter? *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

**worst** (wérst), *adv.* [*See worse, adv.*] In a man-  
ner or to a degree the extreme of bad or evil;  
most or least (according to the sense of the  
verb).

When thou didst hate him *worst*. *Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 106.*

**worst** (wérst), *v.* [*Appar. < worst, a., like  
worse, v., < worse, a.; but prob. rather a var. of  
worse, with excrement t after s, due to associa-  
tion with worst, a., or with the pret. worsed of  
worse, v.*] 1. *trans.* To get the advantage over  
in a contest; defeat; overthrow.

He challenged Cupid at wrestling, and was *worsed*.  
*Bacon, Fable of Pan.*

I'll assure you, George, your rhetoric would fail you  
here; she should *worst* you at your own weapons.  
*Farguhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 1.*

=*Syn.* To beat, discomfit, foil, overcome.

**II. intrans.** To grow worse; deteriorate;  
worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbour-  
hood *worsing*, . . . had long been a distress to him.  
*Jane Austen, Persuasion, i.*

**worsted** (wús'ted), *n. and a.* [*< ME. worsted,  
worstede, worstet; so called from Worsted, now  
Worstead, in Norfolk, where it was first manu-  
factured; < AS. Warthstede, < warth, worth,  
estate, manor, + stede, stead, place: see stead.*] 1. *n.* 1. A variety of woolen yarn or thread,  
spun from long-staple wool which has been  
combed, and in the spinning is twisted hard-  
er than is usual. It is knitted or woven into  
stockings, carpets, etc.

Of double *worsted* was his semi-cope.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 262.*

Item, j. hallyng of blew *worsted*, contayning in lenth  
xiiij. yerds, and in bredthe iiij. yerds.  
*Paston Letters, l. 480.*

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to  
eat by the way, or an inch of *worsted* to mend his stock-  
ings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.

*Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.*

2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework  
and knitting. The principal varieties are Berlin wool;  
zephyr-wool, which is very soft, and of which there are sev-  
eral grades, as single zephyr, double zephyr, split zephyr;  
Andalusian wool, which is tightly twisted; Shetland and  
Pyrenean, which are of finer qualities; and leviathan,  
which is very full and soft, and designed for embroidery  
on coarse canvas.—Hamburg *worsted*, an inferior qual-  
ity of Hamburg wool, or an imitation of it.

**II. a.** Consisting of worsted; made of worsted  
yarn: as, *worsted* stockings.—**Worsted braid**,  
braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including  
that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaca, mohair, and the  
like.—**Worsted damask**. See *damask, 1 (c).*—**Worsted**  
yarn. See *yarn*.

**worsted-work** (wús'ted-wérk), *n.* Work done  
with worsted; especially, needlework done with  
threads of soft loose wool upon open canvas,  
the threads of the canvas guiding the worker,  
who counts them or the openings.

**wort**<sup>1</sup> (wért), *n.* [*< ME. wort, wurt, wert, wirte,  
wrt, < AS. wyrt, a plant, = OS. wurt, root, flower,  
= OHG. MHG. G. wurz, root, plant, = Icel. urt  
(for vurt), also spelled jurt (perhaps borrowed)  
= Sw. ört = Dan. ört = Goth. waurts, plant, root;  
also in dim. form, D. wortel = OHG. wurzala,  
MHG. G. wurzel, root. Cf. root<sup>1</sup> and radic.*] A  
plant; herb; vegetable. *Wort* is very frequent in  
old botanical names of plants, as in bone-, bishop-, blood-,  
cole-, liver-, lung-, mead-, mug-, rib-, spear-, stitch-wort, etc.  
See *colewort, liverwort, etc.*

Laboreres that haue no lande to lye on but her handes  
Deyned nougt to dyne a-day nyght-olde *wortes*.  
*Piers Plowman (B), vi. 310.*

In a bed of *wortes* stille he lay.  
*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 401.*

He drinks water, and lives on *wort* leaves.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.*

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure  
in *worts* and water, in bread and onions.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 699.*

**wort**<sup>2</sup> (wért), *n.* [*< ME. wort, worte, < AS. wyrt  
(in comp. maz-wyrte, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort,  
new beer, = MD. wort, wort, new beer, = LG.  
wort = G. wörze, wort, spice, seasoning, = Icel.  
virtr = Sw. vört = Norw. vyrt, wort, wort, < AS.  
wyrt, etc., root: see wort<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The infusion of  
malt which after fermentation becomes beer.

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile  
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argoile.  
*Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.*

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy  
and as a dressing to foul ulcers.—**Setting the  
wort**. Same as *pitching, 4*.

**wort**<sup>3</sup> (wért), *n.* Same as *whort*.  
**wort-condenser** (wért'kon-den'sér), *n.* In  
brewing, a surface-condenser used to condense  
the vapor rising from wort in the process of  
boiling. *E. H. Knight.*

**wort-cooler** (wért'kó'lér), *n.* In brewing, an  
apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series  
of pipes through which cold water or other re-  
frigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to  
trickle over the exterior to cool it.

**wort-filter** (wért'fil'tér), *n.* In brewing, a fil-  
tering apparatus for separating the clear liquor  
from the boiled mash.

**worth**<sup>1</sup> (wérth), *v. i.* [*< ME. worthen, wurthen,  
weorthen (pret. warth, wearth, werth, pl. wurth-  
en, worthen, pp. worden, also wurthen, worthen),  
< AS. weorthan, wurthan, wyrthan (pret. wearth,  
pl. wurdon, pp. ge-worden), become, be, = D.  
worden = OHG. werden, MHG. werden, G. werden  
= Icel. vertha = Sw. varda = Dan. vord =  
Goth. wairthan, become, = L. vertere, turn,  
verti, turn into (see verse<sup>1</sup>). Hence ult. weird,  
and the suffix -ward.*] 1†. To be or become.

"Daris" he sede, "ihc wurthe ded  
Bute if thu do me sumne red."  
*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.*

Saue zow fro myschaunce,  
And giue zow grace on this grounde gow men to *worthe*.  
*Piers Plowman (B), viii. 61.*

When thou worst that I am with hire there,  
Worth thou upon a courser right anon.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1011.*

2. To happen; betide: now used only in the ar-  
chaic imprecative phrases *woe worth the day, the  
man, etc.*, in which *worth* is equivalent to *be to*,  
and the noun is in the dative.

gif i wrong seie any word *wo worth* me euer.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4118.*

Wo *worth* the faire gemme vertues!  
Wo *worth* that herb also that doth no boote!  
Wo *worth* that beaute that is routesles!  
Wo *worth* that wyght that tret ech under foote!  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 344.*

What will *worth*, what will be the end of this man!  
*Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God,  
Howl ye, *Woe worth the day!* *Ezek. xxx. 2.*

Woe *worth* the chase, woe *worth* the day,  
That costs thy life, my gallant gray!  
*Scott, l. of the L., i. 9.*

To *worth off*, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel *worthe* of dremes ay this olde wywes,  
And trefeliche, ek augury of this fowles.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.*

**worth**<sup>2</sup> (wérth), *a.* [*< ME. worth, wurth, werth,  
< AS. weorth, wurth, worth, worthy, honorable,  
= OS. werth = MD. weerd, waerd, D. waard =  
MLG. wert = OHG. werd, MHG. wert, G. wert,  
commonly misspelled werth = Icel. verthr = Sw.  
vård = Dan. værd, worth, = Goth. wairths, adj.,  
worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, < worth<sup>1</sup>,  
v., there being no connection of sense. It may  
be an orig. pp. with formative (-th<sup>2</sup> = -d<sup>2</sup>); but  
the root is uncertain. Hence *worth*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, *worthy*,  
*worthful, worthship > worship, etc.*] 1†. Worthy;  
honorable; esteemed; estimable.*



He that helps him take all my outward worth.  
Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 10.

In good worth, i. e. good part, without displeasure or  
...  
Syn. 2 and 3. *Worth*, etc. See *desert* 2. 4. Value, Cost.

worthful (wér'th'fúl), *a.* [*ME. worthful, worth-  
colle*; < *AS. weorthful*, valuable, < *weorth*, worth;  
see *worth*<sup>2</sup> and *-ful*.] Full of worth; worthy.  
Mosses.

Those high-born dames and *worthful* females whom Mar-  
garet the queen had drawn about her.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 272.

Penang and Singapore in the Straits of Malacca, Hong  
Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very  
worthful. *Portugally Rev.*, N. S., XL. 373.

worthily (wér'thi-lí), *adv.* [*ME. worthliche*,  
worthily; < *worth* + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a worthy  
manner; honorably; with due dignity, rever-  
ence, or respect; reverently.

Worthily hire he welcomed when he hire mette  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 4290.

2. Excellently; rightly; becomingly; suitably;  
fittingly.

Then and thy meener fellows your last service  
Did *worthily* perform. *Shak., Tempest*, iv. 1. 36.

He that hath begun so *worthily*,  
It is not with his resolution  
To leave off thus my lord.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

3. Deservedly; justly; according to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their de-  
struction came *worthily* upon them.

Lutimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now  
Worthily term'd them merciless to us!

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 100.

He found out the author, one Dyer, a most crafty fellow  
and his ancient Maliguer, whom he *worthily* punished.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 228.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honours of your  
ancestors, but also to their virtues.

Drapen, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated.  
South, Sermons.

worthiness (wér'thi-nes), *n.* [*ME. worthi-  
ness, worthynesse*; < *worthy*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The  
quality of being worthy; honor; excellence;  
dignity; virtue; merit; desert.

After we shall returne him for to socoure, for grete pite  
it was yet that were dead or taken in so tendre age, for  
their ben of high valoure and grete *worthynesse*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own  
*worthiness*, accepted. Hooker.

I see, even in her looks, gentry and general *worthiness*.  
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

=Syn. See *worth*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*

worthless (wér'th'les), *a.* [*< worth*<sup>2</sup> + *-less*; <  
*AS. weorthless*, < *worth*, worth, + *-leas*, E. *-less*.]  
1. Of no value or use; valueless; useless.

Silvia is too fair, too true, too holy,  
To be corrupted with my *worthless* gifts.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 6.

'Tis but a *worthless* world to win or lose.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 40.

We read how men sell themselves to a certain Personage,  
and that Personage cheats them. He gives them wealth;  
yes, but the gold pieces turn into *worthless* leaves.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Pear-tree.

2. Lacking in or destitute of worth, dignity,  
excellence, or merit; mean; contemptible.

Some *worthless* slave of thine I'll slay.  
Shak., Lucrece, i. 515.

Habits of dissimulation and falsehood, no doubt, mark  
a man of our age and country as utterly *worthless* and  
abandoned.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The mode of genesis of the worthy and the *worthless*  
seems the same. W. James, Prin. of Psychol., i. 552.

3. Unworthy; not deserving.

A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour.  
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw  
On *worthless* heads; more glorious 'tis by far  
A Diadem to merit than to wear.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 149.

Worthless they are of Caesar's gracious eyes.  
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. Unserviceable, unprofitable.—2. Base, vile, de-  
praved, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimsy, tinsel, trifling,  
paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (wér'th'les-li), *adv.* In a *worthless*  
manner.

worthlessness (wér'th'les-nes), *n.* The state  
or character of being *worthless*.

worthly (wér'th'li), *a.* [*ME. worthely, worth-  
liche*; < *worth*<sup>2</sup> + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Worthy; excellent.

What's hilde the more than compas clyn,  
& to even wyth that *worthly* lygt  
That schynez vpon broker brym?

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1071.

But only the *worthy* warke of my wyll  
In my sprete sall enspyre the mighte of me.  
York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wér'thi), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. worthy*,  
*worthi*, *worthy*, *worthi*, *worthy* (not found in  
AS.), = *OS. weorthig* = *MD. weorthig* = *MLG. weerdig* = *OHG. weerdig*, *MLG. weerde*, *G. weerdig*,  
worthy, = *lecl. weorthig* = *Sw. vördig* = *Dan. vördig*; as *worth*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. a.* 1. Having  
worth; of high standing or degree; honorable;  
worshipful; excellent; deserving of honor, re-  
spect, praise, mention, attention, or the like;  
valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meri-  
torious; noting persons and things.

Therefore when the Soudan wille avance ony *worthy*  
Knyghte, he makethe him a Amyrallie.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 38.

The moste *worthiest* thes brethen kan take,  
Vnto the castel conueing thaim certayn.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1823.

Salust is a wise and *worthy* writer.  
Aechan, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

I have done thee *worthy* service.  
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritius performed *worthie* attempts,  
which made way vnto him for the Roman Empire.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

A really *worthy* life depends not only on the vividness  
and constancy of the ruling moral idea, but also on its  
volume and contents.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 148.

2+. Of high rank or social station.

And though that he were *worthy*, he was wys,  
And of his port as meek as is a mayde.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting; sometimes followed  
by *of* before the thing merited or deserved,  
sometimes by an accusative directly, and some-  
times by an infinitive.

3e, sire, bote I perty vndo that I haue the profred,  
I am *worthi* muche blame; what mai I seige more?

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Now trewly ye be *worthy* to haue grete blame, for youre  
peple haue moche losse hadde seth ye wente from the  
bataile.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.  
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 64.

Oh, thou hast open'd  
A book in which, writ down in bloody letters,  
My conscience finds that I am *worthy* of  
More than I undergo!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Epaminondas, amongst the Thebans, is *worthy* of note  
and memory, even to our ages and those that shall succeed  
us.

Ford, Line of Life.

Friends! we have liv'd too long. I never heard  
Sounds such as these, so *worthy* to be feared.

Couper, Needless Alarm.

When we consider a right or a wrong action as done by  
another person, we think of that person as *worthy* of moral  
approbation or reprobation.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 130.

4. Well-deserved.

Doing *worthy* vengeance on thyself.  
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 87.

5. In keeping with the standing, character,  
dignity, etc. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited;  
suitable; with *of*, *for*, or an infinitive clause.

When a workman hath wroughte thanne may men se the  
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What he were *worthi* for his werke and what he hath de-  
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And nougt to fonge bfore for drede of disallowyng.

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My banish'd hopes, thou now wert dead; dead, woman!

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But I remain'd, whose hopes were dim,  
Whose wishes were thoughts were little *worth*.

Lutimer, In Memoriam.

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2. A local celebrity; a character; an eccentric; as, a village *worthy*. [Humorous or colloq.]—3. Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

In her fair cheek.  
Where several *worthies* make one dignity.  
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine *worthies*. See *nine*.

**worthy** (wér'thi), *v. t.* [*< ME. warthen, warthen, warthin, < AS. weorthan, wyrthan, warthin* (= OHG. *werdan*, G. *würden* = Icel. *virða* = Goth. *warthan*), value, *< weorth*, worth: see *worth*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] To render worthy; exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,  
That *worthied* him. *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 2. 128.

**wortle** (wér'tl), *n.* 1. A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the *wortles*. *Science*, XII. 286.

2. One of a series of metal collars through which a cylinder or plug of lead is sometimes drawn in the manufacture of lead pipe. The *wortles* are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired size.

**wort-refrigerator** (wér't-rē-frij'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* A wort-cooler.

**wortwalet** (wér't-wāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hangnail.

*Pipitula*, the skinnie growing at the fingers ends about the nail, called of some the *wortwales*, or *liuerages*. *Florio*, 1598.

**worst**, *n.* An old variant of *worsted*.

**wosbird**, *n.* 1. Same as *whore's-bird*. [Slang.]  
"Imp'dent old *wosbird*!" says he, "I'll break the bald head on 'im."  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 2.

2. A wasp. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

**woset**, *n.* A form of *woose* for *oose*.

**wost**, Second person singular indicative present of *wit*<sup>1</sup>.

**wot** (wot), First and third persons singular indicative present of *wit*<sup>1</sup>.

**wought**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *waw*<sup>1</sup>.

Fatte reed of myre ground and tempered tough,  
Let daube it on the *wough* on iche asde.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

**wouket**, *n.* A Middle English form of *wick*<sup>1</sup>.

**woul**, *v. i.* Same as *waul*<sup>1</sup>.

**would** (wūd), Preterit and past subjunctive of *will*<sup>1</sup>.

**would-be** (wūd'bē), *a.* and *n.* [*< would + be*], expressing wish or desire in such expressions as "he *would-be* thought rich," "he *would-be* considered smart." I. *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; desirous of being or of being considered: as, a *would-be* philosopher. [Colloq.]

The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.  
*Byron*, *Beppo*, st. 76.

II. *n.* A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

A man that would have foild at their own play  
A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day.  
*Couper*, *Conversation*, l. 612.

**wouldert** (wūd'ér), *n.* [Irreg. *< would + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] A wisher; one given to use the word *would* opatively. *Latham*. [Rare.]

The olde proverbie is exceeding true,  
"That these great wisters, & these common *woulders*,  
Are never (for the moste part) good householders."  
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

**wouldingness** (wūd'ingness), *n.* Velleity; willingness. *Hammond*, *Works*, I. 23.

**Woulfe's apparatus**. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles (called *Woulfe's bottles*) connected by suitable tubes, used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*

**wound**<sup>1</sup> (wōnd or wound), *n.* [*< ME. wound, wounde, wūnd, wunde, wunde, < AS. wund = OS. wunda, wunde = OFries. wunde, unde = D. wond, wunde = OHG. wunta, MHG. G. wunde, a wound, = Icel. und (for \*vund) = Dan. vunde, a wound; from an adj., ME. wund, < AS. wund = D. ge-wund*

= OHG. *wunt*, G. *wund* = Goth. *wunds*, wounded; possibly orig. pp. (in -d<sup>2</sup>) of the verb which appears in AS. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), strive, fight, suffer: see *win*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* The historical pron. is wound, parallel to that of *ground*, *found*, *sound*, *bound*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, a solution of continuity of any of the tissues of the body, involving also the skin or mucous membrane of the part, caused by some external agent, and not the result of disease.

I, lately caught, will have a new made *wound*,  
And captive-like be manacled and bound.  
*Marlowe*, tr. of *Ovid's Elegies*, ii.

2. In *medical jurisprudence*, any lesion of the body resulting from external violence, whether accompanied or not by rupture of the skin or mucous membrane—thus differing from the meaning of the word when used in surgery. Great difference of opinion, however, appears in the way in which the word is interpreted when occurring in criminal statutes. Some authorities have held that it necessarily implies the use of a hard or solid instrument other than the hand or fist; others, that it necessarily implies the breaking of the skin beyond the cuticle or outer membrane.

3. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.—4. Figuratively, injury; hurt; harm: as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation, feelings, etc.: often specifically applied in literature to the pangs of love.

Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy *wound*,  
I have by hard adventure found mine own.  
*Shak.*, *As You Like It*, ii. 4. 44.

The *wounds* of conscience, like other *wounds*, though generally received in public, must always be healed in private.  
*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. x.

They will endeavour to give my reputation as many *wounds* as the man in the almanack. *Swift*, *Trritical Essay*.

5†. Plague.

I trowe it was in the dismal  
That was the ten *woundes* of Egipte.  
*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1207.

6. In *her.*, a roundel purpura.—Contused wound, a bruising of the soft parts, with perhaps little laceration of the skin, produced by a blow from a blunt body; the bruise of ordinary language.—Dissection-wound, a poisoned wound received while dissecting or performing an autopsy, by which septic material is introduced. Also called *dissecting-wound* and *post-mortem-wound*.—God's wounds, see *sins* and *zounds*.—Gunshot-wound, a lacerated wound caused by a bullet or other missile discharged from a firearm: technically called *vulnus scopeticum*.—Incised wound, a clean-cut wound made by a knife or other sharp instrument; the cut of ordinary language.—Lacerated wound, a wound caused by tearing rather than cutting; any laceration of soft parts.—Open wound, an operation-wound in which the integument is widely incised, as distinguished from a subcutaneous wound in which made by the surgeon in the course of an operation, as distinguished from one occurring accidentally.—Poisoned wound, a wound into which some poisonous matter is introduced in the act of wounding, as a dissection-wound, the bite of a venomous reptile, or the sting of a poisonous insect.—Punctured wound, a narrow deep wound made by a sharp-pointed body, such as a needle or a rapier.

**wound**<sup>1</sup> (wōnd or wound), *v.* [*< ME. wunden, wunden, wunden, wunden, < AS. wundian = OHG. wuntōn, MHG. wunden, G. verwunden*, wound; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; injure; damage: as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

Ther eche *wounde* and kyde other.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. *Isa.* liii. 5.

'Tis not thy cause;  
Thou hast no reputation *wounded* in 't.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cause injury or harm to; specifically, of persons, to hurt the feelings of; pain.

My wretched heart, *wounded* with bad betide,  
To craue his peace from reason is adrest.  
*Greene*, *Francesco's Sonnet* (Works, ed. Grosart, VIII. 169).

When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor.* viii. 12.

The pangs of *wounded* vanity seemed to him [Johnson] ridiculous. *Macaulay*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

II. *intrans.* To inflict hurt or injury, either physically or morally.

This courtesy  
*Wounds* deeper than your sword can, or mine own.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, v. 1.

Willing to *wound*, and yet afraid to strike.  
*Pope*, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 203.

**wound**<sup>2</sup> (wound). Preterit and past participle of *wind*<sup>1</sup>.

**woundable** (wōn'- or woun'-dā-bl), *a.* [*< wound + -able*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; vulnerable.

So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.  
*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, IV. i. 5.

**wounder** (wōn'dēr or woun'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. wounder; < wound + -er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which wounds.

**wound-fever** (wōnd'fē'vēr), *n.* A fever, probably mildly septic in its nature, which sometimes occurs after receiving a wound, whether accidental or made during an operation: in the latter case also called *surgical fever*.

**wound-gall** (wōnd'gāl), *n.* A gall made on the stem of the grape-vine by an American weevil, *Ampelogyptus sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.

**woundily** (woun'di-li), *adv.* [*< woundily + -ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Woundily; excessively. [Colloq. or humorous.]

They look *woundily* like Frenchmen.  
*Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 2.

Richard Penlake repeated the vow,  
For *woundily* sick he was.  
*Southey*, *St. Michael's Chair*.

**wounding** (wōn'- or woun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wound*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Hurt; injury. (*Gen.* iv. 23.)

**woundless** (wōnd'- or wound'les), *a.* [*< wound + -less*.] 1. Free from hurt or injury.—2. Invulnerable; incapable of being wounded.

Hit the *woundless* air. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 1. 44.

3. Unwounding; harmless.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,  
To doubted Knights, whose *woundlesse* armour rusts.  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, October.

Not a dart fell *woundless* there. *Southey*, *Joan of Arc*, viii.

**woundwort** (wōnd'wért), *n.* [*< wound + wort*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A plant of the genus *Stachys*, particularly either of two species occurring in Great Britain, *S. palustris*, the marsh or clown's woundwort, and *S. germanica*. The name alludes to a supposed vulnerary property.—2.

The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and occasionally other plants.—Clown's woundwort. Same as *clownhead*.—Knight's woundwort, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. See *Stratiotes*. *Saracen's woundwort*. See *Saracen's cunefrey*, under *Saracen*.

**woundwort** (wōnd'wérth), *n.* A composite plant, *Liabum Brownei*. [West Indies.]

**woundy**<sup>1</sup> (wōn'di or woun'di), *a.* [*< wound + -y*<sup>1</sup>.] Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

A boy that shoots  
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts.  
*Hood*, *Love*.

**woundy**<sup>2</sup> (woun'di), *a.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps a colloq. use of *woundy*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *whopping*, *terrible*, and other words of intensity, used as emphatics.] Excessive. [Colloq.]

Indeed there is a *woundy* luck in names, sirs,  
And a main mystery. *B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 2.

A *woundy* hinderance to a poor man that lives by his labour.  
*Sir R. L'Strange*.

**woundy**<sup>2</sup> (woun'di), *adv.* [*< woundy*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] Exceedingly; very. [Colloq.]

A *woundy* brag young fellow.  
*B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

Gad, says I, an you play the fool and marry at these years,  
there's more danger of your head's aching than my heart.—  
He was *woundy* angry when I gav'n that wibe.  
*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, iv. 13.

Travelled ladies are *woundy* nice. *J. Baillie*.

**wourali**, **wourari** (wō'ra-li, -ri), *n.* Same as *woorali*, *woorari*. See *curari*.

**wourali-plant** (wō'ra-li-plant), *n.* The plant which yields *wourali*. See *curari*.

**wournilt**, *n.* Same as *warble*<sup>3</sup>.

**wout**, *n.* Same as *route*, an old spelling of *rault*<sup>1</sup>.

**wou-wou**, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*.

**wove** (wōv), Preterit and occasional past participle of *weave*<sup>1</sup>.

**woven** (wō'vn), Past participle of *weave*<sup>1</sup>.

**wow** (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or wonder.

O when he slew his berry-brown steed,  
Wow but his heart was sair!  
*King Henry* (Child's *Ballads*, I. 148).

And, wow! Tam saw an unco sight!  
*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

**wowel**<sup>1</sup>, **wowert**. Obsolete forms of *woo*, *wooe*.

**wowe**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *waw*<sup>2</sup>.

**wow-eriet**, *a.* See *woe-weary*.

**wowf** (wouf), *a.* [Cf. *waff*<sup>3</sup>.] Wild; deranged; disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

He will be as *wowf* as ever his father was.  
*Scott*, *Pirate*, ix.

**wow-wow** (wou'wou), *n.* [Native name.] 1. The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*. Also *wou-wou*, *ungaputi*, and *ounga*.—2. The silvery gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus*. Also *wou-wou*, *wau-wau*, *wa-wah*.

**wox**<sup>1</sup>, **woxet**, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *wax*<sup>1</sup>.

**wowent**. Old preterit and past participle of *wax*<sup>1</sup>.

**wp**. A contraction of *worship*.



A Woulfe's Bottle.



An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *wrong*.

wrap<sup>1</sup> *v*.pt, *v*.t.; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt*,  
ppr. *wrapping*. [E. dial. transposed *warp*; <

indoor and outdoor garments, such as dressing-gowns, overcoats, and shawls. At certain times



the name is used of some special form of garment, though for outdoor garments *wrapp* is much more usual.

Nitella . . . was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap, and slippers when she was not decorated for immediate show. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 115.

Similar mantles, not assumed as *wrappers* for extra warmth or protection against the weather, were in general use at ceremonies and festivals. *Engle*, *Brit.*, VI. 463.

She wore a dismal calico *wrapper*, which made no compromise with the gauntness of her figure. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVII. 137.

4. An undershirt. [*Colloq.* or trade use.] —  
5. In *Fungi*, same as *collar*.

**wrapping-paper** (rap'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* See *paper*.

**wrapping-silk** (rap'ing-silk), *n.* See *silk*.

**wrap-rascal** (rap'ras'kal), *n.* [*< wrap + obj. rascal*; a humorous term, like *hup-hurlet*.] A loose greatcoat worn by people of elegance about 1740, in supposed imitation of the coarse coats of the poorer people; hence, any surcoat or long outer garment.

His dress was also that of a horse-dealer — a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-hose, because supplying the place of boots, and a slouched hat. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xiii.

The driver, by means of a *wrap-rascal*, had covered a great part of the rags of his lower garment.

*Thackeray*, *Irish Sketch-Book*, xix.

**wrass** (ras), *n.* [Also, better, *wrass*; said to be *< W. gurachen*, the *W.* name for the fish being *gurachen y môr*.] An acanthopterygian teleost fish of the family *Labridæ*; any labrid, or labroid fish, having thick fleshy lips, strong sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. See *parrot-fish* (with cut). They are carnivorous salt-water fishes of littoral habits, haunting chiefly rocky shores, and many of them are esteemed food-fishes. The species to which the name applies as a book-name are very numerous; but those of which *wrass* is actually spoken are chiefly the British species, as the ballan-wrass and the red wrass. (See cut under *Labrus*.) In America the best-known wrasses (though not so called) are the common cunner, the tautog, and the fathead. See cuts under these words. — **Comber wrasse**. Same as *comber*. 2. **Cook wrasse**, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. — **Ctenoid wrasses**, wrasses with ctenoid scales; the *Ctenolabridæ*. — **Cycloid wrasses**, wrasses with cycloid scales; the *Cyclo-labridæ*. — **Servellian wrasse**. Same as *servellius*. 3. — **Small-mouthed wrasse**, *Ctenolabrus erasmos*. (See also *ballan-wrass*, *rainbow-wrass*.)

**wrass-fish** (ras'fish), *n.* A wrasse. See *Labrus* (with cut).

**wrastle** (ras'l), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wrestle*.

**wrath** (rāth, sometimes rāth), *n.* [*< ME. wraththe, wraththe, wraththe, wraththe, wraththe*, also erroneously *wrauth*, *< AS. (ONorth.) wraththe, wraththe* (=*iecl. reitha* (for *\*reithi*) = *Sw. Dan. vrede*), anger, wrath. *< wrath*, angry, wroth; see *wroth*. *Wrath* is thus the noun of *wroth*. The historical pron. is *rāth*, which is also almost or quite universal in the United States.] 1. Fierce anger; vehement indignation; rage.

Yet in his *wrauth* this thought he euer among:

If he shuld avenge hym sodenly.

All his pepill wold say he did hym wrong.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1373.

*Wraththe* of children is overcome soone.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Then boyling *Wrath*, stern, cruell, swift, and rash,

That like a Boar her teeth doth grinde and gnash.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas*'s Weeks, ii., *The Furies*.

2. Heat; impetuosity.

They are in the very *wrath* of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 44.

3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime; vengeance. *Rom.* xiii. 4. — *To pour out vials of wrath*. See *riad*. = *Syn. 1. Anger, Vexation, Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*).

**wrath** (rāth), *a.* An obsolete (in early modern use erroneous) form of *wroth*.

Whereat the Prince full *wrath* his strong right hand

In full avengement heaved up on hie

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 43.

Oberon is passing fell and *wrath*.

*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 20.

**wrath** (rāth), *v.* [*< ME. wraththen, wraththen, wraththen, wraththen, < AS. gewrathian* (= *OS. wrathian* = *iecl. reitha*), be angry, *< wrath*, angry; see *wroth* and *wrath*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To become wroth or angry; manifest anger.

Than the worthy at his wife *wrathet* a little,

And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 8442.

And appere in hus presence whyle hym pleye lyketh,  
And yf he *wrathe*, we mowe be war and hus way roume.

*Piers Plowman* (C), I. 189.

II. *trans.* 1. To make wroth or angry; cause wrath or anger in; anger; enrage.

Melechmanser . . . on a Day pleyed at the Chesse, and his Sward lay besyde him; and so befelle that on *wrathet* him, and with his owne propre Sward he was slayn.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 37.

I wol not *wrathe* him, also mote I thryve.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Manciple's Tale*, l. 80.

And that es drede perfitte in vs and gastly when we drede to *wrethe* God in the leste syne that we kane knawe and fiese it als venyem.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

2. To be angry with; exhibit anger or wrath to.

Whi *wraththist* thou me? y greue thes nougt.

Whi art thou to thi frend ynkinde?

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

**wrathful** (rāth'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. wrethful, wrethvol, wrathful; < wrath, n., + -ful.*] 1. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed.

Strong men, and *wrathful* that a stranger knight

Should do and almost overdo the deeds

Of Lancelot. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Expressive of or prompted or characterized by wrath or anger; raging; impetuous; furious: as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

How now, lords! your *wrathful* weapons drawn

Here in our presence? *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 2. 237.

Like Lightning, swift the *wrathful* Faulchion flew.

*Pope*, *Iliad*, x. 524.

3. Executing wrath; serving as the instrument of wrath. [*Rare.*]

Whiles we, God's *wrathful* agent, do correct

Their proud contempt that beats His peace to heaven.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1. 87.

= *Syn. 1.* Indignant, resentful, exasperated, irate.  
**wrathfully** (rāth'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. wrethfully; < wrathful + -ly.*] In a *wrathful* manner; with anger; angrily.

Then thes Paynymes *wrethfully* ther thes

Whent, leuyng anon ther stourdy uiolens.

*Rom. of Parlenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2218.

Kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.

*Shak.*, *J. C.*, ii. 1. 172.

**wrathfulness** (rāth'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being *wrathful*; vehement anger.

**wrathily** (rāth'i-lī), *adv.* [*< wrathy + -ly.*] With wrath or great anger; angrily. [*Colloq.*]

The master *wrathily* insisted.

*G. W. Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, *Posson Jone*.

**wrathless** (rāth'les), *a.* [*< ME. wraththeles; < wrath, n., + -less.*] Free from anger. *Waller*, *Of the Countess of Carlisle's Chamber*.

**wrathy** (rā'thi), *a.* [*< wrath, n., + -y.*] Angry. [*Colloq.*]

**wraw**, *a.* [*< ME. wraw, wraw, wroȝ, pl. wrowe, perverse, angry, fierce; cf. wro, a corner.*] Angry; froward; peevish.

With this speche the cook wex wroth and *wraw*.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Manciple's Tale*, l. 46.

**wrawful**, *a.* [*ME., < wraw + -ful.*] Peevish; angry.

Ire troubleth a man, and accidie maketh hym hevy,

thoughtful, and *wrawful*. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**wrawl**, *v. i.* [*Prob. a var. of waul, waul.*] To cry as a cat; waul; whine; moan.

Nor praitize snuffingly to speake, for that doth irritate

The brutish Storke and Elephant, yea, and the *wralling*

cat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

Cats that *wrawling* still did cry.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 27.

**wrawnesst**, *n.* [*< ME. wrawnesse, perverse-ness, peevishness; < wraw + -ness.*] Anger; peevishness; frowardness.

He dooth alle thyng with any, and with *wrawnesse*, slak-

nesse, and excusacioun. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**wraxling** (raks'ling), *a.* A dialectal form of *wrangling* for *wrestling*. *Davies*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

As long as there's a devil or devils, even an ass or asses, in the universe, one will have to turn out to the reveille now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's *θυμός*, rage, or pluck, which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have been a *wrangling* man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.

*C. Kingsley*, *Life*, II. 53. (*Davies*.)

**wray** (rā), *v. t.* [*< ME. wreyen, wreien, wrogen, < AS. wregan = OS. wrogian = OFries. wrogia = OHG. ruogan = Icel. rægja = Goth. wrohan, accuse, betray. Cf. bewray.*] 1. To reveal; disclose.

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere

That to no wight thou shalt this conseil *wreye*.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, I. 317.

The work *wrayes* the man.

*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 82. (*Nares*.)

2. To betray.

Hense! tyte, but thou thet hie,

With doule her schall thou dye,

That *wreyes* hym on this wise.

*York Plays*, p. 150.

**wret**, *v. t.* Same as *wry*<sup>2</sup>.

**wreak**<sup>1</sup> (rēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wreck*; *< ME. wrecen* (pret. *wrak*, *wrek*, pl. *wrecen*, pp. *wreken*, *wroken*, *wroke*, *wreke*), *< AS. wrecan* (pret. *wraec*, pp. *wrecen*), *wreak*, *revenge*, *punish*, orig. *drive*, *urge*, *impel*, = *OS. wrecan* = *OFries. wreka* = *D. wrecen*, *repel*, *toss*, also *wreak* *vengeance*, = *OHG. rechan*, *MHG. rechen*, *G. rächen*, *revenge*, etc., = *iecl. reka* (for *reka*), *drive*, *thrust*, *repel*, *toss*, also *wreak*, = *Sw. vräka*, *reject*, *refuse*, *throw*, = *Dan. vrage*, *reject*, = *Goth. wrikan*, *persecute*, *qu-wrikan*, *avenger*; cf. *Lith. wargti*, *suffer affliction*, *wargas*, *affliction*, *OBulg. Russ. vragū*, *enemy*, *foe*, *persecutor*; *L. vergere*, *bend*, *turn*, *incline* (see *verg*<sup>2</sup>), *urgere*, *press*, *urge* (see *urge*), *Gr. eipyev*, *repel*, *Skt. varj*, *turn*, *twist*.] 1. To *revenge*; *avenge*; with either the offense or the person offended as the object. [*Obsolescent.*]

Now tyme, by my trautehe, to take it on hond,

To mene vs with manhode & our mys *wreke*.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1750.

Thogh his bowe be nat broken.

He wol nat with his arwes been *wroken*

On thes ne me, ne noon of our figure.

*Chaucer*, *Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan*, l. 26.

To send down Justice for to *wreak* our wrongs.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iv. 3. 51.

Grant me some knight to do the battle for me,

Kill the foul thief, and *wreak* me for my son.

*Tennyson*, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. To execute; inflict: as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

Working that malice on the creatures heere, which he could not there so easily *wreke* on their Creator.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 25.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 241.

No Roman fleet came to *wreak* the Imperial revenge on the German shore. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 121.

**wreak**<sup>1</sup> (rēk), *n.* [*< ME. wreke, wreake, wreche* (= *D. wreake*); *< wreak*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. *Revenge*; *vengeance*; *furios* passion; *resentment*.

For syn thou take no *wreke* on me.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

I drede of thyn unhappe,

Lest for thy gilt the *wreche* of Love procede

On alle hem that ben here and rounde of shape,

That ben so lykly folk in love to spede.

*Chaucer*, *Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan*, l. 30.

Our writings are,

By any envious instruments that dare

Apply them to the guilty, made to speak

What they will have to fit their tyrannous *wreak*.

*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iv. 3.

If *revenge*

And unexpected *wreak* were ever pleasing,

Or could endear the giver of such blessings,

All these I come adorn'd with.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, iv. 1.

2. Punishment.

Therto we wreched wommen nothyne konne,

When us is wo, but sitte and wepe and thynke;

Our *wreche* is this oure owen wo to drynke.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 784.

**wreak**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *reck*.

**wreker** (rē'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. wreker, wreker* (= *MD. wreker*), *avenger*; *< wreak*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who *wreaks*.

The stork, the *wreker* of avouterye.

*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 361.

Infernal Furies eke, ye *wreakers* of wrong, . . .

Receive these words, and eke your heavy power

Withdraw from me. *Surrey*, *Æneid*, iv.

If we let sin alone, his kingdom flourisheth; if we strike at him, and hit not the bough he sits on, we move him not; if we do, we are judged partial, personal, and *wreakers* of our own spleen. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 465.

**wreakful** (rēk'fūl), *a.* [*Also wreakful; < ME. wreakeful; < wreak + -ful.*] *Revengeful*; *angry*.

What thing is love? It is a power divine,

That reigns in us, or else a *wreakful* law.

*Greene*, *Sonnetto*.

Working *wreakful* vengeance on my Foes.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 2. 32 (fol. 1623).

**wreakless**<sup>1</sup> (rēk'les), *a.* [*< wreak*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Unpunished; unavenged.

You still *wreakless* live.

Gnaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give

To your devouring. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, ii. 223.

**wreakless**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *reckless*.

**wreath** (rēth), *n.* [*< ME. wrethe, wrathe, < AS. wrath*, a twisted band, bandage, *< writhan* (pret. *wrath*), *writhe*, *twist*: see *writhe*.] 1. A twisted band; something twisted, as a flowering branch, into a circular form; especially, a sort of crown made of natural or artificial flowers sewed to a stem, or of thin metal-work, filigree, or the like; a garland; a chaplet.

A *wrethe* of gold arm-greet, of huge wighte,



About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself.  
*Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 3. 109.  
Hecabe found a door  
And darkling felt the sculptured ornament  
That wreathen round it made it seem his own.  
*Jennison*, Martin and Vivion.

1. To form or make by intertwining; also, to twist together or intertwine; combine, as several things into one, by twisting and intertwining.

From his slack hand the garland wreathed for Eve  
Down dropp'd.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.

5. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; infold; twist, twine, or fold round.

Each wreathed in the other's arms.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 25.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.  
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 76.

And with thy winding ivy wreathes her lance.  
*Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 549.

Wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea  
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; encircle.

In the Flow'rs that wreath the sparkling Bowl  
Fell Adlers hiss.  
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**Wreathed column**, in *arch.*, a column so shaped as to present a twisted or spiral form.

**II. intrans.** 1. To take the form of a wreath; hence, to mingle or interlace, as two or more things with one another.

A bow'r  
Of wreathing trees.  
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 85.

2. In *millng.*, to hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to retard or prevent its descent: said of flour or meal.

**wreathen** (rē'thūn), *v. a.* [*< ME. wrethen*, var. of *wrethen*, pp. of *wrethe*: see *wrethin*. In present use *wreathen* is regarded as a poetical form for *wreathed*, pp. of *wreathe*, *v.*] Wreathed; twisted; specifically, in *her.*, having many coils or circular curves, as a serpent when the body is coiled in different parts of its length.

The hege also . . .  
With scimitar was set and eglare  
Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.  
*Flower and Leaf*, l. 57.

**wreather** (rē'thēr), *n.* One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines.

Wreather of poppy buds and weeping willows!  
*Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

**wreath-shell** (rēth'shel), *n.* Any member of the *Turboidea*, and especially of the genus *Turbo*. The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cuts under *Turbo*, *Imperator*, and *apertum*.

**wreathy** (rē'thi), *a.* [*< wreath + -y*.] 1. Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something resembling a wreath.

Shake the wreathy spear.  
*Dryden*, Æneid, iv. 438.

**wrechet**, **wrechedt**. Middle English forms of *wreth*, *wrethed*.

**wrechet**, *n.* See *wreck*.<sup>1</sup>

**wreck**<sup>1</sup> (rek), *n.* [*< ME. wrak, wreck, wrac*, *< AS. wræc*, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= *D. wrak*, wreck, = *Icel. rek* (for *rek*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = *Sw. vrak*, refuse, trash, wreck, = *Dan. vræg*, wreck), *< wrecan* = *Icel. reka*, etc., drive: see *wreak*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *wreck*<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of *wreck*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapidation: as, the wreck of a bridge; the wreck of one's fortunes.

Hence grew the general wreck and massacre.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 135.

The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.  
*Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. That which is in a state of wreck or ruin, or remains from the operation of any destroying agency: as, the building is a mere wreck; he is but the wreck of his former self.

But still the brave old soul held on, making the most of the wreck of life, now drifting alone to the Islands of the Blessed.  
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, vi.

Naught remains the saddening tale to tell,  
Save home's last wrecks—the cellar and the well!  
*O. W. Holmes*, Island Ruin.

3. The partial or total destruction of a vessel at sea or in any navigable water, by any accident of navigation or by the force of the elements; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from wreck,  
Which cannot perish, having thee on board.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 156.

4. A vessel ruined by wreck; the bulk and spars, more or less dismembered and shattered, of a vessel cast away or completely disabled by breaching, staving, or otherwise breaking.

In the statute of Westminster the first (8 Edw. I., c. 4), the time of limitation of claims given by the charter of Henry II. is extended to a year and a day, . . . and it enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a cat escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a wreck. *Blackstone*, Com., i. viii.

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwrecked property, whether a part of the ship or of the cargo; wreckage; in *old Eng. common law*, derelict of the sea cast upon land within the body of a country, and not in the possession of the owner or his agents. *Wreck*, or more fully *wreck of the sea*, was at common law applied only to wrecked property cast by the sea upon the land; and this included things grounded—that is, not floating at the time of seizure, although in a position where the tide would float them again. All such property was originally the perquisite of the crown, or of its tenant the lord of the manor; but in course of time an exception was made of wrecks from which any living thing escaped to land, in which case a presumption that an owner would appear arose and the property was preserved for a year and a day, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wrecked matter floating was within the jurisdiction not of the common-law courts, but of admiralty, and known as *derelict*, or *derelict of the sea*. This too was a perquisite of the crown, claimed under the name of *droit of admiralty*. Such matter was classed as *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and *lagan* or *ligan* (which see). In the United States the right to derelict for which the owner does not appear is in the Federal government; the right to wreck for which he does not appear is in the State to whose coast it comes, subject usually in either case to the right of the rescuer of it to a compensation known as *salvage*.

6. Seaweeds cast ashore by storms; wrack.—**Commissioners of wrecks** (in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), **receivers of wrecks** (in Great Britain), **wreck-masters** (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty it is to take charge of wrecked property on the part of the coast for which they are appointed, and preserve it for the owner, or, if unclaimed, for the state.—**Wreck commissioner**, in Great Britain, one of a tribunal consisting of not more than three, appointed by the lord chancellor, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 80), for the purpose of investigating shipping casualties.

**wreck**<sup>1</sup> (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrecked*, pp. *wrecking*. [*< wreck*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cause the wreck of, as a vessel; suffer to be ruined or destroyed in the course of navigation or management: said specifically of the person under whose charge a vessel is at the time of its wreck, and usually implying blame, even in case of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,  
May wreck itself without the pilot's guilt,  
Without the captain's knowledge.  
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. To cause the downfall or overthrow of; ruin; shatter; destroy; bring into a disabled or ruinous condition by any means: as, to wreck a railroad-train or a bank; to wreck the fortunes of a family.

Weak and env'y'd, if they should conspire  
They wreck themselves, and he hath his desire.  
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere wrecked.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreck: as, a wrecked sailor; wrecked cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,  
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of wrecked tea—that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a wrecked vessel.

*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 151.

Like golden ripples hasting to the land

To wreck their freight of sunshine on the strand.

*Lowell*, Legend of Brittany, i. 33.

**II. intrans.** To suffer wreck or ruin. [Rare.]

Rocks, whereon greatest men have oftst wreck'd.  
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 228.

**wreck**<sup>2</sup> (rek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wreck*<sup>1</sup>.

**wreckage** (rek'āj), *n.* [*< wreck*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] 1. The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked.

Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.  
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

2. That which remains of or from a wreck of any kind; wrecked material in general.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained, . . . a real piece of wreckage from vanished civilizations.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the wreckage and refuse of the market. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

**wreck-chart** (rek'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the location and date of wrecks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in searching for them.

**wrecker** (rek'er), *n.* [*< wreck*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. A person who purposely causes a wreck or wreck-



Wreath Circular.

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age of any kind, or a person who commits depredation upon such wreckage. Specifically (a) One who lures a ship to destruction on a dangerous coast by false lights or signals, or otherwise, for the purpose of plunder, or one who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels. Such wreckers formerly abounded in many parts of the world, sometimes including whole communities in favorable localities.

Those mad days of the Buccaneers and their nominally more respectable descendants, the *Wreckers*, are gone. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* 11, 322.

(b) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who lays snares or uses artful or dishonest means to cause physical, financial, or moral wreckage. As, a train-wrecker (on a railroad); a bank wrecker; the wrecker of another's character.

2. A person employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or cargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners, underwriters, or other persons legitimately concerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

**wreck-fish** (rek'fish), *n.* The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, *Polyprion cernium*. See *Polyprion*, and cut under *stone-bass*.

**wreck-free** (rek'frē), *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels. This privilege was granted to the Cinque Ports by a charter of Edward I.

**wreckful** (rek'fūl), *a.* [*wreck* + *-ful*, (*f*, *ur*ckful).] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaic and poetical.]

The southern wind with brackish breath  
Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the *wreckful* rocks.  
*Marlowe and Nashe*, Tragedy of Dido, i. 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out  
Against the *wreckful* siege of battering days?  
*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxx.

A summer mere with sudden *wreckful* gusts  
From a side-gorge.  
*Tennyson*, *Harold*, iii. 1.

**wrecking-car** (rek'ing-kär), *n.* A car provided with means and appliances for clearing wreckage or other obstructions from a railroad-track. Sometimes it is a long platform-car fitted with a small derrick and a house at one end. [U.S.]

**wrecking-instrument** (rek'ing-in'strō-mēt), *n.* Same as *pocket-relay*.

**wrecking-pump** (rek'ing-pūmp), *n.* A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

**wreck-master** (rek'mās'tēr), *n.* 1. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., cast ashore from a wreck. See under *wreck*.  
2. A person appointed by owners or salvors to take charge of a wrecked ship or cargo.

**wreck-wood** (rek'wūd), *n.* Wood or timber from wrecked vessels.

There stood upon it, in these days, a single rude house  
of uncemented stones, approached by a pier of *wreckwood*.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Memoirs of an Islet*.

**Wredin's test.** Absence of a certain gelatinous matter from the middle ear of the fetus, taken as evidence that a child has breathed and therefore had been born alive.

**wren** (ren), *n.* [Also dial. *wran*; < ME. *wrenne*, *wranne*, a wren, < AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren.] A very small migratory and insectivorous singing-bird of Great Britain and other European countries, with a slender bill and extremely short tail, and of dark reddish-brown coloration varied with black, inhabiting shrubbery, and belonging to the family *Troglodytidae*; hence, any member of this family, and, with a qualifying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. *Wren* originally specified the bird technically known as *Sylvia troglodytes*, *Troglodytes parvulus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. europæus*, *Anorthura troglodytes*, *A. communis*, etc., the only member of its genus and family found in Europe. It is only about four inches long, very active and sprightly, with a pleasing song at times, and a characteristic habit of carrying the short tail cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provincial, or familiar names with *wren* expressed or implied, as *bobbin*, *cutti*, *kittu*, *jenny*, *sally*, *scutti*, *tiddy*, *tiddle*, *titty*, also our *Lady of Heaven's hen*, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus *Troglodytes* (or *Anorthura*), as *T. familiaris* of Japan, *T. nasicornis* of Alaska, the well-known winter wren of North America, *T. hiemalis*, which is so near the English wren as to be by some naturalists regarded as only a variety. (See cut under *Troglodytes*.) In the United States the part taken by the English wren in Europe, is the house-wren, *T. aedon* or *T. domesticus*, which abounds in most parts of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, runs into several geographical races, and is represented in Mexico and warmer parts of America by several other varieties or congeneric species. The common house-wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and crannies of outhouses, though it is more retired and wood-loving in other regions. It trills a hearty and voluble song, and lays numerous (from 6 to 10) pinkish-

white eggs very heavily spotted with brown, in the large mass of rubbish which it carries into its hole for a nest. This wren is migratory, and in many parts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus *Cistothorus* (and its section *Telmatochryx*), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as *marsh-wrens*. (See the generic names, *marsh-wren*, and *tule-wren*.) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the United States, and thence southward, as the great Carolina and Bewick's, are of the genus *Thryothorus* (which see, with cut). Others are the rock-wrens, cañon-wrens, and cactus-wrens, of the genera *Salpinctes*, *Catherpes*, and *Camptorhynchus*. (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Neotropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerous species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named, *Thryophilus*, *Urosila*, *Heterocichla*, *Cyphorhinus*, and *Microcerulus*). The wrens above noted are all properly so called (*Troglodytidae*); with the exceptions named, they are all American. The qualified application of *wren* to various small birds of both hemispheres, including some of other families than *Troglodytidae*, is given in the phrases following.

The poor wren,  
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,  
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 2. 9.

**Alaskan wren.** See def. above. — **Bay wren**, *Cinnithra unifera*, of the United States of Colombia. — **Bewick's wren.** See *Thryothorus*. — **Black wren**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; a misnomer. See cut under *Accentor*. (Ireland.) — **Blue wren.** Same as *superb warbler* (which see, under *warbler*). — **Cabot's wren**, *Thryothorus albinucha*, of Yucatan. — **Cashmere wren**, *Troglodytes neglectus*, confined to the hills of the said country. — **Chestnut wren**, *Thryophilus castaneus*, of Panama. — **David's wren**, *Speziastris troglodytoides*, of the mountains of western Szechuen. — **Fan-tailed wrens**, the *Camptorhynchus*. See cut under *Camptorhynchus*. — **Faroe wren**, a dark variety of the common wren found in the Faroes and Iceland. — **Fire-crested wren**, the fire-crested kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, closely resembling the goldcrest. — **Floridian wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida. — **Golden-crested wren**, the gold-crest (see cut under *goldcrest*); also, the American gold-crest kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*. — **Golden-crowned wren**, the golden-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*. — **Golden wren**, gold wren. (a) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (b) The goldcrest or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Eng. in both senses.] — **Great Carolina wren**. See *Thryothorus* (with cut). — **Green wren**, the yellow wren, or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; also, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.] — **Hill-wrens**, various small wren-like or timeline birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera *Pnoepyga*, *Troglodytes*, etc. See *hill tit*, under *tit* (with cuts); also cuts under *Pnoepyga*, *Tesia*, and *tit-babbler*. — **House-wrens**, certain American members of the genus *Troglodytes*; specifically, *T. aedon* and its conspecifics. See def. above. — **Japanese wren**, *Troglodytes familiaris*, closely related to the English wren, winter wren, and Alaskan wren. — **Long-billed wren**, *Thryophilus longirostris*, of Brazil. — **Long-tailed wren**, *Urochila longicauda*, of the Khasia and Manipur Hills; commonly placed in the genus *Pnoepyga*. — **Muffin wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.] — **Musician wren**, *Cyphorhinus musicius*, of Guiana. — **Nepal wren**, *Troglodytes nipalensis*, of the Himalayan region from Cashmere to Nepal and Sikkim. — **Pacific wren**, that variety of the winter wren which is found along the Pacific coast of the United States. — **Pale wren**, *Troglodytes pallidus*, the common wren of central Asia. — **Parkman's wren**, a western variety of the house-wren named *Troglodytes parkmani* by Audubon in 1859, after Dr. George Parkman (1791-1849). — **Ruby-crowned wren**, the American ruby-crowned kinglet, *Regulus calendula*. [U.S.] — **Satrap-crowned wren**, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*. — **Sedge-wren**. Same as *sedge-warbler*. [Local, British.] — **Spotted wren**, *Troglodytes formosus*, a rare Indian species found in the neighborhood of Darjeeling. — **Texan wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found in Texas and southward. — **Vinous-brown wren**, the Japanese wren. — **Wedge-billed wren**, *Sphenocichla humei*, of Sikkim. — **White-bellied wren**, (a) A western variety of Bewick's wren. (b) *Urosila leucogastra*, of Oaxaca and Tamaulipas in Mexico, originally described by J. Gould in 1836 as *Troglodytes leucogastra*, a name subsequently misused to denote the white-bellied wren (a). — **White-breasted wren**, *Heterocichla prothellena*, of Central America. — **White wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.] — **Winter wren**. See def., and cut under *Troglodytes*. — **Yellow wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, and the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.] (See also *cactus-wren*, *cañon-wren*, *marsh-wren*, *reed-wren*, *tule-wren*, *willow-wren*, *wood-wren*.)

**wren-babbler** (ren'bah'lēr), *n.* A babbler of small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timeline birds. See *Aleippe*, 2, *babbler*, 2, *hill tit* (under *tit*), *hill-wrens* (under *wren*), *tit-babbler*, and *Timelia*, with various cuts.

**wrench** (rench), *n.* [Also dial. *wrinck*; < ME. *wrench*, *wrenche*, also unassimilated *wrenk*, *wrenke*, *wrinck*, < AS. *wrenc*, *wrence*, *guile*, *fraud*, *deceit* (the orig. physical sense being preserved in mod. E., but not recorded in ME. and AS.), = MHG. *ranc*, quick movement, motion, G. *rank*, trick, artifice, intrigue, G. dial. also *crookedness*; from the root of *wring*; cf. mod. E. *wrong*, *a*, and *n*., in the metaphorical senses, ult. from the root of *wring*.] 1. A crooked or tortuous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a stratagem.

His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst nat flee.

*Chaucer*, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 70.

For it ledes a man with *wrenkes* and wyles,  
And at the last it hym begyles.  
*Hampole*, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 1360, quoted in *Religious Pieces* (L. E. T. S.), p. 105.

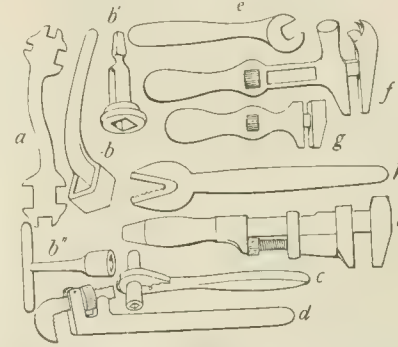
2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry; a sudden twisting out of shape, place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench*; the change was a great *wrench* to his feelings.

If one straine make them not confess, let them be stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent.  
*Bp. Hall*, *The Ark and Dagon*.

There are certain animals to whom tenacity of position is a law of life—they can never flourish again after a single *wrench*.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, iii. 1.

I might chance give his meaning a *wrench*,  
He talking his patois and I English-French.  
*Lowell*, *Black Preacher*.

3. A sharp turn; specifically, in *coursing*, the turning of a hare at less than a right angle. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—4. In *mathematical physics*, a force, or variation of force, tending to give a body a twist about an imaginary or real screw.—5: A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end



Wrenches.

a, machinists' wrench; b, wagon-wrench; c, socket-wrench for bit-stock; d, socket-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-wrench; e, bed-wrench; f, pipe-wrench; g, machine-wrench; h, combination wrench, comprising a hammer and a pipe-wrench; i, flat pocket screw-wrench; j, alligator-wren; k, monkey-wrench.

adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut, or to hold a metal pipe or rod, so as to turn it. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw. 6. Means of compulsion. [Rare.]

He . . . resolved to make his profit of this business  
of Naples as a *wrench* and meane for peace.  
*Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 90.

**wrench** (rench), *v.* [*ME. wrenchen*, *wrench*, *twist*, *turn*, < AS. *wrencan*, *deceive*, = MHG. *G. renken*, *G. (ver)renken*, *dislocate*, *twist*, *sprain*; from the noun.] 1. To twist or turn about with effort or violence; give a sudden twist to; hence, to distort; pervert; turn awry.

Now there can not bein a maker a fowler fault then . . .  
to *wrench* his words to helpe his rime.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 67.

I am well acquainted with your manner of *wrenching* the true cause the false way. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 1. 120.

2. To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort; sprain: as, to *wrench* one's ankle.

Through the space  
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched*,  
Till nature rested from her work in death.  
*Wordsworth*.

3. To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest forcibly or violently.

*Wrench* his sword from him. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 288.  
To *wrench* it [a fixed opinion] out of their minds is hardly less difficult than pulling up an oak.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To have or undergo a wrenching motion; turn twistingly. [Rare.]

Let not thy venturous Steps approach too nigh  
Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie;  
Should thy Shoe *wrench* aside, down, down you fall,  
And overturn the scolding Hucker's Stall.  
*Gay*, *Trivia*, iii. 123.

**wrench-hammer** (rench'ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer fitted with a movable jaw so that it can also serve as a spanner.

**wrench-handle** (rench'han'dl), *n.* A double-armed wrench for use with dies in cutting threads and similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

**wrenning** (ren'ing), *n.* [*wren* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.



pass after much wrestling gotten out towards the North

**wrest-pin** (rest'pin), *n.* In the pianoforte and harp, a steel pin driven into the wrest-block or frame, around which one end of a string is wound, and by turning which the string may

*Roscommon, Translated Verse.*  
= **Syn. 1.** Forlorn, weebegone. **3.** Vile, sorry, shabby,  
pitiful.



**wretchedhead**, *n.* [wreched hede; < *wretched* + *-head*.] Misery; wretchedness. *Rob. of Gloucest.*, p. 102.

**wretchedly** (*rech'ed-ly*), *adv.* [wrechedliche; < *wretched* + *-ly*.] In a wretched or worthless manner; miserably; contemptibly; poorly.

Thet liven fulle *wrechedliche*; and thet eten but ones in the day, and that but lytelle, nother in Courtes ne in other places. *Mandeville Travels*, p. 251.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished;  
But *wretchedly* before her fatal day. *Shak.*, *Æneid*, iv, 930.

The defenses of Plymouth were *wretchedly* insufficient. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

He touches on the *wretchedly* careless performances of early comedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, x, 268.

**wretchedness** (*rech'ed-ness*), *n.* [wrechednesse; < *wretched* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or affliction.

Is *wretchedness* deprived that benefit,  
To end itself by death? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv, 6. 61.

2. Wretched character or quality; distressing, reprehensible, or despicable nature; aggravated or aggravating badness of any kind.

Thy kynde is of so lowe a *wretchednesse*  
That what love is thou canst not seen ne gesse. *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 601.

The gray *wretchedness* of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 782.

3. That which is wretched or distressingly bad; wretched material, conduct, or the like; anything contemptible or despicable; wretched stuff.

Yet hath this bird by twenty thousand fold  
Lever in a forest that is rude and cold  
Goon ete wormes and swich *wretchednesse*. *Chaucer*, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 67.

=**Syn.** 1. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, etc. See affliction. **wretchful** (*rech'ful*), *a.* [wretch + *-ful*. Cf. *wreakful* and *wreckful*.] Wretched. *Wycherl.* **wretchless**, *wretchlessly*, etc. Misspellings of *reckless*, *recklessly*, etc., variants of *reckless*, *recklessly*, etc.

The product of these is a *wretchless* spirit: that is, an aptness to any unworthiness.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 728.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's business *wretchlessly*. *Tract*, an. 1555 (Stype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation.

*Thirty-nine Articles* (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

**wretchcock**, **wretchcock** (*rech'ok*, *rech'kok*), *n.* [Appar. < *wretch* + *-ock* or *-cock*.] *n.* used as dim.] A stunted or abortive cock; the smallest of a brood of domestic fowls; hence, any puny or imperfect creature.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock* [in some editions, *wretch-cock*], . . . though for seven years together he was carefully carried at his mother's back.

*B. Jonson*, *Gipsies Metamorphosed*.

**wrethe**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *wreath*.

**wrethe**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *wrath*.

**wrethe**<sup>3</sup>, *v.* An obsolete form of *writh*.

**wreyet**, *v. t.* An old spelling of *wray*. *Chaucer*.

**wrick** (*rik*), *v.* [wriken, < MD. *wriken*, D. *wriken* = LG. *wriken*, move to and fro, = Sw. *wrieka* = Dan. *wrikke*, move, turn, wriggle, sprain. Cf. *wrig*, *wriggle*, *wry*.] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

**wrick** (*rik*), *n.* [wrick, *v.*] A sprain.

**wriet**, *v. t.* A variant of *wry*.<sup>2</sup>

**wrig** (*rig*), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *wrygge*; a var. of *wrick*. Cf. *wriggle*.] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle *wrygges*,  
His rumpe also he frygges  
Agaynst the hye benche! *Skelton*, *Elynour Rummyng*, l. 177.

Worms . . .

Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife. *Dr. H. More*, *Psychathanasia*, II, ii, 37.

**wriggle** (*rig'l*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wriggled*, ppr. *wriggling*. [Formerly also *wigle*, *riggle*; < D. *wriggelen* = LG. *wriggeln*; freq. of the verb represented by *wrig*, *wrick*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wiggle.

Cumberland acknowledged her merit, after his fashion, by biting his lips and *wriggling* in his chair whenever her name was mentioned. *Macaulay*, *Mme. D'Arblay*.

2. To move along sinuously, or by twisting and turning the body, as a snake, an eel, or a worm; hence, figuratively, to proceed by shifts and turns; make way by sinuous or crooked means; as, to *wriggle* out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'll *wrigle* in  
Twist him and us, the prime man in her favour.

*Brome*, *Queens Exchange*, i.

It is through these gaps that the people barely *wriggle*. *W. Besant*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 15.

II. *trans.* To cause to wriggle; twist and shake slightly and quickly; effect by wriggling.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they *wrigled*. *Stanhurst*, *Æneid*, ii.

When you wait behind a chair at meals, keep constantly *wriggling* the back of the chair, that the person behind whom you stand may know you are ready to attend him. *Swift*, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

The Pi-Utes . . . *wriggled* their way out through the passages in the rocks. *The Century*, XLI, 649.

**wriggle** (*rig'l*), *n.* [wriggle, *v.*] 1. The motion of one who or that which wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They [dapper men] have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wriggle* in their bodies, and a trip in their gait. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 85.

He was a person of sinuous, snake-like presence, and seemed capable of shedding his complete attire by means of one deft *wriggle*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI, 223.

2. Something showing the effect of wriggling or sinuous action; a sinuosity or contortion; a wrinkle. [Rare.]

Minor folds and *wriggles* [in rocks] are frequent. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 11.

**wriggler** (*rig'lér*), *n.* [wriggle + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larvæ, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also *wiggler*.—2. A person who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

For Providence, . . .  
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,  
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace. *Cowper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 432.

**wriggling** (*rig'ling*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *wriggle*, *v.*] Same as *wriggle*.

**wright** (*rit*), *n.* [wrighte, *wrihte*, *wrigte*, *wruhte*, *wurhte*, < AS. *wyrhta* (= OS. *wurhto* = OHG. *wurhto*), a worker, wright, < AS. *wyrht*, *gewyrht* (= OS. *wurht* = OHG. *wurht*, *wurakt*, a work, deed), < *wyrcan*, etc., work: see *wright*.] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially a constructive workman. As a separate word it originally signified, as it still does in Scotland and some parts of England, a carpenter or any worker in wood. It is common in composition, as in *cartwright*, *wainwright*, *wheelwright*, *millwright*, *shipwright*, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, *playwright*.

He was a wel good *wrighte*, a carpentere. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 614.

All the laid-on steel

Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber  
th' end  
Fore-purpos'd by the skilful *wright*. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xv, 379.

**Wrightia** (*ri'ti-ä*), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William Wright, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitidæ*, and subtribe *Parsonsieæ*. It is characterized by having a corolla tube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more scales and an exserted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs or small trees, with long loose branches, opposite feather-veined leaves, and red, white, or yellowish salver-shaped flowers, commonly in terminal cymes. *W. antidysenterica*, a small tree, the source of conessi bark (see *bark*), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, is now classed under *Holarrhena*. For *W. tinctoria*, see *palay*, 1, and *ivory-tree*.

**wrightin** (*ri'tin*), *n.* Same as *conessine*.

**wrighty** (*rit'ri*), *n.* [ME., < *wright* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I  
How I can of *wrighty*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 26.

**wrimplet** (*rim'pl*), *v.* and *n.* Same as *rimple*.

I holde a forme within a *wrimpled* skin. *G. Whetstone*, *Remembrance of Gascoigne*.

**wrincht** (*rinch*), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *wrench*.

These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceast in their Pulpits *wrinching* and spraining the text. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

**wrine**<sup>1</sup> (*rin*), *v. t.* Same as *wry*.<sup>2</sup>

**wrine**<sup>2</sup> (*rin*), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *rine*<sup>1</sup>, a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of *wrinkle*.] A wrinkle. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**wring** (*ring*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrung* (formerly sometimes *wringed*; *wrang*, the original pret-erit, is now only provincial), ppr. *wringing*. [wringen (pret. *wrang*, *wrong*, *wronge*, pl. *wrunge*, *wrongen*, pp. *wrunge*, *wronge*), < AS.

*wringan* (pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrunge*), press, strain, wring, = D. *wringen* = LG. *wringen*, twist together, = OHG. *ringen*, MHG. *G. ringen*, wring, struggle, wrestle, wrest, = Goth. *\*wringan*, indicated by the deriv. *wruggō*, snare; cf. Sw. *vränga*, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. *vringle*, twist, tangle (*vringle-hornet*, having twisted horns); prob. connected with *wrick*, *wrig*, *wry*. Hence ult. *wrangle*, *wrong*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To twist in the hands, as something flexible; twist or flex forcibly; as, to *wring* clothes after washing, to force out the water; to *wring* a friend's hand in cordial greeting: often with out.

Mark how she *wrings* him by the fingers. *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, iii, 2.

Just help me *wring* these [clothes] out, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Mary Barton*, viii.

2. To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly; as, to *wring* a mast; to *wring* the neck of a chicken.

His neck in twa I wat they have *wrung*. *Jack o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI, 84).

My spirit yearns to bring  
The lost ones back—yearns with intense desire,  
And struggles hard to *wring*  
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence. *Bryant*, *The Past*.

3. To turn or divert the course or purport of; distort; pervert. [Archaic.]

Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites.

*Ascham*, *To John Asteley*. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Or else they would straine us out a certain figurative Prelat, by *wringing* the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets.

*Milton*, *Church-Government*, i, 5.

4. To affect painfully by or as if by some con-torting or compressing action or effect; torture; rack; distress; pain.

Wee know where the shoo *wrings* you. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Oh, Fortius! didst thou taste but half the griefs  
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison*, *Cato*, i, 1.

5. To force out, as a fluid, by twisting or con-torting pressure; extract or obtain by or as if by a squeezing flexure; hence, to squeeze out in any way; extort; as, to *wring* water from clothes; to *wring* a reluctant consent from a person: often with out.

He hath, my lord, *wrung* from me my slow leave  
By laboursome petition. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i, 2, 58.

The English government now chose to *wring* money out of Cheyde Sing. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

To *wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . *wring off* his head. *Lev.* i, 15.

To *wring out*, (a) To force or squeeze out by twisting.

He . . . thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece. *Judges* vi, 38.

(b) To free from a liquid by twisting or compression; as, to *wring out* clothes.

And the Cabalists . . . say that Eves sinne was no-thing but the *wringing out* of grapes to her husband.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 19.

To *wring the* (or *one's*) *hands*, to manifest pain or distress by clasping the hands tightly together, with or without a twisting motion.

So efter that he longe hadde hyre compleyned,  
His *hondes wronge*, and seyde that was to seye. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv, 1171.

She *wrings her Hands*, and beats her Breast.

*Congreve*, *Death of Queen Mary*.

Under emotion we see swayings of the body and *wring-ings of the hands*.

*H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVIII, 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Lat him care and wepe and *wringe* and waille. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 1156.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v, 1, 28.

Such as are impatient of rest,  
And *wring* beneath some private discontent.

*Chapman*, *Byron's Conspiracy*, i, 1.

2. To pinch; pain.

A faire shooe *wrings*, though it be smoothe in the wear-ing. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 474.

3. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gone *wringe*  
Every tyding streight to Fame. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 2110.

**wring** (*ring*), *n.* [wringe, *wrynge*, < AS. *\*wringe*, in *win-wringe*, a wine-press, < *wingan*, press, wring: see *wring*, *v.*] 1. A wringer or presser; a wine-press or cider-press. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And erly sette on werkyng hem the *wrynge*. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.







**rogative writ.** See the qualifying words. **Service of a writ.** See *service*.—**Ship writ.** In *King's test*, a writ issued in the name of the crown imposing the tax known as *ship-money* (which see), notably one of such writs issued under Charles I. which led to Hampden's opposition. They were declared illegal by 16 A.D. 1, c. 11 (1640). **The writ runs.** (a) The writ is expressed in terms of or including: as, *the writ runs in the name of the people*. (b) The writ is legally capable of enforcement, as, *the writ of subpoena runs throughout the state*. (c) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, "When lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's writ runs; when the edicts of the civil courts are obeyed; . . . and when sedition is trampled under foot—then, and then only, is there some chance for the development of remedial measures." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV, 357.)—**To serve a writ.** See *to serve a process*, under *serve*.—**To serve a writ of attachment.** See *to serve an attachment*, under *serve*.—**Twelve-day writ.** In *Eng. law*, a writ allowed by 1s and 19 Vict., c. 67, in actions on bills and notes if brought within six months after maturity, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him. **Vicentiel writs.** See *vicentiel*. **Writ of account.** *Vicentiel* of account, under *account*. **Writ of assistance.** *besayel, capias, certiorari, consultation, dower, error, estrepement.* See *assistance*, etc.—**Writ of execution.** See *execution* 3 (b). **Writ of habeas corpus, inquiry, mandamus, possession, privilege, prohibition, protection, reCAPTION, restitution, right, spoliation, subpoena, etc.** See *habeas corpus, inquiry*, etc.—**Writs of extent.** See *extent*, 3 (b). **writ<sup>2</sup> (rit).** An obsolete form of the third person singular present indicative (for *writeth*), and an obsolete or archaic form of the past participle, of *write*. **writability** (ri-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< writable + -ity* (see *-ility*).] Ability or disposition to write. [*Nonce-word.*]

You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a cold's tooth left  
Walden, Letters, IV, 455. (Davies)

**writable** (ri'ta-bl), *a.* [*< write + -able.*] Capable of being written; such as might be set down in writing. [*Rare.*]

The talk was by no means *writable*, but very pleasant.  
Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, II, 168. (Davies)

**writative** (ri'ta-tiv), *a.* [*Irreg. (after talkative) < write(r) + -ative.*] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [*Nonce-word.*]

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*.  
Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

**write** (rit), *v.*; pret. *wrote* (obs. or dial. *wrate*, archaic *writ*), pp. *written* (obs. or archaic *writ*, formerly erroneously *wrote*), ppr. *writing*. [*< ME. wriȝten* (pret. *wrot*, *wroot*, *wrat*, pl. *writen*, *write*, pp. *writen*, *write*—with short *i*). *< AS. wriȝtan* (pret. *wrāt*, pl. *writon*, pp. *writen*), *write*, *in-*scribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. *writan*, cut, injure, write, = OFries. *writa* = D. *rijten*, tear, split, = LG. *riten* = OHG. *rizan*, cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. *rizen*, G. *reissen*, tear, = Icel. *rita*, scratch, cut, write, = Sw. *rita*, draw, delineate, = Goth. *\*wreitan* (in deriv. *writs*, a stroke or point made with a pen), write. Hence *writ<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. trans. 1.** To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant character or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, pencil, style, or anything with which marks can be made; inscribe: as, to *write* a word on paper; to *write* one's name with the finger in sand.

Above, in the Dust and in the Powder of the Hilles, thei *wroot* Lettres and Figures with hire Fingers.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

They . . . whose names are not *written* in the book of life.  
Rev. xvii, 8.

The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been *wrote* about the year eight hundred.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, ii, 38.

There is a Book  
By seraphs *writ* with beams of Heavenly light.  
Cooper, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

**2.** To cover with writing; trace readable characters over the surface of.

And it [the roll] was *written* within and without.  
Ezek. ii, 10.

There will she sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper.  
Shak., Much Ado, ii, 3, 133.

**3.** To express or communicate in writing; give a written account of; make a record of, as something known, thought, or believed: as, to *write* one's observations; he *wrote* down all he could remember. Sometimes, in this and the next sense, the verb is followed by a dative without its sign: as, *write* me all the news.

Thanne sit he down and *writ* in his dotage  
That women can nat kepe hir marriage.  
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 709.

Is it not *written*, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer?  
Mark xi, 17.

All your better deeds  
Shall be in water *writ*, but this in marble.  
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v, 3.

I chose to *write* the Thing I durst not speak.  
Prior, Solomon, ii.

**4.** To set forth as an author, or produce in writing, either by one's own or another's hand; compose and produce as an author.

*Write* me a sonnet.  
Shak., Much Ado, v, 2, 4.

When you *writ* your Epigrams, and the Magnetic Lady,  
You were not so mad.  
Howell, Letters, I, v, 16.

**5.** To designate by writing; style or entitle in writing; record: with an objective word or phrase.

O that he were here to *write* me down an ass!  
Shak., Much Ado, iv, 2, 78.

They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled "to *write* themselves Esquire."  
De Quincey, Bentley, i.

**6.** To record; set down legibly; engrave.

There is *written* in your brow . . . honesty and constancy.  
Shak., M. for M., iv, 2, 162.

The history of New England is *written* imperishably on the face of a continent.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 228.

**To write down.** (a) To set down in writing; make a record or memorandum of.

Having our fair order *written* down.  
Shak., K. John, v, 2, 4.

It was the manner of that glorious captain [Cæsar] to *write* down what scenes he passed through.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

(b) To write in depreciation of; injure by writing against: as, to *write* down a play or a financial undertaking; to *write* down an actor or a candidate.

Without some infusion of spite it seems as if history could not be written; that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to *write* down.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

**To write off.** to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account or bill: as, to *write off* discounts; to *write off* bad debts.—**To write out.** (a) To make a copy or transcription of; especially, to make a perfect copy of, after a rough draft; record in full: as, when the document is *written* out you may send it off. (b) To exhaust the capacity or resources of by excessive writing: used reflexively: as, that author has *written* himself out.—**To write up.** (a) To bring up to date or to the latest fact or transaction in writing; write out in full or in detail: as, to *write up* an account or an account-book; to *write up* a fire or a celebration for a newspaper. (b) To attempt to elevate in estimation or credit by favorable writing; commend to the public; puff: as, to *write up* a new play or a candidate.—**Written law.** See *law*.

**II. intrans. 1.** To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation of written words or characters, either occasionally or as an occupation: as, to *write* in school; to *write* as a lawyer's clerk.

He can *write* and read and cast account.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv, 2, 92.

**2.** To express ideas in writing; practise written composition; work as an author, or engage in authorship.

When I *wrote* of these deuces, I smiled with my selfe, thinking that the readers would do so too.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Like Egyptian Chroniclers,  
Who *write* of twenty thousand Years.  
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii, 2.

Herodotus, though he *wrote* in a dramatic form, had little of dramatic genius.  
Macaulay, History.

**3.** To conduct epistolary correspondence; communicate by means of letter-writing; convey information by letter or the like: as, to *write* to a distant friend; *write* as soon as you arrive.

I go. *Write* to me very shortly.  
Shak., Rich. III., iv, 4, 428.

**write** (rit), *n.* [*< write, v.*] Writing: chiefly in the phrase *hand of write*. [*Colloq. or vulgar.*]

We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and *write* busily.

Harding to Jewell, in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc. ed.), (II, 304.)

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair *hand* of *write*.  
Galt, Annals of the Parish, I. (Davies.)

**writee** (ri-tē'), *n.* [*< write + -ee.*] A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [*Occasional.*]

And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the *writee*'s.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

**write-of-hand** (rit'ov-hand'), *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing. [*Vulgar.*]

"A could wish as a'd learned *write-of-hand*," said she, "for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii. (Davies.)

**writer** (ri'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. writere, < AS. writere* (= Icel. *ritari*); as *write* + *-er*.] 1. A person who understands or practises the art of writing; one who is able to write; a penman.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer*.  
Ps. xlv, 1.

**2.** One who does writing as a business; a professional scribe, scrivener, or amanuensis:

used specifically in England of clerks to the former East India Company, and of temporary copying clerks in government offices; in Scotland, loosely, of law agents, solicitors, attorneys, etc., and sometimes of their principal clerks.—**3.** A person who writes what he composes in his mind; the author of a written paper or of writings; an author in general; a literary producer of any kind: as, the *writer* of a letter; a *writer* of history or of fiction.

Tell prose *writers* stories are so stale  
That penny ballads make a better sale.  
Breton.

"I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon *writers*."  
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

[For other uses of the word, see *letter-writer*, 2, and *type-writer*.]

**Ship's writer.** See *ship*.—**The writer**, the author of this writing; the writer hereof: used elliptically by a writer with reference to himself, to avoid saying *I*.—**Writer of the tallies.** See *tally*, 1.—**Writers' cramp**, an occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write much, especially in a contracted hand. It affects at first usually only those muscles which are directly concerned in the production of writing movements, but, if the act is persisted in, the neighboring muscles may also share in the disturbance. The affection may manifest itself under one of four forms or a combination of them—namely, *paralytic*, in which weakness in the fingers or even absolute inability to hold the pen is experienced; *spastic*, in which the attempt to write excites clonic or tonic contractions of the fingers; *tremulous*, in which the hand shakes so while writing that the letters formed are indistinguishable; and *sensory*, in which the effort to write causes severe pain, tingling, or other abnormal sensations in the hand and at times in the forearm also. The symptoms vary greatly in different individuals, usually, however, increasing in severity as long as the attempt to use a pen is persisted in. The use of steel pens and metal penholders is supposed to increase the liability to the affection. Also called *scriveners' cramp* or *palsy*, *writers' palsy* or *paralysis*, and *graphosmism*.—**Writers to the signet.** See *signet*, 1.

**writeress** (ri'tēr-es), *n.* [*< writer + -ess.*] A female writer or author. [*Humorous.*]

Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as *authoress*.  
Thackeray, Misc., ii, 470. (Davies.)

**writerling** (ri'tēr-ling), *n.* [*< writer + -ling.*] A petty or sorry writer or author. [*Rare.*]

Every writer and *writerling* of name [in France] has a salary from the government.  
W. Taylor, 1802 (Robberds's Memoir, I, 420). (Davies.)

**writership** (ri'tēr-ship), *n.* [*< writer + -ship.*] The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

**writhe** (ritH), *v.*; pret. and. pp. *writhed*, ppr. *writhing*. [*< ME. writhen, writhen* (pret. *wroth*, *wrooth*, *wreth*, pl. *writen*, pp. *writen* (with short *i*), *wrethen*), *< AS. wriȝthan* (pret. *wrāth*, pp. *writen*), twist, wind about, = OHG. *ridan*, MHG. *riden*, G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together, = Icel. *rita* = Sw. *wrida* = Dan. *wride*, wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.] **I. trans. 1.** To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; contort.

The stortes [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol thai take  
And *writhe* hem, and so *writen* wol thai lete  
Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

Sa suld we *wryth* all syn away,  
That in our breistis bred.  
The Blady Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII, 151).

The desolate little shanty was plainly to be seen among the naked and *writen* boughs of the orchard.  
The Atlantic, LVIII, 389.

**2.** To wrest perversely; wrest; pervert.

The reason which he yieldeth sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*.  
Hooker.

**3.** To wrench; wring; extort. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression.  
Scott, Ivanhoe, vi. (Imp. Dict.)

**II. intrans.** To move or stir in a twisting or tortuous manner; twist about, as from pain, distress, or stimulation.

The poplar *writhes* and twists and whistles in the blast.  
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

Supposing a case of tyranny, the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than *writhe*; and if even they should *writhe*, yet they will never stand erect.  
Lander.

She *writhed* under the demonstrable truth of the character he had given her conduct.  
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v, 5.

The *writhing* worm . . . failed to allure the scaly brood.  
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, I.

**writhe** (ritH), *n.* [*< writhe, v.*] 1. A contortion of form or features, as from pain or other emotion; an act of writhing. [*Rare.*]

Perhaps pleasure is the emotion evidenced by the silent *writhe* with which Jim receives this piece of information.  
R. Broughton, Alas, xvi.

**2.** The band of a fagot. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]







To put in the wrong, to cause to appear wrong or in error: give a wrong character to or representation of: as, your remarks put me on my sentiments, in the wrong. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Sin, tamely, etc.* See *crime*.

**wrong** (rông'), *adv.* [*< wrong, a.*] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly; amiss; ill.

The right divine of kings to govern wrong.  
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 188.

To go wrong. See *go*.

Your strong possession much more than your right,  
Or else it must go wrong with you and me.  
Shak., *K. John*, i. 1. 41.

**wrong** (rông'), *v. t.* [*< wrong, n.*] 1. To do wrong to; treat unfairly, unjustly, or harmfully; do or say something injurious or offensive to; injure; harm; oppress; offend.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house.  
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 4. 73.

2. To be the cause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautical use, to take the wind from the sails of, as a ship in line with another to windward.

All authorities being dissolved, want of government did more wrong their proceedings than all other crosses whatsoever.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 267.

It [a play] is good, though wronged by my over great expectations, as all things else are. *Pepys, Diary*, i. 149.

To use the seaman's phrase, we were very much wronged by the ship that had us in chase.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, lxxv.

3. To be in the wrong in regard to; view or consider wrongly; give an erroneous seeming to; put in the wrong, or in a false light.

Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sov'reign Good!  
Thou art not loved because not understood.

Couper, *Happy Solitude—Unhappy Men* (trans.).

Thy friendship thus thy judgment wronging  
With praises not to me belonging.

Scott, *Marmion*, liii. Int.

**wrong-doer** (rông'dô'er), *n.* 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

Especially when we see the wrong-doer prosperous do we feel as if the injustice of fortune ought to be redressed.  
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 10.

2. In law, one who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feasor.

**wrong-doing** (rông'dô'ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

**wronger, wrongent.** Middle English forms of *wrongy*.

**wrongeoust, a.** An old spelling of *wrongous*.  
**wronger** (rông'er), *n.* [*< wrong + -er*]. One who inflicts wrong or harm; an injurer; a misuser.

Hold, shepherd, hold! learn not to be a wronger  
Of your word. Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 3.

Catiffs and wrongers of the world. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

**wrongful** (rông'fûl), *a.* [*< ME. wrongful; < wrong, n., + -ful*]. Full of or characterized by wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair: as, a wrongful taking of property.

I am so far from granting thy request  
That I despise thee for thy wrongful suit.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 2. 102.

=Syn. See *wrong, a.*

**wrongfully** (rông'fûl-i), *adv.* In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; unjustly: as, to accuse one wrongfully; to suffer wrongfully.

Accusing the Lady Hero wrongfully.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 2. 51.

**wrongfulness** (rông'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

**wronghead** (rông'hed), *a. and n.* [*< wrong + head*]. 1. *a.* Same as *wrongheaded*. [Rare.]

This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race.  
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 148.

II. *n.* A wrongheaded person. [Rare.]

**wrongheaded** (rông'hed'ed), *a.* [*< wronghead + -ed*]. Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

A wrongheaded distrust of England.

Bp. Berkeley, *Querist*, § 436.

**wrongheadedly** (rông'hed'ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, was very severe, and wrongheadedly severe.

Boswell, *Johnson*, an. 1719.

**wrongheadedness** (rông'hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

There is no end of his misfortunes and wrongheadedness!  
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 280.

**wronghearted** (rông'hâr'ted), *a.* Wrong in heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling.  
**wrongheartedness** (rông'hâr'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as wrong-heartedness.  
The Century, XXIX. 910.

**wrongless** (rông'les), *a.* [*< wrong, n., + -less*]. Void of wrong. [Rare.]

**wronglessly** (rông'les-li), *adv.* Without wrong or harm; harmlessly. [Rare.]

He was . . . honourably courteous, and wronglessly valiant.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

**wrongly** (rông'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wrongliche; < wrong + -ly*]. In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false,  
And yet wouldst wrongly win.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 5. 23.

**wrongminded** (rông'mîn'ded), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

**wrongness** (rông'nes), *n.* [*< ME. wrongnesse; < wrong, a., + -ness*]. 1. Crookedness; wrongness; unevenness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 534.—2. The state or condition of being wrong or erroneous; heinousness; faultiness.

The best have great wrongnesses within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.

Butler, *Analogy of Religion*. (Latham.)

The wrongness of murder is known by a moral intuition.  
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 14.

**wrongous** (rông'us), *a.* [Also *wrongeous*; *< ME. wrongous*, for earlier *wrongwis*, *wrangwis* (= Sw. *wrangvis*), wrong, iniquitous; *< wrong + wise*. Cf. *righteous*]. 1. Wrongful; unjust; improper.

I will not father my bairn on you,  
Nor on no wrongous man.

Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. In Scots law, not right; unjust; illegal: as, wrongous imprisonment.

Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds.

James I., *To Bacon*, Aug. 25, 1617.

**wrongously** (rông'us-li), *adv.* [Also *wrongeously*; *< ME. wrongously; < wrongous + -ly*]. Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

Here haue we done and shewid curtessey,  
Where to wrongously uillanous ye doo,  
To thys noble damicel and lady.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1857.

**Wronski's theorem.** See *theorem*.

**wroot**, *v.* An old spelling of *root*<sup>2</sup>.

**wrote**. An old spelling of *wrote*<sup>1</sup>.

**wrote**<sup>1</sup> (rôt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *write*.

**wrote**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*<sup>2</sup>.

Right as a soughe wrotheth in everich ordure, so wrotheth hire beautee in the styunkyng ordure of synn.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

**wroth** (rôth), *a.* [*< ME. wroth, wrooth, < AS. wrâth, angry* (= OS. *wrêth* = D. *wreed*, cruel, = Icel. *reithr* = Sw. *Dan. vred*, angry); prob. orig. 'twisted,' perverse (= MHG. *reit*, *reid*, curled, twisted), *< writhan*, pret. *wrath*, twist, writhe: see *writhe*. Hence ult. *wrath*, *n.*] Excited by wrath; wrathful; indignant; angry: rarely used attributively.

Revel and trouthe, as in a low degree,  
They been ful wrothe al day, as men may see.

Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 34.

In euery thyng thanne was he grevid soore,  
And more wrother thanne he was before.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1568.

Sir Aldingar was wrothe in his mind,

With her hee was never content.

Sir Aldingar (Child's Ballads, III. 244).

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

Gen. iv. 5.

**wroth**<sup>1</sup> (rôth), *v. i.* [*ME. wrothen*, var. of *wrathen*: see *wrath*, *v.*] To become angry; be wrathful; rage.

Again Melusine wrothed he ful sore,  
That to hir sayd moche reпреf and velony.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1254.

**wrothful** (rôth'fûl), *a.* An erroneous form for *wrathful*.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,  
Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 34.

**wrothly** (rôth'li), *adv.* [*< ME. wrothli; < wroth + -ly*]. Wrathfully; angrily.

When william saw hire wepe, wrothli he seide,  
"For seynt mary loue, madame, why make ye this sorwe?"

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3683.

**wrought** (rât), *p. a.* [*Pp. of work*]. Worked, as distinguished from *rough*: noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

**wrought-iron** (rât'î'ern), *n.* Iron that is or may be wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that is capable of being welded; malleable iron. See *iron*.

**wrung** (rung). Preterit and past participle of *wring*.

**wry**<sup>1</sup> (ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wried*, ppr. *wrying*. [*< ME. wrien, wryen, < AS. wriġan*, drive, bend, turn, bend. Cf. *wrick, wrig, wriggle*. Hence *wry*<sup>1</sup>, *a., awry*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of place.

How well a certain wrying I had of my neck became me.  
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, ii.

The first with divers crooks and turnings wries.  
P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, v.

2. To swerve or go obliquely; go awry or astray; deviate from the right course, physically or morally.

And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave,  
And with her heed she wryed faste away.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 97.

No manere mede shulde make him wrye,  
ffor to trien a trouthe be-twynne two sidis.

Richard the Redeless, ii. 84.

How many  
murder wives much better than themselves  
For wrying but a little!

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 1. 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist aside.

Soone thei can ther hedys a-way wrye,  
And to faire speche lightly ther erys close.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 63.

2. To give a twist to; make wry; writhe; wring.

Using their wryed countenances, instead of a vice, to turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, ii. 4.

Guests by hundreds — not one caring  
If the dear host's neck were wried.

Browning, *In a Gondola*.

3. Figuratively, to pervert; alter.

They have wrested and wryed his [Christ's] doctrine, and like a rule of lead have applied it to men's manners.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), i.

Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun,  
But in their scope its white is wried to black.

Swinburne, *At Eleusis*.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

**wry**<sup>1</sup> (ri), *a. and n.* [*< wry*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *awry*.] I. *a.* 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side; in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; askew.

With fair black eyes and hair and a wry nose.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

He calls them [the clergy] the Saints with Screw'd Faces and wry Mouths.

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 232.

2. Crooked; bent; not straight. [Rare.]

Losing himself in many a wry meander.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 2.

3. Devious in course or purpose; divaricating; aberrant; misdirected.

He's one I would not have a wry thought darted against, willingly.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

Every wry step by which he imagines himself to have declined from the path of duty affrights him when he reflects on it.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xv.

To make a wry face or mouth, to manifest disgust, displeasure, pain, or the like, by distorting or puckering up the face or mouth.

You seem resolved to do credit to our mystery, and die like a man, without making wry mouths.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxiv.

II. *n.* A twisting about, or out of shape or course; distortion; a distorting effect. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

He [the loach] looks so innocent, you make full sure to prog him well, in spite of the wry of the water.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

**wry**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*< ME. wryen, wrien, wreon, < AS. wrcōn, \*wrihan, ONorth. wria* (pp. *wriġen*), cover, clothe. Cf. *rig*<sup>2</sup>.] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

Wry [var. *wre*] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 735.

But of his hondwerk wolde he gete  
Clothes to wryne hym, and his mete.

Rom. of the Rose, i. 6684.

With floode gravel let diligence hem wrie,  
And XXX dayes under that hem kepe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

**wrybill** (ri'bil), *n.* A kind of plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, of New Zealand, having the bill bent sideways. See second cut under *plover*.

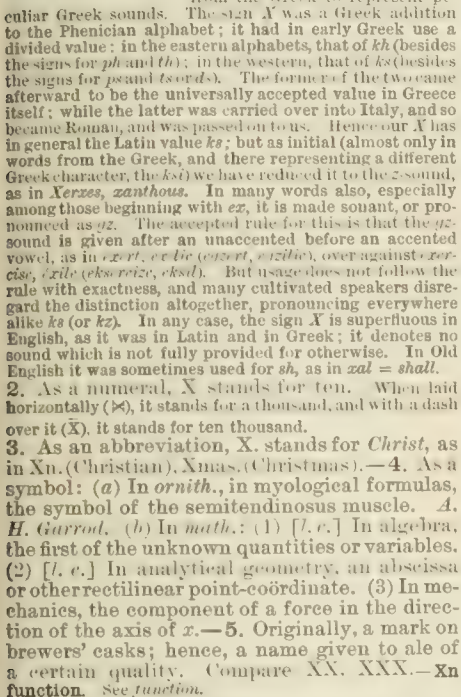
**wry-billed** (ri'bîld), *a.* Having the bill awry or bent sideways: as, the wry-billed plover. See second cut under *plover*.

**wryly** (ri'li), *adv.* [*< wry*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*]. In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.



wyvern†, *n.* See *wivern*.  
wyvern†, *n.* See *wivern*.





**zanoraphica** (zā-nôr'fī-kä), *n.* A musical instrument, resembling the harmonichord and the tetrachordon, invented by Röllig in 1801, the strings of which were sounded by means of little bows.

**Xantharpyia** (zan-thär-pī-ä), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *Xanthos*, yellow, + NL. *Harpyia*, q. v.] A genus of *Pteropodidae*. *X. amplexicaudata* is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan sub-region.

**xantharsenite** (zan-thär'se-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ξανθος*, yellow, + *E. arsenic*.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is related to chondrarsenite.

**xanthate** (zan'thāt), *n.* [*< xanth(ie) + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*]  
A salt of xanthic acid.

**Xanthine** (zan'thē-in), n. [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-e-in<sup>2</sup>*.] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

**xanthelasma** (zan-thē-las'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, + *ē'asma*, a plate.] Same as *xanthoma*.

**Xanthia** (zan'thi-ä), n. [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family *Orthosiidae*, having slender porrect palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. *X. fulvago* is the sawfly-moth of Europe. Its larva feeds when young on catkins of willow, later on bramble and plan-

**Xanthian** (zan'thi-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *Ξάνθος*, *Xanthus* (see def.).] Of or belonging to *Xanthus*, an ancient town of *Lycia* in *Asia Minor*.—**Xanthian sculptures**, a large collection of sculptures, chiefly sepulchral, from *Xanthus* and the neighboring region, preserved in the *British Museum*. The collection includes

the reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb. See *Harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

**xanthic** (zan'thik), *a.* [*G.* *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ic*.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or relating to xanthin; yellow, referring to the color of the urine.—**Xanthic acid**, the general name of the esters or ether-acids of thiosulphocarbonic acid, as ethyl xanthic acid,  $C_2SO_3C_2H_5$ , a heavy, oily liquid with a penetrating smell and a sharp, astringent taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.—**Xanthic calculus**, a urinary calculus composed in great part of xanthin.—**Xanthic flowers**, flowers which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers*.—**Xanthic oxid**, xanthin.—**Xanthic-oxid calculus**. Same as *xanthic calculus*.

**xanthid**† (zan'thid), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-id*<sup>2</sup>.] A compound of xanthogen.

**xanthin, xanthine** (zan'thin), *n.* [Also *zanthin*; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in<sup>2</sup>*, *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] One of sev-

× *Gr. xanthos, yellow, + -ine, -ine-2*. One of several coloring substances, so named with reference to their color. Especially—(a) That part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (b) The yellow coloring matter contained in madder. (c) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. (d) A complex body,  $C_5H_4N_4O_2$ , related to uric acid, occurring normally in small quantity in the blood, urine, and liver, and occasionally in urinary calculi. It is a white dimorphous body, and combines with both acids and bases. —**Xanthin calculus.** Same as *xanthic calculus*. See *uric acid*.

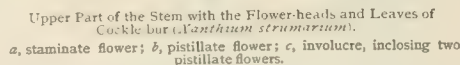
**xanthinuria** (zan-thi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [*xanthin* + Gr. *οὔρον*, urine.] The excretion of xanthin in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also *xanthuria*.

**Xanthispa** (zan-this'pā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1858), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Hispa*, q. v.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, erected for the single species *X. cimicoides*, from Cayenne.

**xanthitanite** (zan'thi-tan), *n.* [*Gr.* *ξανθος*, yellow, + (*t*)itan(*ic*).] An alteration-product of the sphene (titanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanitic acid instead of silica.

**xanthite** (zan'thīt), *n.* [*Gr.* ξανθός, yellow, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A variety of vesuvianite found in limestone near Amity, New York.

**Xanthium** (zan'thi-um), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *ξανθόν*, a plant, said to be *X. strumarium*, and to have been so named because its infusion turned the hair yellow; < *zantho*, yellow.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidæ* and subtribe *Ambrosiææ*. It is characterized by unisexual flower-heads, the male with a single row of separate bracts,



the female armed with numerous hooked prickles. Twenty-one species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to four; they are mostly of uncertain, perhaps of American, origin, but are now widely naturalized throughout warm regions. They are coarse weedy annuals with alternate

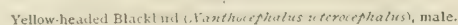
leaves which are lobed and closely tomentose, or are coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monocious flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils; in the fertile heads the fruit forms a large spiny bur containing the achenes. The species are known as *cockle-bur*, or as *clot-bur*; 3 occur in the United States, only 1 of which is a native, *X. Canadense*, which varies near the coast and the Great Lakes to a dwarf variety, *echinatum*, known as *sea-burdock*; of the others, *X. spinosum*, the spiny clot-bur, thought to be a native of Chili, is armed with slender yellowish triid spines in the axils; and *X. strumarium* is the common species of Europe. In England it is known as *ditch-bur*, *burweed*, *louse-bur*, and *small burdock*.

**xanthiuria** (zan-thi-ŭ'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

**Xantho** (zan'thō), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Canceridæ*, with numerous species. Also *Xanthus*.

**xanthocarpous** (zan-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellow fruit.

**Xanthocephalus** (zan-thō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Γαυρός*, yellow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Icteridae*, or American blackbirds, having as type the common yellow-headed blackbird of the United States, first described by Bonaparte in 1825 as *Icterus icterocephalus*, and now known as *X. icterocephalus*. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America.



from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin westward, extending north into the British possessions, and south into Mexico. The male is jet-black, with the whole head and neck bright-yellow, except the black lores and a black space about the base of the bill; there is a large white wing-patch, and usually there are a few yellow feathers on the thighs and vent. The length is from 10 to 11 inches, the extent  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ . The female is smaller and chiefly brownish. This blackbird nests in marshy places, and lays from three to six eggs of a grayish-green color spotted with reddish brown. Also called *Xanthosomus*.

**Xanthochelus** (zan-thō-kē'lus), n. [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χelys*, a claw.] A genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidae* and subfamily *Cleoninae*, having wings and somewhat pruinose elytra. It contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

**Xanthochlorus** (zan-thō-klō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidae*, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. *Leptopus* is a synonym.

**Xanthochroa** (zan-thok' rō-ā), n. [NL. (Schmidt, 1846), < Gr. *ξανθός*, with yellow skin, < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρόα*, *χρόα*, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Edemeridae*, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contiguous middle coxae, unspurred front tibiae, and deeply emarginate eyes.

**Xanthochroi** (zan-thok'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *xanthochrous*: see *xanthochrous*.] In *ethnol.*, one of the five groups into which some







Ared resin exudes from *X. hastata* and other species, known as *acardum*, or *Botany Bay resin*. See *acardum* under *acardum*, black, and *resin*. **Xanthorrhoea resin**. Same as *acardum resin* (which see), under *acardum*.

**xanthosis** (zan-tho'sis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in cancerous tumors.

**Xanthosoma** (zan-thō-so'mā), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceae*, tribe *Colocaseoidae*, and subtribe *Colocaseae*. It is characterized by coriaceous sagittate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-lobed ovaries separate below but dilated and united above, forming berries in fruit which are included within the spathe-tube, and by anisotropous ovules with an inferior micropyle, mostly attached to the partitions. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They are herbs with a milky juice, producing a tuberous rootstock or thick elongated caudex. They bear long thick petiolate leaves; the flower-stalks are usually short, often numerous, and produce a spathe with an oblong or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamina and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and separated by a constriction from the elongated male section. *X. alpinum* is known in the West Indies as *kala*; and *X. sagittatum* (perhaps the same as the last) as *taya*; for *X. sagittatum*, see *tannier*.

**xanthospermous** (zan-thō-spēr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having yellow seeds; yellow-seeded.

**Xanthotania** (zan-thō-tē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *τανία*, a band; see *tania*.] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily *Morphinae*, containing only the species *X. basaris*, from Malacca, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallace.

**Xanthoura**, *n.* See *Xanthura*.

**xanthous** (zan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ous*.] Yellow; in anthropology and ethnography specifying the yellow or Mongoloid type of mankind.

The second great type, the Mongolian or *Xanthous* or "yellow." W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 316.

**xanthoxyl** (zan-thok'sil), *n.* A plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceae* (now the tribe *Xanthoxyleae*). Lindley.

**Xanthoxylaceae** (zan-thok-sil'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-aceae*.] A former order of plants, equivalent to the present tribe *Xanthoxyleae*.

**Xanthoxyleae** (zan-thok-sil'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceae*. It is characterized by regular flowers with free spreading petals and stamens, usually an annular or pulvinate disk, from two to five carpels each with two ovules, and a straight or arcuate embryo commonly with flat cotyledons. It includes 25 genera, mainly tropical, 14 of which are widely separated monotypic local genera. See *Xanthoxylum* (the type) and *Pentaceras*.

**xanthoxylol** (zan-thok-sil'ō-in), *n.* [< *Xanthoxylum* + *-in*.] A neutral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*.

**Xanthoxylum** (zan-thok'si-lum), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1759), altered from the *Zanthoxylum* of Linnaeus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceae*, type of the tribe *Xanthoxyleae*. It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamous flowers with from three to five imbricate or induplicate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five somewhat globose and commonly two-valved carpels. There are about 110 species, widely distributed through tropical and warm regions; nearly 50 occur in Brazil, many others in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, and 5 in the United States. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes armed with straight or recurved prickles. The leaves are commonly odd-pinnate, rarely reduced to one to three leaflets; the leaflets are entire or crenate, oblique, and pellucid-dotted. The flowers are small, usually white or greenish, commonly in crowded axillary and terminal panicles. The fruit is usually aromatic and pungent, with a glandular-dotted pericarp. The bark, especially that of the roots, is powerfully stimulant and tonic, and often used for rheumatism, to excite salivation, and as a cure for toothache; it contains a bitter principle (berberine) and a yellow coloring matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antispasmodic. Three species in the United States are small trees, of which *X. cilirostrum* (*X. Caribaeum*) is the satinwood of Florida, the West Indies, and the Bermudas, its wood, used in the manufacture of small articles, having at first the odor of true satinwood. *X. Fagara* (*X. Pterota*) is the wild lime of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru, and has been also known as *Fagara Pterota* and *F. lentisfolia*; in southern Florida it is one of the most common of small trees, often a tall slender shrub; it produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as *savin* or *ironwood* in the West Indies. (See *wild lime*, under *lime*.) *X. emarginatum* (*X. sapindoides*), known as *licia-tree* or *lignum-rorum* in the West Indies, and exported thence under the name of *rosewood*, also extends to Florida, where it is a shrub with coriaceous shining leaves. The 2 other species of the United States are known as *toothache-tree* and as *prickly-ash* (which see); of these *X.*

*Americanum* is a shrub found from Massachusetts and Virginia to Minnesota and Kansas, and *X. Clava-Herculis* is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known



1. Branch with male flowers. 2. Branch with female flowers and leaves. 3. Male flower. 4. Female flower. 5. Fruit.

as *peppercorn*. For *X. Caribaeum*, see *prickly yellow-wood*, under *yellow-wood*. The other species of the West Indies are there known in general as *yellow-wood* and as *fustic*, several producing a valuable wood; in Jamaica *X. coriacea* is also known as *yellow mustard*, and *X. spinifer* as *ram-goat* (which see); in Australia *X. brachyacanthum* is used for cabinet-work; in Cape Colony *X. Capense* is known as *knobwood* (which see); 6 other woody species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, all there known as *heae*. The fruit of many tropical species is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as *X. piperitum*, the Japanese pepper, and *X. schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), the anise-pepper of China. The Chinese bitter pepper, or star-pepper, *X. Daniellii*, is now referred to the genus *Evoidia*. *X. nitidum* is in China a valued febrifuge, and *X. alatum* a sudorific and antelmintic; the leaves of the latter are used as food for silkworms, its fruit in India as a condiment, and its seeds as a fish-poison.

**Xanthura** (zan-thū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Selater, 1862, after *Xanthoura*, Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as *X. lucuosa*, of the Rio Grande region and southward. These resplendent birds vie with any of the blue jays in color, and are of very unusual hues for this group. The species named is yellowish-green, bright-yellow, greenish-blue, azure-blue, jet-black, and hoary-white in various parts; it is not crested.



Rio Grande Jay (*Xanthura lucuosa*).

The length is 11 or 12 inches, the extent 14½ to 16½. It nests in bushes, and lays usually three or four eggs of a greenish-drab color marked with shades of brown. Another and still more richly colored species is the Peruvian jay, *X. yncas*.

**xanthuria** (zan-thū'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

**Xanthyrus** (zan'thi-ris), *n.* [NL. (Felder, 1862), prop. \**Xanthothyrus*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *θύρις*, window.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Arctiidae*, comprising one or more species from South America.

**Xantus gecko**. See *gecko*.

**Xantusia** (zan-tū'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1852), named after L. J. Xantus de Vesey, who collected extensively in California and Mexico.] The typical genus of *Xantusiidae*.

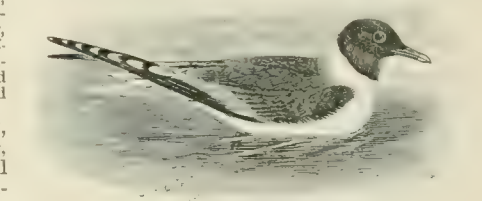
**Xantusiidae** (zan-tū-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Xantusia* + *-idae*.] An American family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Xantusia*, having the parietal bones distinct and the supratemporal fossae roofed over.

**xd.** A contraction of *ex div.* (which see).

**zebec** (zē'bek), *n.* [Also sometimes *zebec*, *zebeck*, *sheker*, *shebeck*; = F. *chebec* = Sp. *jabeque* = Pg. *churco*, *xarcco* = It. *sciabeco*, also *zambeco*; said to be < Turk. *sumbeki*; cf. Pers. Ar. *sumbuk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.

Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *zebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. Sumner, Orations, I, 252.

**Xema** (zē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819): a made word.] A genus of *Laridae*; the fork-tailed gulls. *X. sabini* is the only species. This gull is 13 or 14 inches long. The adult is snowy-white, with extensive slaty-blue mantle, the outer five primaries black tipped with white, the head hooded in slate-color with a jet-black ring, the feet black, and the bill black tipped with yellow. The forking of the tail is about one inch. This remarkable and beautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in



Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabini*).

winter, though it is not often seen in the United States. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Peru, and in Europe. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are three in number, measuring 1½ by 1¼ inches, and of a brownish-olive color sparsely splashed with brown. The swallow-tailed gull (see *swallow-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.

**xenacanthine** (zen-a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenacanthini*.

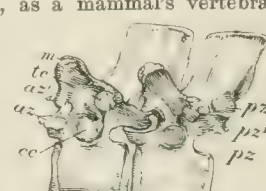
II. *n.* One of the *Xenacanthini*.

**Xenacanthini** (zen-a-kan-thi'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-ini*.] An order of fossil selachians. They had the notochord rarely if ever constricted, neural and hemal arches and spines long and slender, and pectoral fins with long segmented axis. The order includes many extinct fishes which flourished in the seas of the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which have been referred to the families *Pleuracanthidae* and *Cladodontidae*.

**Xenaltica** (zē-nal'ti-kā), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Haltica*, q. v.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, having the four anterior tibiae with a small spine and the hind tibiae with a double spine. The two known species are from Old Calabar and Madagascar. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Myrcina* (Chapuis, 1875).

**xenarthral** (zē-nār'thral), *a.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebrae; having certain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebrae, as the American edentates: the opposite of *nomarthral*. Gill, 1884.

**xenelasia** (zen-ē-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἔλασις*, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *ἔλασις*, < *ἐλαίνω* (*ēla-*), drive.] A Spartan law or alien act which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission.



Xenarthral Articulation of Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebrae of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), side view, two thirds natural size. az, prezygapophysis, with az', additional anterior articular facet; pz, postzygapophysis, with pz', additional posterior articular facet; m, metapophysis; cc, facet for articulation of capitulum of rib; tc, the same for tubercle of rib.



*Xenia* (zē-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γένιον, a gift, a present.] In classical antiq., a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

*Xenichthys* (zē-nīk'thīs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, including the *Xenichthys* of the Pacific Ocean, and the *Xenichthys* of the Indian Ocean.

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form dull purplish-blue, the wings and tail blackish edged with white. The bill is pale, the nostrils are small, the bill having a parine shape, though no nasal bristles.

*Xenoderm* (zē-nōd'ēr-m), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δέρμα, skin.] A genus of the subfamily *Xenodermatidae*.

*Xenoderma* (zē-nōd'ēr-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δέρμα, skin.] The typical genus of *Xenodermatidae*, with granular scales, simple urosteges, and no frontal nor parietal plates. The genus has also been placed in *Xenodermatidae*. Also *Xenodermas*.

*Xenodermatidae* (zē-nōd'ēr-mā-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δέρμα, skin.] A subfamily of *Acerchordidae* or wart-snakes, represented by the genus *Xenoderma*. Also *Xenodermatidae*.

*Xenodermine* (zē-nōd'ēr-mīn), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δέρμα, skin.] Of or pertaining to the *Xenodermatidae*.

*Xenodermus* (zē-nōd'ēr-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *Xenoderma*.

*xenodochium, xenodochium* (zē-nōd'ō-kō'um, -ki-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δόχμιον, a receptacle, a hotel.] A place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, a guest-house, a monastery. In classical antiq., a building for the reception of strangers. — 2. In modern Greek lands, a hotel; an inn; also, a guest-house in a monastery.

*xenodochy* (zē-nōd'ō-ki), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + δόχμιον, a receptacle, a hotel.] 1. Reception of strangers; hospitality. — 2. Same as *xenodochium*.

*xenogamy* (zē-nōg'ā-mī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γάμος, marriage.] In bot., cross-fertilization — that is, the impregnation or fecundation of the ovules of a flower with pollen from another flower of the same species, either on the same or (usually) on a different plant.

*xenogenesis* (zē-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γένεσις, birth.] The generation of offspring which pass through an entirely different life-cycle from that of the parents, and never exhibit the characters of the latter: a mode of biogenesis supposed by Milne-Edwards to occur, but not proved to have any existence in fact.

The term *Heterogenesis*, . . . has unfortunately been used in a different sense [than that of the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent], and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it *Xenogenesis*, which means the generation of something foreign.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

*xenogenetic* (zē-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γένεσις, birth.] Of the nature of or pertaining to *xenogenesis*.

I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes.

Huxley, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

*xenogenic* (zē-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γένεσις, birth.] Same as *xenogenetic*.

*xenogeny* (zē-nō-jē-nī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + γένεσις, birth.] Same as *xenogenesis*.

*xenolite* (zē-nō-lit), *n.* A silicate of aluminium, related to fibrolite, found at Petershoff, Finland.

*xenomenia* (zē-nō-mē-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + μῆνῆς, menses.] A loss of blood occurring at the time of the menstrual flow elsewhere than from the uterus, and taking the place of the regular flow; vicarious menstruation. Compare *stigmatal*.

*Xenomi* (zē-nō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + ὄμος, shoulder.] A suborder of fishes, resembling the *Haplomi*, but distinguished by peculiarities of the pectoral arch (whence the name). It consists of the family *Dallidae* alone. See cut under *Dallia*.

*xenomorphie* (zē-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + μορφή, form.] In lithol., noting the mineral constituents of a rock when they are bounded by planes not formed as the result of their own molecular structure, but the result of their contact with other minerals also forming constituents of the same rock, which having crystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of *idiomorphie*. Also called *allotriomorphie*.

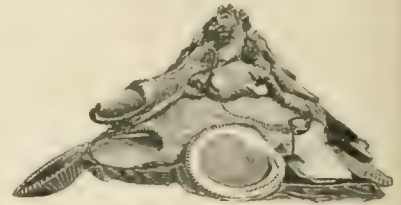
*xenomous* (zē-nō-mus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + ὄμος, shoulder.] Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish; of or pertaining to the *Xenomi*.

*Xenopeltidae* (zē-nō-pel'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + πέλτα, a shield.] A family of colubroid *Ophidia*, represented by the genus *Xenopeltis*. They have no supraorbital or postorbital bone, have a coronoid bone, premaxillary teeth, and gastrosteges, and have no rudiments of hind limbs.

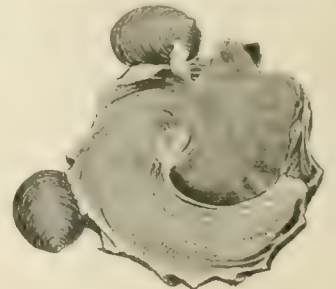
*Xenopeltis* (zē-nō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + πέλτα, a shield.] The typical genus of *Xenopeltidae*, having the lower jaw produced, the teeth very fine, and no anal spurs. *X. unicolor*, formerly *Tortrix xenopeltis*, is a singular snake of nocturnal and carnivorous habits, found in Malaysia and some other regions.

*Xenophanean* (zē-nōf'ā-nē-ān), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + φῆνη, a doctrine.] Pertaining to the doctrines of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monotheistic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenides and his followers did.

*Xenophora* (zē-nōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + φέρω, to bear.] The typical genus of *Xenophorida*, so



*Xenophora pallidula*, side view, reduced.



*Xenophora pallidula*, lower view, reduced.

called from their carrying foreign objects attached to the shell. Formerly also called *Phora* (a name too near the prior *Phora* in entomology). See also cut under *carrier-shell*.

*Xenophorida* (zē-nōf'ō-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + φέρω, to bear.] A family of twinioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Xenophora*; formerly called *Phorida* (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as *carrier-shells*, *conchologists*, and *mineralogists*. See cuts under *carrier-shell* and *Xenophora*.

*xenophoroid* (zē-nōf'ō-roid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenophorida*.

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

*xenophthalmia* (zē-nōf'thal'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia.] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

*Xenopicus* (zē-nō-pī'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, a stranger, + πικρος, a woodpecker.] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the *Picus albolarvatus* of Cassin, and characterized by the structure



White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*).

of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an approach to that of *Sphyrapicus*. The body is black, without spots or stripes; the head is white, with a scarlet nuchal crescent in the male; the wings are blotched with white; the length is about 9 inches, the extent 16. This remarkable woodpecker inhabits the mountains of Cali-



forma, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in pine woods.

**Xenopodidae** (zen-ō-pod'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of African aglossal or tongueless toads, typified by the genus *Xenopus*: same as *Dactylophoridae*. They are related to the American *Pipa*, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head.

**Xenops** (zē-nops), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ξενος*, strange, + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A genus of *Dendroclaphidae*, or South American tree-creepers, characterized by the short, com-

pressing the single species *X. brendeli*, from Illinois, remarkable in that the male antennae are flabellate, a unique structure in the family *Buprestidae*.

**Xenorhynchus** (zen-ō-ring'-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1855), < Gr. *ξενος*, strange, + *ῥυγχος*, beak.] A genus of storks or *Ciconiinae*, representing the Indian and Australian type of jabirus. *X. australis* is the black-necked stork (which see, under stork).

**Xenos** (zē-nos), *n.* [NL. (Rossi, 1792), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of parasitic coleopters, of the family *Stylopidae*, having four-jointed antennae and four-jointed tarsi. The species are found in middle and southern Europe and in North and South America. They are among the most remarkable of insects, and the genus is historically notable as containing the earliest known strepsipters. Also, and preferably, *Xenus*.

**Xenosauridae** (zen-ō-sā'-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of American eriglossate lacertilians, related to the *Iguanidae*, based on the genus *Xenosaurus*.

**Xenosaurus** (zen-ō-sā'-rus), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1861), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Xenosauridae*, based on *X. grandis*, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long.

**xenotime** (zen-ō-tīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενότιμος*, favoring strangers, < *ξένος*, strange, + *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in squares, octahedrons, and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

**Xenotis** (zē-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also *Xenotes*, < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὄτις* (ō-tis), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near *Lepomis*, in which it is sometimes merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. Species are *X. megalotis*, *X. marginatus*, and *X. bombifrons*, of the United States, the first-named known as the long-eared sunfish. This is 6 inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

**xenurine** (zē-nū'-rin), *n. and a.* [< *Xenurus* + *-ine*.] *I. n.* An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*; a kabasson. In these forms of *Dasyopodidae* the buckler is more zoniferous than in the true dasypodines, and the tail is nearly naked; the feet are also somewhat peculiar in the proportions of the metacarpals and phalanges.

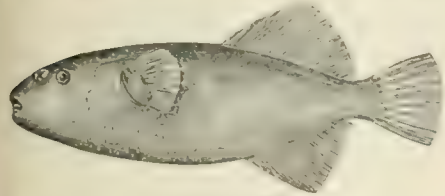
*II. a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Xenurus*. **Xenurus** (zē-nū'-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὐρά*, tail.] *1t.* In *ornith.*, same as *Alecturus*. *Boie*, 1826.—*2.* In *mammal.*, a genus of armadillos, named by Wagler in 1830; the xenurines or kabassons. There are 2 species,



*Xenopus eubolus*

pressed, and upturned bill, and ranging from Mexico to southern Brazil. There are 2 distinct species. *X. genibarbatus* has the back olivaceous and the belly streaked; in *X. rubians* the back is rufous and the belly is not streaked. They are very small birds, 4 or 5 inches long, both with a white cheek-stripe.

**Xenopetrus** (zē-nop'-te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πέτρος*, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidae*,



*Xenopetrus natus*

characterized by the infundibuliform nostrils and the peculiarity of the dermal ossifications. They inhabit the Indian archipelago. *X. natus* is a typical example.

**xenopterygian** (zē-nop-te-rij'-i-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Xenopterygi*.

*II. n.* A fish of this suborder.

**Xenopterygii** (zē-nop-te-rij'-i-i), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερυξ*, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleostcephalous fishes, represented by the family *Gobiesocidae*, and characterized by the development of a complicated suctorial organ in the pectoral region. The xenopterygians had usually been placed with the lump-fishes and snail-fishes, in consequence of their common possession of a sucking-disk, which, however, is formed differently in the present suborder, being chiefly developed from the skin of the breast, in connection with the ventral fins. They are mostly fishes of oblong or lengthened coniform shape, with scaleless skin and spineless fins, one posterior dorsal fin, more or less nearly opposite the anal, and the sucker either entire or divided. They are small fishes, most common in tropical and warm temperate seas between tide-marks, adherent to rocks. There are 10 genera and 25 or 30 species, as *Gobiesoc reticulatus*, abundant in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

**Xenopus** (zen-ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πούς* (pōs) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of *Xenopodidae*. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as *X. laevis*. They are called *clawed toads*.

**Xenorhina** (zen-ō-rī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς* (rīs), nose, snout.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family *Xenorhynchidae*. The species is *X. oxycephala*.

**Xenorhinidae** (zen-ō-rin'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenorhina* + *-idae*.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus *Xenorhina*.

**Xenorhipis** (zen-ō-rī'-pis), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς*, also *ῥίψ*, wickerwork.] A genus of buprestid beetles,



Zoned Xenurine (*Xenurus notatus*)

*X. unicinctus* and *X. hispidus*, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.

**Xenus** (zē-nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Xenos*.] *1.* In *entom.*, same as *Xenos*.—*2.* In *ornith.*, same as *Terekia* (where see cut). *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

**Xeocephus** (zē-ōs'-ē-fus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), and *Xeocephalus* (G. R. Gray, 1869), and *Xeocephus* (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of *Muscicapidae*, confined to the Philippines. *X. rufus* of Luzon is 7 inches long, and mostly of a cinnamon color. *X. cinnameus* of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. *X. cyanescens* is mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8½ inches long, and found in Palawan.

**xerafin** (zer'-a-fin), *n.* [Also *xeraphine*, *xeraphen*, *xeraphin*, also, as *Pg.*, *xerafin*; < *Pg.* *xerafin*, *xerafin*, < Ar. *ashrafī* (cf. *sharāfī*, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < *sharīf*, noble; see *sherif*.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

**xeransis** (zē-ran'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρανσις*, a drying up, parching, < *ξηραίνω*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] In *pathol.*, siccation; a drying up.

**Xeranthemum** (zē-ran'-thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroidae* and subtribe *Carlinae*. It is characterized by

long-stalked solitary flower-heads with the outer flowers small, two-lipped, and neutral, the inner ones bisexual and slightly five-cleft, and by free filaments and chaffy aristate pappus. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are hoary erect branching annuals, without spines, bearing alternate leaves which are narrow and entire. The scarious inner bracts of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence, *X. annuum*, the most frequently cultivated species, is known as *annual everlasting* or *immortelle*.

**xerantic** (zē-ran'-tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξηραντικός*, < *ξηραίνω*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] Having drying properties; esiccant.

**xerasia** (zē-rā'-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρασία*, a drying, a disease of the hair so called, < *ξηραίνω*, dry, < *ξηρός*, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

**Xerobates** (zē-rob'-a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in *Testudo*. *X.* or *T. carolina* is the common gopher. See *gopher*, 3.

**xerocollyrium** (zē-rō-ko-lir'-i-um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ξηροκόλλιον*, a dry or thick eye-salve, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *κόλλιον*, eye-salve: see *collyrium*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

**xeroderma** (zē-rō-dēr-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A mild form of ichthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called *dermatoxerasia* and *dryskin*.—*Xeroderma pigmentosum*, a disease of the skin, beginning usually in childhood, characterized by areas of capillary dilatation and pigment deposit, followed by localized atrophy of the skin alternating with small patches of hypertrophied epithelium.

**xerodermia** (zē-rō-dēr'-mi-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *xeroderma*.

**xerodes** (zē-rō-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόδης*, dryish, dry-looking, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *εἶδος*, form.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

**xeroma** (zē-rō-mā), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-oma*.] Same as *xerophthalmia*.

**xeromyrum** (zē-rom'-i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, a dry perfume, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *μύρον*, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment.

**xerophagy** (zē-rof'-a-ji), *n.* [< LL. *xerophagia*, < Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, the eating of dry food, abstinence, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *φαγίω*, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, salt, and water were consumed.

**xerophil** (zē-rō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bot.*, a plant of Alphonse de Candolle's second "physiological group" in his natural system of geographical distribution. The plants of this group, like those of the first group, the megatherms, require a hot climate, but, unlike the latter, are adapted to one of great dryness only. They are chiefly found between latitudes 20° and 35° south and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the *Zugophyllaceae*, *Cactaceae*, *Artocarpaceae*, *Proteaceae*, and *Cycadaceae*. Compare *megatherm*, *mesotherm*, and *hekistotherm*.

**xerophilous** (zē-rof'-i-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry climates, as by possessing coriaceous leaves, succulent stems, etc.; specifically, belonging to the group of xerophils. See *xerophil*.

**xerophthalmia** (zē-rō-thal'-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *xerophthalmia*, < Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, dryness of the eyes, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ὄφθαλμός*, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also *xeroma*, and *xerosis of the conjunctiva*.

**Xerophyllum** (zē-rō-fil'-um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] *1.* A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieae*. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, flowers with three styles, and a loculicidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *turkeybeard*. They are perennials, with a short thick woody rhizome, tall erect unbranched stem, and a great number of harsh rigid elongated leaves, usually forming a conspicuous basal tuft, and also numerous along the stem, but much smaller and thinner, finally diminished into bristles. The flowers are white and very showy, forming a long terminal raceme which is at first densely pyramidal or oblong and becomes afterward greatly elongated. *X. setifolium*, the eastern species, is a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia; the western, *X. Douglasii*, with a smaller raceme, occurs from the Columbia river to Montana; the raceme of *X. tenax*, of California, is fragrant and dense, becoming over a foot in length.

*2.* [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**xerosis** (zē-rō'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρωσις*, a drying up, < *ξηρός*, dry: see *xerasia*.] Same as *xeransis*.—*Xerosis of the conjunctiva*. Same as *xerophthalmia*.



*Xerostomia* (zē-rōs'tō-mē), *n.* [NL. (Gr. *xēros*, dry, + *stoma*, mouth.)] A genus of insects, of the family *Xerostomidae*, found in the tropics. The species are small, with long, slender bodies, and long, thin antennae. They are found in the tropics, and are common in the forests of Central and South America.

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*Xiphicera* (zī-fis'ē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1801, *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *cer*, horn.)] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Xiphiceridae*, found in the tropics. The species are small, with long, slender bodies, and long, thin antennae. They are found in the tropics, and are common in the forests of Central and South America.

*Xiphiceridae* (zī-fis'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as *Xiphiceridae*), *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *cer*, horn.) A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus *Xiphicera*, and containing some half-dozen genera of large tropical and sub-tropical forms.

*Xiphidion* (zī-fid'ī-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), also *Xiphidion* (Agassiz, 1846), erroneously *Xiphidion* (Fischer, 1854); *Gr. xiphos*, sword.] 1. In entom., a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, synonymous in part with *Orchelimum*. They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially maize.

2. In ichth., a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name has been changed to *Xiphister* (which see).

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*xiphiplastral* (zī-fī-plas'tral), *a.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *plastron*, a sword, + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the chelonian xiphiplastron. Also used substantively.

The imperfect left xiphiplastral. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 511.

*xiphiplastron* (zī-fī-plas'tron), *n.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *plastron*.] The fourth lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle; one of the pair of terminal pieces of the plastron in *Chelonia*, called *xiphiosternum* by some. See cuts under *plastron* and *Chelonia*.

*Xiphister* (zī-fis'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1879). *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *-ister*.] A genus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the species called *Xiphidion mucosum* by Girard. This is found along the coast from Monterey to Alaska, reaching the length of 18 inches, and is abundant about tide-rocks, where it feeds on seaweeds. *X. rufus* is a smaller but similar fish, found with the preceding; and a third member of the genus, of the same habitat and still smaller, is *X. clausus*.

*Xiphisterinae* (zī-fis'tēr'ī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Xiphister* + *-inae*.] In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, a subfamily of *Blenniidae*, typified by the genus *Xiphister*.

*xiphisternal* (zī-fī-stēr'nal), *a.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *-sternal*.] 1. In anat., of the nature of the xiphisternum, or last sternebra of the sternum; pertaining to the xiphisternum; ensiform or xiphoid, as a cartilage or bone of the breast-bone.

Dissect out the xiphisternal cartilage of a recently-killed frog, and remove its membranous investment (perichondrium). *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 128.

2. In *Chelonia*, xiphiplastral. See cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron*.

*xiphisternum* (zī-fī-stēr'nūm), *n.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *sternon*, breast-bone.] 1. The hindmost segment or division of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid appendage or ensiform cartilage of man. It is of various shapes in different animals, sometimes forked or double, there being a right and a left xiphisternum, as in some lizards. It succeeds the segment or segments called the *mesosternum* and *sternum*.

2. The xiphiplastron of a turtle. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

*Xiphisura* (zī-fī-sū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Xyphosura* (Latreille), later *Xyphisura*, *Xiphisura*, *Xiphosura* (which see), and prop. *Xiphura*, noting the dagger-like telson of the king-crab; *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *-sura*, tail.) In Latreille's classification, the first family of his *Pacillopoda*, contrasted with his *Xiphonostoma*, and containing only the genus *Limulus*. Compare *Synziphosura*. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.

*Xiphisura* (zī-fī-sū'rā), *n. pl.* See *Xiphisura*.

*Xiphisus* (zī-fī'us), *n.* In mammal. See *Ziphius*.

*Xiphocera*, *Xiphoceridae*. See *Xiphicera*, *Xiphiceridae*.

*Xiphocolaptes* (zī-fī-kō-lap'tēs), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1840), *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *kolaptes*, taken for *kolaptes*, a chisel: see *Dendrocolaptes*.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidae*, including some of the largest piculines, having the bill much compressed and moderately long (not half as long again as the tarsus). It includes about a dozen species of tropical America, averaging a foot long, which is large for this family, as *X. albicollis*, etc.

*xiphodidymus* (zī-fī-dīd'ī-mus), *n.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *didymos*, twin.] Same as *xiphopagus*.

*Xiphodon* (zī-fī-dōn), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *odon* (*odont*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil artiodactyl mammals, of Eocene age and small size, now referred to the *Dicobanidae*.

*Xiphodontidae* (zī-fī-dōn'tī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Xiphodon* + *-idae*.] A family of anoplotherioid mammals, at one time recognized as composed of the 3 genera *Xiphodon*, *Canotherium*, and *Microtherium*.

*Xiphodontus* (zī-fī-dōn'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1838), *Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *odon* (*odont*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Lucanidae*, having but one species, *X. antelope*, from South Africa, remarkable for its long sword-like mandibles.

*xiphoid* (zī-fī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. xiphos*, sword, + *-oid*, form.] 1. *a.* Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform. *Xiphoid appendage, appendix, or cartilage*, the xiphisternum. See *cartilage*, and cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. Also called *xiphoid process*. — *Xiphoid bone*, in ornith., the occipital style of the coracoid and some related birds; a long sharp dagger-like or ensiform ossification in the nuchal ligament, attached to the occiput by its base, and pointing backward.



White-crowned Lappingbird, *Xiphidopetris alba*.



Yarrell designated the "occipital style" of Shufeldt as the *xiphoid bone*. *Science*, III, 404.

**Xiphoid ligament**, a small ligament connecting the ensiform cartilage or xiphisternum with the cartilage of the seventh rib on either side. **Xiphoid process**. (a) In anat., the ensiform appendage of the sternum; the xiphisternum. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. (b) The telson of a crustacean, as the king-crab. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

**II. n.** The ensiform or xiphoid cartilage in man, or its representative in other animals. See *xiphisternum*, 1.

**xiphoides** (zi-foi'déz), *n.* [NL.] In anat., same as *xiphoid*.

**xiphoidian** (zi-foi'di-an), *a.* [*< xiphoid + -ian.*] In anat., same as *xiphoid*.

**xiphopagus** (zi-fop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *xiphopagi* (-ji). [NL., *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The Siamese twins constituted a xiphopagus. Also *xiphodidymus*.

**Xiphophorus** (zi-fop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1848). *< Gr. ξιφοφόρος*, also *ξιφοφόρος*, bearing a sword, *< ξίφος*, sword, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the caudal fin prolonged into a sword-shaped appendage, sometimes as long as all the rest of the fish. The anal fin of the male is also modified into an intromittent organ, having one or two enlarged rays with hook-like processes. A curious fish of this genus is *X. helleri* of Mexico.

**xiphophyllous** (zi-fō-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In bot., having ensiform leaves.

**Xiphorhamphus** (zif-ō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1843). *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] 1. A genus of timeline birds of the eastern Himalayas. *X. superciliosus*, the only species, is 7½ inches long. The general color above is olivaceous-brown; over the eye is a white streak, but most of the plumage is of sober shades of ashy and rufous. See *Xiphorhynchus*, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. Muller and Troschel, 1844.

**Xiphorhynchus** (zif-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827, also *Xiphorhynchus*, 1837). *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of South American dendrocolapine birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the saberbills, as *X. procurvus*. This tree-creeper is 10 inches long, and mainly of a fulvous color, the head blackish with pale shaft-spots. The genus ranges from Costa Rica to southern Brazil and Bolivia, and contains 4 other species—*X. trochilostrius*, *X. latirostris*, *X. pusillus*, and *X. pucherani*. In the last-named the bill is shorter and less curved, and there is no such white spot under the eye as all the rest have. See cut under *saber-bill*.

2. A different genus of birds, named by Blyth in 1842 in the form *Xiphirhynchus*, and changed by him in 1843 to *Xiphorhamphus*.—3. A genus of *Dryophidæ*, or wood-snakes: so called from the acute appendage of the snout. *X. lamaha* is the lamaha of Madagascar. (See cut under *lamaha*.) This genus was named by Wiegler in 1830, but the name is pre-occupied in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. Agassiz, 1829.

**Xiphosoma** (zif-ō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Spix), *< Gr. ξίφος*, a sword, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of large serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *X. caninum* is the dog-headed boa of South America.

**xiphosternum** (zif-ō-stēr'num), *n.* Same as *xiphisternum*. [Rare.]

**Xiphosura** (zif-ō-sū'ra), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρα*, tail.] Same as *Xiphisura*: in this form, in Lankester's classification, brought under *Arachnida* as one of three orders (the other two being *Euryptera* and *Trilobita*) brigaded under the name *Delobranchia*.

**xiphosuran** (zif-ō-sū'ran), *a. and n.* [*< Xiphosura + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

**II. n.** A member of the group *Xiphosura*; a xiphosure.

**xiphosure** (zif'ō-sūr), *n.* One of the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

**xiphosurous** (zif-ō-sū'rus), *a.* [*< Xiphosura + -ous.*] Same as *xiphosuran*.

**Xiphoteuthis** (zif-ō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *τεῦχις*, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. See *Belemnitidae*.

**Xiphotrygon** (zif-ō-tri'gon), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1879). *< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *τρυγών*, a sting-ray.] In *ichth.*, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, of the family *Trygonidae*.

**Xiphura** (zi-fū'ra), *n. pl.* The more proper form of *Xiphisura*.

**xiphurous** (zi-fū'rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρα*, tail.] Having a long sharp telson like a dagger, as the king-crab; or of pertaining to the *Xiphosura* or *Xiphura*; xiphosuran. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

**Xiphysidia** (zi-fid'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802). *< Gr. ξιφιδία*, a kind of shell-fish, *< ξίφος*, sword.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridae*, or typical of a family *Xiphysidiæ*, having the ovipositor con-



White horned Camel-wasp, *Xiphysidia albicornis*, female, twice natural size.

siderably exerted, the neck elongate, and certain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European species are known. *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius* are British species, known as camel-wasps from their long neck. The white-horned camel-wasp is *X. albicornis*. They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also *Xiphysidia*, *Xiphysidia*.

**Xiphysidiæ** (zif-i-dri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Xiphysidiadæ* (Leach, 1819), *Xiphysidiæ*, *Xiphysidiites*, etc.; *< Xiphysidia + -idæ.*] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Xiphysidia*, now merged in *Uroceridae*.

**Xirichthys** (zi-rik'this), *n.* Same as *Xyrichthys*. De Kay, 1842.

**X-leg** (eks'leg), *n.* Knock-knee. [Rare.]

**xoanon** (zō'a-non), *n.*; pl. *xoana* (-nä). [*< Gr. ξάβων*, a carved image, *< ξέειν*, scrape, carve, especially in wood.] In *anc. Gr. art.*, a work of sculpture of the most ancient and primitive class, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing deities, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were usually cloaked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen survives, but representations of these old works are found on painted vases. The term is sometimes applied attributively to primitive statues in stone advanced but little beyond the wooden prototypes, as the *xoanon* statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under *palladium*.

**Xolmis** (zōl'mis), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828); also *Xolmus* (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of *Taenioptera* and of *Fluvicola*.

**xonaltite** (zō-nal'tit), *n.* [*< Xonalt* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color. It is found at Tetela de Xonalt in Mexico.

**Xorides** (zor'i-déz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, or giving name to an unused family *Xoridæ*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiae and tarsi long and slender. The species are peculiar to northern regions, 14 having been described from northern Europe, including 1 from Lapland, and 4 from British America.

**Xorididæ** (zō-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Xorides + -idæ.*] A family of hymenopterous insects, named by Shuckard in 1840 from the genus *Xorides*, but now included in *Ichneumonidæ*. It has not even subfamily rank, its characters being shared by a number of genera of *Pimplinæ*.

**XX, XXX.** Symbols or designations noting ale of certain qualities or degrees of strength, derived originally from marks on the brewers' casks. Compare *X*, 5.

**Xya** (zi'ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), *< Gr. ξύειν*, scrape, smooth, polish.] A genus of mole-cricket, of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having filiform ten-jointed antennæ and fossorial front legs. The species are mainly tropical; but one is European and one (*X. apicalis*) is North American. Also called *Tridactylus* and *Rhipipteryx*.

**Xyela** (zi-ē'lä), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), *< Gr. ξύειν*, a plane or rasp, *< ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Xyelinae*, and having the fourth and following joints of the antennæ long, slender, and filiform. The species are small and have a remarkably long ovipositor. One North American and three European species are

known. The generic name has recently been ascertained to be a synonym of *Pimicola* (Brébisson, 1818).

**Xyelinae** (zi-ē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Xyela + -inae.*] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded on the genus *Xyela*, and having the antennæ nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also *Xyelidae*, *Xyelides*, *Xyelites*.

**xylanthrax** (zi-lan'thraks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ξύλον*, wood, + *άνθραξ*, coal.] Woodcoal: in distinction from *lithanthrax*.

**Xyleborus** (zi-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichoff, 1864), *< Gr. ξύληβόρος*, eating wood, *< ξύλον*, wood, + *βόρος*, devouring.] A notable genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiae with the outer edge curved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 inhabit North America. *X. dispar* is common to Europe and North America. It is known in the United States and Canada as the *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *pear-blight beetle*. See these words, and cuts under *pin-borer* and *wood-engraver*.

**xylem** (zi'lem), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. ξύλον*, wood.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains ducts or tracheids—that is, the woody part, as distinguished from the phloem, or bast part. Compare *phloem*. See *protoxylem*, *leptoxylem*.

**xylene** (zi'lēn), *n.* [*< Gr. ξύλον*, wood, + *-ene*.] Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzenes  $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ . They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also *xytol*, *xytote*.

**Xylesthia** (zi-les'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1859), *< Gr. ξύλον*, wood, + *ισθίειν*, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, allied to *Oechsenheimeria* and *Hapsifera* of the European fauna. *X. pruniviamella*, the type, feeds as a larva upon the black-knot of the plum (*Sphaeria morbosa*), and the larva of *X. clemensella* feeds upon dead locust-timber.

**Xyletinus** (zil-e-ti'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1820), irreg. *< Gr. ξύλον*, wood, + NL. *ptinus*, q. v.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, comprising about 30 species, and very widely distributed. The elytra are striate and the antennæ serrate with joints nine to eleven, not elongate. Seven species occur in North America, as *X. pubescens*.

**Xyleutes** (zi-lū'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), *< Gr. ξυλεύς*, a wood-cutter, *< ξύλον*, wood.] A



Common Locust-borer (*Xyleutes robiniae*), female, natural size.

genus of moths, of the family *Cossidæ*. *X. robiniae* is the common locust-borer of the United States. See also cut under *carpenter-moth*.

**xylharmonica** (zil-här-mon'i-kä), *n.* [*< Gr. ξύλον*, wood, + *E. harmonica*.] An enlarged and improved form of the xylostron (which see).

**Xylia** (zil'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1852), so called from the woody pod; *< Gr. ξύλον*, wood.]

A genus of leguminous trees, of the tribe *Eumimosæ*. It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The only species, *X. dolabriformis* (formerly *Inga xylocarpa*), is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and bearing bipinnate leaves of only two pinnae, these with four or five pairs of large leaflets and an odd one. The small pale-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the *ironwood* of Pegu, or by its Burmese name, *puenquadi* (which see).

**xylidine** (zil'i-din), *n.* Same as *xyloidine*.

**Xylina** (zil'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1826), *< Gr. ξύλον*, of wood, *< ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the *Xylinidæ*, and having the male antennæ simple, the proboscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larvae usually live on trees, and the pupæ are subterranean. The genus is represented in all parts of the world, and the species number about 50,







**Xylopia** (zī-lō'pī-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), for *Xyloperos*, so called from the bitter wood; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πικρὸν, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the order *Annonaceae*, type of the tribe *Xyloperae*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla receptacle bearing externally numerous stamens with truncate anthers in the center exserted and containing from one to five carpels, each with two to six ovules. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America, but with several in India and Africa. They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous and commonly two-ranked leaves. The flowers are sessile or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessile, each with six petals, the outer elongated, thin, boat-shaped, curving erect, and almost meeting at the summit, surpassing the three inner petals. The fruit consists of oblong or elongated berries produced on a convex receptacle. *X. Ethiopica*, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guinea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quill-like aromatic carpels about 2 inches long. These are sold in native markets as a stimulant and condiment, and were formerly imported into Europe, forming the *piper*. *Ethiopicum* of old writers. For *X. polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, see *yellow-barked tree* (under *yellow*). From the pervasive flavor of their wood various American species are called *bitter-wood*, especially *X. glabra* in the West Indies and *X. frutescens* in Guiana. The fruit of *X. sericea* in Brazil serves as a spice, and its bark torn from the tree in ribbon-like strips is twisted into coarse cordage, and would be available for matting. *X. frutescens*, known in Brazil as *embira*, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the genera *Umbra*, *Carica*, and *Habrota*.

**Xylopieae** (zī-lō-pī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Xylopius* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Annonaceae*. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are included and smaller, and are sometimes minute or absent. It includes 8 genera, chiefly of tropical trees, of which the chief are *Annona*, *Habrota*, and *Xylopius* (the type).

**Xylopinus** (zī-lō-pī-nus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1862), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πίνω, be hungry.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, peculiar to North America, having the antennae slender with the distal joints triangular, the anterior tarsi of the male little dilated, and the anterior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark of dead trees.

**xylopyrography** (zī-lō-pī-rōg'ra-fī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πυρ, fire, + γραφή, < γράφω, write.] Same as *poker-painting*.

**xyloretine** (zī-lō-rē'tin), *n.* [For *xyloretine*; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ρητίνη, resin; see *resin*.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

**Xyloryctes** (zī-lō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1837), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀρύκτης, a digger.] A peculiar genus of scarabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponds in the western hemisphere to the eastern *Oryctes*. *X. saturatus* is rather common in the eastern United States. Its larva is said to injure the roots of ash-trees.



*Xyloryctes saturatus*, female, natural size.

**xylosistrum** (zī-lō-sis'tron), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + σίστρον, sistrum; see *sistrum*.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare *xylophone*.

**xylostein** (zī-lōs'tē-in), *n.* [< NL. *Xylosteum* (see def.) < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀστρεον, bone) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An active poisonous principle which has been

isolated from the seeds of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, a species of honeysuckle.

**Xylostroma** (zī-lō-strō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + στρώμα, anything spread or laid out.] A genus or form-genus of polyporoid fungi, which continues indefinitely, without fruiting, as a thick dense leathery sheet covering the wood upon which it lives.

**xylostromatoid** (zī-lō-strō'ma-toid), *a.* [< NL. *Xylostroma* (-t-) + -oid.] In bot., resembling the genus or form-genus *Xylostroma*—that is, having a tough woody or leathery appearance—as the matted mycelium of certain polyporoid fungi.

Distinguished by its distinct *xylostromatoid* substratum. M. C. Cooke, Handbook of British Fungi, I. 232.

**Xylota** (zī-lō'tā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. ξύλον, wood.] A large genus of syrphid flies, comprising medium-sized or large species, slender, with the abdomen more or less red, yellow, or metallic. More than 40 species are found in North America, and about 15 in Europe. The larvae are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the foliage of bushes in blossom.

**Xyloletes** (zī-lō'tē-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1840), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + λείω, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid beetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines. They are rather large pubescent beetles, with the intercoxal prominence of the abdomen in the form of an acute triangle.

**Xyloterus** (zī-lō'tē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1836), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τερέω, bore.] 1. A genus of bark-boring beetles, containing several very destructive species, as *X. bivittatus*, which seriously injures the spruce in North America. They have the antennal club large, oval, solid, pubescent on both sides, the eyes completely divided, and the tibiae serrate. Five species occur in the United States. By European authors the genus is considered a synonym of *Trypodendron* (Stephens, 1830).

2. A genus of horntails, comprising two European species. Hartig, 1837.

**xylotile** (zī-lō'til), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τίλος, down.] A mineral of fibrous structure and wood-brown color, probably an altered form of asbestos.

**xylotomus** (zī-lō'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + -τομος, < τέμνω, ταμείν, cut.] Wood-cutting, as an insect.

**Xylotrogi** (zī-lō-trō'ji), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρώγω, gnaw.] In Latreille's classification, a group of serricorn beetles, distinguished among serricornes from *Malacodermi* and from *Sternori*.

**Xylotrypes** (zī-lō-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as *Xylotrypes*), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρυπῶ, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to *Dynastes*, as *X. gideon* of Malacca, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifid. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna.

**Xyrichthys** (zī-rik'this), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), also *Xyrichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; < Gr. ξυρ, a razor, + ιχθυς, a fish.] In ichth., a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as *razor-fishes*. *X. vermiculatus* is West Indian, and differs little from the European type of the genus. *X. lineatus* of the West Indies, and occasional on the southern coast of the United States, is roseated with a large blotch on each side below the pectorals.

**Xyridaceae** (zī-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyris* (-id-) + -aceae.] Same as *Xyridae*.

**xyridaceous** (zī-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Characterized like *Xyris*; belonging to the *Xyridae* (*Xyridaceae*).

**Xyridae** (zī-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Xyris* (*Xyrid*-) + -ae.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieae*. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, ses-

sile and solitary under imbricated bracts in a terminal head. The perianth consists of three equal broad-spreading delicate corolla-lobes, and a single large petaloid caducous sepal which wraps around the corolla, or is in the tropical American genus *Abolboda* absent. There are perhaps 48 species, belonging mostly to the genus *Xyris* (the type), the others to *Abolboda*. They are usually perennial, growing in tufts in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in habit, the *Restioideae* in the structure of their seeds, and the spiderworts in that of their ovules.

**Xyris** (zī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; < Gr. ξυρίς, a species of *Iris*, perhaps *I. foetidissima*, < ξυρῶν, a razor, < ξέω, scrape.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Xyridaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a broad petaloid sepal which is very caducous, and a style without any appendage. About 40 species have been described, but not all are now thought distinct. They are tufted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grass-like leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-heads with very closely imbricated rigid bracts. They are known as *yellow-eyed grass*, from the yellow petals; 17 species occur in the southern United States, mostly in sands and pine-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which *X. flexuosa*, with a twisted, and *X. Caroliniana*, with a flattish scape, occur from Massachusetts to Florida; *X. umbriata* and *X. torta* occur in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. The leaves and roots of *X. Indica* are used as a remedy against leprosy and the itch in India, as are also those of *X. Americana* in Guiana and of *X. caginata* in Brazil.

**xyst** (zist), *n.* [< *L. xystus*, also *xystum*, < Gr. ξυστός, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), < ξυστός, scraped, smoothed, polished, < ξέω, scrape, plane, smooth, polish.] In *anc. arch.*, a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or, in Roman villas, sometimes, a garden walk planted with trees. Also *xystos*, *xystus*.

**Xysta** (zīs'tā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. ξυστός; see *xyst*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the *Muscidae calyptratae* and subfamily *Phasiinae*. They are medium-sized or small somewhat hairy flies of black or gray color, whose metamorphoses are not known. Few species have been described, of which but one is North American.

2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, synonymous with *Elæodes* (Eschscholtz, 1829).

**xystarch** (zīs'tārk), *n.* [< LL. *xystarches*, < Gr. ξυστάρχης, the director of a xyst, < ξυστός, a covered portico, xyst, + ἀρχεω, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

**xyster** (zīs'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. ξυστήρ, a scraping-tool, < ξέω, scrape; see *xyst*.] 1. A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*.

**Xysticus** (zīs'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1835), < Gr. ξυστικός, of or for scraping, < ξυστός, scraped; see *xyst*.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family *Thomisidae*. About 30 species are described from North America.

**xystos** (zīs'tos), *n.* [NL. or L.; see *xyst*.] Same as *xyst*.

**Xystrocera** (zīs-tros'ē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. ξύστρα, a scraper, + κέρα, horn.] In *entom.*, a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow color variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

**Xystroplites** (zīs-trop-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Jordan MSS., Cope, 1877), < Gr. ξύστρα, a scraper (< ξέω, scrape), + ὀπλίτης, armed.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, distinguished from *Lepomis* by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. A species is found in Texas, usually called *Lepomis heros*.

**xystus** (zīs'tus), *n.* 1. Same as *xyst*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name variously applied to certain hymenopterous, coleopterous, and lepidopterous insects.





1. The twenty-ninth letter in the English alphabet. It

is the twenty-ninth letter in the English alphabet. It is a consonant, and is represented by the letter Y. It is a vowel in some words, such as *my* and *by*. It is also a diphthong in some words, such as *ay* and *ey*. The letter Y is derived from the Greek letter *chi* ( $\chi$ ), which was used to represent the sound of the letter in Greek. In Latin, the letter Y was used to represent the sound of the letter in Latin words. In English, the letter Y is used to represent the sound of the letter in English words. The letter Y is a very common letter in the English alphabet, and it is used in many words. It is a very important letter, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very versatile letter, and it is used in many different contexts. It is a very useful letter, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very important letter, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very versatile letter, and it is used in many different contexts. It is a very useful letter, and it is used in many different ways.

2. A symbol of the letter Y, used in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to represent the sound of the letter. It is a very important symbol, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very versatile symbol, and it is used in many different contexts. It is a very useful symbol, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very important symbol, and it is used in many different ways. It is a very versatile symbol, and it is used in many different contexts. It is a very useful symbol, and it is used in many different ways.

3. See 1. For Middle English words with this prefix, see 1. For the form without the prefix, see 1.

**-y<sup>1</sup>.** [Early mod. E. also *-ye*; < ME. *-y*, *-ye*, *-yē*, *-yē*; AS. *-ig* = D. *-ig* = OHG. *-ig*, *-ig*, *-ig*; MHG. *-ig*, *-ig*; G. *-ig* = *-ig*, *-ig*, *-ig*; Sw. *-ig* = *-ig*, *-ig*, *-ig*; cf. L. *-us* = Gr. *-us*], an adj. suffix, as in AS. *stony*, *stony*, *icy*, *icy*, *icy*, *icy*, etc. This suffix is often spelled *-y*, especially when attached to a word ending in *-a*, as in *clayey*, *shaly*. A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'covered with,' 'full of,' etc., the thing expressed by the noun, as in *stony*, *rocky*, *icy*, *watery*, *rainy*, *dewy*, *moaty*, *juicy*, *mealy*, *salty*, *peppery*, *powdery*, *flowery*, *spotty*, *speckly*, etc. It may be used with almost any noun, but is found chiefly with nouns ending in *-a*, while examples of its use with trisyllables are rare.

**-y<sup>2</sup>.** [Also *-ie* (rarely *-ee*); < ME. *-ye*, *-ie* (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix *-y<sup>1</sup>*, *-ie<sup>1</sup>*, with the orig. fem. suffix *-ie<sup>2</sup>*, *-ie<sup>2</sup>*, and perhaps in some cases with the D. dim. suffix *-je*, which is short for *-jen*, a later var. of *-ken* (see *-kin*).] A diminutive suffix, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals, etc., as *kitty*, *doggy*, *puggly*, *barby*, *froggy*, *mousy*, and similar names, or familiar forms of personal names, as *Katy* or *Kitty* (diminutive of *Kate*), *Jenny*, *Hetty*, *Fanny*, *Willy*, *Johanny*, *Tommy*, etc., such names being often spelled with *-ie*, as *Willie*, *Darrie*, etc., a spelling common in Scotch use, and also in general use in names of girls, as *Katie*, *Jennie*, *Hettie*, *Carrie*, *Lizzie*, *Nellie*, *Annie*, etc. Such names coincide in terminal form with some feminine names not actually diminutive, as *Mary*, *Lily*, *Lily*, formerly and sometimes still written *Marie*, *Lucie*, *Lillie*, etc. The diminutive termination is not used, except as above, in English literary speech, but it is common in Scotch, as in *beastie*, *mannie*, *lassie*, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in *lassie-lassie*, etc.

**-y<sup>3</sup>.** [Early mod. E. also *-ye*, *-ie*; < ME. *-ie*, *-ye*, < OF. *-ie*, F. *-ie* = Sp. *-ia*, in some words of Gr. origin *-ia* = Pg. It. *-ia*, < L. *-ia* = Gr. *-ia*, a common term. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. *familia*, family, *mania* (< Gr. *mania*), madness, etc. See def. Cf. *-cy*, *-ency*, *-ce*, *-ence*, etc.] A termination of nouns from the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek model. Such nouns are or were originally abstract, but many are now concrete. Examples are *family*, *manicure*, *homily*, *theory*, *geography*, *philosophy*, *hydrology*, etc. The list is innumerable. Besides words from the Latin and Greek, many other words have the termination *-y*, either after the analogy of the Latin and Greek termination, or from some other source. As the termination in such cases usually has no significance, and is therefore not used as a formative within the meaning assigned to that word, such words, which are very numerous and intractable to classification, are here ignored.

**ya<sup>1</sup>.** An old spelling of *ya*.

**ya<sup>2</sup> (yā, yā).** A dialectal form of *you*.

**yacare (yak'a-re), n.** [Braz.] Same as *jacare*.

**yacca (yak'ā), n.** [W. Ind.] Either of two West Indian evergreens, *Podocarpus pardiannia* and *P. coriacea*, trees becoming respectively 100 feet and 50 feet high, and affording timber suitable for cabinet and plain purposes.

**yacca-tree (yak'ā-trē), n.** Same as *yacca*.

**yacca-wood (yak'ā-wūd), n.** The wood of the *yacca* tree.

**yacht (yā't), n.** [Formerly also *yatcht*, *yatch* < F. *yacht*, < E.; = G. *yacht*, < MD. *yacht*, D. *yacht*, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG. *yacht*, MHG. *yacht*, G. *yacht*, chase, hunting), < G. *yagen*, MHG. *yagen*, G. *yagen*, hunt.] A vessel propelled either by sails or by steam, most often light or comparatively small, but sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey persons of distinction by water. There are two distinct types of *yacht*: the *motor yacht* with large spars and sails, but with little or no steam power; and the *steam yacht*, which is a vessel of a more elaborate construction, but steam vessels of every kind are now as common as yachts.

I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king. *Feetly, Diary*, Oct. 1, 1661.

*Yacht*, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure boat about the largeness of our Barge. *Blount, Glossographia* (1670).

*Yacht*, a small sort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftness and Pleasure than for Merchandize or Warlike service. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**yacht (yā't), v. i.** [*< yacht, n.*] To sail or cruise in a yacht.

The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . *yachting* among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound. *Emerson*, *Power*.

**yacht-built (yā't'bilt), a.** Constructed on the model of a yacht.

On the coast of Florida, there are the skimming-dish, the pumpkin-seed, and the flat-iron models, all half-round *yacht-built* boats, broad and beamy, cat-rigged or sloop-rigged; they all pound and spunk in a sea-way, and are very wet. *J. A. Henshall*, *Forest and Stream*, XIII, 683.

**yacht-club (yā't'klub), n.** A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

**yachter (yā't'chēr), n.** [*< yacht + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who commands a yacht; also, one who sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

**yachting (yā't'ing), n.** [Verbal n. of *yacht, v.*] The art of navigating a yacht; the sport of sailing or traveling in a yacht. Also used attributively: as, a *yachting* voyage; a *yachting* suit.

**yachtsman (yā'ts'man), n.; pl. yachtsmen (-men).** One who keeps or sails a yacht.

The men . . . were hauling up the mainsail, Claud and Freddy lending superfluous aid, and making themselves very hot over it, as the manner of *yachtsmen* is. *W. E. Norris*, *Matrimony*, v.

**yachtsmanship (yā'ts'man-ship), n.** [*< yachtsman + -ship*.] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht. Also *yachtsmanship*.

The partisans of English *yachtsmanship* need not be disconcerted. *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**yaf<sup>1</sup>.** A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*.

**yaff (yāf), v. i.** [Imitative; cf. *yap<sup>1</sup>* and *waff<sup>2</sup>*.] To bark like an angry dog; yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

This said, up came a *yaffing* cur. *A. Scott*, *The Hare's Complaint*. (*Jamieson*.)

**yafil (yāf'il), n.** Same as *yaffle<sup>1</sup>*.

**yaffingale (yāf'ing-gāl), n.** [Appar. altered from *yaffle<sup>1</sup>*, with term. conformed to that of *nightingale*.] Same as *yaffle<sup>1</sup>*. Also *yappingale*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I am woodman of the woods, And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale* Mock them. *Tennyson*, *Last Tournament*.

**yaffle<sup>1</sup> (yāf'l), n.** [Imitative; cf. *yaff*.] The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*; from its loud laughing notes. Also *yaffil*, *yaffler*, *yaffingale*. See *cut* under *popinjay*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The Green Woodpecker, *Geococcyx* or *Picus viridis*, though almost unknown in Scotland or Ireland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yaffil" or "Yaffle," by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 651.

**yaffle<sup>2</sup> (yāf'l), n.** [Also *yafful*; origin obscure.] 1. An armful. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A pile of codfish to be carried from the flakes to the storehouse. [*Local, Massachusetts.*]

**yaffle<sup>2</sup> (yāf'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. yaffled, ppr. yaffling.** [*< yaffle<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To transport yaffles of fish: as, "now, boys, go to *yaffling*." [*Provincetown, Massachusetts.*]

**yaffler (yāf'lēr), n.** Same as *yaffle<sup>1</sup>*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**yager (yā'gēr), n.** [*< G. jäger* (= D. *jager*), a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. Cf. *jäger*.] 1. Formerly, a member of various bodies of light infantry in the armies of different German



states, recruited largely from foresters, etc.; now, a member of certain special battalions or corps of infantry or cavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as *yager*.

**yagger** (yag'ér), *n.* [*< D. jagar, a huntsman, < jagun, hunt; see yacht.*] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands.]

I would take the lad for a *yager*, but he has rather fewer good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott, Pirate, v.*

**yaguarundi** (yag-wa-run'di), *n.* [Also *jaguarundi*, *yaguarundi*; *S. Amer.*: see *jaguar*.] A wild cat of Mexico and Central and South America, *Felis jaguarundi*. This cat is nearly as large as the ocelot, but entirely without spots, in which respect, as well as in its slender form, it resembles the cheetah, and has thus a musteline rather than a feline aspect. The tail is as long as the body exclusive of the head and neck. The general color is a uniform grizzled brownish gray, the individual hairs being annulated and tipped with blackish; kittens are more rufous brown. The yaguarundi ranges northward nearly or quite through Mexico, and of late years has generally been included among the mammals of the United States.

**yah** (yā), *interj.* An interjection of disgust.

**Yahoo** (yā-hō'), *n.* [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interj. of disgust.] 1. A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

He [the Houyhnhnm] was extremely curious to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the Yahoos (whom he saw I exactly resembled in my head, hands, and face, that were only visible), with some appearance of cunning, and the strongest disposition to mischief, were observed to be the most unteachable of all brutes."

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.*

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A rough, brutal, uncouth character.

A yahoo of a stable-boy.

*Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 10. (Davies.)*

"What sort of fellow is he? . . . A Yahoo, I suppose." "Not at all. He is a capital fellow, a perfect gentleman."

*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, iv.*

3. [*l. c.*] A greenhorn; a back-country lout. *Bartlett. [Southwestern U. S.]*

**Yahveh** (yā-vā'), *n.* Same as *Jehovah*.

**Yahvist** (yā-vist'), *n.* Same as *Jehorist*.

**Yahvistic** (yā-vis'tik), *a.* Same as *Jehoristic*.

**yaip**, *v. i.* Same as *yamp*<sup>2</sup>.

**yak** (yak), *n.* [*< Tibetan gyak.*] The wild ox of Tibet, *Poephagus grunniens*, or any of its domesticated varieties; the grunting ox. The yak is a remarkable instance of the development of the pelage under climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, *Ovibos moschatus*, though altitude has done for the yak what has resulted from latitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair hanging from the shoulders, sides, and hips nearly to the ground, and the tail bears a heavy brush of long hairs. The wild animal, which inhabits the mountains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blackish color; the back is humped; and the general form is not unlike that of the bison, though the long hair gives the animal a different appearance. The actual relationships of the yak are with the humped Asiatic cattle of which the zebu is the best-known domesticated stock. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-varieties, like other cattle. It is used as a beast of burden, makes excellent beef, and yields rich milk and butter; the long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics. The tails when mounted furnish the fly-snappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various

ranges. The relationships of the yak in are with the rupicaprine and nemorhine antelopes, as the European chamois, the Asiatic goral, and the American Rocky Mountain goat.

**yakopu** (yak'ō-pō), *n.* A weapon like the kut-tar, used by the people of Java and Sumatra.

**yaksha** (yak'shā), *n.* [*Skt.*] In *Hindu myth.*, one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

**Yakut** (ya-kōt'), *n.* A member of a people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

**yald**<sup>1</sup> (yald), *a.* Same as *yeld*<sup>1</sup>.

**yald**<sup>2</sup>, **yauld** (yald), *a.* [*Prob. var. of \*yeld, < Icel. gildr = Sw. Dan. gild, stout, brawny, of full size.*] Supple; active; athletic. [*Scotch.*]

Bein' yald and stout, he wheelit about,  
And kluve his heid in twaine.

*Heug, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (Jamieson.)*

**Yale lock.** See *lock*<sup>1</sup>.

**yellow** (yāl'ō), *a.* A dialectal variant of *yellow*. *George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.*

**yam** (yam), *n.* [= *F. ignama, < Sp. ignama, igname, ignam, ignam = Pg. inhame (NL. inhame), < African (in Pg. rendering) inhame, yam.* The Malay name is *ubi*, Javanese *ubi*, E. Ind. *oebis* (Müller), whence *G. öbis-wurzel, yam.*] 1. A tuberous root of a plant of the genus *Dioscorea*, particularly if belonging to one of numerous species cultivated for their esculent roots; also, such a plant itself. The plant is commonly a slender twining high-climbing vine, in some species prickly; the root is fleshy, often very large, sometimes a shapeless mass, sometimes long and cylindraceous, varying in color from white through purple to nearly black. The yam is propagated by cuttings from the root, or also in some species by axillary bulbets. The root contains a large amount of starch, sometimes 25 per cent., is hence highly nutritious, and in tropical lands largely takes the place of the potato of temperate climates. It lacks, however, the dry meanness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European races. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meal used for making cakes and puddings. *D. sativa* is an ordinary species (the *hoi* of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an acid root which requires soaking before boiling; it is a profitable source of starch. *D. alata*, the red or white yam, the *ubi* of the Fiji Islands, has a winged, not prickly stem, supported in culture by reeds; its tubers attain sometimes a length of 3 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. *D. aculeata*, the *karwai* of the Fijis, has prickly stems not requiring support. *D. Batatas*, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate climates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and America, at the time of the potato-rot, as a possible substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure-white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a taste agreeable to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging somewhat toward the bottom, hence is very difficult to gather. *D. sativa* also is hardy in the southern United States, but the true yam is there little cultivated. (See def. 2.) These species present many varieties, and various other species are more or less cultivated.

The negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.

*T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 317.*

2. By transference, a variety of the sweet-potato. [*Southern U. S.*]

De yam will grow, de cotton blow,  
We'll hab de rice an' corn.

*Whittier, Song of the Negro Boatmen.*

3. Any plant of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. *Lindley.*—Chinese yam. See def. 1.—Common or cultivated yam, *Dioscorea sativa*.—Japanese yam. See def. 1, and cut under *Dioscorea*.—Kawai yam. See def. 1.—Ooyala yam, *Dioscorea tomentosa*, of the East Indies.—Port Moniz yam. See *Tamus*.—Red yam. See def. 1.—Tivoli yam, *Dioscorea nummularia*, of India and the Malayan and Pacific islands.—Uvi yam. See def. 1.—White yam. See def. 1.—Wild yam, any native species of yam. Specifically—(a) The wild yam-root, *Dioscorea villosa*, of North America, a delicate and pretty twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for bilious colic, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called *colic-root* and *rheumatism-root*. (b) See *Rajania*.—Winged yam, *Dioscorea alata*.—Yam family, the plant-order *Dioscoreaceæ*.

**Yama** (yam'ā), *n.* [*Skt. Yama, prob. lit. 'the twin.'*] In *early Hindu myth.*, the first mortal, son of the sun (*Vivasvat*) and progenitor of the human race, who went first to the other world,

and ruled as king of those who followed him thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. He is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire; his skin is of a bluish green.

**yamadou** (yam'a-dō), *n.* An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, *Myristica sebifera*. See *nutmeg, 2*.

**yama-mai** (yam'ā-mi'), *n.* [*NL. (Guérin-Ménéville, 1861), < Jap. yama-mai, lit. 'worm of the mountains.'*] A large bombycid moth, whose larva feeds on the oak *Quercus serrata* in Japan, and furnishes silk of excellent quality which has long been utilized in the manufacture of the heavier native silk fabrics. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See *silkworm, 1*.

**yam-bean** (yam'bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Pachyrhizus tuberosus* and *P. angulatus*, widely cultivated in the tropics for its pods, which are used as a vegetable, and for its tubers, which are edible cooked when young, and furnish in large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. *P. tuberosus* has often been included in *P. angulatus*, but is for cultural purposes at least distinct, having a much larger pod free from irritating hairs. In the Fiji Islands *P. angulatus* is called *yaka* or *wa yaka*; in English it has been distinguished from *P. tuberosus* as the short-podded yam-bean.

**yammer** (yam'er), *v. i.* [*Also yammer, yammer; < ME. zammeren, zomeren, zommeren, < AS. geōmērian (= OHG. jamarōn, MHG. jameren, G. jamern), lament, groan, < geōmor, sad, mournful (= OS. jamar = OHG. jamar, sad, > OHG. jamar, MHG. jamar, G. jammer, lamentation, misery).*] 1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to yammer and wail before any o' em dies. *Scott, Monastery, iv.*

"The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzy; "To be sure it does yammer constantly—that can't be denied."

*Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xviii.*

2. To yearn; desire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I yammer to hear how things turned awat.

*Tim Bobbin, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.*

**yammering** (yam'er-ing), *n.* [*Also yammering; verbal n. of yammer, v.*] A crying, whining, or grumbling. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

They ill-thrawn folk . . . would tear the congregation to pieces wi' their bickerings and yammerings.

*W. Black, in Far Lochaber, ix.*

**yammerly** (yam'er-li), *adv.* [*< ME. zamerly, zomerly, < AS. \*geōmorlice, < geōmorlic, lamentable, < geōmor, sad; see yammer, v.*] Piteously. *Gawayne.*

**yamp** (yamp), *n.* [*N. Amer. Ind.*] An umbelliferous plant, *Carum Gairdneri*, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; doubtless, also, *C. Kelloggii*, of central California. These plants have fasciated tuberous roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

**yamph** (yamf), *v. i.* [*Cf. yaff, yap*<sup>1</sup>.] To bark continuously. *Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]*

**yamun** (yā'mun), *n.* [*Chinese, < ya, the marquess of a general, + mun, a two-leaved door, a gate.*] The official and private residence of a Chinese mandarin who holds a seal; the place where a mandarin transacts the business of the region or department under his care, and where he lives; a mandarin's office, court, residence, etc.

The three yamuns at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.

*Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.*

**Tsung li yamun**, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affairs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1860, is composed of eleven members, and forms the channel of communication between the foreign ministers and the throne. *Giles.*

**yang** (yang), *v. i.* [*Imitative.*] To cry as the wild goose; honk.

**yang** (yang), *n.* [*< yang, v.*] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

**yang-kin** (yang'kēn'), *n.* [*Chinese.*] A Chinese dulcimer.

**yank**<sup>1</sup> (yank), *v.* [*Perhaps a nasalized form of yack, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quickly, < Sw. dial. jakka, rove about, a secondary form of Icel. jaga, move about, = Sw. jaga = Dan. jage, hunt, chase, hurry, = D,*



Yak *Poephagus grunniens*.

colors as decorations and ceremonial insignia. The elephant-headed god Ganesha is usually represented as flourishing the chowry with his trunk over the heads of various personages of the Hindu pantheon. Yaks have often been taken to Europe, where they are kept in menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in confinement. The yak crosses easily with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.—**Yak lace**, a heavy and rather coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak: at one time much used for trimming outer garments.

**yakin** (yā'kin), *n.* A large Himalayan antelope, *Budorcas tataricolor*, inhabiting high mountain-







**yapster** (yap'stér), *n.* [*yap*<sup>1</sup> + *-ster*.] A dog.

*Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

**yar**<sup>1</sup> (yar), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yarréd*, ppr. *yarring*. [*Also yarré*. See *yarré*; < ME. *garren*, *garren*, *garren*, *garren*, < AS. *garrian*, *garrian*, *garrian* (= MHG. *garren*), roar, cry, rattle, chatter.] To snarl; gnarl.

Thenne watz hit in yon list to lythen the houndez, . . . Loude he [the fox] watz sayned [hallooed] with *garnde* speech.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1724.

All the dogs were flocking about her, *yarring* at the retardment of their access to her.

*Urruhart*, tr. of Rabelais, II. xxii. (Davies.)

**yar<sup>2</sup>, yare<sup>2</sup>** (yär, yär), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] Sour; brackish. [Prov. Eng.]

**yaraget** (yar'ä), *n.* [*yare*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] *Naut.*, the power of moving or capability of being managed at sea: used with reference to a ship.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water men to row them.

*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 777.

**yarb** (yärb), *n.* A dialectal form of *herb*.

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, . . . [and] some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples.

*Kingley*, Westward Ho, iv.

**yard<sup>1</sup>** (yär'd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yard*: < ME. *yerd*, *zerd*, < AS. *gyrd*, *gyrd*, *gyrd*, a rod, = OS. *gerda* = D. *garde*, a rod, twig, = OHG. *garta*, *garta*, MHG. *G. gerte*, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. *gert*, a rod, yard, = Goth. *gards*, a goad, = Icel. *gaddr* = AS. *gād*, E. *goad* (the AS. *gād*, if = Goth. *gards*, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. *hasta*, a spear; see *goad*, *gad*<sup>1</sup>, and *hastate*.] 1. A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

The *gyrd* of a tre that is haled down by myhty strengthe bowith redly the crop adoun.

*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 2.

The cros I kalle the herdis [shepherds] *gyrde*; Therwith the denyl a dunt he gaf.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

Therfore on his *gyrde* skore shalle he [the marshal] Alle messys in halle that seruet be.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Whan Joseph offeryd his *gyrde* that day, Anon ryth forth in present

The ded styk do flouré ful gay.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 6.

Hence—2. Rule; direction; correction.

"Hoste," quod he, "I am under your *gyrde*;

Ye han of us as now the governance."

*Chaucer*, *Frol. to Clerk's Tale*, I. 22.

3. A measuring-rod or stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

You would not, sir, had I the *gyrd* in hand, Idle measure your pate for this delusion.

*Heywood*, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 40).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weights and Measures conforms, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of bronze or gun-metal known as *Baily's metal*. It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 33 inches long. But at 1 inch from each end a well is drilled into one of its surfaces so that the bottom is in the central plane of the bar, and into the bottom of the well is sunk a gold plug, upon whose mat surface is engraved one of the two defining lines. The yard is defined as the distance between these lines at 62° F., with the understanding that the bar is to be supported in a particular manner, and that the thermometers are to be constructed according to certain rules. The lines are designed to be looked at with the microscopes of a comparator; but they are not so free from blur that their middles can be determined more nearly than to a millionth part of the distance between them. This standard was made after the practical destruction of the previous legal prototype, that of 1760, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, October 16th, 1834, and was legalized as a new prototype because its length agreed with what had been recognized in 1819 by the Standards Commission as the scientific standard yard—namely, with a certain scale, or rather with Captain Kater's measures of that scale, known as *Shuckburgh's scale*, having been made in 1794 by Troughton for Sir George Shuckburgh, who in his comparisons of it first introduced the comparator with micrometer microscopes. This scale was a copy of another which had been made for the Royal Society in 1742, from which the standard of 1760 was copied. This was a bar having upon one side two gold studs, each with a dot pricked upon it; and it was used by bringing the points of a beam-compass into these dots, which had thus soon become badly worn. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry VII. The latter is shorter than the present yard by one thousandth part of its length, or about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch. It is said that the yard was made to be of the length of Henry I.'s arm—doubtless a fable, even if believed by that monarch himself. Customary units are not changed so easily. Yet it is true that there appear to be no traces in the measures of buildings earlier than the twelfth century of the use of a yard equal to ours, nor of its subdivisions; while in the later Norman and Gothic structures a foot equal to the third of our yard has often clearly been used. But the

Gothic architects of England more usually employed a foot of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest works show a foot of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  modern inches, no doubt the old Saxon foot, agreeing very nearly with the Rhineland foot of modern Germany. Some British remains, as Stonehenge, were evidently constructed with Roman measures. The Standards Commission of 1819 reported that 37 inches of cloth were frequently given for each yard, which is almost precisely Rhinish measure. They also found local yards of 38 and 40 inches. As a cloth measure, the yard is divided into 4 quarters = 16 nails. (See *cloth-measure*, under *measure*.) A square yard contains 9 square feet, and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet. Contracted *yd*.

A good oke staffe, a *yard* and a halfe, Each one had in his hande.

*Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 244).

That there might be no Abuse in Measures, he [Henry I.] ordained a Measure made by the Length of his own Arm, which is called a *Yard*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 38.

5. *Naut.*, a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either *square* or *lateen sails* according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the *yard-arm*; the *quarter* of a yard is about half-way between the sheave-hole and the slings. Going upward from the deck, the yards are known as the *lower yards*, *top-sail*, *topgallant*, and *royal yards*, except where double topsails are used, when the top-sail yard is replaced by the lower and upper topsail-yards. Lower yards and topsail-yards are sometimes made of iron, and hollow. See cuts at *aboz*, *a-cockbill*, *cockcomb*, and *ship*.

I boarded the king's ship; . . . on the topmast, The yards, and bowsprit would I flame.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 200.

Three new topsails, . . . with stops and frapping-lines, were bent to the *yards*, close-reefed, sheeted home, and hoisted.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 260.

6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. *Oxford Glossary*.—7. In *her.*, a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.—8. The virile member; the penis.

—After-yards (*naut.*), the yards on the mainmast and mizenmast.—Golden Yard or Yard and Ell, a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion. —Slings of a yard. See *slings*. —To man the yards, to place men on the yards of a ship—a form of saluting a distinguished person visiting the vessel. They stand on the yards, each with his inner arm over the life-line, and the other arm outstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—To point the yards of a vessel. See *point*. —To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards. See the *verba*.—With spur and yard. See *spur*.—Yard of ale, beer, or wine. (a) A slender glass, a yard in length, and capable of holding a pint. Hence—(b) A pint of ale, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare *ale-yard*. [Prov. Eng.]

At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a *yard of wine*—i. e., a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., X. 49.

Yard of fannel. Same as *egg flip*.—Yard of land. Same as *yard-land*.

**yard<sup>1</sup>** (yär'd), *v. t.* [*yard*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*; with ref. to the yards or staves of office carried by the coroner.] To summon for hiring; a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market.

An obstruction both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of *yarded* Servants.

*Statute* (1667), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 450.

**yard<sup>2</sup>** (yär'd), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *yaird*; < ME. *yerd*, *zerd*, < AS. *geard*, an inclosure, court, yard, = D. *gaard*, a garden, = OHG. *gart*, a circle, ring, = Icel. *gardhr*, an inclosure, yard (> E. *garth*<sup>1</sup>), = Dan. *gaard*, a yard, court, farm, = Norw. *gaard*, a yard, farm, = Sw. *gård*, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda* = OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *garten*, garden, = Goth. *garda*, inclosure, stall, = L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *ἄρτος*, a yard, court, = Russ. *gorodü*, a town (as in *Norogod*, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by *gird*: see *gird*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cohort*, *court*. The word exists disguised in *orchard*. From the G. or LG. forms, through OF., comes also E. *garden*, and, from the Scand., E. *garth*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front *yard*; a court-yard; a dooryard; a churchyard; an inn-yard; a barn-yard; a vineyard.

A col-fox . . . thurgh-out the hegges brast In-to the *yard* ther Chauntecleer the faire Was wont, and eek his wyves, to reaire.

*Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, I. 399.

I found her seated in a little back parlor, the window of which looked out upon a *yard* about eight feet square, laid out as a flower-garden.

*Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 147.

In the precincts of the chapel-yard,

Among the knightly brasses of the graves.

*Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

Most of the houses [at Concord, Mass.], especially the newer ones, stand in their own well-kept grounds or *yards*, facing the road, with no fence or hedge to sever them from the highway.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 679.

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-yard; a wood-yard; a tan-yard; a dock-yard; a stock-yard; a navy-yard.

The *yards*, great fenced-in portions of the place opening into one another, the largest covering a few acres, conveying into smaller and smaller pens, which finally permit only one sheep abreast to pass up the narrow lane, at the top of which stands a swing gate and two series of pens distinct from one another.

*Percy Clarke*, *The New Chum in Australia*, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all sidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant switch or signal-post in one direction of the line to the most distant signals in the opposite direction.

4. A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-yard. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay, . . .

The lusty orchardis and the halesum *gardis*

Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.

*Garvin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 187.

He [Christ] said himself, quhen he was in the *yard* afore he was takin, Tristis est anima mea usque mortis.

*Ahp. Hamilton*, *Catechism* (1552), fol. 102 b. (Jamieson.)

Lang syne, in Eden's bonnie *yard*,

When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd.

*Burns*, *Address to the De'il*.

5. The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard. [U. S. and Canada.]—6. A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an acre. Compare *yard-land*.

**yard<sup>2</sup>** (yär'd), *v.* [*yard*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to *yard* cows.

II. *intrans.* 1. To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer. [U. S.]

It [the caribou] never *yards* in winter as do the deer and moose, nor does it show the same fondness for a given locality.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 566.

2. To shoot deer in their winter yards. [Local, U. S.]

"Pot-hunters" have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as *yarding* and establishing salt licks. In the former case, the deer are traced to their winter herding grounds and are then shot down.

*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 432.

**yardage** (yär'dä), *n.* [*yard*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] 1. The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading cattle, etc., from railroad-cars.—2. The charge made for such use or convenience.—3. In coal-mining, cutting coal at so much per yard or fathom.

**yard-arm** (yär'därm), *n.* See *yard*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 5.—Yard-arm and yard-arm, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Compare *block* and *block*, under *block*<sup>1</sup>.

The Bulldog engaged the Friseur *yard-arm* and *yard-arm*, three glasses and a half; but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder.

*Johnson*, *Idler*, No. 7.

**yardel** (yär'del), *n.* [*yard*<sup>1</sup>.] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel*.

*W. Taylor*, 1804 (Robberds's *Memoir*, I. 493). (Davies.)

**yard-grass** (yär'd'gräs), *n.* Same as *wire-grass*, 2.

**yardkeep** (yär'd'kēp), *n.* Same as *yardchelp*.

**yard-land** (yär'd'land), *n.* The area of land held by a tenant in villeinage in early English manors, consisting usually of an aggregate of some 30 strips in the open fields with a messuage in the village. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres. See *holding*, 3 (a). Also *yard of land*.

Now I am come to my living, which is ten *yard land* and a house; and there is never a *yard land* in our field but is as well worth ten pounds a year as a thief is worth a halter.

*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 324.

The number of farmers had much diminished, and some had as much as three *yard lands* (a *yard land* is thirty acres).

*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 902.

A very simple man . . . obtained the reversion of a messuage in Alston Sutton, Somersetshire, consisting of 1 cottage, 3 acres of land, 10 acres of arable, 1 *yard-land*, and a meadow.

*H. Hall*, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, iii.



[Now provincial in all uses.]

**Worsted yarn**, yarn made from straightened or combed wool, and consisting either entirely

milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. See *milfoil*, and cut on following page.





The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow. *Achillea millefolium*. a, head; b, disk flower; c, ray flower.

**yarwhelp** (yär'hwelp), *n.* [Also *yarwhip*, *yard-keep*; see quot.] A godwit—either the black-tailed, *Limosa uropigra*, or the bar-tailed, *L. lapponica*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note. *Broome, Birds of Norfolk.*

**yarwhip** (yär'hwip), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp*.  
**yashmak** (yash'mak), *n.* [Ar.] The veil worn by Moslem women in public—that is, when not in their own apartments.

The *yashmak* is a sort of double veil. The first brought round the forehead and gathered neatly up behind and on the head; the second, pinned on behind to the first, falls sufficiently in front to uncover the eyes.

*E. Sæctorius, In the Soudan, p. 19.*

A bery of Turkish women, who, in their white *yashmaks*, shone like a bed of lilies. *Scribner's Mag., IV. 276.*

**yati** (yat), *n.* An obsolete form of *yate*<sup>1</sup>.

**yataghan** (yat'a-gan), *n.* [Also *ataghan*, and formerly *attaghan*; < Turk. *yataghan*.] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspiece, but usually a large and often decorative pommel. A common form has a straight back and the edge curving, first concavely, then convexly, and again backward to the point; another form follows the same general shape, but has the back slightly curved to correspond to the edge; and a third is curved in one direction only, with the edge on the convex side.

The pistol and *yataghan* worn in the belt, a general costume essentially the same as that of the Montenegrin.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.*

**yate** (yāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *yate*<sup>1</sup>.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,  
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.*

**yate-stoop** (yāt'stōp), *n.* A gate-post. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**yate-tree** (yāt'trē), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough elastic wood considered equal to ash and used for similar purposes. The flat-topped *yate-tree*, *E. occidentalis*, is an allied and equally valuable tree of the same region. *Von Mueller, Select Extra-trop. Plants.*

**yaud** (yād), *n.* A Scotch form of *yade*<sup>1</sup>.

The Murray, on the auld gray *yaud*,  
Wi' winged spurs did ride.

*Burns, Election Ballads, iv.*

I will content me with . . . the haunch and the nimbles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the *yauas*. *Scott, Monastery, xvii.*

**yaul**, *n.* See *yawl*<sup>2</sup>.

**yauld**, *n.* See *yald*<sup>2</sup>.

**yaumering**, *n.* See *yammering*.

**yaupe** (yāp), *v.* and *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *yelp*.—2. The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*, more fully called *blue yaupe*. [Prov. Eng.]

**yaupe** (yāp), *v. i.* [Also *yap*, *yape*, *yaupe*; prob. a particular use of *yape* for *gape*.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**yaupe** (yāp), *a.* [Perhaps for *\*ayaup*, var. of *agape*.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

**yaupon** (yā'pon), *n.* Same as *yapom*.

**yavet**. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *gave*.

**yaw**<sup>1</sup> (yā), *v.* [Cf. Norw. *gaga*, bend backward, < *gagr* (= leel, *gagr*, bent back); G. dial. *gagen*, rock, move unsteadily.] 1. *intrans.* To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight course; chiefly nautical.

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but *yaw* neither, in respect of his quick sail. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 120.*

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Maryat, Frank Mildmay, xx. (Davies.)*

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremost, for *yawning*, and for not minding the helm without some ten minutes' notice in advance, that he must be a great sailor indeed who can safely make it the vehicle for anything but imperishable commodities. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.*

The sun flashed on her streaming ebony black sides as she *yawed* to the great ocean swell that chased her. *W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.*

II. *trans.* To move aside; move from one side to the other. [Rare.]

My eyes! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . .  
And *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways.

*Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.*

**yaw**<sup>1</sup> (yā), *n.* [Cf. *yaw*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Naut., a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make!  
*Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.*

He did not see a light just before us, which had been hid by the studding-sails from the man at the helm, but by an accidental *yaw* of the ship was discovered.

*B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 264.*

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovially, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a beery *yaw* in the saddle. *R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, i. 4.*

**yaw**<sup>2</sup> (yā), *n.* [Said to be from African *yaw*, a raspberry.] 1. One of the tubercles characteristic of the disease known as *yaws*.

In some cases a few *yaws* will show themselves long after the primary attack is over; these are called "membra *yaws*" (from "remember"). *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 732.*

2. A thin or defective place in cloth.

**yaw**<sup>2</sup> (yā), *v. i.* [Cf. *yaw*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

**yawd** (yād), *n.* A Scotch form of *yade*<sup>1</sup>.

**yawey** (yā'i), *a.* [Cf. *yaw*<sup>2</sup> + *-ey*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *yaws*.

That *yaws* is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of *yawey* matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 732.*

**yawl**<sup>1</sup> (yāl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl*; formerly also *yole* and *yowl*; < ME. *goulen*, < Icel. *gaula* = LG. *gaulen* = G. *gaulen*, howl, yell; an imitative word, like *howl*; it may be regarded as a more sonorous form of *yell*.] To cry out; howl; yell.

He hurtez of the houndez, & thay  
Ful somerly *yauld* & *jelle*.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1451.*

My little legs still crossing  
His; either kicking this way, that way sprawling,  
Or, if hee bot remov'd me, straitwaies *yawling*.

*Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 201).*

Then yelp'd the cur, and *yawl'd* the cat.

*Tennyson, The Goose.*

**yawl**<sup>2</sup> (yāl), *n.* [Sometimes also *yaul*; < MD. *\*jolle* (in dim. *jolleken*), D. *jol*, a yawl, skiff, = Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle*, a yawl, jolly-boat. Cf. *jolly-boat*.] 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. See cut under *rowlock*.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short main-boom.

**yawn** (yân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *yane*, dial. *gawn*, *goan*; < ME. *zanon*, *gonen*, *ganen*, *gonen*, < AS. *gānian* = LG. *janen* = OHG. *geinōn*, MHG. *geinen*, *yawn*; a secondary form, parallel to AS. *gīnian* = OHG. *ginēn*, MHG. *ginen*, *genen*, G. *gähnen*, *yawn*; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. *gīnan* (pret. *\*gān*), in comp. *tō-ginen*, *gape* apart; = Icel. *gína*, *gape*; see further under *begin*. The form *yawn*, < AS. *gānian*, instead of *\*yone* (*yōn*), is irreg., but is parallel with *broad* (*brōd*), < AS. *brād*. The initial *y* for *g* is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. *\*geānian*, or to conformation with *yave* for *gave*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the *yawning* wound with fury tore  
The spear, pursu'd by gushing streams of gore.

*Pope, Iliad, xii. 479.*

Crowds that stream from *yawning* doors.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.*

The cracks and rents that had fissured their [the kilns'] walls, from the fierce heat that once blazed within, were *yawning* hideously. *Gekkie, Geol. Sketches, i.*

Specifically—2. To open the mouth wide. (a) Voluntarily.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.

*Holland, t. of Plutarch, p. 794.*

(b) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare *yawning*.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.*

At every line they stretch, they *yawn*, they doze.

*Pope, Dunciad, ii. 390.*

And, leaning back, he *yawned* and fell asleep,

Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.

*Longfellow, Wayside Inn, The Sicilian's Tale.*

3. To gape, as in hunger or thirst for something; hence, to be eager; long.

The chiefest thing which lay-reformers *yawn* for is that the clergy may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § 3.*

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To *yawn*, be still, and wonder,

When one but of my ordinance stood up

To speak of peace or war. *Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 11.*

II. *trans.* 1. To open; form by opening. [Rare.]

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake,

A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . .

Tearing her Rocks, Untill she *yawn* a way

To let it out, and to let-in the Day.

*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.*

2. To express or utter with a *yawn*.

"Heigho," *yawned* one day King Francis,

"Distance all value enhances!"

*Browning, The Glove.*

**yawn** (yân), *n.* [Cf. *yawn*, *v.*] 1. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,

Opens a dismal passage to the dead.

*Addison, tr. from Silius Italicus's Punicorum, ii.*

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See *yawning*.

From every side they hurried in,

Rubbing their sleepy eyes with lazy wrists,

And doubling overhead their little fists

In backward *yawns*.

*Keats, Endymion, ii.*

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning *yawn*.

*C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 20.*

3. An opening; a chasm. *Marston.*

But June is full of invitations sweet,

Forth from the chimney's *yawn* and thrice-read tomes.

*Lowell, Under the Willows.*

Through the *yawns* of the back-door, and sundry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.*

**yawner** (yā'nér), *n.* One who yawns.

**yawning** (yā'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *yawn*, *v.*] Gaping; oscitation; the taking of a deep inspiration, followed by a slight pause, and then a prolonged expiration, the mouth being more or less widely open. The act is reflex and involuntary in character, though it can often be partially repressed by a strong effort of the will. It is the physiological expression of fatigue and of a desire to sleep, but is also excited by insufficient oxygenation of the blood, and occurs therefore in conditions of lowered vitality, in the prodromal stage of many diseases, and after profuse losses of blood. The sight of another person yawning is also provocative of the act.

**yawningly** (yā'ning-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye . . . that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers.

*Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. iii. 5.*

Many were merely attracted by a new face, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without saying a word; while others lingered *yawningly* through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.

*Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 358.*

**yawp** (yāp), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *yelp*.  
**yaws** (yāz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *yaw*<sup>2</sup>.] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as *frambesia*.

**yaw-weed** (yā'wēd), *n.* A shrubby West Indian plant, *Morinda Royce*, used as a remedy for the yaws or frambesia.

**Yb.** In chem., the symbol for ytterbium.

**Y. B.** An abbreviation of *year-book*.

**Y-branch** (wī'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (e).

**Y-cartilage** (wī'kār'ti-lāj), *n.* The ypsiliform cartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

**ychonet**, **ychoonet**. Middle English forms of *each one*.

With myrthe and with mynstrasye thei pleseden hir *ychoone*. *Piers Plowman (A), iii. 98.*



Walter O'Brien, Graduate Institute of International

*Sir T. More, The Confutation of Tyndales Answers, made*  
[Anne 1532, book iii., Works, v. 448.]

the year 189 (see *legal year*, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare *calendar*.—4. A space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned: as, he sailed on June 1st. and was absent just one *year*.



At the zeres end thei comen azen, and founden the same  
Lettres and Figures, the whiche thei hadde writen the year  
before, withouten any defaute.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not retorne with more two *year*, lesse than  
thei myght tynde the seide child.

Merten (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

5. *pl.* Period of life; age: as, he is very vigorous  
for his *years*: often used specifically to  
note old age. See in *years*, below.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave *years* too,  
And doughty of complexion.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with  
the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young *Years* either  
in whole or in part.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himselfe affected ease and quiet, now growing into  
*years*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

What is there quite so profoundly human as an old  
man's memory of a mother who died in his earliest *years*?

O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The older plural *year* still remains in popular language:  
as, the horse is ten *year* old.

And threescore *year* would make the world away.

Shak., Sonnets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass.

Then you know the worth of a lass,

Once you have come to forty year.

Thackeray, Age of Wisdom.

**Anomalistic year.** See *anomalistic*.—**Astral year.**  
Same as *sidereal year*.—**Astronomical year.** See *def. 1*.

—**A year and a day**, the lapse of a year with a day added  
to it: in law constituting a period which in some cases  
determines a right or liability: as, where one is fatally  
wounded with murderous intent, the killing is murder  
if death ensues within a year and a day. See *day*.

I sware to you be the oth that I made to you when ye  
made me knight that I shall seeke hym a *year* and a *day*,  
but with-yune that space I may knowe trewe tidinges.

Merten (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

**A year's mind.** See *mind*.—**Bird of the year.** See  
*bird*.—**Bissextile year**, leap-year. See *bissextile*.

—**Canicular year.** See *canicular*.—**Civil year**, the year  
in use in the ordinary affairs of life; the year recognized  
by the law; a year according to the calendar. It is either  
solar, like the civil year of Christian countries, or lunar,  
like the Mohammedan year, or lunisolar, like the He-  
brew year.—**Climacteric years.** See *climacteric*.

—**Common year**, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from  
a leap-year.—**Cynic year.** Same as *sothic year*.—**Eccle-  
siastical year**, the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical  
calendar. For details of it, see *Sunday*.—**Eighty  
years' war.** See *war*.—**Embolismic year**, a year of  
thirteen months, occurring in a lunisolar calendar, like  
that of the Jews.—**Emergent year.** See *emergent*.

—**Enneateal yearst.** See *enneateal*.—**Estate for years.**  
See *estate*.—**Fiscal year.** See *fiscal*.—**Four years' li-  
mitation law.** See *limitation*.—**Gregorian year.** See  
*Gregorian*.—**Hebrew year**, a lunisolar year, composed  
of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days. In every cycle of  
nineteen years, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th  
are *embolismic years* and have 13 months, while the rest  
are *ordinary years* and have 12 months. Both the *em-  
bolismic* and the *ordinary years* are further distinguished  
as *regular*, *defective*, and *abundant*.—**Hundred years'  
war.** See *war*.—**In years**, advanced in age.

I am honest in my Inclinations,  
And would not, we'r't not to avoid Offence, make a  
Lady a little in *Years* believe I think her young.

Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Men in *Years* more calmly Wrongs resent.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady, who was a little in *years*, having parted with  
her fortune to her dearest life, he left her.

Goldsmith, Register of Scotch Marriages.

**Julian year.** (a) A period of 365½ days. (b) Incorrectly,  
a year of the Julian calendar.—**Leap year.** See *leap-  
year*.—**Legal year**, the year by which dates were reckoned,  
which until 1752 began March 25th: hence it was  
usual between January 1st and March 25th to date the  
year both ways, as February 19th, 1745–6 (that is, 1746  
according to present reckoning).—**Lunar year**, a period  
consisting of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours,  
48 minutes, 36 seconds. The common *lunar year* consists  
of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—**Lunisolar year.**  
See *lunisolar*.—**Mohammedan year**, a purely lunar year  
of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, except  
that in certain years the last month has 30 days instead  
of 29. These years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th,  
18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years.  
The years are counted from the *hejira*, A. D. 622, July 15th.

—**Natural year.** Same as *tropical year*.—**Planetary  
years.** See *planetary*.—**Platonic year**, a great cycle of  
years at the end of which it was supposed that the celestial  
bodies will be found in the same places they were  
in at the creation. Also called *great or perfect year*.—  
**Regnal, sabbatical, sidereal year.** See the adjectives.

—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars*, under *Silesian*.  
—**Solar year.** See *def. 1*.—**Sothic year.** See *sothic*.—  
**Tenancy from year to year.** See *tenancy*.—**Term of  
years**, term for years. See *term*, 6 (c).—**Theban year.**  
See *Theban*.—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty*.—**To be  
struck or stricken in years.** See *strike*.—**Tropical  
year.** See *def. 1*.—**Vague year**, an Egyptian year of  
365 days. Called *vague* that is, wandering—because in  
the course of 1507 years it begins at all seasons.—**Year by  
year**, from one year to another; with each succeeding year.

Both were of best feature, of high race,

Year'd but to thirty.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

yearlily (yēr'li-li), *adv.* [*< yearly + -ly*.] *Yearly*. [Rare.]

The great quaking grass sown yearlyly in many of the  
London gardens.

T. Johnson, Herball.

yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [= *G. jährlich*;  
as *year + -ling*.] Cf. *L. vitulus*, a calf, lit. a  
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one year old or in the second year of its age.—  
**2.** Under racing and trotting rules, a horse  
one year old, dating from January 1st of the  
year of foaling.

He was buying *yearlings*, too, and seemed keen about  
racing, but as yet not a feather had been plucked from  
the pigeon's wing.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vi.

**II. a.** A year old; of a year's age, duration,  
or date: as, a *yearling* heifer.

As *yearling* brides provide lace caps, and work rich  
clothes for the expected darling.

Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

yearlong (yēr'lóng), *a.* Lasting or continuing  
a year.

"Thee," I said,  
"From *yearlong* poring on thy pictured eyes,  
Ere seen I loved."

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Accepting *year-long* exile from his home.

The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yēr'li), *a.* [*< ME. yearly, < AS. gearlic*  
(= *G. jährlich*); as *year + -ly*.] **1.** Annual;  
happening, accruing, or coming every year:  
as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphrates and Tigris] are famous for  
their *yearly* overflows.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

**2.** Lasting or continuing for a year: as, a  
*yearly* plant; a *yearly* tenant or tenancy.—**3.**  
Comprehending a year; accomplished in a  
year: as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of  
the earth.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about  
Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Year, day, and waste, part of the sovereign's prerogative  
in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits  
for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted  
of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wast-

Disease, augmenting *year by year*,  
Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near.

Crabbe, Works, I. 102.

ing them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee.  
It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—**Year in, year  
out**, always; from one year to another.

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, *year in, year out*,  
across the clear darkness of the broad water floor.

C. F. Woodson, East Angels, xxviii.

**Year of confusion**, the 707th year of the Roman era,  
ending with 47 B. C., being the year before the first intro-  
duction of the Julian calendar. It had 445 days.—**Year  
of grace**, year of the Christian era.—**Year of jubilee.**  
See *jubilee*. **1.**—**Year of our Lord**, year of the Christian  
era. **Years of discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Young of  
the year.** See *young*.

**years, n.** See *poison-oak*.

**year-bird** (yēr'berd), *n.* The djolan: said to  
have been so called from a notion that it an-  
nually added a wrinkle to the plicated skin at  
the base of the beak.

**year-book** (yēr'būk), *n.* **1.** A book giving facts  
about the year, its chief seasons, festivals,  
dates, etc., or other kindred subjects: as,  
Hone's *Year-Book*.—**2.** A book published every  
year, every annual issue containing new or  
additional information; a work published an-  
nually and intended to supply fresh informa-  
tion on matters in regard to which changes are  
continually taking place: as, a parish *year-  
book*.

A new *year-book*, specially prepared for business-men,  
will be issued, . . . under the title of *The Year-Book of  
Commerce*.  
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

**3.** One of a number of books containing chron-  
ological reports of early cases adjudged or  
argued in the courts of England. The series first  
printed and long known as *The Year Books* contains cases  
from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to  
the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of Henry  
IV. down to near the end of Henry VIII. Others later  
published are Maynard's *Edward I. and II.*, and Hor-  
wood's translation from MS. which presents cases in var-  
ious years of Edward I. from 11 to 35 inclusive.

**yeard, n.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *card*  
and of *earth*.

**year-day** (yēr'dā), *n.* [*< ME. gereday* (cf. *AS. geardag*, pl. days of yore); *< year + day*.] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. Halliwell.

We have ordeyued . . . to kepe the *gereday* of Jon  
lyster of Cambrige *gerely*, on mydelenton sonday, . . . be-  
cause he gafe vs iiiiij Marc. in the begynnynge and to the  
forthraunce of our gyldre.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

**yeard-fast**, *a.* Fast in the earth or ground.

On about the midst o' Clyde's water  
There was a *yeard fast* stane.  
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 214).

**yearn** (yēr'n), *v.* [*< year + -ed*.] *Numbering  
years*; aged.

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Year'd but to thirty.

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the earth.

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Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Whose cheerful tenants bless their *yearly* toil.  
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 183.

**yearly** (yēr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. yearly; < yearly, a.*] *Annually*; once a year: as, blessings *yearly*  
bestowed.

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower Vshers, every  
of them being *yearly* allowed for the same 20*l*.  
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

*Yearly* will I do this rite. Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

**yearn**<sup>1</sup> (yēr'n), *v. i.* [*< ME. yernen, yernian, yearn*, desire, = *lecl. gerna* = Goth. *gairnan*, desire, long for; from an  
adj., AS. *georn*, ME. *georn* = OS. *georn* = OHG. MHG. *georn* = *lecl. gerna* = Sw. *gera* = Dan. *gjærne* = Goth. *gairns* (in comp. *faihu-gairns*),  
desirous, eager (see *yearn*); with formative -n,  
from the root seen in OHG. MHG. *ger*, eager,  
OHG. *gerōn*, MHG. *geren*, G. *be-ghehen*, long  
for.] **1.** To long for something; desire eagerly;  
feel desire or longing.

Angels euer see and euer thay *yerne* for to see.  
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable drynke, and thou shalt do the bettere;  
Mesure is medecyne, thoug thou moche *yerne*.  
Piers Plowman (B), i. 35.

O, Juvenal, lorde, trewe is thy sentence,  
That litel witen folk what is to *yerne*.  
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 198.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his  
brother.  
Gen. xliii. 30.

All men have a *yearning* curiosity to behold a man of  
heroic worth.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still *yearn* for the sound of the waves  
That sing as they flow by my forefathers' graves.  
O. W. Holmes, The Hudson.

**2*+***. To cry out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog.

When Foxes and Badgers haue yong cubbes, take all  
your olde Terryers and put them into the grounde; and  
when they beginne to baye (which in the earth is called  
*yearnyng*), you muste holde your yong Terryers, . . . that  
they may herken and heare theyr fellows *yearne*.  
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 181.

**yearn**<sup>2</sup> (yēr'n), *v.* [Also *earn*; prob. an altered  
form, due to confusion with *yearn*<sup>1</sup>, with which  
it is generally merged, of \**erm*, *< ME. ermen*,  
grieve, vex, *< AS. yrman*, also *ge-yrman* (whence  
perhaps *yearn*, as distinguished from *earn*, like  
*yearn* as distinguished from *ean*), grieve, vex, *< earn* = D. G. *arm* = *lecl. armr* = Dan. Sw. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, poor, miserable.] **I. intrans.** To  
grieve; mourn; sorrow.

Falstaff he is dead,  
And we must *yearn* therefore.  
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

Some of those French . . .  
Assay the English carriages to burn,  
Which to defend them scarcely had a man. . . .  
Those *yearnyng* cries, that from the carriage came,  
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.  
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 299.

**II. trans.** To grieve; trouble; vex.

It *yearns* my heart to hear the wench misconstructed.  
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;  
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.  
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 26.

Alas, poor wretch! how it *yearns* my heart for him!  
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

**yearn**<sup>3</sup> (yēr'n), *v. t.* [A form of *earn*<sup>1</sup>, simul-  
tating *yearn*<sup>1</sup>, *yearn*<sup>2</sup>, etc.] Same as *earn*<sup>1</sup>.  
[Provincial or vulgar.]

My due reward, the which right well I deeme  
I *yearned* have.  
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 15.

She couldn't afford to pay for schooling, and told me I  
must look out and *yearn* my own living while I was a  
mere chick.  
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 397.

**yearn**<sup>4</sup> (yēr'n), *v.* [A var. of *earn*<sup>4</sup>, or *< ME. geyrnen*,  
*< AS. geyrnan*, run together: see *earn*<sup>4</sup>,  
*run*.] Same as *earn*<sup>2</sup>.

His Honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop  
cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever *yearned*  
in Lowden.  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

**yearn**<sup>5</sup> (yēr'n), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of  
*earn*<sup>3</sup>.

Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing *yearns*!  
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

**yearnful** (yēr'n'fūl), *a.* [Also *yernful*, *ernful*;  
*< yearn*<sup>2</sup> + *-ful*.] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their *yernfull* note; their foode was the  
peoples almes.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

But, oh musick, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did  
borrow,  
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.  
Damon and Pith., Old Plays, I. 195. (Nares.)

**yearnyng**<sup>1</sup> (yēr'ning), *n.* [*< ME. yernynge*;  
verbal n. of *yearn*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The feeling of one who  
yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or  
longing desire.

All the herte festenede in the *yernynge* of Ihesu es  
turned in-to the fyre of lufe.  
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.



yeast bitten *yēst' bit'n*, *a.* In *brewing*, too  
dried by heat.

yeast cell *yēst' sel*, *n.* The single cell which  
constitutes yeast plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisi-*  
*ae*.

yeast-fungus (*yēst' fung' us*), *n.* See *fungus*.

yeastiness (*yēst' in' es*), *n.* The state or prop-  
erty of being yeasty.

yeast-plant (*yēst' plant*), *n.* The *Saccharomyces*  
*cerevisiae*, a minute plant producing alcoholic  
fermentation in saccharine liquids; also, any  
one of several other species of the genus *Sac-*  
*charomyces*. See *yeast*, I with cut.

yeast-powder (*yēst' pōn' der*), *n.* A substitute  
for yeast used for leavening bread, consisting  
of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other  
substances, in the form of a powder: a baking-  
powder.

yeasty (*yēst' i*), *a.* [Formerly also *yesty*; <  
*yeast* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Consisting of or resembling  
yeast.

We have then [in June] another dun, called the Barm-  
fly from its *yeasty* color.  
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 261.

2. Foamy; frothy; spumy.

Though the *yeasty* waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up.  
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

The sands and *yeasty* surges mix  
In caves about the dreary bay.  
Pennyson, Sailor Boy.

3. Light; unsubstantial; trifling; worthless.

Thus he—he, and many more of the same breed that  
I know the drossy age doles on—only got the tune of  
the time and outward habit of encounter: a kind of *yeasty*  
collection, which carries them through and through the  
most loud and winnowed opinions.  
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain  
Above the compass of his *yeasty* brain.  
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

yeati, *n.* Same as *gate*, *gate<sup>1</sup>*.

And, on the porter was at the *yeat*,  
The boy was in the ha'.  
Lads, Maura (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

yeddi, *v. t.* [ME. *yedden*, *yeddien*; < AS. *geddian*,  
*gaddian*, *giddian*, speak, sing; < *gedd*, *gidd*, *a*  
song.] To speak; sing. Piers Plowman (A),  
i. 138.

yeddingt, *n.* [ME., also *yeddunge*; < AS. *ged-*  
*dung*, *giddung*; verbal n. of *geddian*, sing; see  
*yedd*, *v.*] A popular tale or romance, or a song  
embodying a popular tale or romance.

Of *yeddies* he bar utterly the prys.  
Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., l. 237.

yede<sup>1</sup>t, yodet. [ME. *yede*, *yede*, *yode*; < AS. *code*  
= Goth. *eddan*, pret. of *gan*, go; see *go*.] Ob-  
solete irregular preterits of *go*.

Then *yode* to sitte same to solas & to pleie  
At a wid windowe that was in the chamber.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3672.

Two or three of his messages *yeden*  
For Pandarus. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 936.

To mete hir *yode* mani baroun,  
with grete and faine procession.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

His army dry-foot through them *yod*.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 53.

One while this little boy he *yode*,  
Another while he ran.  
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

Along the bankes of many silver streames  
Thou with him *yodest*.  
L. Bryskett, Pastoral Aeglogue.

In other pace than forth he *yode*,  
Return'd Lord Marmion.  
Scott, Marmion, iii. 31.

yede<sup>2</sup>t, *v. t.* [Also *yed*; a false pres. tense and  
inf. formed from the pret. *yode*; see *yede<sup>1</sup>*.]  
To go; proceed. [Rare and erroneous.]

Then badd the knight this lady *yede* aloof,  
And toan hill heische withdraw asyde.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

Years *yede* away, and faces fair deflower. Drant.

yedert, *a.* [ME. *gedir*; cf. AS. *ædre*, *edre*,  
*geder*.] Quick. Wars of Alexander, l. 5042.

yederlyt, *adv.* [ME. *gederly*, *gederli*; < *yeder* +  
*-lyt*.] Quickly; at once.

For I have not *yederly* & geze after grace,  
A thilke the best, on my dome for me by-homg nede.  
St. George and the Green Knight (F. E. T. S.), l. 1215.

yeel (*yēl*), *n.* A dialectal form of *eel*.

yeeldt, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *yield*.

yeep, *v.* Same as *yeep*.

yeffelt, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *evil*.

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" cryed Ro(b)lyn,  
Y tette *ye* will this to stande.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 24).

yefit, *n.* A Middle English form of *gift*.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth he went anon,  
Of whom he hadde his thank right specially,  
And grette *yeffits* as he was wel worthy.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3004.

yeld<sup>1</sup> (*yēld*), *a.* [Also *yeald*, *yald*, *yell*; var. of  
*geld<sup>1</sup>*.] Barren; not giving milk: same as  
*geld<sup>1</sup>*, 2. [Scotch.]

Thence country wives, wi' toil and pain,  
May plunge and plunge the kirk in vain; . . .  
And dawtit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow]'s gane  
As *yell*'s the ball [ball].

Burns, Address to the De'il.

A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk  
cows, *yeld* beasts, and sheep.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Few owners of deer forests will adopt the author's sug-  
gestion of themselves beginning to shoot the *yeld* hinds on  
the 15th of October, instead of leaving it to their keepers.  
Athenaeum, No. 3053, p. 560.

yeld<sup>2</sup>t, *n.* A Middle English form of *gild<sup>2</sup>*.

This statute is made by the comyne assent of all the  
bretherne and sistere of allhallowe *yelde*.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we find the citizens in their  
"yeld merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations  
which imply that they had full authority over them.  
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

yeldet, *v.* A Middle English form of *yeld*.

yeldhallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *gild-*  
*hall*.

To sitten in a *yeldhalle* on a deys.  
Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., l. 370.

yeldring (*yēl' dring*), *n.* [Also *yeldrin*, *yoldring*,  
*goldrin*, *yorling*, etc., in numerous variant forms  
based on *yellow*.] Same as *yowley*. [Scotch.]

yeldrock (*yēl' drōk*), *n.* Same as *yowley*.  
[Prov. Eng.]

yelk (*yēlk*), *n.* A variant of *yolk*.

yell<sup>1</sup> (*yēl*), *v.* [< ME. *yellen*, *zellen*, *zullen*,  
to AS. *gellan*, *giellan*, *gyllan*, cry out, yell, re-  
sound, = D. *gillen*, shriek, scream, = G. *gellen*,  
resound, = Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* = Sw. *gälla*  
= Dan. *gjælle*, *gjælde*, resound, ring; prob. akin  
to AS. *galan*, sing; see *gale<sup>1</sup>*. (Cf. *yawl<sup>1</sup>*, *yowl*.)]  
I, intrans. To cry out with a sharp, loud noise;  
shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or  
ferocity.

Thay *yelled* as feendes doon in helle.  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 569.

The com the deuel, *gollyn* north, [and] loud he gan grede  
Alas nou is my myzte ido euermo he seide.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The night raven that still deadly *yells*. Spenser.

The dogs did *yell*. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more;  
Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn.

Byron, Child Harold, i. 68.

All the men and women in the hall  
Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled  
Yelling as from a spectre.

Tennyson, Geraint.

II. trans. To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out  
Like syllable of colour. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 7.

Some boy, galloping for life upon the road, yells to him  
the sudden news, and is gone.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 258.

Again the Apaches were summoned to surrender, . . .  
and again they *yelled* their defiant refusal.

The Century, XLI. 659.

yell<sup>1</sup> (*yēl*), *n.* [< *yell<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, loud  
outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror,  
distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call aloud.  
Iago. Do, with like timorous accent and dire *yell*  
As when, by night and negligence, the fire  
Is spied in populous cities. Shak., Othello, i. 1. 75.

A loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, how-  
ever, . . . the *yell* of mortal agony was distinctly heard.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

A yell the dead might wake to hear  
Swell'd on the night air, far and clear,—  
Then smote the Indian tomahawk  
On crashing door and shattering lock.

Whittier, Pentucket.

Specifically—2. A call or cry peculiar to a  
special body of persons: as, a class *yell*; the  
*yell* of Columbia '91.

The young men, in brilliant tennis-blazers and negligée  
costumes, are giving the mountain calls or *yells*—cries  
adopted according to the well-known college custom, and  
uttered with more energy than music.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 837.

yell<sup>2</sup> (*yēl*), *a.* Same as *yeld<sup>1</sup>*.

yell<sup>3</sup>, yell-house. Dialectal forms of *ale*, *ale-*  
*house*.

yelling (*yēl' ing*), *n.* [< ME. *gellynge*; verbal n.  
of *yell<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The act or the noise of one who or  
that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.



**Yellings** loud and deep.

Pale spectres grin around me,  
And stun me with the yellings of damnation.

Drayton.

Johnson.

**yelloch** (yel'och), *v. i.* [*A var. of yell*, with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [*Scotch.*]

But an auld useless carline . . . flung herself right in my sister's gate, and yelloched and shrieked, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds.

Scott, *Pirate*, xxx.

**yelloch** (yel'och), *n.* [*< yelloch, v.*] A shrill cry; a yell. [*Scotch.*]

**yellow** (yel'ō), *a.* and *n.* [*Also dial. yallow, yallow, yaller, etc.; < ME. yellow, yelow, yelur, yelwe, yelowe, yelure, yela, etc.; also yallow, yalin, etc.; < AS. gēola, gēolo (gēole-) = OS. gēlo = MD. gēla. D. gēl = OHG. gēlo (gēla-), MHG. gēl (gēla-), G. gēlb = feel, gēl = Sw. Dan. gyl, yel-low = L. helens, light-yellow; akin to Gr. χλωρός, verdure, χλωμός, yellowish-green, (O)ulg. χλωμός, yellow, green, Lith. žalas, green, Skt. hārī, yellow; see chlor-, gold. Perhaps also akin to Gr. γόλη = L. fel, bile, gall. = E. gall. = see gall<sup>1</sup>.]*

**I. a.** Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See *II.* *Yellow* is sometimes used in the sense of 'jaundiced,' 'jaunty,' etc., the color being regarded as a token or symbol of jealousy, envy, melancholy, etc.; a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to jaundice, the skin having a yellow hue in that disease.

His Nekke is *calore*, afire colour of an Oriole, that is a Ston well schynunge.

Mandelst, *Travels*, p. 48.

His here that was pale and bright,  
Blac it become anonright.

Gy of Warwick, p. 229. (Halliwell.)

She gave it Cassio, but therat  
Why roll your yellow eyes?

Tragedy of Othello the Moor, quoted in Furness's  
(Vanvorium Othello, p. 398 (App.).

A primrose by a river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more.

Wordsworth, *Peter Bell*, l. 12.

**Acute yellow atrophy of the liver**, a disease characterized by a granular fatty degeneration of various tissues of the body particularly of the glands and muscles, the changes being usually most evident in the liver. **Blue-winged yellow warbler**. See *warbler*. — **Imperial yellow porcelain**. See *imperial*. — **King's yellow worm**. See *rodent*. — **Order of the Yellow String**. See *color*. — **Spotted yellow flycatcher**. Same as *African flycatcher*. — **Spotted yellow warbler**. See *warbler*, and cut under *spotted*. — **To wear yellow hose or stockings**, to be jealous.

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither; you wear yellow hose without cause.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, i. 3.

**Yellow adder's-tongue**, admiral, antimony. See the nouns. — **Yellow ant**, a species of ant. *Lasius flavus*, common to Europe and North America. — **Yellow arsenic**. See *arsenic*, 1. — **Yellow ash, asphodel, avens**. See the nouns. — **Yellow baboon**, the wood baboon. — **Yellow bachelor's-buttons**. See *bachelor's buttons*. — **Yellow balsam**. (a) The touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*. (b) See *balsam*. — **Yellow bark**. Same as *Brazilian bark* (which see, under *bark*). — **Yellow bass**, the brass-bass. — **Yellow bear**, the larva of a common hombycid moth, *Spilosoma cirsiniæ*, commonly called the *Virginia tiger-moth*. [*U. S.*] — **Yellow bedstraw**. See *bedstraw*, 2. (a). — **Yellow belle**, a rare British geometrid moth, *Apilates citraria*. — **Yellow berries**. Same as *Persian berries* (which see, under *Persian*). — **Yellow birch**. See *birch*. — **Yellow bird's-nest**, *Hypoxiphus multiflora* (*Monotropa Hypoxiphus*). See *bird's-nest*, 1. (b). — **Yellow box**, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kinds of artisans' work, for ship-building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the bloodwood, *E. corymbosa*, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and durable underground. — **Yellow boy**. (a) A gold coin. [*Scotch.*]

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*, i. 6.

(b) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also *yellow girl*) both by whites and by negroes. [*Southern U. S.*] — **Yellow bream**. See *bream*, 1. — **Yellow broom**. See *broom*, 1. — **Yellow bugle**. Same as *ground-pine*, 1. — **Yellow bunting**, the yellowhammer. — **Yellow butterwort**. See *Pinguicula*. — **Yellow camomile, candle-wort**. See the nouns. — **Yellow canker-worm**, the larva of a common geometrid moth, *Hybernia tilia*, commonly called the *lime-tree winter-moth*. [*U. S.*] — **Yellow carmine**, a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or quercitron-bark. — **Yellow cartilage**, elastic or reticular cartilage; fibrocartilage containing yellow elastic fibers. See *cartilage* and *reticular*. — **Yellow cat**, a certain catfish, *Leptostomus xanthurus*, one of the mud-cats. See *Leptostomus*. — **Yellow cedar**. Same as *yellow cypress*. — **Yellow cells**, in zool., sarcosoma; peculiar nucleated structures in the Radiolaria, containing yellow protoplasm (possibly parasites). *Pascoe*. — **Yellow centaury**. (a) Same as *yellow-root*. (b) The yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea subulifolia*. — **Yellow chestnut**, the yellow chestnut-oak, *Quercus prinoides* (*Q. Castanea*). See *chestnut-oak*, under *oak*. — **Yellow cinchona bark**. See *Cinchona*. — **Yellow clover**. See *clover*, 1. — **Yellow colors**. See *II.* 1. — **Yellow copper**. Same as *yellow ore*. See below. — **Yellow copperas**. Same as *cupric sulphate*. — **Yellow coralline**, an orange-colored dye formed from rosolic acid, or aurin, which latter is produced by the

joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carboic acid.

— **Yellow crane**, the yellow rail. — **Yellow cranberry-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Yemasia racemivorana*, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called *yellow-headed cranberry-worm*, which latter, also called *fire-worm*, is the larva of *Ichneumonella racemivora*. — **Yellow cress**, the winter-cress, *Barbarea*; also, either of two yellow-flowered species of water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*. — **Yellow cypress**, a tree, *Chamaecyparis Nuttalliana*, of northwestern North America, the most valuable timber-tree of Alaska. Its wood is light, hard, and close-grained, easily worked, and very durable in contact with the soil; it receives a beautiful satiny polish, and is probably not surpassed as a cabinet-wood among North American trees. It is somewhat used in boat- and ship-building, and for furniture, inside finish, etc. Also *Sitka cypress*, *yellow cedar*. — **Yellow dead-nettle**. See *dead-nettle*, and *weasel-snout*. — **Yellow dead-deal**. See *Scotch pine*, under *pinel*. — **Yellow dock**. See *dock*, 1. — **Yellow dog's-tooth violet**. See *violet*. — **Yellow dyes**. See *II.* 1. — **Yellow dye-tree**, *Xylopia (Coccoloba) polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, a tree whose bark is bitter, and contains berberine. It affords the natives a much-used yellow dye, and in Sierra Leone is used topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers. — **Yellow ebony**. See *ebony*, n. — **Yellow eglantine**. See *yellow rose*, under *rose*. — **Yellow elastic cartilage**. Same as *yellow cartilage* (see above). — **Yellow fever**. See *fever*, 1. — **Yellow fibrous tissue**, a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow color and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligamentum nuchæ of many quadrupeds, in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity, in the vocal cords of the larynx, and elsewhere. — **Yellow fiddlewood**. Same as *spur-tree*. — **Yellow finch**. See *finch*, 1. — **Yellow fir**. See *Oregon pine*, under *pinel*. — **Yellow flag**. (a) See *flag*, 2. (b) See *flag*, 3. — **Yellow flower-de-luce**, the yellow flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. — **Yellow foxglove**, *Digitalis lutea*, of continental Europe; also *Gerardia flava*, the downy false foxglove of North America. — **Yellow gentian**, the common gentian or bitterwort, *Gentiana lutea*. — **Yellow girl**. See *yellow boy* (b). — **Yellow goat**. Same as *dzere*. — **Yellow goat's-beard**, the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. — **Yellow gowan**, a name of various yellow-flowered plants, chiefly *Lamium arvensis* and other buttercups, and *Caltha palustris*, the marsh-marigold. [*Scotch.*] — **Yellow gum**. (a) Same as *weard gum* (which see, under *gum*). (b) See *yellow-gum*. — **Yellow gurnard, haw**. See the nouns. — **Yellow Hercules**. Same as *prickly yellow-rose* (see *yellow-rose*). — **Yellow honeysuckle**, one of the trumpet-honeysuckles, *Lonicera flava*, a rare plant of high lands in South Carolina and Georgia, somewhat in cultivation. The flowers are bright orange-red in terminal corymbose clusters. The yellow Italian honeysuckle is a variety of *Lonicera Caprifolioides*. — **Yellow iris**, Jack, jasmine, lady's-slipper, lake, lily, locust, lupine. See the nouns. — **Yellow lead ore**. Same as *galena*. — **Yellow lemur**, macacot, or macaoco. Same as *leopard*. — **Yellow loosestrife**, *Lythrum salicaria*. — **Yellow mackerel**, *Caranx pisquosus*. — **Yellow mastwood**. See *Anthracinum*. — **Yellow mellilot**. See *adductor*. — **Yellow metal, milk, oak**. See the nouns. — **Yellow mite**, *Tetranychus sexpunctatus*, the common six-spotted mite, which damages the orange in Florida. Also called *California spider*. [*Florida.*] — **Yellow ocher**, the ordinary ocher of commerce, which is usually yellow, as distinguished from certain special ochers which are red and brown. See *ocher*. — **Yellow ore**, yellow ore of copper; copper pyrites, a sulphuret of copper and iron, the most generally distributed of all copper ores. (Carnwall chiefly). — **Yellow oxe**. See *oxeye*. — **Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment**. See *ointment*. — **Yellow perch**. (a) See *perch*. (b) See *Micropterus*. — **Yellow phlox**, the western wallflower. See *wallflower*. — **Yellow pickerel, pike, pine**. See the nouns. — **Yellow pimpernel**. See *Lysimachia*. — **Yellow pitch**. Same as *Burgundy*, under *pitch*. — **Yellow pond-lily**. See *pond-lily*, under *plum*. — **Yellow poplar**. Same as *tulip-tree*. — **Yellow puccoon**. See *Hydrastis*, *Indian paint* (under *paint*), and *yellowroot*. — **Yellow quartz**, false topaz, or citrine. See *quartz*. — **Yellow races**, the Chinese, Mongolians, etc. See *Xanthochroa*. — **Yellow rail**, *Porzana noveboracensis*, a very small crane or short-billed rail of America, of a general yellowish coloration. — **Yellow rain**. See *rain*, 2. (a). — **Yellow rattle**. See *rattle*, 6. (a). — **Yellow redpoll**. See *redpoll*, 2. and *warble*, 1. — **Yellow remittent fever**. See *fever*, 1. — **Yellow robin, rose, sapphire**. See the nouns. — **Yellow sally**. See *sally*, 2. — **Yellow sculpin**. See *sculpin*, 1 and 4. — **Yellow sickness**. See *sickness*, and *hyacinth*, 1. — **Yellow snake**, the West Indian *Chalobothrus inornatus*, a boa 8 or 10 feet long, of a dull yellowish color varied with black, common in Jamaica. — **Yellow snake-leaf, yellow snowdrop**, old names of the yellow adder's-tongue, or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*. — **Yellow soap**. See *soap*, 1. — **Yellow sponge**. See *bath-sponge*. — **Yellow spot**. (a) Peck's skipper, *Polites peckius*, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing. — **Yellow starch**. See *starch*, 2, n. — **Yellow star-of-Bethlehem**. See *Gagea*. — **Yellow star-thistle**, starwort, suckling, sweet-wood. See the nouns. — **Yellow Sulphur Springs water**. See *water*. — **Yellow sweet-sultan**. See *sultan*, 4. — **Yellow tamarind, tanager, thistle**. See the nouns. — **Yellow thrush**. Same as *oriole*, 1. — **Yellow tit**, one of several species of Indian titmouse birds of the genus *Macholophus*, having the head crested and the plumage chiefly yellow or green. — **Yellow toad-flax**, the common toad flax. — **Yellow trout, ultramarine, underwing, wagtail**. See the nouns. — **Yellow viper**, the fer-de-lance. — **Yellow wall-lichen**, a species of lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*, which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow coloring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers. — **Yellow warbler**, wash, water-cress, water-crowfoot, wolf's-bane, wood-sorrel, wren. See the nouns. — **Yellow water-lily**. See *pond-lily*, 1. — **Yellow willow**, the *Salix asper*, a variety of the white willow (which see, under *willow*). — **Yellow yodling, yorling, or yowley**, the European yellowhammer.

**II. n. 1.** The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassium, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron. It has some remarkable properties, which are due to the fact that by far the greater part of the visible spectrum consists of two regions, in either of which any three colors being taken a suitable mixture of the extreme ones will match the middle one, and that the yellow is about the middle of one of these regions which contains four fifths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the emerald green; the other by the emerald-green and the violet-blue. These three colors are thus the only ones which cannot be matched by mixtures of others. They are also more chromatic or high-colored than those which fall between them in the spectrum; for which reasons physicists regard these three colors as the elementary ones. (See *color*.) A remarkable property of the sensation with a slight heightening of intensity, the sensation with a slight heightening of the color, without changing the hue; while blue, on the other hand, is rendered pale by increased illumination, and all other colors are rendered yellowish. The name *yellow* is restricted to highly chromatic and luminous colors. When reduced in chroma, it becomes buff; when reduced in luminosity, a cool brown. Mixed with red, yellow goes over into orange; mixed with green, into yellow-green. Lemon-yellow and canary-yellow may be taken as pure yellows, the latter being a little greener. Sulphur-yellow is a little greenish; primrose is a little greenish and pale; gamboge is a very slightly orange yellow. By chromatic yellow is usually meant a little more orange and more intensely chromatic color. Indian, cadmium, and santon yellows are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow are pale orange-yellows. Ocher-yellow, clay-yellow, and wax-yellow are of somewhat diminished chroma. The first a little orange, and the last a little green. It is impossible to describe the yellows more precisely, as the slightest causes—for example, a little thicker layer of paint, or illumination from another part of the sky—change their hues decidedly.

The circles of his eyes in his head

They gloweden bitwixen yellow and reed.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1274.

Your French-crown-colour heard, your perfect yellow.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, i. 2. 98.

2. The yolk of an egg; the vitellus: opposed to the white, or the surrounding albumen. — 3. *pl.* Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see *jaundice*); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

His horse . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 54.

Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, yellows has not tainted.

Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 27. (Halliwell.)

4. *pl.* Dyer's-weed. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 5. Same as *peach-yellows*.

The yellows is its [the peach's] most fatal disease.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 232.

6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the *speckled yellow*. — 7. Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See *sulphur*, n. 3. — **Antimony yellow**, yellow antimony. See *antimony*. — **Cassel yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*. — **Chinese yellow**. Same as *king's yellow*. — **Cobalt yellow**, a pigment used by artists, composed of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt. It is permanent, and more closely resembles the yellow of the spectrum than any other pigment. — **Fast yellow**. Same as *acid-yellow*. — **Fol's yellow**, a color formerly used in dyeing, made by heating carboic acid and arsenic in a pot. It dyes wool and silk yellow, and gives red shades with lime. — **Imperial yellow**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court; also, by extension, porcelain of any make supposed to resemble this in color. — **Indian yellow**, a bright yellow pigment obtained in India. It is supposed to be the earth dug up from the stables where cows have been housed during the winter and fed on mango-leaves. In its crude form it comes in commerce in balls of from 3 to 5 inches, having an offensive urinous odor. It is an impure magnesium salt of euxanthic acid. For artistic purposes it is washed and levigated, the foreign material being carefully separated. Thus purified it gives an orange-yellow of great depth and beauty. It is quite permanent, and is used both as an oil and as a water color. — **King's yellow**, a pigment formed by subliming a mixture of arsenious acid and sulphur. It consists of arsenious acid and arsenic trisulphide, or orpiment. Also *Chinese yellow*. — **Madder-yellow**, a lake prepared from madder-root. It is bright in tone, somewhat similar to Indian yellow, but more transparent. — **Manchester yellow**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium or calcium salt of dinitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lemon to deep orange. It is not fast to light. It is also known as *Martius's yellow*, *naphthol yellow*, *golden yellow*, *saffron yellow*, *naphthalene yellow*. — **Mars yellow**, an artificially prepared acid of iron, resembling the natural yellow ocher. It is used by artists as a pigment. — **Martius's yellow**. Same as *Manchester yellow*. — **Mineral yellow**. See *mineral*. — **Montpellier yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*. — **Naples yellow**, a light yellow pigment of various shades and of varying composition. The true pigment is a basic antimoniate of lead, but it is imitated by mixtures, as of cadmium-yellow and zinc-white, or of white lead and chrome-yellow. It has a good body, and is quite permanent. — **Paris yellow**. Same as *chrome-yellow*. — **Patent yellow**. Same as *mineral yellow*. — **Perfect yellow**, chromate of zinc, used as a pigment by artists. It is a light, bright yellow, and is quite permanent. — **Resorcinal yellow**. Same as *tropæolin*. — **Speckled yellow**. See *speckled*. — **Strontian yellow**. See *strontian*. — **Turner's yellow**, an oxychloride of lead employed as a yellow pigment: same as *mineral yellow*.

**yellow** (yel'ō), *v.* [*< yellow, a.*] **I. trans.** To render yellow.



Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca**Limonium citreum*.



**yellowroot** (yel'ô-rôt), *n.* 1. Same as *shrub-yellowroot*.—2. An American herb, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, named also *orange-root*, *yellow-puccoon*, *Indian paint*, *turneric-root*, and especially (in medicine) *goldenseal*. Its rootstock contains hydrastine and berberine, and is an official remedy of an unquestioned tonic property and with various powers less settled, applied in dyspepsia, in jaundice and other disorders of the liver, as a laxative, alterative, etc. See *Hydrastis* and *hydrastine*. **Shrub yellowroot.** See *Xanthorrhiza* and *shrub yellowroot*.

**yellowrump** (yel'ô-rump), *n.* The yellow-rumped warbler, *Dendroica coronata*, the yellow-crowned warbler, or myrtle-bird. See *warbler* and *myrtle-bird*.—**Western yellowrump.** Audubon's warbler, *Dendroica auduboni*. See *warbler*.

**yellow-rumped** (yel'ô-rumpt), *a.* Having the rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) yellow, as various birds. (See *yellowrump*.) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain finch, *Crithagra chrysopyga*.

**yellow-sally** (yel'ô-sal'i), *n.* See *yellow sally*, under *sally*, 2.

**yellowseed** (yel'ô-sed), *n.* A species of peppergrass, *Lepidium campestre*, native in the Old World, introduced in North America; mithridate pepperwort.

**yellow-shafted** (yel'ô-sháf'ted), *a.* Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow: as, the *yellow-shafted flicker*, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*, 2, and compare *red-shafted*.

**yellowshank, yellowshanks** (yel'ô-shangk, -shangk), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs*. Compare *greenshank, redshank*.

**yellowshell** (yel'ô-shel), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Camptogramma bilineata*, whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

**yellowshins** (yel'ô-shinz), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs*.

**yellow-shouldered** (yel'ô-shöl'derd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the carpal angle of the wing: as, the *yellow-shouldered amazon*, a South American parakeet, *Chrysotis ochroptera*.

**yellow-spotted** (yel'ô-spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with yellow: as, the *yellow-spotted tortoise* of the Galapagos. — *Yellow-spotted willow-slug.* See *willow-slug*.

**Yellowstone trout.** See *trout*, 1.

**yellowtail** (yel'ô-täl), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. An earthworm yellow about the tail. *Topsell, Serpents*, p. 307. (*Hallivell*.)—2. One of various fishes. (a) A carangid fish of the genus *Seriola* as *S. dorsalis*. See cut under *amber fish*. [U. S.] (b) A carangid fish, *Elegatis pinnulatus*. [Florida.] (c) A carangid fish, *Caranx georgianus*. [Auckland, New Zealand.] (d) A scienoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, the silver perch. [U. S.] (e) A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, the pinfish. See cut under *Lagodon*. [U. S.] (f) A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastes inermis*, one of the rockfishes. [California.] (g) A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, the menhaden. See cut under *Brevoortia*. [U. S.] (h) A gadoid fish, *Lotella baccata*, the trumpeter. (i) A gadoid fish, *Lotella baccata*. [New Zealand.]

II. *a.* Yellow-tailed. — **Yellowtail moth**, *Liparis auriflua*, a British species. — **Yellowtail warbler.** See *warbler*.

**yellow-tailed** (yel'ô-täld), *a.* Having the tail more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals.

**yellowthroat** (yel'ô-thrôt), *n.* Any bird of the old genus *Trichas* (of Swainson), now *Geothlypis*: as, the Maryland *yellowthroat*. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

**yellow-throated** (yel'ô-thrô'ted), *a.* Having the throat more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals: as, the *yellow-throated finch*, warbler, etc.—**Yellow-throated greenlet** or **vireo**, *Vireo flavifrons*, a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout-billed, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

**yellow-top** (yel'ô-top), *n.* A variety of turnip: so called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

**yellow-vented** (yel'ô-ven'ted), *a.* Having the vent-feathers yellow, or being yellow on the crissum: as, the *yellow-vented bulbul*, *Pycnonotus crocorrhous*.

**yellow-weed** (yel'ô-wed), *n.* 1. Same as *weld*.—2. A common name of coarse species of goldenrod. See *Solidago*.

**yellow-winged** (yel'ô-wingd), *a.* Marked with yellow on the wing, as various birds, etc.—**Blue yellow-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysotera*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*. — **Yellow-winged locust**, a North American locust, or short-horned grasshopper, *Tomonotus sulphureus*; so called from its yellow hind wings. *T. W. Harris*. — **Yellow-winged sparrow**, a grasshopper-sparrow, *Coturniculus passerinus*. See cut under *Coturniculus*. — **Yellow-winged sugar-bird**, a common gultuit, *Cæreba cyanea*. See cut under *Cæreba*. — **Yellow-winged woodpecker**, the yellow-shaft-

ed flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See cut under *flicker*.

**yellow-wood** (yel'ô-wüd), *n.* 1. Same as *fus-tic*.—2. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as *Virgilia lutea*, also called *gopher-wood* and *yellow ash*. In the wild state it is a rare tree, found locally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and



Yellow-wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, a part.

North Carolina. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high, and bears pinnate leaves with seven to ten leaflets, and ample racemes of white pea-like flowers drooping from the ends of the branches. It is highly ornamental for both flowers and foliage. It has a hard yellow wood, which is used for fuel and to some extent for gunstocks, and yields a clear yellow dye. For another American yellow-wood, see *Schæferia*. The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the same genus as the fustic, is sometimes so named, as is also the shrub-yellowroot, *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*.

3. Same as *white oak*. See *oak*.—**Australian yellow-wood.** See *light yellow-wood* and *Queensland yellow-wood*. *Acronychia laevis*, of the Rutaceae, found at Moreton Bay, is also called *yellow-wood*, as are *Hora longipes*, a tall leguminous shrub, and *Xanthostemon pycnanthum*, of the Myrtaceae.

**Cape yellow-wood**, *Podocarpus Thunbergii*, a small tree with bright-yellow fine-grained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare *Natal yellow-wood*. **East Indian yellow-wood**, the satin-wood, *Chrysophloeus Swinhoei*; also, *Podocarpus latifolia*, an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatic wood. **Light yellow-wood**, a tree, *Rhus rhodantha*, of New South Wales, growing 70 or 80 feet high, peculiar in its genus in bearing large red flowers. The wood is of a light-yellow color, sound and durable, close-grained, and taking a fine polish; it is one of the best cabinet-woods of its locality. The Queensland yellow-wood has also been called by this name. — **Natal yellow-wood**, *Podocarpus elongata*, a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, with a close-grained wood extensively used in building and for furniture, though not bearing exposure. The bastard yellow-wood of the Natal region is *P. pruinosa*, with the wood pale-yellow, tough, and durable, extensively used for building. — **Prickly yellow-wood**, the West Indian *Xanthoxylum Caribaeum* (*X. Clava-Herculis* of some authors), a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying; the prickly young stems are made into walking-sticks. Also called *prickle-yellow*. Other West Indian xanthoxylums are also called *yellow wood*. — **Queensland yellow-wood**, *Flindersia Oaklegum* (*Flindersia xanthoxylum*), also called *white oak* (which see, under *oak*) and *light yellow-wood*. *F. Scottiana*, of the same region, is a valuable shade-tree of the same name.

**yellow-wort** (yel'ô-wört), *n.* A European annual plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, of the gentian family. It is a very glaucous plant, about a foot high, the stem-leaves in pairs and connate-perfoliate, the flowers bright-yellow in loose terminal cymes. Also called *yellow centaury*.

**yellow-wrack** (yel'ô-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of Linnaeus).

**yellowy** (yel'ô-i), *a.* [*< yellow + -y*.] Somewhat yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient yellowy lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn." *R. Broughton, Joan*, ii. 2.

**yelm** (yelm), *n.* [*< ME. \*zelin, < AS. gelm, gilm, a handful. Cf. glean*.] A handful; a sheaf of straw or grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**yelm** (yelm), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< yelm, n.*] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A woman *yelming* 14 days, 1s. 9d.

*H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age*, App. II.

**yelp** (yelp), *v. i.* [*Also dial. yawp, yawp; < ME. yelpen, zelpen, boast, < AS. gilpan, gelpen, gylpan (pret. gealp) (MHG. gelfen), boast, exult, = Icel. gálpa, yelp; perhaps ult. akin to yell. The mod. sense 'yelp' as a dog is prob. due to Scand. Cf. yawp.*] 1. To boast; cry up a thing; exult; brag.

This zenne is ybunde ine than [the one] that be his ogene mouthe him *yelpeth* other of his wytte, other of his kenne, other of his workes. *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, p. 22.

I kepe noght of armes for to *yelpen*. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1380.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

The moment Wolf entered the house his crest fell, . . . and at the least flourish of a broom-stick or ladle he would fly to the door with *yelping* precipitation. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 49.

Let the wild Lean-headed Eagles *yelp* alone. *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

Now a hen *yelps* on the other side, and he [a turkey-cock] pauses between the two calls, then struts and gobbles again. *Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 762.

**yelp** (yelp), *n.* [*< ME. yelp, zelpe, < AS. gylp, gylp, boast; from the verb.*] 1. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

The dog With inward *yelp* and restless forefoot plies His function of the woodland. *Tennyson, Lucretius*.

He put the dog's nose in and patted him, and Spike gave a *yelp*, as if a rat were in prospect.

*R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty*, xiv.

**yelper** (yel'pér), *n.* [*< ME. yelpere; < yelp + -er*.] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

The *yelpere* is the cockou, thet ne kan nagt zinge bote of him-zelue. *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, p. 22.

2. One who or that which yelps. Specifically—(a) A young dog; a whelp. *Hallivell*. (b) In *ornith.*: (1) The avocet, *Recurvirostra americana*: so called from its cry. [*Local, Eng.*] (2) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *Shore Birds*, p. 37. (c) A whistle or call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of the wild turkey-hen.

We now take our *yelper*, and give a few sharp yelps; he [a wild turkey] hears the call.

*Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 762.

**yelping** (yel'ping), *n.* [*< ME. yelping, zulping; verbal n. of yelp, v.*] 1. Boasting.

The uerthe [fourth], . . . whereby the proude seaweeth prede of his herte is *yelpingge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp cry or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

**yeltt** (yelt). A contraction of *yieldeth*, third person singular present indicative of *yield*.

**yelting** (yel'ting), *n.* The glass-eyed snapper, *Latjanus caelis*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 399.

**yemant, yemanryt**. Obsolete variants of *yeoman, yeomanry*.

**yemet**, *n.* [*ME. yeme, zeme, yome, zome, < AS. \*gæme, OS. gōma = MD. goom = MLG. gōm = OHG. gouma, gauma, MHG. goume, gōum = Icel. gaurm, also gaurm, heed, care, observance. Cf. gaurm, gaurm, a var. of yeme, due to the Scand. forms.*] Notice; care; heed; attention.

ze trowlyle toke *zeme* In worlde with me to dwell, There shall ze sitte be-deme Xij kyndis of Israell. *York Plays*, p. 238.

This was the tixte trowly. I toke ful gode *zeme*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 12.

**yemet, v.** [*ME. yemen, zemen, < AS. geman, gēman, gūman = OS. gōman = OHG. gōmjan, gōmōn, gōumen, MHG. gōumen = Goth. gaurmjan, take care of, observe; from the noun.*] 1. trans. To care for; guard; take care of; protect.

Two gentilmen ther were that *yemede* the place. *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 267.

The cheuyteyns cheef that ze chesse eure Weren alle to yonge of 3eris to *yeme* swyche a rewme. *Richard the Redeless*, i. 89.

II. *intrans.* To take care; be careful.

Eusamplum of me take ze so hall, Euer for to *zeme* in gouthe and elde, To be buxome in boure and hall, Ilkone for to bede othir belde. *York Plays*, p. 235.

**yemer**, *n.* [*ME. zemere; < yeme + -er*.] A guardian.

Do kyng and queene and alle the comune after gyeue the alle that thei may gyeue as for the best *zemere*, And as thou demest wil thei do alle here dayes after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 170.

**yemola** (ye-mô'lä), *n.* [Japanese.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta*. See *Perilla*.

**yen**<sup>1</sup> (yen), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yon*.

**yen**<sup>2</sup>, *n. pl.* A variant of *eyen*, plural of *eye*.

**yen**<sup>3</sup> (yen), *n.* [*Jap., < Chinese yuen, round, a round thing, a dollar.*] The monetary unit of Japan since 1871, represented (a) by a gold coin weighing 1.666 grams, .900 fine, and thus practically equal in value to the United States gold dollar; and (b) by a silver coin weighing 26.956 grams (416 grains), .900 fine, and thus about equal to the silver dollar of the United States. The yen is divided into hundredths called *sen*, and into mills called *rin*. One, two, five, ten, and twenty-yen pieces are coined, and the fractional silver currency consists of five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen pieces. See cut on following page.

**yender** (yen'dér), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yonder*.

**yenet, v.** An obsolete form of *yawn*.





English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlvi, note.  
 1. In the 12th c. one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five nobles), who was thereby qualified to serve on the king's council, and to do any other act for which the law required one who was "free of the king's house" (*Becket's*, Com., I. xii.); hence, in recent English use, one owning (and usually himself cultivating) a small landed property; a freeholder.  
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extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They undergo six days of training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive a money allowance. They must furnish their own horses, but have a small allowance for clothing. The government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry may be called out to aid the civil power, in addition to being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy.—*Yeomanry Act*, an English statute of 1804 (44 Geo. III., c. 144), consolidating and amending the laws relating to the corps of yeomanry and volunteers and regulating them.

**yep** (yep), *a.* [Also *yap*; *Sc. yap, yarp* (E. dial. *yapp*); *ME. yap, yap, yap, yap, yap*, shrewd, prudent, fresh, brisk, eager; *AS. geap (geapp-), geap*, crafty, cunning, shrewd, subtle, bent, curved, open, spread out.] Fresh; brisk; lively; vigorous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For hit is god & newe yer [Yule and New Year], & here ar  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 284.  
 Whit thou art gong and *Sc. Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 287.

**yeplat**, *adv.* [= *Sc. yuply*; *ME. yepliy, yepliy*, *yepliy*, *yepliy*, shrewdly, *AS. geap (geapp-), geap*, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowest the couenauntez keat vs by-twene,  
 At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled,  
 & I scholde at this nwe gere *yeplat* the quyte  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 224.

We muste *yapply* wende in at this yate,  
 For le that comes to courte to curtesy muste vse hym.  
*York Plays*, p. 279.

**yer** (yé or yu), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

Bimeby, fus' news you know, *yer* come Brer Rabbit.  
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvii.

**-yer**. [(a) A var. of *-ier*<sup>1</sup>, *ME. -ier, -yer, -iere* (see *-ier*<sup>1</sup>). (b) Formerly also *-ier*; *ME. -yer, -yere, -gere*, being the suffix *-er* with *g*, orig. *g*, belonging to the root (see *bowyer*, etc.).] A termination of nouns of agent, as in *bowyer, lawyer, Sawyer*, and formerly in *loyer*, etc. See *-ier*<sup>1</sup> and *bowyer*, etc.

**yerba** (yer'bā), *n.* [Sp., lit. herb, *L. herba*, herb; see *herb*.] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See *mate*<sup>4</sup>. Abbreviated from *yerba de mate* or *yerba-mate*.—*Yerba buena*. See *Jeromera*.—*Yerba de colubra*. See *Herpestis*.—*Yerba del oso*, a shrub, *Rhamnus Californica*. See *Rhamnus*.—*Yerba de mate*. See *def.* above.—*Yerba santa*, a Californian herb, *Anemopsis Californica*, of the *Piperaceae*. The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involucre, the whole having the aspect of an anemone. The rootstock has a pungent, aromatic, and astringent taste.—*Yerba reuma*, a weed, *Frankenia grandifolia*, of Texas, California, etc., whose leaves are used as an astringent stimulant application for catarrhs.—*Yerba santa*. Same as *bear's-weed*.

**yerba-mate** (yer'bā-mā'te), *n.* [*Sp. yerba*, herb (see *yerba*), + *mate*, a cup; see *mate*<sup>4</sup>.] Same as *yerba*.

**yerbua**, *n.* Same as *jerboa*.

**yercurum** (yér'kum), *n.* [E. Ind. (Madras): Tamil *erukku, erukam*.] 1. An East Indian shrub or small tree, *Calotropis gigantea*. The fiber of its inner bark is extremely tough and durable, and is made into bow-strings, fish-lines, and nets. The name belongs also to *C. procera*, which, in common with this species, has a medicinal root-bark. Also called *madar*.

2. The fiber obtained from this plant.

**yercurum-fiber** (yér'kum-fī'bér), *n.* Same as *yercurum*.

**yerdt, yerdet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *yard*<sup>1</sup>, *yard*<sup>2</sup>.

**yerel**, *n.* An old spelling of *year*.

**yerel**, *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

**yergera** (yér'gā), *n.* [Cf. Russ. (Cossack) *ergakū*, skin of a horse or camel.] A woolen material made for horse-blankets.

**yerk**, *v.* A Middle English form of *yark*<sup>1</sup>.

**yerk**<sup>2</sup> (yérk), *v.* [Also *yark*; a var. of *yerk*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *trans.* 1. To lash; strike smartly; beat; hence, to rouse; excite. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Yerk him soundly;  
 Twas Rhadamanth's sentence; do your office, Furies.  
*Massinger*, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

Stripes justly given *yerk* us with their fall,  
 But causeless whipping smarts the most of all.  
*Herrick*, Smart.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,  
 My barmie noddle's working prime,  
 My fancy *yerkit* up sublime  
 Wi' hasty summon. *Burns*, To James Smith.

2. To throw, thrust, or pull sharply or suddenly; jerk; move with a jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yerked* up his trousers. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—my own nephew—our flesh and blood—and his hands and feet are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, lii.



**II. intrans.** 1. To lash out, as a horse; kick. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I holde him not for a good beast that when they lade him will stand stock still, and when they unlede him will yerk out behinde.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 81.  
The horse, being mad withal, yerked out behinde.

North.

2. To move with sudden jerks; jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Skud from the lashes of my yerkling rime.

Marston, *Source of Villainie*, i. 1. ProL

**yerk<sup>2</sup>** (yérk), *n.* [*< yerk<sup>2</sup>, v.*] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow. Also *yark*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A yärke of a whip.

Florio, p. 98.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into mummy by terrible yerks from their hinder hoofs.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 12.

**yerl** (yér), *n.* A Scotch form of *carl*.

**yern<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.* An old spelling of *yearn<sup>1</sup>*.

**yern<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* [ME., *< AS. gearn*, eager; see *yearn<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] Brisk; lively; sprightly; eager.

But of hir song it was as loud and yerne

As any swalwe sittynge on a berne.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 71.

**yern<sup>2</sup>**, *v. i.* [ME. *zieren*, *zernen*, *< AS. gearman*, *gearnan*, run, tr. run for, gain by running, *< ge- + ynan*, *zernan*, run; see *run<sup>1</sup>*, *ren<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *earn<sup>2</sup>*, *yearn<sup>3</sup>*.] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus gírnez the gere in gisterdaye mony,

& wynter wyndeaz agayn

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 529.

**yern<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* and *a.* An old form of *iron*.

**yerner**, *adv.* [ME., *< AS. gearne*, eagerly, *< gearn*, eager; see *yarn<sup>1</sup>*, *yarn<sup>1</sup>, a.*] 1. Soon; early.

If I late or yerne

Wold it biwreie, or dorst, or sholde, or konne.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 376.

2. Quickly; promptly.

What nede were it this preyere for to werne,

Syne ye shul both han folk and toum as yern.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 112.

**yerney<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete form of *irony<sup>1</sup>*.

Thou diste beholde it vntil there came a stone smyen out without handis, which smitte the image vpon his yerney & erthen fete, bicking them all to powder.

Joye, *Expos.* of Daniel, ii.

**yernfult**, *a.* A spelling of *yearnful*.

**yernut**, **yarnut** (yér'nut, yár'nut), *n.* [See *arnot*, *earthnut*.] The earthnut or hawknut, *Comopodium denudatum* (*Banum fluensum*).

**yes** (yes), *adv.* [Also dial. *yis*; *< ME. yes, pas*, *< AS. gise, gese, yes*; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from *ged sé*, 'yea, be it (so)'; *ged*, yea; *sí, sý* (= G. *sei* = L. *sit*, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of *beón*, be; see *bel*.] It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of *sic*, so; cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *sí, yes*, *< L. sic*, so. A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*. It is also used, like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition something which precedes.

Haat. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt

To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.

L. Bard. Yes, if this present quality of war,

Indeed the instant action: a cause on foot

Lives so in hope as in an early spring

We see the appearing buds.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 36.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, i. 1.

May. See, see! what's he walks yonder? is he mad?

Full. That's a musician; yes, he's besides himself.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, iv. 4.

Will spring return? . . .

Yes, prattlers, yes. The daisy's flower

Again shall paint your summer bower.

Scott, *Marmion*, i. Int.

[For distinction between *yes* and *yea*, no and *nay*, see *yea*.]

**yesk** (yesk), *v. i.* A variant of *yex*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

I yeske, I gnye a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . When he yesketh next, tell hym some strange newes, and he shall leave it.

Palsgrave, p. 786.

**yest**, *n.* An obsolete form of *yeast*.

**yester** (yes'tér), [*< ME. yester-, yister-, gister-, guster-, guster-, yhistre-, gersten-, gursten-* (only in comp.), *< AS. geostran-, giestran-, gys-tran-, gyrstan-* (only in comp., *geostran-dæg*, etc.) = D. *gisteren* (*dag van gister*) = OHG. *gesteron*, *gestre*, MHG. *gestern*, *gesten*, G. *gestern*, *adv.*, yesterday (OHG. *ê-gestern*, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday) = Goth. *gistra* (in *gistra-dagis*, to-morrow) = L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; with orig. compar. suffix *-tra*, from a base (Teut. *yest*) seen in Icel. *gær*, *gór* = Dan. *guar* (in

comp. *guarsdagen*, *iguar*) = Sw. *går* = L. *heri* = Gr. *hēr* = Skt. *hṛas*, yesterday. *Yester* prop. occurs only in comp., *yesterday*, *-er*, *-night*, etc., where it represents an orig. adj. in the abl. or acc., agreeing with its noun. Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present; used in the compounds given below, and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

To love an enemy, the only one  
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld  
Mustern let charms.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

**yesterday** (yes'tér-dā), *adv.* [Also dial. *yister-day*; *< ME. yesterday, gisterday, gisterday, gisterday, gisterday*, *< AS. geostrandag, giestrand-dæg, gysrandæg* = D. *gisteren dag*, *dag van gister*, yesterday, = Goth. *gistradagis* (found only once, in the alternative sense 'to-morrow') = L. *hesternus* *da*, yesterday; as *yester- + dag<sup>1</sup>*.] On the day preceding this day; on the day last past.

Thel seiden to hym, For [Fro] *gistirdai* in the seuenthe our thefe lefte him.

Wyclif, *John* iv. 52.

I saw him yesterday, or t' other day.

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 1. 56.

**yesterday** (yes'tér-dā), *n.* [*< Yesterday, adv.*] The day last past; the day next before the present: often used figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of yesterday, and know nothing. Job viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time,

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death. Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5. 22.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reluctantly, and hates to be called yesterday so soon.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xiv.

**yestereve** (yes'tér-ēv), *adv.* and *n.* [*< ME. gisterneve*; a later form of *yestereven*.] Same as *yestereven*.

In hope that you would come here

Yestereve.

B. Jonson, *The Satyr*.

**yestereven** (yes'tér-ē'vn), *adv.* [*< ME. gister-even, gisterveyn*; *< yester- + even<sup>2</sup>*.] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

**yestereven** (yes'tér-ē'vn), *n.* [*< yestereven, adv.*] The evening last past.

And dim grows Atlis roof-sun

O'er yestereven's feast.

William Morris, *Sigurd*, iv.

**yesterevening** (yes'tér-ēv'ning), *n.* [*< yester- + evening*.] Same as *yestereven*.

The Village . . . had been seized and fired

Late on the yester-evening.

Coleridge, *Destiny of Nations*.

**yesterfang** (yes'tér-fang), *n.* [*< yester- + fang*.] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the previous day or former occasion.

Although milians and infinite numbers of them [fish] be taken, yet on the next [day] their losse will be so supplied with new store that nothing shall be missing of the yesterefang.

Boethius, *Descrip. of Scotland* (trans.), ix. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.])

**yestermorn** (yes'tér-môrn), *n.* [*< yester- + morn*.] The morn or morning before the present; the morning last past.

And a dozen-segars are lingering yet

Of the thousand of yestermorn.

Halleck, *Epistles*, etc.

**yestermorning** (yes'tér-môr'ning), *n.* [*< yester- + morning*.] Same as *yestermorn*.

**yesternight** (yes'tér-nīt), *adv.* [*< ME. gesternight, gisternight, gisternight, yesternight*; *< yester- + night*.] On the night last past.

My lord, I think I saw him yesternight.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2. 189.

I was invited yesternight to a solemn Supper.

Howell, *Letters*, ii. 13.

**yesternight** (yes'tér-nīt), *n.* [*< yesternight, adv.*] The night last past.

I saw their boats, with many a light,

Floating the livelong yesternight.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, iv. 9.

Come not as thou camest of late,

Flinging the gloom of yesternight

On the white day. Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

**yester-year** (yes'tér-yēr), *n.* Last year. [Rare.] But where are the snows of yester-year?

D. G. Rossetti, *Ballad of Dead Ladies*.

**yestreen** (yes-trēn), *adv.* [*< Contracted from yestereven*.] Last evening; last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

The bridegroom may forget the bride,

Was made his wedded wife yestreen.

Burns, *Lament for Glencairn*.

**yesty<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete form of *yasty*.

**yet<sup>1</sup>** (yet), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also dial. *yit*; *< ME. yet, get, git, < AS. gīt, get, giet, gyt, gita, geta* = OFries. *ietā, etā, itā*, Fries. *jiēte* = MHG. *iezuo, ieze, it, etc.*, now *jetzt*, archaic *jetzo*; also MHG. *iezunt*, G. *jetzund*, now; origin uncertain; the MHG. *iezuo* is appar. *< ie*, ever (or a form cognate with AS. *ge*, and), + *zuo*, to; but it may merely simulate *zuo*. For a similar case in which an orig. significant terminal syllable or independent word has probably been reduced, see *yes*.] 1. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; at present; now: as, shall the deed be done yet? is it time yet?

You have often

Begun to tell me what I am, but stopp'd, . . .

Concluding, "Stay: not yet."

Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2. 37.

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry — "A young man, not yet; an elder man, not at all."

Bacon, *Marriage and Single Life* (ed. 1887).

2. In addition; over and above; in repetition; further; besides; still; even: used especially with comparatives.

Yet more quarrelling with occasion!

Shak., *M. of V.*, iii. 5. 60.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, . . .

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 1.

3. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period.

And it [Jaffa] was oon of the fyrst Cityes of the world

founde by Japheth. Noes sonne and hereth with his name.

Torkington, *Plaine of Eng. Travell*, p. 24.

While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. v. 8.

I see him yet, the princely boy!

Scott, *L. of the L.*, ii. 32.

4. At or before some future time; before all is done.

Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him. Ps. xlii. 11.

He'll be hanged yet,

Though every drop of water

. . . gape . . . to glut him.

Shak., *Tempest*, i. 1. 61.

5. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already: usually with a negative.

The Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus

was not yet glorified. John vii. 39.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,  
Which is not yet performed me.

Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2. 244.

Opportunity hath balked them yet.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

The Iland, not yet Britain but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

Yet is often accompanied by *as* in this sense: as, I have not met him *as yet*.

Unreconciled *as yet* to heaven. Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 72.

6. Though the case be such; at least; at any rate.

Madam, if your heart be so obdurate,

Vouchsafe me yet your picture for my love.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 2. 121.

An unhappy François who, after passing eighteen years in prison, yet won the grace and love of Joan of Naples by his charms. J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 330.

Yet is sometimes used with adjectives or participles (with or without a hyphen) to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to *still*.

He rose, and saw the field deform'd with blood,

An empty space where late the coursers stood,

The yet-warm Thracians panting on the coast.

Pope, *Iliad*, x. 612.

Lavaine

Returning brought the yet-unblazon'd shield.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

**II. conj.** 1. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

He restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; . . . yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him.

Gen. xl. 23.

Blasted, and burnt, and blinded as I was, . . .

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

2. Though.

I cannot speak to her, yet she urged conference.

Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 2. 270.

3. But.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet Death, I did but jest;

Yet, pardon me, I felt a kind of fear."

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 998.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimming in boundless seas, yet unable to assuage their thirst.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 45.

**yet<sup>2</sup>** (yet), *v. t.* [Sc. also *yit*; *< ME. yeten, yeten*, *< AS. geōtan*, pour; see *gush*.] To melt; found; cast; as metal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

To yett; fundere, fusare.

Cath. Ang., p. 426.

zetynye of metelle, as bellis, pannys, potys, and other lyke.

Prompt. Parv., p. 538.



**yew** (yew). [*On an obscure.*] To rise as  
seum on brine in boiling; yaw.

**yewen** (yew-en). Early mod. E. also *yughen*;  
[*See yew.*] AS. *yew*, *yew*, *yew*; see *yew* 1.]

**yew-pine** (yew-pine). The black spruce, *Picea  
mariana*. See *yew*. [West Virginia.]

**yew-tree** (yew-tree). [*ME. \*ewtre, utree, utree*;  
[*See yew.*] Same as *yew* 1.]

In it thrave an ancient evergreen.  
[*See yew.*] Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

**yex** (yex). [*Also yesh*, q. v.] < ME. *yexen*,  
*yexen*, *goren*, *gesken*, hiccup, < AS. *giscian* (= *MLG. gischen*), sob, sigh.] To hiccup. [Obso-  
lete or provincial.]

He *yexeth* [i. e. *yareth*], and he spaketh thurgh the nose.  
[*See yew.*] Chaucer, *Reveres Tale*, l. 231.

**yex** (yex). [*ME. yexen, yexen*, < AS. *yexen*,  
*yexen*, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup.  
Holland. [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified  
barkings, illuminated gogles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps,  
and groans.  
[*See yew.*] Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (Nares)

**yexing** (yex-ing). [*ME. yexing, yexing*, < AS. *yexing*,  
*yexing*, verbal n. of *yexen*, sob; see *yew*, v.] Same as *yew*.

The juice of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket,  
or *yexing*. [*See yew.*] Johnson's *Dictionary*, p. 1027. (Nares)

Singultus—the hicket, or *yexing*.  
[*See yew.*] Abn. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 b. (Nares)

**Yezidi, Yezidee** (yez-i-dē). [*Yezidi*, their  
reputed founder.] A member of a sect or peo-  
ple dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Tur-  
key, allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs  
derived from Mohammedan and various other  
sources, and are commonly called *devil-wor-  
shippers*.

**yferet**, n. Same as *yfer* 1.  
[*See yew.*] Horn com bloure the kinge,  
Mid his twelf *yfer*.  
[*See yew.*] King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 497.

**yferet**, adv. Same as *yfer*, in fire. See *yfer* 1.  
**Yggdrasil** (ig'dra-sil), n. [*Also Yggdrasil, Ygg-  
drasil, Yggdrasil*; Icel. *Yggdrasil* (not in Cleas-  
by); cf. *Ygg*, *Ygg*, a name of Odin (see *ug*);  
*drasil*, *sill*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the ash-tree which  
binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its  
branches spread over the whole world and reach above  
the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the  
Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost giants, and the third  
to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of  
wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an  
eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the ser-  
pent Nithhoggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatoskr  
runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the  
top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the  
Universe*.

**ygot**. An obsolete past participle of *go*.  
The fayrest floure our gyrlond all among  
Is faded quite, and into dust *ygoe*.  
[*See yew.*] Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

**ygravel**. A Middle English past participle of  
*ygrud*.

**yherd**, a. A Middle English form of *haired*.

**yholdet**. A Middle English form of *holden*, a  
past participle of *hold*.

**Yid, Yiddisher** (yid, yid-ish-er), n. [*G. jüdisch*,  
*jüdischer*, Jewish.] A Jew. *Iceland*. [Slang,  
London.]

**Yiddish** (yid-ish), a. [*G. jüdisch*, Jewish.]  
Jewish. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang,  
London.]

**yield** (yeld), v. [Early mod. E. also *yeld*;  
[*ME. yelden, yelden* (pret. *yald, yelde*, pp. *golden, golden*), < AS. *galdan, galdan, gyltan*,  
*gieldan* (pret. *geald, pl. guldun*, pp. *golden*),  
give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. *geldan* =  
OFries. *gelda* = D. *gelden* = OHG. *geltan*, MHG.  
G. *geltan* = Icel. *gjalda* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan.  
*gælde*, be worth, be of consequence, avail, =  
Goth. *galdan*, in comp. *fragaldan* (= AS. *for-  
galdan*, pay back, *asgaldan* (= AS. *agaldan*, pay  
back. Cf. Lith. *galeti*, be able, have power; W.  
*gallu*, be able. Hence ult. *gild*, *guilt*.)] I.  
trans. 1. To give in payment; pay; repay;  
reward; requite; recompense.

Lord, what may i for that *yelde* the?  
[*See yew.*] Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

God *yelde* the, trend.  
[*See yew.*] Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 1055.

Faire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre  
service, and God graunte me power that I may yow this  
enough *yeld*.  
[*See yew.*] Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

How do you, pretty lady?  
[*See yew.*] *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 41.

God *yeld* ye, and God thank ye!  
[*See yew.*] Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

The good mother holds me still a child!  
Good mother is bad mother unto me!  
A worse were better; yet no worse would I.  
Heaven *yield* her for it.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense;  
produce, as a reward or return for labor per-  
formed, capital invested, or some similar out-  
put.

Rememberinge him that love to wyde yblowe  
Yelt bitter fruyt, though swete sede be sowe.  
[*See yew.*] Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 385

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth  
*yield* unto thee her strength. Gen. iv. 12

It was never made, sir,  
For thre score pound, I assure you; 'twill *yield* thirty.  
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.  
[*See yew.*] B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, l. 2.

Strabo tells us that the Mines at Carthage *yielded* the  
Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand  
Drachms. *Arbutnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 194.

The only fruit which even much living *yields* seems to  
be often only some trivial success.

Thoreau, *Letters*, p. 19.

3. To produce generally; bring forth; give  
out; emit; bear; furnish.

Many things doth Asia *yeld* not elsewhere to be had.  
[*See yew.*] Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 51.

No one Clergie in the whole Christian world *yields* so  
many eminent scholars, learned preachers, grave, holy,  
and accomplish'd Divines as this Church of England doth  
at this day. [*See yew.*] Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Ammoniated alum *yields* a reddish yellow precipitate.  
[*See yew.*] Ure, *Dict.*, III. 365.

Air-swept lindens *yield*  
Their scent. [*See yew.*] M. Arnold, *The Scholar-Gipsy*.

4. To afford; confer; grant; give.

In hast themperour hendely his gretynge him *gelden*,  
and a-non rigtes after asks his name.  
[*See yew.*] William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Nathless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, *yald*  
to Ulixes joy by his sorrowful teeres.  
[*See yew.*] Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgundy will *yield* him help,  
And we shall have more wars before t' be long.  
[*See yew.*] Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 90.

Where the holy Trinity did first *yelde* it-self in sensible  
apparition to the world. [*See yew.*] Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 104.

And slowly was my mother brought  
To *yield* consent to my desire.  
[*See yew.*] Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

5. To give up, as to a superior power or author-  
ity; quit possession of, as through compulsion,  
necessity, or duty; relinquish; resign; surren-  
der: often followed by *up*.

To *gelde* his loue haue y no myzte,  
But lone him hertill therfore.  
[*See yew.*] Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The people were so ouersette with their enemies that  
many of them were as *golden*, and tookte partie againe  
their owne neighbours. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), l. 62.

The fierce lion will hurt no *yield* things.  
[*See yew.*] Wyatt, *To His Lady, Cruel over Her Yielding Lover*.

Generals of armies, when they have finished their work,  
are wont to *yield up* such commissions as were given them  
for that purpose. [*See yew.*] Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, viii. 4.

My life, I do confess, is hers;  
She gives it; and let her take it back; I *yield* it.  
[*See yew.*] Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iv. 2.

6. To give up or render generally.

The thef . . . *gelte* hym creaunt to Cryst on the crosse.  
[*See yew.*] Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.

If it is bad to *yield* a blind submission to authority, it  
is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight.  
[*See yew.*] Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 245.

To give it up to heal no city's shame  
In hope of gaining long-enduring fame.  
[*See yew.*] William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 318.

7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of;  
allow; concede; grant.

Pensive I *yeld* I am, and sad in mind,  
Through great desire of glory and of fame.  
[*See yew.*] Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 38.

'Tis a grievous case this, I do *yield*, and yet not to be  
despaired. [*See yew.*] Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 651.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.  
[*See yew.*] Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 526.

This was the fourth man that we lost in this Land-  
Journey; for those two men that we left the day before  
did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we  
*yelded* them also for lost. [*See yew.*] Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 17.

God *yeld* (or *yild*) you. See *God* 1, and def. 1 above.—  
To *yeld* (or *yild up*) the breath. Same as to *yild up*  
the ghost.

O thou, whose wounds become hard-favour'd death,  
Speak to thy father ere thou *yild* thy breath!  
[*See yew.*] Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 24.

To *yield up* the ghost. See *ghost*, = *Syn.* 3. To supply,  
render. 7. To accord.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce; bear; give a re-  
turn for labor: as, the tree *yields* abundantly;  
the mines *yielded* better last year.—2. To give  
way, as to superior physical force, to a con-



Yew tree (Taxus).

**yew** (yew). [*On an obscure.*] To rise as  
seum on brine in boiling; yaw.

**yewen** (yew-en). Early mod. E. also *yughen*;  
[*See yew.*] AS. *yew*, *yew*, *yew*; see *yew* 1.]

**yew-pine** (yew-pine). The black spruce, *Picea  
mariana*. See *yew*. [West Virginia.]

**yew-tree** (yew-tree). [*ME. \*ewtre, utree, utree*;  
[*See yew.*] Same as *yew* 1.]

In it thrave an ancient evergreen.  
[*See yew.*] Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

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II. *intrans.* 1. To produce; bear; give a re-  
turn for labor: as, the tree *yields* abundantly;  
the mines *yielded* better last year.—2. To give  
way, as to superior physical force, to a con-



queror, etc.: give up a contest; submit; succumb; surrender.

Sir knight, thou art take; *yield* thou to me, for ye have don I-nough. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 461.

Thus *yields* the cedar to the axe's edge. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I stand desperately to my arms, like the foot when deserted by their horse; not in hope to overcome, but only to *yield* on more honourable terms.

*Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy, Ded.

3. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, or a request; cease opposing; comply; consent; assent.

Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte deere, Ben *yield*, ywis I were now nocht here.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1211.

But at last, upon much intreatie, hee *yelded* to let him go to the General.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 287.

Guendolen the Daughter [of Cornues] *yelds* to marry.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield*:

Ask me no more.

*Tennyson*, Princess, vi. (song).

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Their mutton *yields* to ours, but their beef is excellent.

*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields

The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*.

*Pope*, Spring, l. 90.

**yield** (yēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeld*; < ME. *yeld*, *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, < AS. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, payment, = OS. *geld* = OFries. *geld* = OHG. *MHG.* *gelt*, payment, money, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, etc.; from the verb: see *yield*, *v.*, and cf. *gild*<sup>2</sup>, *gelt*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Payment; tribute.

That every manys wief, after the deth of hur husband, beyng a tailor, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, to werke w<sup>t</sup> hur to hur use during hur widowhode, so she here scotte and lotte, yeve and *yeld*, w<sup>t</sup> the occupation. *Ordinance of Hen. VIII.* (1531), in English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), [p. 329.]

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or care; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufactories.

He shall be like the fruitful tree, . . .

Which in due season constantly

A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring. *Bacon*, F. i.

Some surprising information about the *yield* of beet-root-sugar in France.

*E. C. Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 25.

The *yield* of the machine is the quantity of electricity put in motion in each unit of time.

*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under pressure. [Rare.]

After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal stress consists of a sliding combined with an increase of volume, the author showed that the *yield* is caused by the limit of elastic resistance (*p*) parallel to one particular direction in the bar (generally at 45° to the axis) being less than along any other direction.

*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 707.

**yieldable** (yēl'da-bl), *a.* [*< yield* + *-able*.] 1.

That may or can be yielded.—2. That may or can yield; inclined to yield; complying.

**yieldableness** (yēl'da-bl-nes), *n.* A disposition to yield, comply, or give in.

The Second Private Way of Peace: The Composing ourselves to a Fit Disposition for Peace; and therein, . . .

(4.) A *Yieldableness* upon Sight of Clearer Truths.

*Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, ii. § 2.

**yieldance** (yēl'dāns), *n.* [*< yield* + *-ance*.]

The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender.

He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's *yieldance* as for his own life.

*Bp. Hall*, Abaziah Sick.

**yieldent**, *p. a.* Same as *yolden*.

**yielder** (yēl'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. geldere*; < *yield* + *-er*.] 1. One who pays; a debtor.—2. One

who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in.

*Doug.* Yield thee as my prisoner.

*Blunt*. I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 11.

**yielding** (yēl'ding), *n.* [*< ME. geldinge*; verbal *n.* of *yield*, *v.*] 1. Payment. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 537.—2. Compliance; assent; surrender.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;

That was not forced; that never was inclined

To accessory *yieldings*. *Shak.*, Lucerne, l. 1658.

It lies in the bosom of a sweet wife to draw her husband from any loose imperfection . . . by her politic *yielding*.

*Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a settling.

Faults in sleepers, irregular *yieldings* on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked.

*Nature*, XLIII. 154.

**yielding** (yēl'ding), *p. a.* Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting.

A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled.

*Kettlewell*.

By nature *yielding*, stubborn but for fame.

*Pope*, To Miss Blount, with Voltaire's Works.

The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd

Upon the *yielding* heritage.

*Cowper*, Task, iv. 521.

**yieldingly** (yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

**yieldingness** (yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Bismarck wrote, there was only "one voice of regret on the subject in the Federal Assembly," which in the opinion of many "had given itself a death-blow by its *yieldingness* in the question of Holstein."

*Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 225.

**yieldless** (yēld'les), *a.* [*< yield* + *-less*.] Unyielding.

Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm.

*Rowe*, Ulysses, iii.

**yift**, *conj.* An obsolete form of *if*.

**yill** (yēl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ale*.

Her bread it's to bake,

Her *yill* is to brew.

*Bonnie Earl o' Murry* (Child's Ballads, VII. 122).

The clachan *yill* had made me canty.

*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**yin** (yèn), *n.* A Scotch form of *one*.

**yince** (yēns), *adv.* A Scotch form of *once*<sup>1</sup>.

**yiperu** (yip'e-rō), *n.* Same as *yctapa*, 1.

**yird** (yērd), *n.* A Scotch form of *earth*<sup>1</sup>.

**yirk**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yerk*.

**yirr** (yir), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *yar*<sup>1</sup>.

**vis**, *yisterday*. Dialectal forms of *yes*, *yesterday*.

**yit** (yit), *adv.* and *conj.* A dialectal form of *yit*<sup>1</sup>.

**yite** (yit), *n.* [Also *yoit*; said to be imitative.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, British.]

**-yl**. [*< Gr. ὕλη*, wood, matter.] In *chem.*, a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, methyl, CH<sub>3</sub>, is the fundamental radical of wood alcohol, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, methylic ether, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O, methyl aniline, CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, etc.

**ylang-ylang**, *n.* A tall tree of the custard-apple family, *Cananga odorata*, native in Java and the Philippines, cultivated throughout India and the tropics. It bears drooping yellow flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfumers.—**Ylang-ylang oil**. See *oil*.

**ylet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *isle*<sup>1</sup>, *aisle*, *eel*, etc.

**Y-level** (wi'lev'el), *n.* The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on "Ys." In the Y's the telescope can be rotated at pleasure. The Y-level has been to a certain extent superseded by the so-called "dumpy-level," or Gravatt level, and by other improved instruments combining more or less completely the peculiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also written *wy-level*.

The dumpy level differs from the *wye level* in being attached to the level bar by immovable upright pieces; in having the level tube firmly secured to the uprights of the level bar; in being provided with an inverting eye-piece (unless ordered otherwise); and in the absence of the tangent and slow-motion screws.

*Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Catalogue, 1891.

The most perfect form [of level] now in use being the improved Dumpy Level, resting on Y's, and named the improved dumpy Y Level: it appears to unite in itself all the good qualities of the others, retaining few of their imperfections.

*Gen. Frome*, Outline of Method of Conducting a Trigonometrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

**ylighet**, *yliket*, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *alike*.

**Y-ligament** of Bigelow. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrous band attached above to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and below to the trochanter major and to a point just above the trochanter minor: it serves to strengthen the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

**ylket**, *a.* An old spelling of *ilk*<sup>1</sup>.

**ymaskedt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *meshed*.

**ymellit**, *adv.* Same as *imell*.

Lo, whilk a complying is *ymel* hem alle.

*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 251.

**Y-moth** (wi'mōth), *n.* The gamma, *Plusia gamma*, a noctuid moth common in Europe, whose larva is a notable pest: so called from a shining silver Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. The name extends to others of the genus.

Also *Y*. See cut under *Plusia*.

**ympt**, *ymptet*, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *imp*.

**ymynet**, *n.* An old spelling of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

**ynambu** (i-nam'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, *Rhynchotus rufescens*. See cut under *Rhynchotus*.

**ynca**, *n.* See *inca*.

**ynoght**, **ynought**, **ynowt**, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *enough*.

**yo**<sup>1</sup> (yo), *interj.* An exclamation noting effort: usually joined with *ho* or *O*.

Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here

For the *yeo*-heave-o, and the heave-away, and the sighing

seamen's cheer. *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

**yo**<sup>2</sup> (yō), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *you*.

**yoakt**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yokel*<sup>1</sup>.

**yoatt**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yote*.

**yochel**<sup>1</sup>, **yochle** (yōch'l), *n.* Scotch spellings of *yokel*<sup>1</sup>.

**yochel**<sup>2</sup>, **yockel** (yō'kel, yok'l), *n.* Same as *yokel*, *hickwall*. [Prov. Eng.]

**yodet**. See *yodel*<sup>1</sup>.

**yodel**, **yodle** (yō'dl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp.

*yodeled*, *yodelled*, *yodled*, ppr. *yodeling*, *yodelling*,

*yodling*. [Also *jodel*; < G. dial. *jodeln*.] To

sing with frequent changes from the ordinary

voice to falsetto and back again, after the

manner of the mountaineers of Switzerland

and Tyrol.

A single voice at a great distance was heard *yodling*

forth a ballad. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

Mules braying, negroes *yodling*, axes ringing, teamsters

singing. *G. W. Cable*, Dr. Sevier, iv.

**yodel**, **yodle** (yō'dl), *n.* [*< yodel*, *v.*] A song

or refrain in which there are frequent changes

from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also

sometimes called *warble*.

**yodeler**, **yodler** (yō'del-ēr, -dlēr), *n.* One who

sings yodels. Also *yodeller*.

**yoft**, *conj.* An obsolete dialectal variant of

*though*.

My-selffe *yof* I saye itt. *York Plays*, p. 272.

**yoga** (yō'gā), *n.* [Hind. *yoga*, < Skt. *yoga*, union,

devotion, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yokel*<sup>1</sup>.] One of

the branches of the Hindu philosophy, which

teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and

explains the means by which the human soul

may obtain final emancipation from further

migrations, and effect a junction with the uni-

versal spirit. Among the means of effecting this jun-

ction are comprehended a long continuance in various

unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external

objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central

truth, and the like, all of which imply the leading of an

austere hermit life.

**yogi** (yō'gi), *n.* [Hind. *yogi*, < *yoga*: see *yoga*.]

A Hindu ascetic and mendicant who practises

the yoga system, and combines meditation with

austerity, claiming thus to acquire a miracu-

lous power over elementary matter. See *yoga*.

Also *yogee* and *jogi*.

Then Rawunna, the giant, assuming the shape of a pil-

grim *Yogee* rolling to the caves of Ellora—with Gayntree

the mystical text on his lips and the shadow of Siva's beard

in his soul—rolls to Rama's door, and cries "Alms!

alms!" *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 316.

**yogism** (yō'gizm), *n.* [*< yoga* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and practices of the yogis; *yoga*.

**yogle** (yō'gl), *n.* Same as *ogle*<sup>2</sup>. [Shetland Isles.]

**yoh** (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] An ancient Chinese reed, shaped like a flute but shorter, having

three to seven holes, and played with one hand.

**yo-ho** (yō-hō'), *interj.* [Cf. *yo*<sup>1</sup>.] A call or cry,

usually given to attract attention.

**yoick** (yoik), *v. t.* [*< yoick-s*.] To urge or drive

by the cry of "Yoicks."

Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away. *Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**yoicks** (yoiks), *interj.* [Cf. *hoicks*.] An old fox-hunting cry.

Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! *yoicks*! *yoicks*!

*Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . . Bravo! . . .

Or, if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that

I said *Yoicks*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

**yoit** (yoit), *n.* Same as *yite*. *Montagu*. [Local,

British.]

**yojana**, **yojan** (yō'ja-nā, yō'jan), *n.* [Hind. *yo-*

*jan*, < Skt. *yojana*, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yokel*<sup>1</sup>.]

In Hindustan, a measure of distance, varying

in different places from four to ten miles, but

generally valued at about five.

**yoke**<sup>1</sup> (yōk), *n.* [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME.

*yok*, *zok*, *zoc*, < AS. *geoc*, *gioc*, *ioc* = OS. *juc* =

D. *juk*, *jok*



whole; the vitellus, whether formative wholly or in part. In holoblastic ova, which are usually of minute or microscopic size, the whole content of the cell wall is yolk which undergoes complete segmentation and is therefore formative or germinal vitellus, or morphocytus. In large meroblastic eggs, however, such as those we eat of various birds and reptiles, the true germ yolk forms only the nucleus and a relatively small part of the whole yolk-ball, which then consists mainly of food yolk or trophocytus. This is the yolk of ordinary language, forming a relatively large ball of usually yellow and minutely granular substance which floats in a mass of white or colorless albumen, inclosed in a delicate pellicle, or vitelline membrane, and is steadied or stayed in position by certain strands of stringy albumen forming the chalazae. The quantity of germ- and of food yolk relatively to each other and also to the amount of white varies much in different eggs, as does also the relative position of the two kinds of yolk. (See *ectolecithal centrolecithal*.) In the largest eggs, as of birds, the great bulk results from the copiousness of the white and of the food-yolk, and the germ-yolk appears only at a point of the surface of the latter, where it forms the so-called tread or cicatrícula. Some eggs contain more than one yolk, but this is rare and anomalous. See egg, ovum, and vitellus; also segmentation of the vitellus (under segmentation), and cuts under gastrulation.



The tother (man) was salowere thene the *golk* of a naye [an egg].  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3284.

2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.—3. The greasy sebaceous secretion or unctuous substance from the skin of the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

Is not the *yoke*, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious?

*Agria. Surv. of Gallonau*, p. 283. (Jamieson.)

**Food yolk.** See *food-yolk*, *microblastic*, and *triphloecithus*.  
—**Formative yolk**, *germinal yolk*, which enters into the formation of the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk, which does not undergo segmentation; *morpholecithus*; *vitellus germinativus*. See *leibolastic*.—**Glycerite of yolk of egg**, a mixture of yolk of egg (43 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

**yolk<sup>2</sup>**, *r.* See *yoke<sup>2</sup>*. *Halliwel*.

**yolk-bag** (yôk'bag), *n.* Same as *yolk-sac*.

**yolk-cleavage** (yôk'klê'vâj), *n.* In *embryol.*, segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under *segmentation*). See cut under *gastrulation*.

**yolk-duct** (yôk'dukt), *n.* In *embryol.*, the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duct, which conducts from the cavity of the umbilical vesicle to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular cavity of the yolk-sac. See cut under *embryo*.

**yolked** (yôkt), *a.* [*< yolk + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in composition: as, a double-yolked egg.

The effect of the loss of a large food-yolk . . . was shown to resemble a similar loss of food-yolk in the eggs of *Micrometrus* as compared with other large-yolked oviparous fish eggs.  
*Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 923.

**yolk-gland** (yôk'gland), *n.* Same as *vitellarium*.

**yolk-sac** (yôk'sak), *n.* The umbilical vesicle (which see, under *vesicle*). Also called *yolk-bag*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the *yolksack* is just as large.  
*Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 926.

**yolk-segmentation** (yôk'seg-men-tâ'shon), *n.* Same as *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cut under *gastrulation*.

**yolk-skin** (yôk'skin), *n.* The vitelline membrane; the delicate pellicle which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large.

**yolk<sup>y</sup>** (yô'ki), *a.* [*< yolk + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk.

In addition to the minute yolk-spherules scattered through the protoplasm, there are a few larger bodies, . . . probably of a yolk<sup>y</sup> nature.  
*Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

2. Greasy or sticky, as unwashed wool. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Because of the yolk<sup>y</sup> fleece.

*New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1887.

**yollt**, *r.* An obsolete variant of *yell<sup>1</sup>*.

**yolling** (yô'ling), *n.* See *yowley*.

**yon** (yon), *a.* and *pron.* [Also dial. *yen*; < ME. *yon*, *zon*, *zeon*, < AS. *geon* (rare) = OHG. MHG. *G. jener*, that, = Icel. *enn*, *inn*, often written *hin*, the, = Goth. *jains*, that; with adj. formative *-na*, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. *ô*, who, orig. that, Skt. *ya*, who. Cf. *yond<sup>1</sup>*, *yonder*.] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; *yonder*: now chiefly poetic.

Like ze aftyre evensange be arnyde at-ryghtez,  
On blonkez by *gone* buscayle, by *gone* blyche stremez.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 895.

O what hills are *yon*, *yon* pleasant hills,  
That the sun shines sweetly on?

"O *yon* are the hills of heaven," he said.

*The Daemon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

Ye see *yon* birkie ca'd a lord.

*Barns*, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field,  
*Yon* solitary Highland Lass!

*Wordsworth*, The Solitary Reaper.

**yon** (yon), *adv.* [An altered form of *yond*, conformed to *yon*, *a.*] Same as *yonder*.

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing.

*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 52.

**Hither and yon.** See *hither*.

**yond<sup>1</sup>** (yond), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. yond*, *gond*, *gund*, as prep. also *geond*, *gend*, < AS. *geond* = LG. *giend* = Goth. *jaind*, there; cf. *yonder*, *beyond*, and *yon*.] 1. *adv.* In or at that (more or less distant) place; *yonder*.

And to the yonder hille I can hire gyde,  
Allas! and ther I took of hire my levee,  
And yonde I saugh hire to hire fader ryde.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest yond.  
*Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 409.

II. *prep.* Through.

*gond* al the world.  
*Castell off Love*, l. 1448.

**yond<sup>1</sup>** (yond), *a.* [*< ME. yond*, *gond*, *gund*, *gend*; a later form of *yon*, made to agree with the *adv. yond*.] Same as *yon* or *yonder*.

Is yond your mistress?

*Middleton* (and others), The Widow, III. 3.

And see yond fading Myrtle.

*Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

**yond<sup>2</sup>** (yond), *a.* [Appar. one of Spenser's inventions, a forced use of *yond<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [Rare.]

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and yond.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

**yonder** (yon'dèr), *adv.* [Also dial. *yender*; < ME. *yonder*, *zonder*, *gunder*, *yender*, *gender* = MD. *ghender*, *ghinder* = Goth. *jaindre*, there; a compar. form of *yon*, with suffix *-der* as in *hither*, AS. *hider*, under, AS. *under*, etc.] At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

The felisshepe is yourez that *yender* ye see.

*Generides* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2869.

Hold, *yonder* is some fellow skulking.

*Sheridan*, The Duenna, I. 4.

Chaucer uses the adverb frequently before the noun, and preceded by *that* or *the*: a use indicating the transition to the adjective use:

In that *yonder* place

My lady first me took unto her grace.

*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 580.

**yonder** (yon'dèr), *a.* [*< yonder*, *adv.* Cf. *yon*.] Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.

Our pleasant labour to reform

Yon flowery arbours, *yonder* alleys green.

*Milton*, P. L., iv. 626.

Sweet Emma Moreland of *yonder* town

Met me walking on *yonder* way.

*Tennyson*, Edward Gray.

**yongt**, **yonghedet**, **yongtht**, etc. Obsolete forms of *young*, etc.

**yonkert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yunker*.

**yook** (yôk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck*.

**yooop** (yôp), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whoop<sup>1</sup>*, *cloop*, etc.] A word imitative of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. [Rare.]

There was such a scuffling, and hugging, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical *yooops* of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict.  
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

**yopon** (yô'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

**yore<sup>1</sup>** (yôr), *adv.* [*< ME. yore*, *gore*, < AS. *geôra*, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years', gen. pl. of *geôr*, year: see *year*.] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase of *yore*—that is, of old time; long ago.

A man may serve bet and more to pay

In half a yer, althow it were no more,

Than sum man doth that hath served ful yore.

*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 476.

Whan Adam had synnyd, thou seydest yore

That he xulde deye and go to helle.

*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 107.

In Times of yore an ancient Baron liv'd

*Prior*, Henry and Emma.

Instead of the great tree that used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn of yore, there now was reared a tall naked pole.

*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

**yore<sup>2</sup>** (yôr), *a.* Same as *yare<sup>1</sup>*. *Halliwel*.

**Yoredale rocks.** In *Eng. geol.*, the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this—as in the Pennine area—the massive limestone (the Thick, Scaur, or Main limestone) is succeeded by a series of flagstones, grits, shales, limestones, with a few seams of coal, the whole varying greatly in thickness in localities not far distant from each other. This series was named from Yoredale, in Yorkshire, where it has a development of from 500 to 1,500 feet. In its paleontological features it does not differ much from the Carboniferous limestone series generally. In the Yoredale rocks are the celebrated lead-mines of Alston Moor and others. Also called *Yoredale group* and *Yoredale series*.

**York-and-Lancaster rose.** See *rosel*.

**Yorkish** (yôr'kish), *a.* [*< York* (see def.) + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Pertaining to the city of York or to the county of York, in England.—2. Adhering to the house of York. See *Yorkist*.

But if thy ruby lip I spy,

As kiss it thou mayest deign,

With envy pale 'twill lose its dye,

And Yorkish turn again. *The White Rose*.

**Yorkist** (yôr'kist), *n.* and *a.* [*< York* (see def.) + *-ist<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *n.* An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their claims to the crown, especially in the Wars of the Roses.

The next Henry Percy, fourth earl, was, however, restored by Edward IV. and became a Yorkist.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 379.

II. *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. The Yorkist kings were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461–85), and their claims to the crown rested on their descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York, respectively the third and fifth sons of Edward III. See *Lancastrian*, and *Wars of the Roses* (under *rosel*).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin (Warbeck) . . . connects the *Yorkist* intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbursts.  
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 348.

**York pitch.** See *pitch of a plane*, under *pitch<sup>1</sup>*.  
**Yorkshire flannel.** Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

**Yorkshire pudding.** A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to catch the drippings.

**Yorkshire stone.** Stone from the Millstone-grit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

**Yorkshire terrier.** See *terrier<sup>1</sup>*.

**yorling** (yôr'ling), *n.* Same as *yolling*. See *yowley*.

Half a paddock, half a road,

Half a yellow yorling. *Scotch Ballad*.

**Yoshino lacquer.** See *lacquer*.

**yostregert**, *n.* Same as *austriinger*.

On of ye yostregere unto . . . Henry the VIII.

*Epitaph*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 106.

**yot** (yot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yotted*, ppr. *yotting*. [Prob. a var. of *yote*, melt, hence weld: see *yote*.] To unite closely; fasten; rivet. [Prov. Eng.]

**yote** (yôt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yoted*, ppr. *yoting*. [*< ME. yoten*, var. of *yetten*, *geten*, *geoten*, < AS. *gebtan*, pour: see *yet<sup>2</sup>*.] To pour water on; steep. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My fowls, which well enough

I, as before, found feeding at their trough

Their yoted wheat. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix. 760.

**you**, *pron.* See *ye<sup>1</sup>*.

**yook** (yook), *v. i.* See *yuck*.

**youlr**, *r. i.* See *yowlr*.

**youlingt**, *n.* A spelling of *yowling*.

**young** (yung), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yong*; < ME. *yong*, *yung*, *zung*, *zong*, *zing*, < AS. *geong*, *giung*, *iung* (in compar. also *ging*, *gyng*, *geng*) = OFries. *jung*, *jong* = OS. *jung* = D. *jong* = MLG. *junk*, LG. *jung* = OHG. MHG. *junc*, G. *jung* = Icel. *jungur*, *ungr* = Sw. Dan. *ung* = Goth. *juggs* (compar. *juhiza*?); Teut. \**yunga*, contr. of \**yuwanga* or \**yuwanya* = W. *ieuange* = L. *juvencus* = Skt. *yuvaca*, young; an extension or derivative, with adj. suffix (L. *-eu-s*), of a simpler form seen in L. *juvenis* = OBulg. *junŭ* = Russ. *innui*, etc., = Lith. *jaunus* = Lett. *jauns* = Skt. *yuvan*, young; cf. Skt. *yavishtha*, youngest. From E. *young* is ult. E. *youth*. From the L. word are ult. E. *juvenile*, *juvinal*, *juvenescence*, *rejuvenate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or full age; not old: said of animals: as, a young child; a young man; a young horse.

Thow art *gonge* and *gepe*, and hast *geres ynowe*

Forto lyue longe and lades to lounye.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 17.

Let the young lambs bound

As to the tabor's sound!

*Wordsworth*, Ode, Immortality.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth: as, a young plant; a young tree.

He cropped off the top of his young twigs.

*Ezek.* xvii. 4.

I wish'd myself the fair young beech

That here beside me stands.

*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development; recent; newly come to pass or to be.

Rom. Is the day so young?

Ben. But new struck nine.

*Shak.*, R. and J., I. 1. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death

To his young hopes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

Thet that duellen there and drynken often of that Welle,  
thet nevere han Sekenesse, and thei semen alle weys zonge.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

He is only seven-and-thirty, very young for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures.

*Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, vi.

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw; green.

We are yet but young in deed.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 144.

How for to sell he knew not well,

For a butcher he was but young.

*Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; youthful: as, in his younger days he was very hot-headed.



tional position.



Therefore take heed bothe nyght & day  
How fast you're youth doth asswey.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc.* (E. L. F. S.), p. 79.

**3. A young person; especially, a young man.**  
In this sense it has a plural.

I gave it to a youth,  
A kind of boy.  
*Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 161.*

Seven youths from Athens yearly sent.  
*Dequien, Enid, vi. 27.*

For what in nature's dawn the child admired,  
The youth unadorned, and the man admired.  
*Dequien, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.*

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,  
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.  
*Scott, Marmion, ii, Int.*

I had hardly ever seen a handsome youth; never in my life spoken to one.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.*

**4. Young persons collectively.**

Forget the present flame, indulge a new,  
Single the loveliest of the am'rous Youth.  
*Prior, Henry and Emma.*

Even when our youth, leaving schools and universities,  
Enter that most important period of life.  
*Burke, Rev. in France.*

O ye! who teach the ingenious youth of nations, . . .  
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.  
*Byron, Don Juan, ii. 1.*

**5†. Recentness; freshness; brief date.** [Rare.]

Welcome hither;  
If that the youth of my new interest here  
Have power to bid you welcome.  
*Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 224.*

**youthed, n.** A Middle English form of *youth-head*.

**youthful** (yôth'fûl), *a.* [*< youth + -ful.*] **1.** Possessing or characterized by youth; not yet aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being in the early stage of life; young; juvenile.

It was a youthful knight  
Lov'd a gallant lady.  
*Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 226).*

As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was fond of feeling himself comparatively youthful now, in opposition with the patriarchal age of Uncle Venner.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.*

**2.** Pertaining or belonging or suitable to the early part of life: as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank.  
*Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.*

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt  
With youthful coronals, and lead the dance.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.*

The discrepancy . . . between her age, which was about seventy, and her dress, which would have been youthful for twenty-seven.  
*Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxi.*

Sometimes . . . the youthful spirit has come over me in such a rush of young blood that it has surprised me as much as the slaughtered Duncan's manifestation surprised Lady Macbeth.  
*O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.*

**3. Fresh and vigorous, as in youth.**

Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions of ages is still youthful and flourishing.  
*Bentley.*

**4. Early in time.**

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,  
Which is a great way growing on the south,  
Weighing the youthful season of the year.  
*Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.*

Nor of the larger stature & cubites of men in those youthfull times and age of the world.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.*

**=Syn. 1-3. Youthful, Juvenile, Boyish, Puerile.** *Youthful* is generally used in a good sense: as, *youthful* looks or sports; *juvenile* indifferently, but if in a bad sense not strongly so; as, the poem was a rather *juvenile* performance; *boyish* rather more often, but not necessarily, in some contempt: as, a *boyish* manner; *boyish* enthusiasm; *puerile* always in marked contempt, as a synonym for *silly*.

**youthfullity** (yôth'fûl-i-ti), *n.* [*< youthful + -ity.*] Youthfulness. [Nonce-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not abate much; nor my youthfullity.  
*Walpole, Letters (1766) II. 461. (Daries.)*

**youthfully** (yôth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Your attire . . . not youthfully wanton.  
*Bp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (Richardson.)*

**youthfulness** (yôth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being youthful.

Lusty youthfulness.  
*Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.*

**youthhead** (yôth'hêd), *n.* [*< ME. youthe, youthe, etc.; < youth + -head. Cf. youthhood.*] Youth. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In gret perel is set youthe,  
Delite so doth his bridel lede.  
*Rom. of the Rose, l. 4931.*

A sharp Adversitie,  
Danting the Rage of youth-head furious.  
*Ramsay, Virtue and Vyce, st. 37.*

In youthhead, happy season.  
*Southey. (Imp. Diet.)*

**youthhood** (yôth'hûd), *n.* [*< ME. \*youthhod, youthehod, < AS. yeguthhâd (= OS. juguthhêd); as youth + -hood. Cf. youthhead.*] Youth.

To rejuvenate them with the vigor of his own immortal youthhood.  
*G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 135.*

The youthhood of Derry and Enniskillen determined to protect themselves.  
*W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 76.*

**youthlike** (yôth'lik), *a.* Having the characteristics of youth. [Rare.]

All such whom either youthful age or youthlike minds did fill with unlimited desires.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

**youthly** (yôth'li), *a.* [*< youth + -ly.*] Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; youthful.

The knight was fiers, and full of youthly heat.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 7.*

That sooth'd you in your sins and youthly pomp.  
*Grove, James IV., v.*

As touching my residence and abiding here in Naples, my youthly affections, my sports and pleasures, . . . as to me they bring more comfort and ioye then care and griefe.  
*Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.*

**youthly†** (yôth'li), *adv.* [*< youth + -ly.*] Youthfully.

And deckt himselfe with fethers youthly gay.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.*

**youthness†** (yôth'nes), *n.* [*< ME. youthesse; < youth + -ness.*] Youth; youthfulness.

Off his wickednesse don consentingly,  
And that he had don in his youthnes soe,  
With sore hert contrite all confessed thoo.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5221.*

**youthsome** (yôth'sum), *a.* [*< youth + -some.*] Having the vigor, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful; young. [Rare.]

To my uncle Fenner's, when at the alehouse I found him drinking, and very jolly and youthsome.  
*Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1661.*

**youthwort†** (yôth'wêrt), *n.* An old name of the sunlew, *Dracera rotundifolia*.

**youthy** (yôth'i), *a.* [*< youth + -y.*] Young; youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a youthier turn than is consistent with my time of day.  
*Steele, Spectator, No. 296.*

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather youthy."  
*Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.*

**youze, n.** See *youze*.

**yovet.** A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*.

**yow** (you), *n.* A dialectal form of *ewe*. See the quotation under *shearhog*.

**yowet, n.** An obsolete form of *yew*.

**yowl** (youl), *v. i.* [Also *youl*; *< ME. yowlen, gowlen, also gaulen, < Icel. gaula, howl*; see *yawl*. Cf. *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog; howl; hence, of persons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour  
Resouneth of his yowling and clamour.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.*

The man (milkman) comes yowling regularly at the stroke of seven.  
*Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, I. iii.*

**yowl** (youl), *n.* [*< yowl, v.*] A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

**yowley** (you'li), *n.* [One of numerous variant forms (see below), ult. *< AS. gowlu, yellow*; see *yellow*.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: more fully called, by reduplication, *yellow yowley*. Also *yeldring, yeldrin, yeldrock, yoldring, yoldring, yoldrin, yollin, yorling*; also *yite, yoit*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Scotland and North of Ireland.]

**yowling** (you'ling), *n.* [*< ME. gowlyng*; verbal *n.* of *yowl, v.*] A howling; crying.

And with a greet yowling he wepte.  
*Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.*

Then the wind set up a howling,  
And the poodle-dog a yowling.  
*Thackeray, White Squall.*

**yowp, v. i.** A dialectal form of *yamp*.

**yoyt, v. i.** A Middle English form of *yec*.

**Yphantes, n.** See *Hyphantes*, l. Vieillot, 1816.

**ypight.** Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*.

**ypiked†, a.** Same as *piked* for *picked*.

**ypocritet, n.** An old spelling of *hypocrite*.

**ypointing** (i-point'ing), *a.* [*< y-, i-, + pointing.*] Like Shakespeare's *gravis*, an infelicitous attempt at archaism, the prefix *y-* being confined to ME. use and there to words of AS. origin (or to verbs from early OF., some of which, in the pp., have *y-*); there may have been a ME. *\*ypointed*, but there could be no ME. *\*ypointing*. Milton herein, like Thomson later, was imitating Spenser, who archaized on principle but without knowledge.] *Pointing*. [Poetical.]

What needs my Shakespeare, for his honour'd bones,  
The labour of an age in piled stones?  
Or that his hollow'd reliques should be hid  
Under a star-pointing pyramid?  
*Milton, Epitaph on William Shakespeare.*

**Yponomeuta** (i-pon-ô-mû'ti), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), prop. *Yponomeuta*, < Gr. *ὑπονομή*, undermine, < *ὑπο*, going underground, underground, as a noun an underground passage, < *επι*, under, + *νομή*, drive.] A notable genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Yponomeutidae*, comprising a number of rather large slender-bodied species, usually white or gray, and often with many small black spots. The larvae live gregariously in a light web, and feed upon the foliage of different plants. About a dozen species are found in Europe and 7 in North America. *Y. cognatella* is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them of their leaves.

**Yponomeutidae** (i-pon-ô-mû'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Yponomeuta* + *-idae*.] A family of tineid moths, based chiefly upon venational characters, but having a recognizable facies. The larvae have 16 legs, and in general feed like those of the type genus. Those of *Atemelia*, however, bore into buds and young twigs. Some 14 genera have been placed in this family by Standinger, but the important genus *Argyresthia* and its allies are removed to a distinct family, *Argyresthiidae*, by Heinemann and others. Also *Yponomeutidae*.

**ypreised†, a.** An obsolete form of the past participle of *praise*.

For the more a man may do by so that he do hit,  
The more he is worth and wortli of wyse and goode  
*ypreised.*  
*Piers Plowman (C), xi. 310.*

**Ypres lace.** See *lace*.

**ypsiliform** (ip'sil-i-fôrm), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑψίλιος* (see *hypsilioid*) + *L. forma, form*.] Shaped like the Greek capital letter Y; Y-shaped. The figure is also called *arietiform*, the symbol of the zodiacal sign *Aries* being the same.

The T-shaped [germinal spot] gradually passes into the *ypsiliform* figure, so called from its resemblance to the Greek Y.  
*Encyc. Brit., XX. 417.*

**ypsiloid.** For words so beginning, see *hypsilo-*.

**ypsiloid, a.** Same as *hypsilioid*.

**Ypsilophus** (ip-sil'ô-fus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] Same as *Ypsilophus*.

**Ypsipetes** (ip-sip'e-têz), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), prop. *Ypsipetes*, < Gr. ὑψίπτερος, fallen from heaven, < *ὑψι*, on high, + *πτερεῖν*, fly.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the family *Larentidae*, of wide distribution, but having few species.

**Ypsolophus** (ip-sol'ô-fus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *Ypsilophus* (Oken, 1815), prop. *Hypsilophus*, < Gr. ὑψίλοφος, having a high crest, < *ὑψι*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest.] A prominent genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidae*, having ocelli, and both fore and hind wings turned forward at tip. The larvae are leaf-rollers. Nine species are known in Europe and thirteen in the United States.

**yr.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *year*; (*b*) of *your*; (*c*) of *younger*.

**yravish†** (i-rav'ish), *v. t.* A pseudo-archaic form of *ravish*. Compare *ypointing*.

The sum of this,  
Brought hither to Pentapolis,  
Yravished the regions round,  
And every one with claps can sound,  
"Our heir-apparent is a king!"  
*Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 35.*

**yrant, yront, n. and a.** Old spellings of *iron*.

**ys.** An abbreviation of *years* and of *yours*.

**yset, n.** An old spelling of *ice*.

**ysenet, pp.** A Middle English form of *seen*.

Ful longe were his legges and ful lene,  
Ylik a staf; ther was no calf ysenet.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592.*

**yslaked†.** An obsolete preterit and past participle of *slake*.

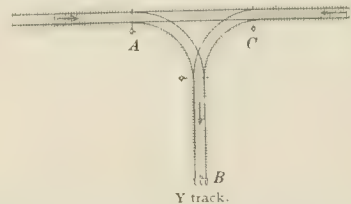
Now sleep yslaked hath the rout.  
*Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 1.*

**ystlet, n.** See *istle*.

**ythe†, n.** Same as *ithe*.

**ythe†, adv.** Same as *athe*.

**Y-track** (wî'trak), *n.* A short track laid at right angles (or approximately so) to a line of railway, with which it is connected by two switches — the whole resembling the letter Y. It is used instead of a turn-table for reversing engines or cars. In



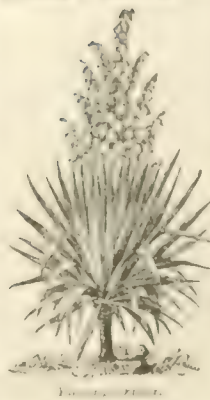
operating it, an engine or car advancing toward A (heading as shown by the arrow) is switched at A to the track B, and then backed up over the switch C to the main track again, heading now in the reverse direction.



*yttrium* (it-rō-sū'rit), *n.* [*< ytt(rium) + -ium*] A mineral occurring very abundantly at Ytterby and Broddbo, near Falun, in Sweden, combined in part. Its color is violet. It occurs crystallized in the yellow color of yttrium, cerium, and calcium.

*yttrium garnet* (it-rō-sū'rit), *n.* A variety of garnet containing a small amount of the yttrium.

*yttrium* (it-rō-sū'rit), *n.* [*< ytt(rium) + -ium*] A mineral occurring very abundantly at Ytterby and Broddbo, near Falun, in Sweden, combined in part. Its color is violet. It occurs crystallized in the yellow color of yttrium, cerium, and calcium.



*Yucca* is the dwarf palmetto, or mound-lily. The preceding and several others are favorites in cultivation, chiefly under the name *guinea*; 8 species cultivated near Nice now begin to form a characteristic feature of some parts of the Mediterranean coast. Some species yield an edible fruit, as *Y. baccata*, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California; a strong coarse fiber, made into rope by the Mexicans, is procured from the leaves by macerating them in water. The name *Spanish bayonet* is also applied to other species, especially to *Y. congesta* (*Y. elata*), which occurs in Mexico and the United States from western Texas to Utah, grows from 9 to 15 feet high, and produces a light brown or yellowish wood; and to *Y. treculeana* (including *Y. canaliculata*), a long-leaved species of Texas and Mexico, sometimes 25 feet high and 2 feet thick, producing a bitter but sweetish fruit which is cooked and eaten by the Mexicans. It has its branches all near the top, produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by an edible berry. *Y. brevifolia*, known as *Joshua-tree*, native of Arizona and southern parts of Utah, Nevada, and California, a tree sometimes 40 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, forms in the Mohave desert a straggling open forest; its light soft wood is sometimes made into paper-pulp. *Y. whipplei* of southern California is much admired for its beauty in cultivation. *Y. yucatana* of Central America is branched from the base.

**yucca-borer** (yuk'ā-bor-er), *n.* 1. A large North American castnioid moth, *Megathymus yucca*, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*. — 2. A Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis*.

**Yuccaborus** (yu-kab'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1876), *< Yucca + Gr. boros*, devouring, gluttonous.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Calandridæ*, containing a single species, *Y. frontalis*, of California, the yucca-borer.

**yucca-fertilizer** (yuk'ā-fer-ti-lizer), *n.* A tiny moth, *Pronuba yuccasella*, which, by means of curiously modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollenize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the genus *Yucca*, causing a development of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called *yucca-pollenizer*.

**yuchten**, *n.* Same as *juchten*.

**yuck** (yuk), *n.* [*< yuck*, *yuck*, *yuck*; an unassimilated form, perhaps after D. *jucken*, *joken* = Lat. *guck*, *gucken* of *guck*, ult. AS. *gucan*, *gucan*; see *guck*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**yuck** (yuk), *n.* [*< yuck*, *yuck*.] The itch, mange, or scabies. [Prov. Eng.]

**yuckel** (yuk'el), *n.* Same as *yockel* for *hick-wall*. Also *yuckel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**yucker** (yuk'er), *n.* [Imitative, but prob. connected with *yuckel*.] The flicker, or golden-

winged woodpecker, of eastern North America, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*². [Local, U. S.]

**yuft**, *n.* Same as *yuft* for *juchten*.

**yug, yuga** (yug, yō'gā), *n.* [Hind. *yug*, *< Skt. yuga*, an age, *< √ yug*, join; see *yoke*¹.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

**yuh**, *n.* See *yu*.

**Yuhina**, *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timeline birds, also



*Yuhina galensis*.

called by Hodgson *Polyodon*, and by Cabanis *Odonturus*. Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China — *Y. galensis*, *Y. diademata*, *Y. occipitalis*, and *Y. nigrimentum*.

**yuke, r. and n.** Same as *yuck*.

**yukkel**, *n.* Another spelling of *yuckel* for *hick-wall*.

**yulan** (yō'lan), *n.* [Chinese, *< yu*, *yuh*, a gem (jade), + *lan*, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, *Magnolia conspicua*, with abundant large white flowers, appearing in spring before the leaves. It is a fine ornamental tree, in China 30 or 40 feet high, but in Europe and America smaller; in the United States it is only half-hardy at the north. A kindred hardy species, also from China, is *M. aborata* (*M. purpurea*), with flowers pink-purple on the outside and white within, beginning to appear before the leaves.

**Yule** (yöl), *n.* [Also dial., in comp., *yu* (*yu-batch*, *yu-block*, etc.); more prop., according to the ME. form, spelled *\*yool*; early mod. E. sometimes *ewle*; *< ME. yol*, *yole*, *zol*, December, *< AS. geöl*, *gehol*, *gehel* (ML. *Giulus*, December (*sc ærra geōla*, December, *sc æftera geōla*, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = Icel. *jöl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* (> MLG. *jul*), Yule, the Christmas feast; = Goth. *juleis* in *fruma juleis* (appar. 'first Yule'), applied, in a fragment of a calendar, appar. to November. The mod. E. use seems to be due to Scand. rather than to the AS. Origin unknown; according to a common view, the word is identified with Icel. *hjól*, wheel, with the explanation that it refers to the sun's 'wheeling' or turning at the winter solstice. This notion, absurd with regard to the alleged connection of thought, is also phonetically impossible; the AS. word for *wheel* was *hweol*, and could have no connection with *geöl*. Another explanation connects the word with *yawl*¹, *yowl*, howl, cry; as if *yule* was orig. the 'noise' of revelry. This is also untenable. The Goth. *juleis* implies an AS. *\*jule*, an unstable form variable to *\*geole* or *geöl* (= Icel. *jöl*); the forms *gehol*, *gehel*, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

I craue in this court a crystemas gomen [sport], For hit is, *zol & nwe yer*.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.  
He made me *zomane* at *zole*, and gafe me gret gyftes.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2629.

At *ewle* we wonten gambole, daunce,  
To carrolle, and to sing,  
To haue gud spiced sewe, and roste,  
And plum pies for a king.  
Warner, *Albion's England*, v. 113.

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,  
The merry merry bells of Yule.  
Tennyson, in *Memoriam*, xviii.

**Yule block, clog, or log.** Same as *Christmas log*. See *Christmas*.

A small portion of the *yule-block* was always preserved till the joyous season came again, when it was used for lighting the new Christmas block.  
Hone, *Year Book*, col. 1110.

The burning of the *Yule log* is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of *Jul*, at the winter solstice, used to kindle huge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.  
Chambers's *Book of Days*, II. 735.



An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat. . . . was the *Yule clog*, which the squire was particular in having brought in and illuminated on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 247.

**Yule cake.** Same as *Yule dough*. *Howe Every-Day Book*, I. 1638. — **Yule candle**, a huge candle used for light during the festivities of Christmas eve. In many places the exhaustion of the candle before the end of the evening was believed to portend ill luck, and any piece remaining was carefully preserved to be burnt out at the owner's like-wake.

As an accompaniment to the Yule log, a candle of monstrous size, called the *Yule candle*, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive board during the evening.

*Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

**Yule dough** (dialectal *doo*, *dow*), a cake made especially for Christmas time. Also called *baby-cake* (because representing in shape a baby, probably the infant Christ) and *Yule cake*.

The *Yule-Dough* (or *Dow*), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163.

In the north of England the common people still make a sort of little images at Christmas, which they call *Yule Dows*.

*The Listener* (1836), I. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 6).

**Yule** (yöl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Yuled*, ppr. *Yuling*. [*< Yule, n.*] To celebrate Yule or Christmas. *Halliwel; Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**Yule-tide** (yöl'tid), *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

In the old clog almanacs, a wheel is the device employed for marking the season of *Yule-tide*.

*Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 746.

**Yuncinæ** (yun-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Iynginæ*; *< Yunc*, prop. *Iyng* (*Iyng-*), + *-inæ*.] Same as *Iynginæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

**yungan** (yung'gan), *n.* [Native name.] The dugong. *E. P. Wright*.

**Yungidæ, Yunginæ**, *n. pl.* Same as *Iyngidæ, Iynginæ*.

**Yunx** (yungks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766 or earlier), also *Iyng* and *Iyng*, *< Gr. iνγξ*, the wryneck.] 1. Same as *Iyng*. — 2. [*l. c.*] The wryneck, *Iyng torquilla*. See cut under *wry-neck*.

The *Yunx*, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long in proportion to his body, and marked with crosse-bars too. *John Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 200.

**yupon** (yö'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

**yure** (yör), *n.* See *ewer*<sup>3</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

**yurt** (yört), *n.* [Siberian.] One of the houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern and central Asia. Also *yourta*, *yourte*, *jurt*.

It [the lake] is ten miles in circumference, and here and there are *yourtes* inhabited by the Mongols.

*Huc, Travels* (trans. 1852), I. 206.

**yutu** (yö'tö), *n.* [Peruv.] A species of tinamou, found in Peru.

A partridge called *yutu* frequents the long grass.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 673.

**yux**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *yex*.

**yvet**, *n.* An old spelling of *ivy*<sup>1</sup>.

**yvelt**, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An old spelling of *evil*<sup>1</sup>.

**yvoiret, yvoryt**. Old spellings of *ivory*<sup>1</sup>.

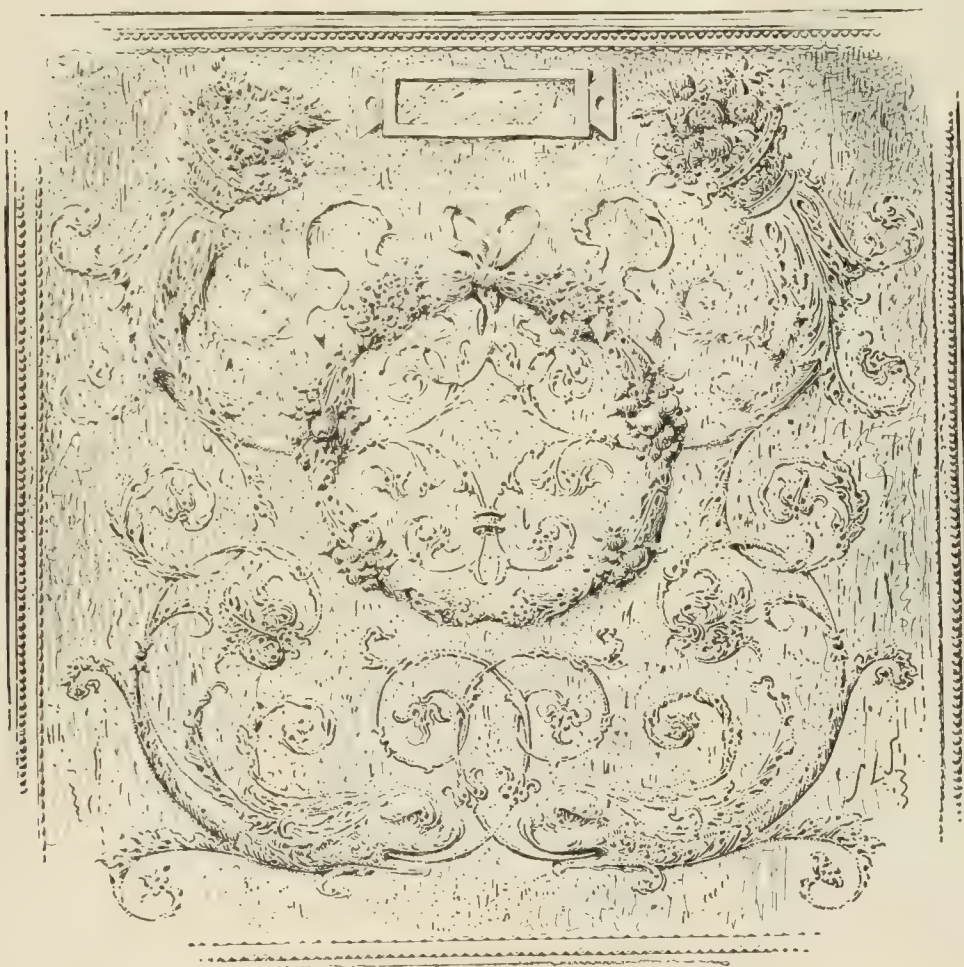
**ywist**, *adv.* and *n.* See *iwis*.

**ywraket**. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*<sup>1</sup>.

**ywriet**. An obsolete past participle of *wry*<sup>2</sup>.

**ywroket**. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*<sup>1</sup>.

**yyet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*<sup>1</sup>.







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A detailed illustration of a seal, likely a harbor seal, resting on a sandy beach. The seal is shown in profile, facing right, with its head slightly raised and its mouth open as if breathing. Its body is dark and textured, with a lighter patch on its belly. The background is a simple, light-colored wash representing the sand and sky.

**Zamites** (zam-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging



to the cycads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living *Zamia*. The genus *Zamites* first appears in the Trias but is especially well developed in the Jurassic, it continued through the Cretaceous, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. There have been about 30 species described. The cycadeaceous flora played an important part in the vegetation of Greenland and Spitzbergen during the Jurassic epoch, giving an almost tropical aspect to the forests of that region and epoch. Various other genera of cycads allied to *Zamites* have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are *Glossozamites*, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and *Otozamites*, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into several groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segments of the leaf. The latter genus runs through the whole of the Jurassic, as far as the lower division of the Upper or White Jura, when it gives way to the genus *Zamites*. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. *Phorophyllum*, *Tetraphyllum*, *Phorophyllum*, *Ptilozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Araucodactylites*, and *Sphenozamites* are other genera of cycads more or less allied to *Zamites* and to one another.

**zamouse** (za-mōs'), *n.* [W. African.] A West African buffalo, or bush-ox, found in Sierra Leone, *Bos brachyceros*, the short-horned buffalo, having the ears fringed with hair, short horns depressed at base, and no dewlap.

**zampogna** (tsām-pō'nyā), *n.* [It.] 1. Same as *bagpipe*.—2. Same as *shawm*.

**zanana** (za-nā'nā), *n.* Same as *zenana*.

**Zanclodon** (zang'klō-don), *n.* [NL. (Plein), < Gr. ζαγκλον, sickle, + ὄντις (ōntis) = E. tooth.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family *Zanclodontidae*, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragalar process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebrae.

**Zanclodontidae** (zang-klō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zanclodon* (t) + -idae.] A family of carnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Zanclodon*, from the Trias of Europe.

**Zanclognatha** (zang-klog'nā-thā), *n.* [NL. (Lederer, 1857), < Gr. ζαγκλον, sickle, + γναθος, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid moths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American species are known. *Z. mivalis* feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

**Zanclotomus** (zang-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. ζαγκλον, sickle, + τόμος, mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which is *Z. javanicus* of Java, and to which were formerly referred some related African forms. The species named has exposed nostrils, bare orbits, no crest, white-tipped tail-feathers, and the mantle, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut-brown; the orbits are bright-blue, the eyes blackish, and the beak coral-red. The length is 18 inches, of which the tail makes more than half. This handsome cuckoo ranges from Tenasserim down the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

**Zanclus** (zang'klus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. ζαγκλον, sickle.] A genus of carangoid fishes based on a Pacific species, *Z. cornutus*, a small fish of striking form and color.

**zander** (zan'dér), *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch, *Stizostedion lucioperca* (formerly *Lucioperca sandra*). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also *sander* and *zant*.

**zand-mole** (zand'mōl), *n.* [D. zandmol; < zand, sand, + mol, mole.] Same as *sand-mole*.

See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georchus*.

**zanella** (zā-nel'ā), *n.* A twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas. *Drapers' Dict.*

**Zannichellia** (zan-i-kel'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Zannichelli (1662–1729), author of a flora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Zannichelliæ*. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved sac. The only species (by some considered as forming 9 species), *Z. palustris*, is a native of brackish ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is a submerged slender aquatic with a filiform creeping stem, the capillary branches becoming twisted into matted floating masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or filiform; the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming axillary. See *horned pondweed*, under *pondweed*.

**Zannichelliæ** (zan'i-ke-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zannichellia* + -æ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceae*. It is characterized by axillary unisexual flowers, the male with a single stamen and globose pollen, the female with its two to nine carpels each

containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule. It includes 3 genera, of which *Zannichellia* is the type; the others, salt-water plants with a perianth of three hyaline segments, occur in the Mediterranean region (*Athenia*) and in Australia (*Lepilena*). All are slender submerged aquatics growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootstock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

**Zanonia** (zā-nō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Plumier (1703) from Giacomo Zanoni (1615–82), author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zanoniæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five stamens, and three two-cleft styles. The 2 species are natives of India and the Malayan archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with petioled ovate or oblong entire leaves and unbranched tendrils. The small flowers are borne in loose pendulous panicles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-valved apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged seeds; that of *Z. indica* is known as *banglee-fruit* (which see).

**Zanonieæ** (zan-ō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < *Zanonia* + -æ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five stamens, free filaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placentae on which the ovules are irregularly inserted. It includes 17 species, of 3 genera, of which *Zanonia* is the type; the others are also tropical climbing shrubs—*one*, *Gerrardanthus*, occurring in Africa, the other, *Alsomitra*, including most of the species, extending through Asia, America, and Australia.

**Zanora palm.** See *palm* 2.

**zant** (zant), *n.* Same as *zander*.

**Zante** (zan'te), *n.* A contraction of *Zante-wood*. **Zantedeschia** (zan-tē-des'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1826), named from Francesco Zantedeschi, who wrote on the plants of Brescia and Bergamo in 1824.] A plant genus now known by the earlier name *Richardia* (which see).

**Zante fustic.** Same as *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*). See also cut under *smoke-tree*.

**Zante-wood** (zan'te-wūd), *n.* 1. Same as *Zante fustic*.—2. Same as *satinwood*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

**zanthin**, *n.* An erroneous form of *santhin*.

**zantho-** For words so beginning, see *zantho-*.

**Zantiote** (zan'ti-ōt), *n.* [ < *Zante* (see def.) + -ote.] A native of Zante (ancient Zacynthus), one of the Ionian Islands.

**zany** (zā'ni), *n.*; *pl.* *zanies* (-niz). [ < F. zani, < It. zanni, zane, a zany or clown; abbr. of Giovanni, John; see *John*, and cf. *E. Jack* in similar use.]

1. A comic performer, originating on the Italian stage, whose function it is to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown, or the acts of other performers; hence, an apish buffoon in general; a merry-andrew; an amusing fool.

He's like a zany to a tumbler,  
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.  
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

He teach thee; thou shalt like my Zany be,  
And feigne to do my cunning after me.  
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II. [203]).

The English apes and very zanies be  
Of everything that they do hear and see.  
Drayton, To Henry Reynolds.

Preacher at once, and zany of thy age!  
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 206.

He (Granville) had been wont, in the days of his greatest insolence, to speak of the most eminent nobles as *zanies*, lunatics, and buffoons. Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 402.

2†. An attendant.

Lady, Imperia the courtesan's zany hath brought you  
this letter from the poor gentleman in the deep dungeon,  
but would not stay till he had an answer.  
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. Clown, Fool, Buffoon, Mimic, Zanon. "The zany in Shakespeare's day was not so much a buffoon and mimic as the obsequious follower of a buffoon and the attenuated mime of a mimic. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional clown or fool, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, imitating his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbecility. . . . The professional clown or fool might be clever and accomplished in his business, a skilful tumbler and mountebank, doing what he undertook to do thoroughly and well. But this was never the case with the zany. He was always slight and thin, well-meaning, but comparatively helpless, full of readiness, grimace, and alacrity, but also of incompetence, eagerly trying to imitate his superior, but ending in failure and absurdity. . . . We have ourselves seen the clown and the zany in the ring together, the clown doing clever tricks, the zany provoking immense laughter by his ludicrous failures in attempting to imitate them. Where there is only a single clown, he often combines both the characters, doing skilful tumbling on his own account, and playing the zany to the riders." (Edinburgh Rev., July, 1869, art. 4.)

**zany** (zā'ni), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *zanied*, *ppr.* *zanying*. [ < *zany*, *n.*] To play the zany to; mimic; imitate apishly.

All excellence  
In other madams do but zany hers.  
Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.  
Laughs them to scorn, as man doth busie apes  
When they will zanie men.  
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 1.

**zanyism** (zā'ni-izm), *n.* [ < *zany* + -ism.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.—2. The condition or habits of a buffoon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

**Zanzalian** (zan-zā'li-an), *n.* [ < *Zanzalus* (see def.) + -ian.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradaeus. See *Jacobite*, 2.

**zanze**, *n.* [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or a stick.

**Zanzibari** (zan-zi-bā'ri), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa. It was in 1890 made a British protectorate, confined chiefly to the island of Zanzibar, while the coast of the neighboring mainland was ceded to Germany.

The country is practically in the hands of Arabs and Zanzibari slavers and traders.  
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 372.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Zanzibar.

**zapateado** (Sp. pron. thā-pā-tē-ā'dō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked by blows of the foot on the ground.

**zaphra** (zaf'a-rā), *n.* Same as *zaffer*.

**Zaphrentis** (zaf-ren'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < *Zaphrentis* + -inæ.] A subfamily of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidae*, typified by the genus *Zaphrentis*. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal fossula formed by a tubular inflection of the tabulae on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulae are complete, but the septa are deficient or irregular, and there is usually no columella.

**Zaphrentis** (zaf-ren'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. < Gr. ζα- intensive + φρήν, brain.] 1. The typical genus of *Zaphrentinæ*. The species are deeply cupped, with many septa, and a peculiar pit on one side of the interior. *Z. cassedayi* is an example. They lived in the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.  
2. [i. c.] A species of this genus. Webster's Dict., 1890.

**Zapodidae** (zap-ōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (-pod-) + -idae.] A family of rodent mammals, of the myomorph series of the order *Rodentia*, framed by Coues for the reception of the jumping mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, a small mouse-like quadruped intermediate in some respects between the *Muridae*, or mice proper, and the *Dipodidae*, or jerboas of the Old World. By some the family is considered as a subfamily of *Dipodidae*, under the names *Zapodinae* and *Jaculinæ*. See *Zapus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

**Zapodinae** (zap-ō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (-pod-) + -inae.] The *Zapodidae* as a subfamily of *Dipodidae*.

**zapotilla** (zap-ō-til'ā), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

**zaptieh**, *n.* See *zabtie*.

**Zapus** (zā'pus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1876), < Gr. ζα- intensive + ποῦς = E. foot.] The only genus of *Zapodidae*. *Z. hudsonius* is the common jumping mouse, or deer-mouse, of North America. See cut under *deer-mouse*.

**Zaragoza mangrove.** See *mangrove*.

**zarape** (za-rā'pe), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *serape*.

Men wearing vermilion zarapes about their shoulders.  
The Nation, XLV III. 311.

**Zarathustrian** (zar-a-thōs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [ < *Zarathustra* + -ian.] Same as *Zoroastrian*.

**Zarathustrianism** (zar-a-thōs'tri-an-izm), *n.* [ < *Zarathustrian* + -ism.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

**Zarathustrie** (zar-a-thōs'trik), *a.* Same as *Zoroastrie*.

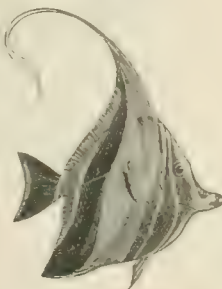
It cannot be denied that the Zarathustrie dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.  
Encyc. Brit., XX. 361.

**Zarathustrism** (zar-a-thōs'trizm), *n.* [ < *Zarathustra* (see *Zarathustrian*) + -ism.] Same as *Zarathustrianism*.

Modern Brahmanism, Zarathustrism, and Buddhism.  
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 49.

**zaratite** (zar'a-tit), *n.* [After Señor Zarate, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chomrite. Also called *emerald nickel*.

**zareba** (zā-rē'bā), *n.* In Sudan and adjoining parts of Africa, an inclosure against enemies or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a forti-



\* *Zanclus cornutus*.



is continued from its zigzag form.

**Zebrina** (zē'brī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; used earlier by Cavanilles, 1791). *Gr. zēra, zēra*, a sort of zebra; *ina*, a habit for horses.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Malvaceæ*. It is characterized by the leaves, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a sessile spike wrapped in a husk, and consisting of pistillate flowers aggregated in many rows upon a common stalk. The only species, *Z. mays*, the white flowered corn of maize, long cultivated throughout the warm and temperate regions, is supposed to be of American origin but is not now known in a wild state. It is a tall plant with unbranched robust stems, large lanceolate leaves, a handsome long-stalked terminal panicle (known as the *tassel*), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green slender styles known as the *silk*. The fruit is a hard roundish seed (known as the *kernel*) partly inclosed by the husk, and then in his (the *cob*) forming the spike or ear of corn. The seeds furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stalks and leaves are used for fodder, and the husks are much used for filling mattresses and horse-collars, and for making door-mats; a coarse textile fabric, also, and paper of excellent quality, have been experimentally made from them. The cob, and sometimes the whole ear, is used as fuel. The chief value lies of course in the kernel. See *maize*, cut in preceding column, and cut under *husk*. Compare *corn*.

**zeal** (zēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zele*; < OF. *zele*, *F. zele* = Sp. Pg. It. *zele*, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. *zēlos*, *zeal* (for *zēlos*), < *zēra* (√ *zēro*), boil, akin to E. *quest*; see *quest*.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; intense interest or endeavor; eagerness to accomplish or obtain some object.

They have a *zeal* of [for. R. V.] God, but not according to knowledge. Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my *zeal*.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 47.

Controversial *zeal* soon turns its thoughts on force. Burke, Rev. in France.

His fervent *zeal* for the interests of the state.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

**Syn.** Earnestness, Enthusiasm, etc. (see *eagerness*), warmth, fervor, heartiness, energy.

**zeal†** (zēl), *v. i.* [ < *zeal*, *n.*] To entertain zeal; be zealous.

Stiff followers, and such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters. Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

**zealant†**, *n.* See *zealant*.

**zealed†** (zēld), *a.* [ < *zeal* + -ed.] Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal.

*Zealed religion.*

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

**zealfull†** (zēl'fūl), *a.* [ < *zeal* + -ful.] Full of zeal; zealous.

These dayes of Ours may shine

In *Zeal-full* Knowledge of the Truth divine.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

**zealless** (zēl'les), *a.* [ < *zeal* + -less.] Lacking zeal. Bp. Hall.

**zealot** (zēl'ot), *n.* [ < OF. *zelote*, < LL. *zelotes*, < Gr. *zēlos*, a zealot, < *zēro*, *zeal*; see *zeal*.] 1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; an immoderate partisan; generally in a disparaging sense.

He was one of those furious *zealots* who blow the bellows of faction until the whole furnace of politics is red-hot with sparks and cinders.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the *zealots* of both parties. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., i. 62.

2. [*cap.*] One of a fanatical sect or party (the *Zelotæ*) among the Jews of Palestine under Roman dominion, who on account of their excesses in behalf of the Mosaic law were also called *Sicarii* or *Assassins*. The *Zealots* gained the ascendancy in a civil war, and withstood the Romans so fiercely as to bring about the total destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. *Zealots* are also mentioned (perhaps by confusion) as a sect of the Essenes, similarly characterized by fanatical zeal for their ascetic practices.

The desperate Faction of the *Zealots*, who, like so many Firebrands scattered up and down among them [the Jews], soon put the whole Nation into flames.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

**zealotical** (zēl'ot-i-kal), *a.* [ < *zealot* + -ical.] Having the character of a zealot; belonging to a body of zealots.

One Leviston, a *zealotical* Scotsman, a tailor, came with a gray suit of apparel [for a disguise] under his cloak. Court and Times of Charles I., II. 80.

**zealotism** (zēl'ot-izm), *n.* [ < *zealot* + -ism.] The character or conduct of a zealot. Gray.

**zealotist** (zēl'ot-ist), *n.* [ < *zealot* + -ist.] A zealous partisan; one of a body of zealots. H.

**zealotry** (zēl'ot-ri), *n.* [ < *zealot* + -ry (see -try).] Behavior as a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry*.

Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)

Herod is outthorowed, Sternhold is out-sternholded, with a *zealotry* of extravagance that really seems like wilful burlesque. De Quincey, Style, i.

**zealous** (zēl'us), *a.* [ < L. ML. *zelosus*, full of zeal, < *zelus*, *zeal*; see *zeal*. Cf. *jealous*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Full of or incited by zeal; zealous for the good or the promotion of some person or object; ardent; eager; fervent; devoted.

That man loves not who is not *zealous* too.

Herrick, Zeal Required in Love.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 100. (Davies.)

The clergy of New England were, for the most part, *zealous* promoters of the revolution.

Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

2. Caused by or manifesting zeal; due to earnest devotion; of an ardent character or quality.

So sweet is *zealous* contemplation.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 94.

I will study Service and friendship, with a *zealous* sorrow For my past incivility towards ye.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

= **Syn.** 1. Forward, enthusiastic, fervid, keen. See *zeal*. **zealously** (zēl'us-li), *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; fervently; earnestly.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing.

Gal. iv. 18.

Sir, I will amply extend myself to your use, and am very *zealously* afflicted, as not one of your least friends, for your crooked fate. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

**zealousness** (zēl'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; ardor; zeal.

**zealousy†** (zēl'us-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zealousie*; < *zealous* + -y. Cf. *jealousy*.] 1. Zealousness.

His hand eternally, his arm his force,

His armour *zealousy*, his breast-plate heaven.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of *jealousy*.

The *zealousie* and the eagle ferreuses of Olimpias.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

**zebec**, *zebeck*, *n.* Same as *zebec*.

**zebra** (zē'brā), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *zèbre*, < African *zebra*.] 1. *n.* An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris*, having the body more or less completely striped. There are at least 3 well-marked species. One of these is the quagga. The second is the bonte-quagga, or Burchell's zebra. (See cut under *dawu*.) The third is the true zebra, *E. (H.) zebra*, of southern Africa, of a whitish color,



*Zebra (Equus or Hippotigris zebra).*

very fully and regularly striped with black; it is specifically called the *mountain zebra*. This zebra stands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limbs slender; the mane is short, and the tail tufted. The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most secluded places; so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

II. *a.* Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides: as, the *zebra* markings on certain spiders. Stareley.

**zebra-caterpillar** (zē'brā-kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of *Mamestra picta*, a North American noctuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, and various other cultivated plants. See cut on following page.

**zebra-opsossum** (zē'brā-ō-pos'um), *n.* The zebra-wolf. See cut under *thylacine*.

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Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (*Mamestra picta*).

**zebra-parakeet** (zē'brä-par'a-kēt), *n.* A kind of grass-parakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common cage-bird. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

**Zebrapicus** (zē-brä-pi'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also *Zebrapicus* (Bonaparte, 1854), < *zebra*, *q. v.*, + NL. *Picus*.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied woodpecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of *Centurus* (itself often merged in *Melanerpes*). See cut under *Centurus*.

**zebra-plant** (zē'brä-plant), *n.* A striped-leaved plant, *Maranta zebrina*. See *Maranta*.

**zebra-poison** (zē'brä-poi'zn), *n.* A succulent tree, *Euphorbia arborea*, of South Africa. The milky juice is so poisonous as to kill zebras which drink water in which the branches have been placed, and it is sometimes used as an arrow-poison. *J. Smith, Dict. of Economic Plants.*

**zebra-shark** (zē'brä-shärk), *n.* The tiger-shark.

**zebra-spider** (zē'brä-spi'der), *n.* A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula* and *wolf-spider*.

**zebra-swallowtail** (zē'brä-swol'ō-tāl), *n.* The ajax, *Papilio* (or *Iphiclitides*) *ajax*, a large swallow-tailed butterfly of North America, having yellowish-white wings barred with black. It is a handsome species, and occurs from Pennsylvania southward. The larva feeds on the pupaw.

**zebra-wolf** (zē'brä-wūlf), *n.* The pouched dog or thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Dasyurus thylacinus* or *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under *thylacine*.

**zebra-wood** (zē'brä-wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of *Connarus Guianensis* (*Omphalobium Lambertii*), of the *Connaraceæ*, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture.—2. The wood of a small evergreen, *Guetarda speciosa*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, found on tropical shores in both hemispheres.—3. In the West Indies, a shrub or small tree, *Myrtus* (*Eugenia*) *fragrans*, var. *cuneata*.

**zebra-woodpecker** (zē'brä-wūd'pek-ēr), *n.* Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus *Zebrapicus*—that is, of *Centurus* in a usual sense. See cut under *Centurus*.

**zebrine** (zē'brin), *a.* [*zebra* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra; pertaining to the subgenus *Hippotigris*: correlated with *equine* and *asinine*. *Darwin.*

Zebu (*Bos indicus*, var.).

**zebu** (zē'bū), *n.* [*F. zebu*, a name accepted by Buffon from the exhibitors of the animal at a French fair, and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is prob. intended to represent the E. Ind. *zobo*, *q. v.*] The Indian bull, ox, or cow; any individual or breed of *Bos indicus*, having a hump on the withers. The zebu has been domesticated from time immemorial, and is now known only in its artificial breeds. These are numerous, and very various in size, shape, and color; the processes of artificial selection having modified the original stock in almost every particular. The characteristic hump is sometimes double. The flesh is considered a delicacy. The size of different breeds of zebus varies much. Some are as large as ordinary cattle, others no larger than a common calf a month or two old. The color is usually light gray, varying to pure white. The bulls of the latter color are consecrated to Siva, and become Brahmin bulls, exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred particularly in India, but also in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as beasts of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is by some naturalists supposed to represent only a variety of *Bos taurus*, the original of the ordinary domestic ox. See cut in preceding column.

**zebug** (zē'bub), *n.* [*Ar. zubāb, dhubāb*, Heb. *zebūb*, fly. Cf. *Beelzebub*.] A large Abyssinian fly noxious to cattle, like the tsetse and the zimb.

**zebu-cattle** (zē'bū-kat'), *n.* The cattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. *Darwin.*

**zebuder**, *n.* The Caucasian ibex. Also called *zac*.

**zecchino** (tsek-kē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *sequin*.] A gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth



Zecchino of Paolo Ramero, Doge of Venice 1778-1780.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

rather more than 9s. English, or about \$2.25: same as *sequin*.

**zechin**, *n.* A variant of *sequin*.

**Zechstein** (zek'stin), *n.* [G., < *zeche*, a mine, + *stein*, stone.] In *geol.*, the uppermost of the two divisions of the Permian, the lower being the so-called "Rothliegende." This twofold character of the Permian is a well-marked feature of the system in Germany, especially in the central part of that country; hence it is not infrequently called the *Dyas*, a word coined in imitation of the name *Trias*. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bituminous, and cupriferous shale. The Zechstein proper is a calcareous rock, becoming dolomitic in its upper section, and containing, especially in Prussia, masses of rock-salt of extraordinary thickness. The Permian covers an extensive area in Russia, where, however, its dual character is much less distinctly marked than it is in Germany. In the east of England this feature of the Permian is clearly exhibited, and the so-called "Magnesian Limestone group" is the equivalent of the German Zechstein. No separation of the Permian into divisions has been satisfactorily made out in North America, where the break between that formation and the Carboniferous is far less distinct than it is in the regions of its typical development in Germany.

**zed** (zed), *n.* [= *F. zède*, < *L. zeta*, < *Gr. ζῆτα*, the name of the letter Z. 1. The letter Z, also called *zee* and sometimes *izzard*.

*Zed*, thou unnecessary letter! *Shak., Lear*, ii. 2. 69.

2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a cross-section resembling the letter Z.

Angles, *Zeds*, Channels, Beams, Bars.

*The Engineer*, LXXI. p. xxxviii. of adv'ts.

**Zedland** (zed'land), *n.* [*zed* + *land*.] A designation of the western part of England, from the dialectal use there of the sound of *z* for that of *s*. *Hallivell.*

**zedoary** (zed'ō-ā-ri), *n.* [*F. zédoaire* = Sp. *Pg. zedoaria* = It. *zettorario*: see *seticall*.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as *long* and *round zedoary*. According to some authorities these are both the product of *Curcuma Zedoaria* (the *C. Zerumbet* of Roxburgh); according to others, only the long zedoary belongs to this species, the round to *C. aromatica* (the *C. Zedoaria* of Roxburgh). Both varieties are aromatic, with a strong camphoraceous flavor and the odor of ginger. In medicine, zedoary acts like ginger, but is less effective. It is used in India in various alterative decoctions and in preparing kinds of incense. The rhizome of *C. aromatica*, like the related turmeric, is used in dyeing—its chief application.

**Zeidæ** (zē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Zeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, so named from the genus *Zeus*, but usually called *Zenidæ*. See cut under *dory*, 1.

**zein** (zē'in), *n.* [*Zea* + *-in*.] A proteid obtained from maize, said to be allied to gluten.

It has a yellowish color, and is soft, insipid, and elastic. It differs essentially from the gluten of wheat. Also *zeine*.

**zeitgeist** (tsit'gist), *n.* [G.; < *zeit*, time (= E. *tide*), + *geist*, spirit (= E. *ghost*).] The spirit or genius of the time; that general drift of thought or feeling which particularly characterizes any period of time: a German word occasionally used in English.

**zel** (zel), *n.* [*Turk. Pers. zil*, a bell, cymbal.] An Oriental form of cymbal.

Where, some hours since, was heard the swell

Of trumpet and the clash of *zel*,

Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell.

*Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.*

**Zelanian** (zē-lā'ni-an), *a.* [*NL. Zelanía* (*Nova Zelandia*, New Zealand) + *-an*.] In *zoogeog.*, of or pertaining to New Zealand: more fully *Novo-Zelanian*. See *New Zealand subregion*, under *subregion*.

**zelanti**, *n.* [Also *zealand*; < *LL. zelan(t)-s*, ppr. of *zelare*, have zeal for; < *L. zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*.] A zealot. Also *zealand*.

To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon, Unity in Religion* (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath).

Advertisement touching an Holy War written (by Bacon) in the form of a Dialogue, in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant *Zelant*, a Romish Catholic *Zelant* . . . *E. A. Abbott, Bacon*, p. 426.

**zelator** (zel'ā-tor), *n.* [*LL. zelator*, < *zelare*, have zeal for: see *zelant*.] A zealous partizan or promoter; a zealot.

Many *zelatours* or fauourers of the publyke weale haue benne discouraged. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, iii. 27.

**Ze** (zē'le), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1831), said to be < *Gr. ζῆλη*, a female rival.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidæ*, distinguished from *Macrocentrus* principally by having the abdomen inserted between the posterior coxæ. Ten North American and three European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterous larvæ.

**Zelkova** (zel-kō'vā), *n.* [NL. (Spach, 1841), from the Cretan name *zelkova*.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by monocious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed perianth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and uniovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or veiny on the surface, and often keeled on the back, containing a compressed concave seed with broad cotyledons. There are 4 species, natives respectively of Crete, the Caucasian and Caspian region, Japan, and China. They are trees bearing alternate serrate or crenate feather-veined leaves, with narrow slender stipules. The flowers are sessile or short-pedicelled, the male in small clusters, the female solitary in the upper axils. *Z. crenata* (formerly known as *Planera Richardi*), the zelkova- or zelkova-tree of the Caucasus, reaches a considerable size, sometimes 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter; in its scaly bark it resembles the plane-tree, in its leaves the elm; the small greenish-brown flowers have the odor of the elder, and are followed by roundish fruits of the size of a pea. Its timber is much prized; the sap-wood is light-colored and elastic; the hard heavy reddish heart-wood takes a good polish, and is valued for furniture. For *Z. acuminata*, see *keyaki*.

**zeloso** (dze-lō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *zealous*.] Zealous: in music, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

**zelotypia** (zel-ō-tip'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ζῆλον*, πια, jealousy, rivalry, < *ζῆλος*, πιος, jealous, < *ζῆλος*, zeal, + *τύπος*, strike: see *type*.] The exercise of morbid perseverance and energy in the prosecution of a project, especially one of a political or religious nature; a form of monomania sometimes manifesting itself in overzeal in attempts to gain supporters to any public cause.

**zelotypic** (zel-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*zelotypia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

**zelousiet**, *n.* See *zealousy*.

**zemindar** (zem'in-dār), *n.* [Also *zamindar*; < Pers. *zemindār*, a landholder, < *zemīn*, land, + *-dār*, holding.] Originally, one of a class of farmers of the revenue from land held in common by its cultivators, established by the Mogul government of India, every one in a specially assigned tract or district; now, in many provinces, a native landlord, regarded as a successor of the preceding, and similarly responsible for the land-tax, who under British regulations has become the actual proprietor of the soil under his jurisdiction, often with right of primogeniture.

The *Zemindars* of Lower Bengal, the landed proprietary established by Lord Cornwallis, have the worst reputation as landlords, and appear to have frequently served it.

*Maine, Village Communities*, p. 163.

**zemindary** (zem'in-dā-ri), *n.*; *pl. zemindari* (-riz). [*Pers. zemindari*, < *zemindār*, *zemindar*.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.—2. The tract of territory administered



(b) Pertaining to Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, who lived between 350 and 250 B. C. He committed suicide at an advanced age.

**II. n. A Stoic.**  
**Zenonic** (ze-non'ik), *a.* [*< Zenon(n-) + -ic.*]  
 Same as *Zenonian*.

Heraclitus's system was the polar antithesis to this Zeno-  
 nomic position. *The Academy*, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

**Zenopsis** (zē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862). < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + (Gr. *opsis*, aspect).] A genus of dories, of the subfamily *Zeninae*, differing from *Zeus* mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is *Z. nebulosus* of Japan; another species is *Z. ocellatus* of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral ocellus. See *cvt* under *Zenidae*.

**zenu** (zē'nö), *n.* The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, *Procapra gutturosa*. See *dzeren*.

**zeolite** (zē'ō-lit), *n.* [So called by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; < Gr. *zeo*, boil, foam, + *lithos*, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated

double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminum and calcium or sodium. They are closely allied to the feldspars among anhydrous silicates. They are decomposed by acids, often with gelatinization and most of them intumesce before the blowpipe. Among them are analcite, chabazite, harmotome, stilbite, etc. They occur most commonly in cavities and veins in basic igneous rocks, as basalt or diabase, as at Bergen Hill, New Jersey: they thus often fill the cavities in amynoldoid.

**zeolitic** (zē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Zeolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

**zeolitiform** (zē-ō-lit'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*zeolite* + *L. forma, form.*] Having the form of zeolite.

**zeolitization** (zē-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< zeolite*  
+ *-ize* + *-ation*]. The process by which a min.

+ -ize + -ation.] The process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—for example, nepheline into thomsonite.

zeorine (zê'ô-rin), *a.* [*Zeora*, a genus of lichens, + *-ine* *1.*] In *bot.*, noting, in lichens, an antheridium in which a proterogamete is in

**Zephirath** (zef(i)-rath) *n. f.* Same as *Saphi*.

**Zephiroth** (zef'i-roth), *n. pl.* Same as *Sephiroth*.

**Zephronia** (zef-rô'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as *Spharotherium*.

**Zephroniidæ** (zef-rō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zephronia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sphærotheriidæ*.

*J. E. Gray.*  
**zephyr** (zef'èr), *n.* [*< F. zéphire = Sp. zéfiro*

*zephyrus* (zephyrus), m. {zēphyrō = *zēphyrō* = Pg. *zephyro* = lt. *zephyro*, *zephyrō*, < lt. *zephyrus*, < Gr. *zēphros*, the west wind; cf. *zōōō*, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind; poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle  
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,

Not wagging his sweet head.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 172.*

2. In *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Zephyrus*. — 3. A trade-name for a textile fabric or yarn.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.



very fine and light of its kind, and for some other things of similar qualities: chiefly in attributive use: as, *zephyr* worsted; *zephyr* crackers (that is, biscuits).

Homespun, Flannels, Zephyrs, Challies.

Newspaper Advertisement.

**Zephyr cloth**, a thin, finely spun woolen cloth made in Belgium, thinner than tweed, and employed for women's gowns. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Zephyr flannel**. See *flannel*.

**Zephyranthes** (zef-i-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; < Gr. ζέφυρος, the west wind, + άνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceae* and tribe *Amaryllideae*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes, and flowers with a short or rather long perianth-tube, sometimes with small scales around the stamens, slender separate filaments, oblong or linear versatile anthers, and numerous biseriate ovules in the three ovary-cells. There are about 30 species, natives of America from Texas to the Argentine Republic, with one in western tropical Africa, the latter formerly known as *Haemanthus*. They are bulbous plants with a few linear or thong-shaped leaves, and an elongated scape bearing a handsome erect or slightly declined solitary flower, either pink, white, purple, or yellowish. They are known in general as *swamp-lily*. *Z. atamasco*, found from Mexico to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated under the name of *fairy-lily* or *atamasco-lily*; and *Z. candida*, of Lima and Buenos Ayres, with white flowers and small rush-like leaves, under the name of *Peruvian swamp-lily*.

**Zephyrus** (zef'i-rus), *n.* [L. *Zephyrus*, < Gr. ζέφυρος, a personification of ζέφυρος, the west wind.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

When *Zephyrus* eek with his sweet breath  
Inspired hath in every holt and heath  
The tender croppes.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 5.

Courteous *Zephyrus*

On his dewy wings carries perfumes to cheer us.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

2. [NL. (Dalman, 1816).] In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycenidae*, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrus.

**zerda** (zēr'dā), *n.* A small African fox; a fennec. The name is applied to two very different animals: (a) *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*, a small true fox. See *fox*, and cut under *fennec*. (b) *Otocyon* or *Megalotis lalandi*. See *Megalotinae*.

**zereba, zeriba**, *n.* See *zareba*.

**Zerene** (zē-rē-nē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816; Treitschke, 1825), prop. *Xerene*, < Gr. ξερηνή, dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths, typical of a family *Zereneidae* or subfamily *Zereneinae*. They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antennae are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is *Z. catinaria* of the northern United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forest-plants.

**Zerenidae** (zē-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1844), < *Zerene* + *-idae*.] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which *Abraxas* is the most important. From their maculation they are known as *panther*, *jay*, or *magpie* moths, and one genus is called *Pantherodes*.

**Zereninae** (zēr-ē-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Zerene* + *-inae*.] The *Zerenidae* as a subfamily of *Geometridae*.

**zero** (zē-rō), *n.* [F. *zéro*, < It. *Sp. zero*, contr. of *zefro*, *zifro*, < Ar. *sifr*, cipher: see *cipher*, of which *zero* is a doublet.] 1. Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

As to number, they [the teeth of fishes] range from zero to countless quantities. Owen, Anat., § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which all the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réaumur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting ice coarsely pulverized, from which some makers allow the water to drain off, but it is better not to do so. For some years after a thermometer is made the zero is said to rise—that is, the melting-point of ice stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of ice and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees below the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are zero, and the angular momentum of the system will remain constant.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxi.

Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

The diplomatic circle (in Constantinople) was at zero. Stratford Canning, in Dict. Nat. Biog., VIII. 432.

**Absolute zero of temperature.** See *absolute*.—**Displacement of zero.** See *displacement*.—**Zero magnet**, a magnet used for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Zero potential**, in elect. See *potential*.

**zeroaxial** (zē-rō-ak'si-āl), *a.* [ < *zero* + *axial*.] Having an axis composed of zeros.—**Zeroaxial determinant**. See *determinant*.

**zerumbet** (zē-rūm'bet), *n.* An East Indian drug—according to some, the same as cassumunar. It has sometimes been confounded with the round zedoary.

**zest** (zest), *n.* [ < OF. *zeste*, one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon, < L. *schistos*, < Gr. σχιστός, divided, cleft: see *schist*.] 1. The dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, as an orange or a lemon. [Obsolete, or only French.]—2. A piece of the outer rind of an orange or lemon used as a flavoring or for preserving; also, oil squeezed from such a rind to flavor liquor, etc. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Relish imparted or afforded by anything; piquant nature or quality; agreeableness; charm; piquancy.

The zest

Of some wild tale or brutal jest

Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest.

Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

4. Keen relish or enjoyment of anything; stimulated taste or interest; hearty satisfaction; gusto.

Some forms of hypochondria, in which this extreme somatic insensibility and absence of zest leave the intellect and memory unaffected. F. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

**zest** (zest), *v. t.* [ < *zest*, *n.*] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figuratively.

My Lord, when my wine's right I never care it should be zested. Clobber, Careless Husband, iii. (Davies.)

Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and zest his coffee.

Goldsmit, Abuse of our Enemies.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or a lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as orange-peel, over the surface of anything.

*Imp. Dict.*

**zeta**<sup>1</sup> (zē-tā), *n.* [Gr. ζῆτα, the letter ζ, ζ: see *Z, zed*.] The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English Z.—**Zeta function**, one of a series of functions connected with elliptic integrals of the second kind, and derived from Jacobi's zeta function, *Zu*, which differs only by a multiple of *u* from *JdnZu.du*, so that

$$Zu + Zv - Z(u + v) = k^2 sn u, sn v, sn(u + v).$$

**zeta**<sup>2</sup> (zē-tā), *n.* [ < LL. *zeta* for *dieta*, a chamber, dwelling, < Gr. διαίτα, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see *dict*.] A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents. *Britton*.

**zetetic** (zē-tet'ik), *a. and n.* [ < Gr. ζητητικός, < ζητεῖν, seek, inquire.] 1. *a.* Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—**The zetetic method**, in math., the analytical method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

**zetetics** (zē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *zetetic* (see *-ics*).] That part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

**Zeuctocelomata** (zūk'tō-sē-lō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζευκτός, joined, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *celoma*.] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked celomatic sacs or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called *Metazoa zeuctocelomata*. A. Hyatt.

**zeuctocelomatic** (zūk'tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [ < *Zeuctocelomata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Zeuctocelomata*.

**zeuctocelomic** (zūk'tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *zeuctocelomatic*.

**zeugite** (zū-gīt), *n.* See *zygite*.

**Zeuglodon** (zūg'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ζεύγω, the strap or loop of a yoke (< ζεύω, yoke, join), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Zeuglodontidae*. Several species have been described from the Eocene of the United States and of England, as *Z. cetoides* of the former country, said to have attained a length of 70 feet. The genus had before been named *Basilosaurus* by Harlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptiles, and has also been called *Hydrarchos* (by Koch), *Polyp-tychodon* (by Emmons), *Phocodon*, and *Zygodon*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus; a zeuglodon.

**zeuglodon** (zūg'lō-dont), *a. and n.* [As *Zeuglodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Having teeth (apparently) yoked in pairs; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Zeuglodontia*.

II. *n.* A fossil cetacean of the suborder *Zeuglodontia*; a zeuglodon.

**Zeuglodontia** (zūg'lō-don'tshi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zeuglodon*.] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the *Basilosauridae* (or *Zeuglodontidae*) and *Cynorhidae*. The intermaxillaries were expanded forward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the upper jaw; and the nasal apertures were produced forward, with freely projecting nasal bones. The teeth of the intermaxillaries were conic, and those of the maxillaries were two- or three-rooted. Also called *Phocodontia* and *Archæoceti*. Also *Zeuglodontes*.

**Zeuglodontidae** (zūg'lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeuglodon* (t-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Zeuglodon*, and representative of the *Zeuglodontia*. These primitive cetaceans in some respects approached the seals, or pinniped mammals, and some of the characters of the fragmentary remains first discovered caused them to be mistaken for reptiles. Also called *Basilosauridae*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

**zeuglodontoid** (zūg'lō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [As *Zeuglodon* (t-) + *-oid*.] Same as *zeuglodon*.

**zeugma** (zūg'mā), *n.* [ < Gr. ζεύγω, lit. a yoking, < ζεύω, yoke, join: see *yoke*, *join*.] 1.

A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Westwood*.

**zeugmatic** (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* [ < *zeugma* (t-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *zeugma*.

**Zegobranchia** (zū-gō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζεύγω, yoke, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

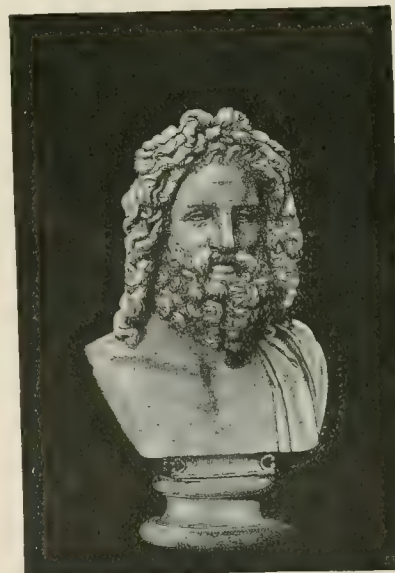
**Zeugophora** (zū-gōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1818), < Gr. ζεύγω, a yoke, + φέρω, to bear = E. bear.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, having a lateral prothoracic tubercle and emarginate eyes. The geographical distribution of this genus is remarkable, for of the 20 or more species known two are found in Ceylon and farther India, while the rest are North European and North American.

**zeunerite** (zī-nēr-īt), *n.* [Named after Director *Zeuner*, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of copper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with *torbernite*.

**Zeus** (zūs), *n.* [ < Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός, also Ζηνός) = L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter*, etc.: see *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *deity*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipres-



Posterior Tooth of one of the *Zeuglodontia*.



Zeus.—The "Jupiter of Otricoli," in the Vatican Museum.



its acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]



**zinc** (zing'kō), *v. i.* [*< zinc, n.*] To etch with acid a zinc plate containing on its surface a design intended for printing by typographic methods. [*Eng.*]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for *zincing*) for a Provincial Journal. *Athenaeum*, No. 3235, p. 591.

**zincode** (zing'kōd), *n.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. δῶς, way (cf. anode, cathode).*] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

**zincograph** (zing'kō-gráf), *n.* [*See zincography.*] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also *zincotype*.

Reproduced in *zincograph* by the aid of photography. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 231.

**zincograph** (zing'kō-gráf), *v. i.* [*< zincograph, n.*] To transfer a design to the surface of a zinc plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom a plate in relief.

**zincographer** (zing-kog'ra-fér), *n.* [*< zincography + -er.*] One who makes zincographic plates.

**zincographic** (zing-kō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< zincography + -ic.*] Relating to zincography.

**zincographical** (zing-kō-gráf'i-kál), *a.* [*< zincography + -al.*] Same as *zincographic*.

**zincography** (zing-kog'ra-fí), *n.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. γραφω, < γραφω, write.*] The art of producing on zinc a printing surface in relief by etching with dilute acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare *paniconography*.

**zincoid** (zing'koid), *a.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zinc.—**Zincoid pole** of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincous plate connected with a copper plate which forms the positive pole; the anode of an electrolytic cell. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous*.

**zincolysis** (zing-kol'i-sis), *n.* [*< NL. < zincum, zinc, + Gr. λύσις, dissolving.*] A mode of decomposition occasioned by an electrical current; electrolysis.

**zincolyte** (zing'kō-lit), *n.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύω, dissolve.*] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte.

**zincopolar** (zing'kō-pō'lär), *a.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + E. polar.*] Having the same polarity as the zinc plate in a galvanic cell.

**zincotype** (zing'kō-tip), *n.* [*< NL. zincum, zinc, + Gr. τύπος, type.*] Same as *zincograph*.

The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a *zincotype* process. *Athenaeum*, No. 3233, p. 492.

**zincous** (zing'kus), *a.* [*< zinc + -ous.*] Pertaining to zinc, or to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**Zincous element**, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—**Zincous pole**, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or the zincous attraction.

**zinc-plating** (zingk'plā'ting), *n.* Plating in zinc, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zinc boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be used as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zinc. *E. H. Knight*.

**zinc-salt** (zingk'sált), *n.* A salt of which zinc is the base.

**zinc-spinel** (zingk'spin'el), *n.* Same as *gahnite*.

**zinc-vitriol** (zingk'vit'ri-ol), *n.* In *chem.*, zinc sulphate; white vitriol ( $\text{ZnSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the oxidation of zinc-blende, and can also be prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and by roasting native zinc sulphate. It is used as a dryer in oil-paints and varnishes, as a mordant in dyeing, as a disinfectant, and sometimes as a source of oxygen.

**Zingaro, Zingano** (zing'ga-rō, -nō), *n.*; pl. *Zingari, Zingani* (-rē, -nē). [*It.*: see *Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

**zingel** (zing'el), *n.* [*G.*; cf. *umzingeln*, encircle (see *ingle*).] A fish of the family *Percidæ* and

**zinghot**, *n.* [*Appar. intended for zinc, It. form of zinc.*] Same as *zinc*.

For cobolt and zingho, your brother and I have made all inquiries. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

**Zingian** (zin'ji-an), *a. and n.* A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues: same as *Bantu*.

**Zingiber** (zin'ji-bér), *n.* [*NL.* (Adanson, 1763; used earlier by Lobel, 1576, and, as *Gingiber*, by Mattioli, about 1554), *< L. zingiber, < Gr. ζῖγγι-βερῖς, ginger: see ginger.*] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zingiberaceæ* and of the tribe *Zingibereæ*. It is characterized by a cone-like inflorescence, each flower having a three-celled ovary and a stamen composed of a short filament and an anther with contiguous cells having the connective extended into a long linear appendage—the two lateral stamens either absent or represented by two small adnate stamens. About 33 species have been described, of which perhaps 23 are distinct. They are natives of India and of islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They are leafy plants with horizontal tuberous rootstocks, the sterile stems differing from the flower-bearing ones. The dense cone of flowers is composed of imbricated bracts, each with from one to three flowers and spathaceous bractlets. The inflorescence is sometimes borne on a leafless scape, more or less covered with sheaths, in other species terminating a leafy stem, or apparently lateral upon a recurved peduncle. Each flower produces a membranous or hyaline tubular calyx, and a cylindrical corolla-tube dilated into narrow spreading lobes, the posterior one erect and incurved. The fruit is a globose or oblong capsule, finally irregularly ruptured, and discharging rather large oblong seeds with a lacerate aril which is sometimes much larger than the seed. The pungently aromatic roots of several species are the source of the ginger of commerce, especially those of *Z. officinale*, the ginger-plant of India (see cut under *ginger*). The root of *Z. Cassumunar*, of India, is used as a tonic and stimulant, and is cultivated under the name of *cassumunar ginger* or *Bengal root*. Also *Zinziber*.

**Zingiberaceæ** (zin'ji-bē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Richard, 1808), *< Zingiber + -aceæ.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, distinguished from the order *Musaceæ* by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, usually arillate seeds, and an embryo in a canal in the center of the albumen. There are over 470 species, of 36 genera, classed in 3 tribes, of which *Zingiber*, *Maranta*, and *Canna* are the types. They are perennial tropical herbs growing from a horizontal thickened rootstock, their leaves chiefly radical, large and ornamental, with numerous parallel veins diverging obliquely from the midrib. Their flowers are often of great beauty, as in species of *Hedyotis*, *Alpinia*, *Curcuma*, *Kæmpferia*, and *Canna*; in many, especially *Mantistia*, they resemble orchids. They have a strong tendency to petaloid development, producing richly colored bracts in *Curcuma*; three petaloid stamens and two scales usually represent the five imperfect stamens. The order contains many of the most stimulating aromatics, products derived chiefly from the root or rhizome of the plants ginger, galangale, and zedoary, of the genera *Zingiber*, *Alpinia*, and *Curcuma*; also from the fruit or seeds, as cardamoms and grains-of-paradise, from species of *Anomum* and *Elettaria*. The order also yields the valuable dye turmeric from *Curcuma*, a purple dye from *Canna*, and arrowroot from *Maranta* and *Curcuma*. The mucilaginous juice of species of *Costus* is used in medicine; edible tubers are produced by species of *Maranta*, an edible fruit by *Glozza*, and a tough fiber by *Phrynium* and *Catappa*. Also *Zinziberaceæ*.

**zingiberaceous** (zin'ji-bē-rā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or the *Zingiberaceæ*.

**Zingibereæ** (zin'ji-bē-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), *< Zingiber + -eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, typified by the genus *Zingiber*. It is characterized by flowers with a tubular or spathaceous calyx and a single stamen, the two lateral undeveloped stamens being often represented by petaloid stamens; and by an ovary with three cells or three parietal placentæ, and a slender free style which at its apex clasps the two anther-cells. It embraces 23 genera, principally tropical, including the large and important aromatic genera *Anomum*, *Curcuma*, and *Alpinia* (besides *Zingiber*), as also many of the most highly ornamental plants of the order.

**zink**, *n.* See *zinc*.

**zinke** (tsing'ke), *n.* [*G. zinke, a cornet.*] A small cornet of wood or horn, once very common in Germany. It had usually seven finger-holes, and a cupped mouthpiece. It was made in several sizes, and both straight and curved. The serpent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

**zinkiferous** (zing-kif'e-rus), *a.* [*Also zinciferous, zinkiferous; < zinc (zink) + L. ferre = E. bear.*] Containing or producing zinc: as, *zinkiferous ore*.

**zinkification** (zing'ki-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Also zincification; < zinkify + -ation (see -fy).*] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such process.

**zinkify** (zing'ki-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zinkified*, ppr. *zinkifying*. [*Also zincify; < zinc (zink) + L. -ficare, < facere, make.*] To cover or impregnate with zinc.

**zinkite** (zing'kit), *n.* [*Also zincite, zinkite; < zinc (zink) + -ite.*] A native oxid of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Hill, near Ogdensburg, in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is

brittle, translucent, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish. Also called *red zinc ore*, or *red oxid of zinc*.

**zinky** (zing'ki), *a.* [*Also zincky; < zinc (zink) + -y.*] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

The *Zincky Ores* [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Ores.

*Kirwan*, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

**Zinnia** (zin'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1763), named after J. G. Zinn (1727-59), who wrote on the plants of Göttingen.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidæ*, type of the subtribe *Zinnieæ*. It is characterized by solitary radiate flower-heads with a conical or cylindrical receptacle, the flowers both of the disk and ray being fertile, and those of the ray almost or quite without a tube, and persistent upon the ripened achene; the achenes of the inner flowers each bear from one to three awns. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, 2 of which, long cultivated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrubby plants, bearing opposite entire leaves and rather large and showy flower-heads peduncled at the ends of the branches or in the forks between them. Five species occur within the United States, mostly with light-yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The cultivated species are chiefly of various shades of deep red; they have been called *youth-and-old-age*, from the lasting and somewhat rigid rays and the continued production of new disk-flowers; but are more usually known by the generic name *zinnia*, especially in the common double form.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**Zinn's corona**. An arterial plexus about the optic nerve, in the sclerotic.

**Zinn's ligament**. See *ligament of Zinn*, under *ligament*.

**Zinn's membrane**. The anterior lamella of the iris of the eye.

**Zinn's zonule**. See *zonule of Zinn*, under *zonule*.

**zinnwaldite** (zin'wol-dit), *n.* [*< Zinnwald (see def.) + -ite.*] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: it is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge.

**Zinziber, Zinziberaceæ**, etc. Same as *Zingiber*, etc.

**Zion** (zi'on), *n.* [*Also Sion, LL. Sion, Gr. Ζιών, Heb. צִיּוֹן, orig. a hill.*] Figuratively, the house or household of God, as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; hence, the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers; so called from Mount Zion, the holy hill of Jerusalem, the center of ancient Hebrew worship.

*Zion* spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her. *Lam. i. 17.*

Let Zion and her sons rejoice.

*Watts.*

**Zionward** (zi'on-wärd), *adv.* [*< Zion + -ward.*] Toward Zion, in the figurative sense; toward the goal of salvation; heavenward.

If I were like you, I should have my face *Zionward*, though prejudice and error might occasionally fling a mist over the glorious vision before me.

*Charlotte Brontë*, in *Mrs. Gaskell*, viii.

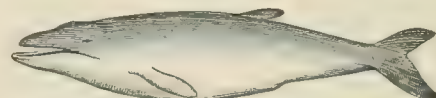
**zip** (zip), *n.* [*Imitative.*] The sound of a bullet passing through the air or striking against an object.

The ping, *zip, zip*, of bullets, and the wounded men limping from the front, . . . were a prelude to the storm to come. *The Century*, XXX. 184.

**Ziphiidæ** (zi-fi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Ziphius + -idæ.*] The *Ziphiinæ* rated as a family apart from *Physeteridæ*, and divided into *Ziphiinæ* and *Anarhynchidæ*. Also, more properly, *Xiphiidæ*.

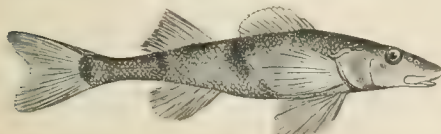
**ziphiiform** (zif'i-i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *ziphioid*.

**Ziphiinæ** (zif-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. *\*Xiphiinæ; < Ziphius + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Physeteridæ*, named from the genus *Ziphius*, often elevated to the rank of a family; the ziphioid or



Bottle-nosed Whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*), one of the *Ziphiinæ*.

ziphiiform cetaceans, among those known as *bottlenoses* and *cow-fishes*. They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrymal bone, and a prolonged snout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form; there is a small falcate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits; and the single median blow-hole is crescentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides *Ziphius* have been recognized, of which *Hyperoodon* is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.



Zingel (*Aspro zingel*).

genus *Aspro*; specifically, *A. zingel* of the Danube and its tributaries. This fish is sometimes a foot long, and is of a greenish-brown color, lighter on the side and whitish on the belly, and marked with four brownish-black bands.



*Ziziphora* (NL., Linnaeus, 1753). A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Labiate and tribe Monardrea. It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 12 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hoary with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form small axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

glumes and

described, of which

both are natives

occurring in Japan

They are tall

with numerous

slender elongated

highly ornamented

by the persistent red or purplish anthers. They are the

favorite food of wild ducks, and the seeds are sold to plant

in artificial fish-ponds to shade the young fish, and along

watercourses to attract fowl. They are known as *wild*, *water*, or *Indian rice*. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*.

**zizany** (ziz'a-ni), *n.* [*Gr. zizanie*, < *LL. zizania*; see *Zizania*.] Darnel.

They all stand or fall to their own masters, and many

holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat

among the tares and zizany.



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Evelyn, True Religion, II. 314.

**Ziziphora** (zi-zif'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order Labiate and tribe Monardrea. It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 12 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hoary with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form small axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

**Zizyphæ** (zi-zif'ē-cē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862). < *Zizyphus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order Rhamnales. It is characterized by a superior or half-superior ovary, by a disk filling the calyx-tube, and by a drupeaceous juicy or fleshy fruit with a one- to three-celled stone. It includes 9 genera, of which *Zizyphus* is the type. They are shrubs or trees, mainly of the northern hemisphere; one, *Berberis*, becomes a shrubby climber in *B. vulgaris*, the supple-jack of the southern United States.

**Zizyphus** (zi-zif'us), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700). < *L. zizyphus*, < *Gr. ζιζυφός*, the jujube-tree; see *jujube*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order Rhamnales, type of the tribe Zizyphæ. It is characterized by thorny branches, triple-nerved leaves, and cymose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immersed in the disk, and bearing two or three conical divergent styles. There are 65 species, natives chiefly of tropical Asia and America, occurring rarely in Africa and Australia. They are shrubs or trees, often decumbent or sarmentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, entire or crenate, three- to five-nerved, and mostly arranged in two ranks. One or both of the stipules are arrescent, often ending in a hook. The small greenish flowers form short few-flowered axillary cymes. The fruit is a globose or oblong drupe, with a woody or bony stone, containing one to three seeds. The species are known in general as *jujube-tree*; the name *jujube* is given especially to the fruit of *Z. sativa* (*Z. vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean region, which is there commonly eaten fresh, or used as a cough remedy when dried. *Z. jujuba*, of India and China, also furnishes an excellent fruit, cultivated in numerous forms by the Chinese; a variety is known as the *Chinese date*. The true jujube does not now usually enter into the confection known as *jujube-paste*, but is commonly replaced by gum arabic or gelatin. *Z. lotus*, the seed is one of the reputed sources of the classical lotus-food. (See *lotus-tree*, 1, and *lotus-tree*.) Many other species bear edible fruit, as *Z. Bactris*, of Africa, which is there made into bread and into a pleasant beverage; several are valued for ornament on account of their foliage, or for hedges on account of their spines, especially *Z. aculeata* and *Z. spinosa*. *Z. spinosa*, one of the thorny thorns of the Chinese, is known as *camel-thorn* (which see). *Z. Chloranthus*, a recently determined species, is an important ornamental tree, known as *cut wood*. *Z. Parlatiana*, native of California and Ceres Island, two of the most beautiful of Florida, *Z. cuneata*, or black ironwood, and *Z. Bactris*, or blackwood, are now known to be of the same genus.

**Zn**, *n.* Plural of *zoon*.

**zoa**, *n.* Plural of *zoon*.

**zoanthe**, *n.* Plural of *zoon*.

**zoæa**, *zoæal*. See *zoa*, *zoal*.

**zoamylin** (zō-am'i-lin), *n.* [*Gr. ζωή*, life, + *mylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

**Zoanthacea** (zō-an-thā'sē-jā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Zoanthos* + *-acea*.] A suborder of *Actinaria*, containing permanently attached forms, as *Zoanthus* and related genera.

**zoanthacean** (zō-an-thā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Zoanthacea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthacea*; zoanthoid.

**Zoantharia** (zō-an-thā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830). < *Gr. ζῶον*, animal (see *zoon*), + *anthos*, flower, + *-aria*.] A division (order or subclass) of *Actinozoa*, containing the hexamerous or hexacoralline forms; the helianthoid polyps, or animal-flowers, contrasted with the *Alecyonaria*, and characterized by the normal disposition of their soft parts in sixes, or multiples of six (not in eights, as in the *Alecyonaria* or *Octocoralla*), and by the possession of simple (not fringed) and usually numerous tentacles; so called from the resemblance of some of them, as the sea-anemones, to flowers.

**zoantharian** (zō-an-thā'ri-an), *a. and n. I. a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zoantharia*.

**Zoanthidæ** (zō-an-thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840). < *Zoanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of zoantharian or hexacoralline actinozoans, typified by the genus *Zoanthus*. They are sea-anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective ctenosare; they multiply by buds which remain thus adherent. They have no true corallum, but a pseudo-skeleton of hard particles or spicules embedded in the ectoderm; the mesenteric septa are numerous, and of two sorts (one small and sterile, the other large and perfect and furnished with reproductive organs), generally alternating. Like most other sea-anemones, these are fixed organisms, incapable of locomotion; and they include all the colonial forms.

**Zoanthinæ** (zō-an-thi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Zoanthus* + *-inæ*.] The *Zoanthidæ* named as a subfamily. Edwards and Haimé, 1851.

**zoanthodeme** (zō-an-thō-dēm), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *anthos*, a flower, + *dēma*, a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers.'] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism constituted by the coherent zooids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

**zoanthodemic** (zō-an-thō-dem'ik), *a.* [*Gr. zoanthodeme* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

**zoanthoid** (zō-an-thō'id), *a.* [*Gr. Zoanthus* + *-oid*.] Same as *zoantharian*.

**zoanthropic** (zō-an-thrō'pik), *a.* [*Gr. zoanthropy* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoanthropy; as, *zoanthropic mania* or delusion; *zoanthropic literature*. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycanthropy.

**zoanthropy** (zō-an-thrō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *anthrōpos*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A form of insanity in which a person believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

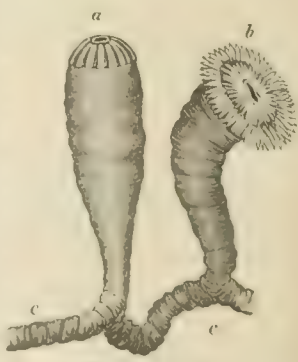
**Zoanthus** (zō-an-thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1827). < *Gr. ζῶον*, animal, + *anthos*, flower.] The typical genus of *Zoanthidæ*. The individual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a foot-stalk springing from the connective ctenosare common to the several zooids of the compound organism; the mouth is linear and transverse, and surrounded by short slender rays or tentacles. The best-known species is *Z. eucha*, of the European coasts; numerous others inhabit tropical seas, as *Z. schuberti*.

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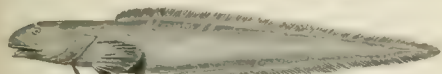


*Zoanthus eucha*, two thirds natural size. a, polyp, closed; b, the same, expanded; c, stolon.



**Zoarces** (zō-är'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Zoarceus*, *Zoarhaus*, and *Zoarces*, < Gr. *ζωαρχος*, life-supporting, < *ζωα*, life, + *αρχα*, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of *Zoarceidae*, including such species as *Z. viviparus*, the so-called viviparous blenny (formerly *Blennius viviparus*). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong conic teeth in several series, a long low dorsal fin some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular ventrals of three or four soft rays; the scales are small, not imbricated, but embedded in the skin. Another species, with an increased number of fin-rays and vertebrae, is *Z. (Macr. arces) anguillaris*, known as *mud-fish* and *mother of eels*, found from Labrador to the Middle States. 20 inches long, of a reddish-brown color mottled with olive, with a dark streak across the cheek.

**Zoarceidae** (zō-är'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, named from the



*Lycodes whitii*, one of the *Zoarceidae* or *Lycodidae*.

genus *Zoarces*; now generally called *Lycodidae* (which see). Also *Zoarceida*, *Zoarcheida*.

**zoaria**, *n.* Plural of *zoarium*.

**zoarial** (zō-ä'ri-äl), *a.* [*zoari-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zoarium; composing or composed of a zoarium.

**zoarium** (zō-ä'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. zoaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζωάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, an animal.] A polyzoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoon; the polypidom or polypary of the moss-animalcules.

**zobo** (zō'bō), *n.* [Also *zhobo*, *dsomo*, etc., < Tibetan *mdzopo*, the male, *mdzomo*, the female of the *mdzo*, a hybrid of the yak and the so-called zebu. Cf. *zebu*.] A breed of zebu-cattle, supposed to be a hybrid of the common zebu with the yak, reared in the western Himalayan region for its flesh and milk, and also as a beast of burden.

**zocco** (zō'kō), *n.* [It., < L. *soccus*, sock; see *sock*!, *sock*!.] A sock.

**zocolo**, **zocle** (zō'kō-lō, zō'kl), *n.* [*zoccolo*, < *zocco*; see *zocco*!.] A sock.

**zodiac** (zō'di-ak), *n.* [Formerly also *zodiack*; < ME. *zodiac*, *zodiak*, < OF. *zodiac*, *zodiacque*, F. *zodiaque* = Sp. *zodiaco* = Pg. It. *zodiacum*, < L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac (L. *orbis signifer*), also adj., of the zodiac, < Gr. *ζωδιακός*, the zodiac, prop. adj., 'of animals,' se. *κίρκρον*, also called *ο κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῴων*, or *ὁ τῶν ζῴων κύκλος*, 'the circle of animals' (also *ἡ ζωδιακή*, se. *ὁδὸς*, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; < *ζῷον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal; see *zōon*.] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are, Aries; ♈, Taurus; ♉, Gemini; ♊, Cancer; ♋, Leo; ♌, Virgo; ♍, Libra; ♎, Scorpio; ♏, Sagittarius; ♐, Capricornus; ♑, Aquarius; ♒, Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts called *signs*, named after these constellations, and the first point of the sign Aries begins at the vernal equinox. The above symbols refer to the signs. The signs have been carried back by the precession of the equinoxes until they are now 25° behind the corresponding constellations on the average. But the position of the vernal equinox was originally, no doubt, between Aries and Taurus. There is strong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 B. C. There is a poetical description of the heavens written by Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 B. C. But the appearances described were never to be seen in that latitude, nor in any latitude in that age. Thus, he mentions that the head of the Dragon—that is, Eta-min (γ Draconis)—and the waist of Cepheus—that is, Ficares (δ Cephei)—are on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22° N., about 2200 B. C. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars seen, mentioning the star now called the *Peacock's eye* (α Pavonis), as well as Canopus (α Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that a Phœnicus must have been invisible. Now these descriptions will suit only a station of latitude 32° N. to 35° N., and an epoch between 1500 B. C. and 2200 B. C. Aratus also describes the courses of the tropics among the stars. That of the tropic of Cancer best agrees with 2200 B. C., that of the tropic of Capricorn with 2000 B. C. The equator is also described in a manner which answers perfectly to 2100 B. C. Finally, there are twelve descriptions of the appearances of the heavens at the rising of each of the constellations of the zodiac, which, while not very decisive, are not in positive disagreement with the other indications. But there is no doubt that the early part of the poem (written long before the precession of the equinoxes was suspected) copies indirectly early Accadian records. The zodiac was, therefore, formed before 2000 B. C. It cannot have been formed very long before, since there is much reason to believe that the constellation Aries either contained the sun or rose just before the sun at the time of the vernal equinox. Now, it was about 2100 B. C. when the vernal equinox fell upon the last point of Aries, and the other constellations were in similar mean positions. Some highly competent writers, however, regard the first formation of the zodiac as vastly more ancient. Several of the ancient constellation figures have a remarkably Babylonian character, as

Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarius, Centaurus, and Ophiuchus; one (Cepheus) has a barbarian name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signs, those of Gemini and Scorpio, much resemble the Babylonian ideographs for the corresponding months. Yet the origin of the Bears, Auriga, Pegasus, Lyra, and Corona was probably not Babylonian. Moreover, certain subjects of common Babylonian fable, such as the tree of life, are not found among the constellations. It is noticeable that it was about 2300 B. C. that He and Ho are said to have reformed the Chinese calendar and divided the heavens into seasons; but the attempt to connect our constellations with the Chinese asterisms has conspicuously failed. The figures of the Chinese zodiac are Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Ram, Ape, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Bull. The zodiac was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, does not hold good of all the newly discovered planetoids. See cuts under constellations named.

2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a complete course.

The Poet . . . goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her gifts, but freely ranging only within the *Zodiack* of his own wit.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol.* for Poetrie.

In your yeares *zodiacke* may you fairly moue,  
Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue.  
Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

3. In her., a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.—**Lunar zodiac**, a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon's daily progress around the heavens. It was used in ancient India, in China, and in Arabia, with only minor variations in the star-groups selected. Its place of origin is uncertain and disputed.—**Zodiac ring**, a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the sign influencing a certain part of the body.

**zodiacal** (zō-di'-ä-äl), *a.* [*zodiac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zodiac; as, the *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliancy within the tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown; the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomers, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—**Zodiacal parallel**. See *parallel*.

**zodiophilous** (zō-di-ōf'i-lus), *a.* [*zōdion*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In bot., animal-loving; applied to those flowers which from their structure are especially adapted for fertilization by insects: it is the converse of *anthophilous*, said of the insects concerned.

**zoëa**, **zoëa** (zō-ē-ä), *n.*; *pl. zoëa*, *zoëæ* (-ē), rarely *zoëas* (-äz). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal.] The name given by Böse (1802) to the larvæ of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The name is retained for the zoëa-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoëa is also called the *copepod-stage*, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in others, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoëa passes into the megalopa-stage. Also *zoëa*, *zwa*.

**zoëa-form** (zō-ē-ä-fōrm), *n.* The zoëa or zoëa-stage of a crustacean.

**zoëal**, **zoëal** (zō-ē-äl), *a.* Of the nature of a zoëa; pertaining to a zoëa or to the zoëa-stage; zoëiform. Also *zoëal*.

**zoëa-stage** (zō-ē-ä-stāj), *n.* That early stage of certain crustaceans which is a zoëa. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually spined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennæ and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and slender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalopa.

**zoëiform**, **zoëiform** (zō-ē-fōrm), *a.* [*zōëa*, *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a zoëa; being or resembling a zoëa.

**zoëpraxiscope** (zō-ē-prak'si-skōp), *n.* Same as *zoëpraxiscope*.

**zoëther** (zō-ē-thēr), *n.* [*zōë*, life, + E. (*c*)*ther*.] A supposed substance which manifests the phenomena of animal magnetism and the like: same as *protyle*.

**zoëtheric** (zō-ē-thēr'ik), *a.* [*zoëther* + *-ic*.] Having the character of zoëther; relating to zoëther in any way.

**zoëtic** (zō-ēt'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷή*, life, + *-tic*.] Pertaining to life; vital.



Zoëa-stage of Shore-crab (*Carcinus maenas*).

**zoëtrope** (zō-ē-trōp), *n.* [*zōë*, life, + *τροπος*, a turning.] An optical instrument which exhibits its pictures as if alive and in action, depending, like the thaumatrope, the phenakistoscope, etc., on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of slits in its circumference. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate or an acrobat in performing a somersault, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person applying his eye to the slits sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act intended. Compare *zoëgroscope* and *zoëpraxiscope*. Also *zoëtrope* and *wheel of life*.

**zoëtropic** (zō-ē-trōp'ik), *a.* [*zoëtrope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling the zoëtrope; adapted to or shown by the zoëtrope.

**zoiatria** (zō-i-at'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, + *ιατρικα*, healing, < *ιατρεύω*, heal. < *ιατρός*, a physician; see *iatrie*.] Veterinary surgery.

**zoic** (zō'ik), *a.* [*zōikos*, of animals, < *ζῷον*, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living beings; relating to or characterized by animal life; marked by the presence of life.

**Zoilean** (zō-il'-ē-an), *a.* [*L. Zoilus*, < Gr. *Ζώϊλος*, Zoilus (see def.).] Characteristic of Zoilus, a Greek critic (about the fourth century B. C.), noted for his severe criticism of Homer; having the character of Zoilism.

**Zoilism** (zō-i-lizm), *n.* [*Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ism*.] Criticism like that of Zoilus; illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labours.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 2.

**Zoilist** (zō-i-list), *n.* [*Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ist*.] An imitator of Zoilus; one who practises Zoilism; a carping critic.

Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:  
A fido for the sour-brow'd Zoilist!

Marston, *What You Will*, ii. 1.

**zoisite** (zoi'sit), *n.* [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baron von Zois, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs in prismatic crystals, often deeply striated and rounded, also massive; it varies in color from white to yellow, greenish, and rose-red. Its composition is similar to that of epidote, except that it contains calcium and little iron. Thulite is a variety of a rose-red color, found in Norway. Also called *saulspite*.

**zoism** (zō'izm), *n.* [*zōë*, life, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the phenomena of life depend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840 to 1850.]

**zoist** (zō'ist), *n.* [*zōë*, life, + *-ist*.] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See *zoism*.

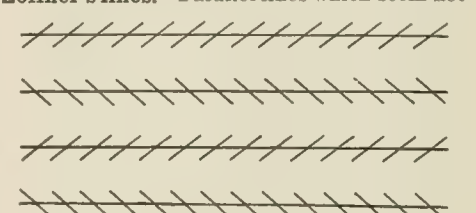
**zoistic** (zō-is'tik), *a.* [*zoist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to zoism or to the zoists: as, *zoistic* views. See *zoism*.—2. Pertaining to living organisms or to vitality; vitalistic; animal: as, *zoistic* magnetism (that is, animal magnetism). Scoresby.

**Zolaism** (zō-lä-izm), *n.* [*Zola* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The characteristic quality of the works of Emile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; coarse "realism" or "naturalism."

Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism*—  
Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into the abyss.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After*.

**Zöllner's lines**. Parallel lines which seem not



Zöllner's Lines.

to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting lines. Also called *Zöllner's pattern*.

**zollverein** (tsöl'fēr-in'), *n.* [G., < *zoll* (= E. *toll*), custom, + *verein*, union, < *ver-* (= E. *for-*) + *ein* (= E. *one*), one.] 1. A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff, or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves.



... form a belt or zone. See *zonate*, *zonular*, and *zonular*.

... *zonate* is *zonate* and *zonate*. Nature, XL, 611.

**zonate** (zōn'at), *a.* [*< NL. zonatus, < L. zona.* 1. In *bot.*, marked with zones or concentric bands of color. — 2. In *zool.*, having zones of color or texture; belted, girdled, or ringed.]

**zonda** (zōn'dj), *n.* [Named from the village of Zonda.] A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes, in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic. It is a hot dry wind blowing down from the Cordillera and carrying with it dust and sand. It may occur at any season, but is especially frequent during July and August (mid-summer), when its high temperature and parching effects are especially noticeable. The name is also applied to a hot dry north wind occurring on the Argentine plains during the summer, and reported especially from the vicinity of Mendoza. This is essentially a desert wind, charged with dust and oppressive and sulcating in its effects.

**zone** (zōn), *v.* [*< F. zone, < Sp. It. zona, < L. zona, < Gr. ζώνη, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < ζώνω, gird.*] 1. A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now only poetical.]

Grimatto, in green, with a zone of gold about her waist. B. Jonson, *Masque of Beauty*.

With a side White as Hebe's, when her zone Slit its golden clasp, and down Fell her kirtle to her feet. Keats, *Fancy*.

2. A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path, or course; an inclosing circle.

That milky way, Which mightly, as a circling zone, thou seest Powder'd with stars. Milton, P. L., vii, 580. And four great zones of sculpture, set betwixt With many a mystic symbol, gird the hall. Pennycuik, *Holy Grail*.

Very frequently the colors form stripes or zones in the stone [Egyptian jasper], which are probably the result of decomposition of the upper surface.

E. W. Streeter, *Precious Stones*, p. 201. 3. Specifically, in *geog.*, one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (a) the *tropical zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23° north and 23° south of the equator; (b) the *temperate zone*, extending from the tropics to the polar circles, that is, from the parallel of 23° north or south to that of 66° north or south, and therefore called the *north temperate* and *south temperate zones*; and (c) two *frigid zones*, extending from the polar circles to the north and south poles respectively.

4. Any continuous tract or belt differing in character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the zones of natural history, distinguished by special forms of vegetable or animal life; a zone of free trade; a free zone on the border of a country or between adjoining states. Naturalists formerly divided the seabottom into five zones in accordance with the depth of water covering each, which was supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively *littoral*, *circum-littoral*, *medial*, *inframedial*, and *abysal*. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest depths. In geology zone has nearly the same meaning as *horizon*. A stratum, or a group of strata, may be characterized by the presence of a certain assemblage of fossils, or by one particular fossil; in such cases the most abundant or typical fossil may give a name to the subdivision in which it occurs, which will then be designated as the zone of that particular species. Thus, the Lower and the Middle Lias have together been divided into twelve zones, each characterized by the presence of a certain species of ammonite: as, the "zone of the *Arctites* (*Ammonites*) *varicosatus*," etc.

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their commercial zone or free frontier with Switzerland. C. K. Adams, *Democracy and Monarchy*, ix. The zone of youthful fancy . . . is now well passed; the zone of cultured imagination is still beyond us. Stedman, *Vict.* Poets, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and clay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred feet in height, divisible into distinct zones, each characterized by peculiar assemblages of fossils. Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, v.

Attacks of a spasmodic or of a lethargic nature in hysterical patients can often be excited by touching or pressing upon certain spots or zones on the surface of the body. Lancet, 1886, II, 1243.

5. In *math.*, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. — 6. In *crystal.*, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel. — **Annual zone.** Same as *annual*, which see under *ring*. — **Bathymetric zone.** See *bathymetric*. — **Cervical zone**, that part of the preg-

nant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, within which attachment of the placenta is dangerous, as liable to cause alarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta previa (which see, under *placenta*). — **Ciliary zone**, in *anat.*, see *ciliary*. — **Coralline zone.** See *coralline*. — **Epileptic zone**, an area of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxysm. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinal cord in the lumbar region in animals, usually guinea-pigs, was followed by epilepsy, and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zones. — **Epileptogenic or epileptogenic zone.** Same as *epileptic zone*. — **Hyperesthetic zone**, a hyper-sensitive portion of the integument, sometimes found, in cases of spinal paralysis, at the border of the affected part. — **Hypnogenic zone**, a place or region on the surface of the body stimulation or irritation of which tends to induce hypnotism. [Recent.]

Spots which have been described by Pitres as *hypnogenic zones*. Björnstrom, *Hypnotism* (trans.) p. 18.

**Hystero-genic zone**, a part of the surface of the body pressure upon which will excite a paroxysm in cases of hystero-epilepsy. — **Intermediary zone of the stomach**, that part of the wall of the stomach, near the pylorus, where the peptic glands begin to disappear. — **Isothermal zones.** See *isothermal*. — **Lissauer's zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*). — **Marginal zone**, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular cartilage. — **Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordial zones.** See the adjectives. — **Posterior marginal zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*). — **Three-mile zone.** See *mile*. — **Zone of defense**, in *fort.*, the belt of territory around a fortification which falls under the effective fire of the besieged. — **Zone of Haller.** Same as *zone of Zinn*. — **Zone of Lissauer.** Same as *Lissauer's tract*. See *tract*. — **Zone of operations** (*milit.*), the region containing the lines of operations of an army, extending from the base of operations to the objective point. See *strategy*. — **Zone of vegetation**, a belt of characteristic vegetable growth following a particular line of altitude on mountain sides. — **Zone of Zinn.** Same as *zone of Zinn*. See *zone*.

**zone** (zōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zoned*, ppr. *zoning*. [*< zone, n.*] 1. *trans.* To encircle with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts, in any sense.

I could hear he loved Some fair immortal, and that his embrace Had zoned her through the night. Keats, *Endymion*, ii.

II. *intrans.* To be formed into zones.

What Mr. Lockyer had called the *zoning* of colour in the heavens. Nature, XXXVIII, 225.

**zone-axis** (zōn'ak'sis), *n.* In *crystal.*, the line in which all the planes of a zone would intersect if they were supposed to pass through the same point.

**zoned** (zōnd), *a.* [*< zone + -ed*.] 1. Wearing a zone, as a woman. — 2. Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

**zoneless** (zōn'les), *a.* [*< zone + -less*.] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed.

That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist. Couper, *Task*, iii, 52.

**zonik** (zō'n'ik), *n.* [*< zone + -ic*.] A girdle; a zone; a belt. [Rare.]

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a zone of coal. Smollett, *Travels*, iv. (Davies.)

**zoniferous** (zō-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. zona, zone, + ferre = E. bear*.] Having or bearing a zone; zoned.

**Zonites** (zō-nī'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Montfort, 1810), *< Gr. ζώνη, girded, < ζώνω, girdle*; see *zone*.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family *Helicidae*, or to the *Limacidae*, or to the *Vitrinidae*, and giving name to the *Zonitinae*. The species are numerous, as *Z. cellaria* (see *cellaria*). *Z. nitida* is a very small species of the United States; *Z. umbilicata* is known as the *open snail*. The genus in a broad sense includes species of *Hyalina* and related forms; but it is also restricted to about a dozen species of the Mediterranean region, as *Z. algeris*.

**Zonitidae** (zō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zonites + -idae*.] A family of terrestrial gastropods, typified by the genus *Zonites*; same as *Vitrinidae*. Trans. New Zealand Inst., 1883.

**Zonitinae** (zō-ni-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zonites + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Vitrinidae* or another family, typified by the genus *Zonites*, and including forms with a helicoid shell (into which the animal can completely withdraw) and with lateral bicuspid and marginal acute teeth.

**Zonitis** (zō-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1775), *< Gr. ζώνη, fem. of ζώνω*; see *Zonites*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Cantharidae*, of wide distribution and comprising about 40 species, of which 6 are North American. They are very variable in color and size, but are distinguished by having the outer lobe of the maxilla not prolonged.

**zonochlorite** (zō-nō-klo'rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ζώνω, girdle, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow, + -ite*.] A zeolitic mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid; it often shows bands of different colors.

**zonociliate** (zō-nō-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*< L. zona, zone, + NL. ciliatus, ciliate*.] Zoned with a circlet



of cilia; encircled with cilia, as a trochosphere or telotrocha. See these words, and cut under *veliger*.

The fertilized egg of the Phylactodema does not give rise to a *zonociliate* larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 437.

**zonoid** (zō'noid), *a.* [*< Gr. Zonoidon*, like a girdle, *< Zōnē*, girdle, + *oidēs*, form.] Like a zone; pertaining to zones; zonular. [Rare.]

**zonoplacental** (zō'nō-plā-sen'tal), *a.* [*< L. zona*, girdle, + *NL. placenta* + *-al*.] In mammals, having a zonary deciduate placenta; of or pertaining to the *Zonoplacentalia*.

**Zonoplacentalia** (zō'nō-plas-en-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *zonoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is zonary, as contrasted with *Discoplacentalia*; the *Zonaria*. The carnivores, the elephant, and the hyrax are examples.

**Zonotrichia** (zō'nō-trik'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1831), *< Gr. Zōnē*, girdle, + *trichē* (τρίχης), hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches, of the family *Fringillidae*; the crown-sparrows. The white-crowned is *Z. leucopygia*, abundant in many parts of North America. More numerous and familiar is the white-throated, or peabody-bird, *Z. albicollis*, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the



White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

breast. In the adult the head is striped with black and white, there is a distinct yellow spot before each eye, and the edge of the wing is yellow. The length is 6½ inches, the extent 9½. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpid pleasing song, some notes of which are rendered in the word *peabody*. *Z. querula* is Harris's finch, of the Missouri and Mississippi region; the male when adult has nearly the whole head hooded with jet-black. *Z. coronata*, of the Pacific slope, is the golden-crowned.

**zonula** (zō'nū-lā), *n.*; *pl. zonulae* (-lō). [*NL.*: see *zonule*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a small zone, belt, or ring; a zonule.—*Zonula ciliaris*. Same as *zonule* of Zinn.—*Zonula* of Zinn. Same as *zonule* of Zinn.

**zonular** (zō'nū-lār), *a.* [*< zonule* + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zone or zonule; zonary; zoned.—2. In *zool.*, specifically, diffuse; applied to a diffuse form of placenta. See *zonary*.

The zonular type of a placenta.

*Dana.*

**Zonular cataract**, a form of cataract, occurring usually in young children, in which the opacity is situated between the cortex and the nucleus of the lens.

**zonule** (zō'nūl), *n.* [*< L. zonula*, dim. of *zona*, girdle; see *zone*.] A little zone, belt, or band; a zonula.—*Zonule* of Zinn, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye. See under *suspensory*.

**zonulet** (zō'nū-let), *n.* [*< zonule* + *-et*.] A little zone or girdle.

That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,  
... that zonulet of love.

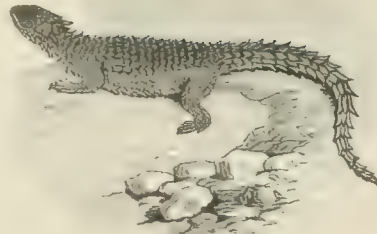
*Herrick, Upon Julia's Riband.*

**zonure** (zō'nūr), *n.* [*< NL. Zonurus*.] Any lizard of the genus *Zonurus* in a broad sense, or of the family *Zonuridae*: as, the rough-tailed *zonure*, *Zonurus cordylus*.

**Zonuridae** (zō'nū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zonurus* + *-idēs*.] A South African and Madagascar family of agamid eriglossate lacertilians, with cruciform interclavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossæ, typified by the genus *Zonurus*. The family was formerly much more loosely characterized, and then contained various forms from different parts of the world, which have since been separated as types of other families.

**Zonurinae** (zō'nū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Zonurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Zonuridae*, containing normally lacertiform species with well-developed limbs, and including the greater part of the family: distinguished from *Chamaesaurinae*.

**Zonurus** (zō'nū-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Merrem), *< Gr. Zōnē*, a belt, zone, + *ourā*, tail.] The typical



Zonure (*Zonurus giganteus*).

genus of *Zonuridae*: so named from the rings of spiny scales on the tail, as of *Z. giganteus*.

**Zoo** (zō), *n.* [The first three letters of *zoölogical*, taken as forming one syllable.] With the definite article, the *Zoölogical Gardens* in London: also used of any similar collection of animals. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

**zoāmylin** (zō-ō-am'i-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *E. amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

**zoöbiontism** (zō-ō-bi'ō-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *biōs*, life, + *-tēs* + *-ism*.] Same as *biotics*.

**zoöblast** (zō'ō-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see).

**Zoöcapsa** (zō-ō-kap'sā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *L. capsā*, box, chest; see *capsule*.] A genus of fossil barnacles of the *Lias* period, representing the oldest known form of *Balanidae*.

**zoöcarp** (zō'ō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *zoöspore*.

**zoöcaulon** (zō-ō-kā-lon), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *καυλός*, stem, stalk; see *caul*, *caulis*.]

The erect branching tentaculiferous colony-stock of some infusorians, as of the genus *Dendrosoma*. *W. S. Kent.*

**zoöchemical** (zō-ō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*< zoöchem-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoöchemistry.

**zoöchemistry** (zō-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *E. chemistry*.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

**zoöchemy** (zō'ō-kem-i), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *E. \*chemy* (F. *chimie*); see *alchemy*.] Same as *zoöchemistry*. *Darlington.*

**zoöchlorella** (zō'ō-klō-rel'ā), *n.*; *pl. zoöchlorellæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *dim. -ella*.] One of the green pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of green coloring matter, which are found in various low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare *zoöxanthella*.

**zoöcyst** (zō'ō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *κύστις*, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a kind of sporocyst.

**zoöcystic** (zō-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< zoöcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcyst.

**zoöcytial** (zō-ō-sit'i-al), *a.* [*< zoöcytium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcytium.

**zoöcytium** (zō-ō-sit'i-um), *n.*; *pl. zoöcytia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *κύτος*, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of a substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial synectium; a zoöthecium. Compare *zoödendrium*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

**zoödendrial** (zō-ō-den'dri-al), *a.* [*< zoöden-dri-um* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoödendrium.

**zoödendrium** (zō-ō-den'dri-um), *n.*; *pl. zoöden-dria* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *δένδρον*, tree.] The zoöcytium or zoöthecium of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. *W. S. Kent.* See cut under *Epistylis*.

**zoödynamic** (zō'ō-dī-nām'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *δυναμικός*, dynamic; see *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to zoödynamics.

**zoödynamics** (zō'ō-dī-nām'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of zoödynamic* (see *-ics*).] The dynamics of the animal body; the science of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology, as a branch of biology: correlated with *zoöphysics*.

*zoœa*, *zoœal*, *n.* See *zoœa*, *zoœal*.

**zoœcial** (zō-ē'shi-āl), *a.* [*< zoœci-um* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoœcium; of or pertaining to the zoœcia of polyzoans.

**zoœcium** (zō-ē'si-um), *n.*; *pl. zoœcia* (-i-ā). [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *oikia*, house.] The ectocyst, or outer chitinous or calcified cell, in which a polypide of the *Polyzoa* is lodged, and into which a polypide can be retracted after protrusion; one of the cells of the conœcium, containing a polypide. It is the cuticle of the polypide itself, dense and tough, or hard, changing without solution of continuity into the soft delicate pellicle at the mouth of the animalcule. In the ectoproctous polyzoans it forms a case or shield into which the soft protrusible parts of the polypide can be withdrawn. See *ectocyst*, and cut under *Planorbella*.

**zoœform**, *a.* See *zoœform*.

**zoöerythrin** (zō'ō-e-rith'rin), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ine*.] 1. A red coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoes, giving a continuous spectrum. See *turacin*.—2. A kind of red pigment of the lipochrome series widely diffused in sponges, and regarded as having a respiratory function. *W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 420.

Also *zoöerythrin*.

**zoöfulvin** (zō-ō-ful'vin), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *L. fulvus*, tawny, + *-in*.] A yellow coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoes, showing two absorptive bands not the same as those of turacin.

**zoögamete** (zō'ō-ga-mēt), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *γαμέτη*, a wife, etc.] In bot., a motile gamete. Also *planogamete*.

**zoögamous** (zō-ō-g'a-mus), *a.* [*< zoögam-y* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to zoögamy; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

**zoögamy** (zō-ō-g'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis.

**zoögen** (zō'ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *-γενής*, producing; see *-gen*.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called *zoidin*.

**zoögenic** (zō-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< zoögen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or the origination of animals.

**zoögeny** (zō-ō-j'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *-γένεα*, production; see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also *zoögonny*.

**zoögeog.** An abbreviation, used in this work, of *zoögeography*.

**zoögeographer** (zō'ō-jē-ōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< zoögeograph-y* + *-er*.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in zoögeography.

It is therefore . . . the business of the zoögeographer, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 738.

**zoögeographic** (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< zoögeograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunistic; chorological.

**zoögeographical** (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< zoögeographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zoögeographic*.

**zoögeography** (zō'ō-jē-ōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *E. geography*.] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic zoölogy; animal chorology: correlated with *phytogeography*.

This is an important branch of zoölogy, of much intrinsic interest in several respects, and of special significance in its bearing upon the questions of the origin of species and their modification under climatic and other physical conditions of environment. It has been much studied of late years, with the result of mapping the land-surface of the globe into several major and numerous minor areas, which can be bounded and graphically represented in colors with almost the precision attained in depicting civil or political boundaries. Zoögeography is related to paleontology as the distribution of animals in space is related to their succession in time; but the principles of zoögeography are of course as applicable to any former as to the present dispersion of species on the face of the globe. See *province*, 6, and *region*, 7.

**zoöglœa** (zō-ō-glō'ē), *n.*; *pl. zoöglœæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. Zōon*, animal, + *γλοιός*, a sticky substance.] 1. A peculiar colony of *Schizomyces* in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly regarded as a distinct genus, but is now known to be a kind of resting-stage in which the various elements are glued together by their greatly swollen and diffident cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algae.



**zoologically** (zō-ō-loj'ī-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a zoologist; on the principles or according to the doctrines of zoology; from a zoological standpoint.  
**zoologist** (zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< zoology + -ist.*] One who is versed in zoology; a biologist.  
**zoologize** (zō-ol'ō-jiz), *v. i.* To study zoology practically.  
**zoology** (zō-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *zoologie* = Sp. *zoología* = Pg. It. *zoologia* = G. *zoologie*, < NL. *zoologia*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + λόγος, < λῆγω, speak; see -logy.] 1. The science of animals; the natural history of the animal kingdom; the body of fact and doctrine derived from the scientific study of that series of organisms whose highest term is man: correlated with *phytology* (or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connotation which the term has acquired during the last fifty years is very extensive, as a result of the application to zoological science of the most general laws and principles of biology. So far is zoology freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only systematic zoology) that it now includes the results of all the biological sciences in so far as these are applicable to the study of animal structure and function. Such are *phylogeny*, or the origination of species, genera, etc.; *ontogeny*, or the origination of the individual animal; *embryology*, or the prenatal life-history of organisms; *paleontology*, or *paleozoology*, the history of animals in geologic time; *zoogeography*, the history of animals as to their spatial relations; *zootomy* or *zootomics*, the comparative anatomy of animals; *zoodynamics* or *biodynamics*, animal physiology; *zoochemistry*, the chemistry of animal substances and tissues; *zoopsychology*, the science of animal instincts; *zootechnics*, *bionomics*, or *thremmatology*, which regards the relations of living animals to man; and various other cognate branches of the general science. The name *zoology* is an old one, and some of its branches have been cultivated from antiquity. One of the earliest classifications of animals in which a modern zoological group can be clearly recognized is that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygienic and sacerdotal considerations: for the "clean" beasts that "cleave the hoof" are ruminants; certain "unclean" birds are carrion-feeding birds of prey, as the vulture; and the non-ruminant artiodactyls (swine) are characterized with special emphasis. The germ of modern zoology, as of other sciences, is commonly ascribed to Aristotle. Though he tabulated no scheme, his three treatises on zoological subjects include a classification which shows great discernment. He divided the animal kingdom into two main branches: (1) ἑναιμα, *Enaima*, or "blooded" animals in the four classes of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes—the *Vertebrata*; and nearly as they stand to-day; (2) ἀναιμα, *Anaima*, or "bloodless" animals, exactly the *Invertebrata*, of which he had four classes, his Μαλάκια being cephalopods; Μυακάκια, crustaceans; Ἔκτομα, insects (other arthropods than crustaceans); and Ὀστρακοδερμάτια, univalve and bivalve mollusks (together with sea-urchins). Pliny the naturalist was an industrious and indiscriminate compiler; and no name of special note in zoology appears again until the middle of the sixteenth century, when the almost simultaneous works of three authors securely founded the science and greatly enlarged its scope. Wotton (1552) followed Aristotle, but added to the system the *Zoophyta* (which long afterward became the *Vermes* of Linnaeus and the *Radiata* of Cuvier, and continue to be the "zooephytes" of the present day); Gesner and Belon published treatises in 1555; and in 1560 was started at Naples a society which had zoology among its objects, the Academia Secretorum Naturæ, suppressed by the church. The period between Gesner and Linnaeus is sometimes styled the "heroic age" of zoology. The advance upon Gesner was comparatively unmarked for a hundred years from his death in 1565; but the latter half of the seventeenth century witnessed great progress. The collection of animals from distant parts of the world increased; such anatomical examinations as had been practicable and had long been practised without the aid of the microscope were carried on with that instrument; and several still-existing societies were founded—the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (in 1651), the Royal Society chartered in 1662, and soon afterward the Paris Academy, under Louis XIV. The immediate predecessor of Linnaeus in this period was John Ray (1628–1705), who fixed the word *species* in the sense it was to bear from his day to Darwin, and did more than any other person to make the "*Systema Naturæ*" of the Swedish naturalist possible. This work passed through twelve editions (1735–68) in the lifetime of its author; the present binomial system of nomenclature was first applied consistently to zoology in the tenth edition (1759). Linnaeus also gave fixity to certain graded groups above the species—namely, the genus, order, and class of the "*Regnum Animale*"—and he recognized the variety below the species. The classes in 766weretwelve: *Mammalia*, with orders, *Feres*, *Carnives*, *Ambphibia*, *Pisces*, *Ores*, *Insecta*, *Vermines*, *Arachnides*, *Scorpiones*, *Serpentes*, *Reptilia*, *Avium*, *Pterodactyli*. The Linnean diagnoses were always crisp and sententious, if not always correct; and, faulty or inadequate as any of them may now appear to be, the practical convenience of this machinery of classification and nomenclature is undeniable. Though the notion of the fixity of species and their groups as special creations, to which this system gave rise, is now known to be radically fallacious, the Linnean classification acquired almost the character of dogma, such as had many centuries before attached to the writings of Aristotle and to the Mosaic traditions. This system may be said to have culminated with the close of the eighteenth century; and the early years of the nineteenth wrought important changes, both in form and substance, notably at the hands of Lamarck and Cuvier. Lamarck was the pivot upon which zoology turned from Linnaeus to Darwin. His "*Zoological Philosophy*" of 1809 is separated by half-a-century to a year from the "*Systema Naturæ*" of 1758, and by exactly a half-century from Darwin's "*Origin of Species*" which was first published in November, 1859. Lamarckianism brought up the whole subject of modern

II. *n.* In *biol.*, something like an animal; that which is of the nature of an animal, yet is not an animal in an ordinary sense, and is not regarded as an animal in a strict sense; one of the various forms of matter, very distinct from the animal, and is not the product of any organism, whether of animal, vegetable, or mineral nature, which is capable of spontaneous movements, and hence may have an origin more or less apart from or independent of the animal kingdom.



evolution as opposed to special creation, and the variability of organisms by their aptency, as opposed to their fixity in character. Lamarck recognized the two Aristotelian main branches as *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*, the former with 4, the latter with 12 classes, and both with many ordinal and lower groups. Cuvier was profoundly versed in comparative anatomy, gave also special prominence to paleontology, and reached the conclusion (1812) that all animals are modeled upon four types, for which he adopted the names *Vertebrata*, with 4 classes, *Mollusca*, 6 classes; *Articulata*, 4 classes; *Radiata*, 5 classes—each with more or fewer orders. Except the first of these (borrowed from Lamarck and so from Aristotle), none of these "types" are found to hold; and few of the classes or orders are now accepted as framed by Cuvier, whose views and methods in the main were upheld in England by Owen. Cuvier's system was completed in 1829. Among the last notable views of classification before the appearance of Darwinism are those of Leuckart (1848), giving 5 types and 14 classes of invertebrates (without the protozoans); of H. Milne-Edwards (1855); and of L. Agassiz (1859). The period between Lamarck and Darwin was one of extraordinary activity in all branches of zoological investigation, involving the accumulation of a wealth of material, the description of thousands of new genera and species, and the multiplication of distinctions founded upon little difference; but philosophical generalizations did not keep pace with the elaboration of analytical details. Zoological systems in various departments became almost as numerous as the specialists engaged; and the subject acquired a huge literature, descriptive, iconographic, and classificatory, as well as controversial. This aspect of zoology has continued during the past thirty years or so (1859-91); but the real history of the zoology of this period is the history of Darwinian evolution, or the application of general principles of individual development (ontogeny) to the solution of broader biological problems (phylogeny)—the development of the theory of evolution being itself an illustration of its own underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of animals; a treatise on animals, especially a systematic treatise, or zoölogical system. Several of the main classificatory divisions of the animal kingdom represent formally named departments of systematic zoology. Such are *mammalogy* or *mastology* or *therology*, the formal science of mammals; *ornithology*, of birds; *herpetology*, of reptiles, including amphibians; *ichthyology*, of fishes in their several classes; *conchology* or *malacology*, of mollusks; *carcinology* or *crustaceology*, of crustaceans; *entomology*, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); *heliomithology*, of worms; and *zoophytology*, of zoöphytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic importance of certain of their subjects or of the special activity of investigation of these subjects—as, for example, *anthropology* (including *chirography* and *sociology*), or the particular study of man from a biological standpoint; *cetology*, the study of whales as differing much from ordinary mammals; *selachology*, of one of the classes of fishes; *ascidiology*, of the connecting links between invertebrates and ordinary vertebrates; and especially of *bacteriology*, the lately created science of microbes or micro-organisms, which probably of all the departments of zoology has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

**Zoölool**, *n.* and *a.* See *Zulu*.

**zoömagnetic** (zō-ō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*zoömag-netism* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömagnetism.

**zoömagnetism** (zō-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *E. magnetism*.] Animal magnetism.

Turning to the other subjects of which Dr. Liébeault treats [in his *Thérapeutique Suggestive*, Paris, 1891], the most remarkable, and almost the most puzzling, chapter is on *zoömagnetism*.

*Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

**zoömancy** (zō-ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *μαντῖα, divination*.] The pretended art of divination from observation of animals, or of their actions under given circumstances.

**zoömantic** (zō-ō-man'tik), *a.* [*zoömancy* (-mant-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömancy.

**zoömechanics** (zō-ō-mē-kan'iks), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *E. mechanics*.] Same as *zoidynamics*.

**zoömelanin** (zō-ō-mel'a-nin), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *μελαν* (*melan*), black, + *-in*.] A black pigment derived from the feathers of some birds.

**zoömetric** (zō-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*zoömetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömetry.

**zoömetry** (zō-ō-mē'tri), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *μετρία*, *metria*, measure.] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with *anthropometry*.

**zoömorphic** (zō-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *μορφή, form*.] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as a work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: correlated with *anthropomorphic*.—2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the conception of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoömorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoölatry, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Oghams, as is well known, occur on some of the crosses bearing the interlaced ornamentation and *zoomorphic* designs found on the Manx crosses.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 240.

Under Dynasty XII, the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half *zoomorphic*, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men and women.

*Nineteenth Century*, XX, 428.

**zoömorphism** (zō-ō-mōr'fiz'm), *n.* [*zoömorphic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being zoömorphic; zoömorphic state or condition; representation or exhibition of animal forms as distinguished from the human form; especially, the characterization or symbolization of a god in animal form. Compare *anthropomorphism*.—2. The conception or representation of men or supernatural beings under the form of animals, or of men or gods transformed into beasts; the attribution of human or divine qualities to beings of animal form; worship of the images of animals; zoötheism.

*Zoomorphism* is much more absurd than *Anthropomorphism* after all. Surely the rational mode is to employ the highest conceptions you can, while freely acknowledging their utter inadequacy.

*Miart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 205.

**zoömorphy** (zō-ō-mōr-fi), *n.* [*zoömorphic* + *-y*.] Same as *zoömorphism*.

**zoön** (zō'on), *n.*; pl. *zoa* (zō-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ζῶον, an animal*; cf. *ζωή, life*; < *ζῴων, ζῴω, Ionic ζῴω, live*.] An animal form containing all the elements of a typical organism of the group to which it belongs; a morphological individual regarded as the whole product of an impregnated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zooids without true generation. See *zooid*.

It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case, is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoön*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 73.

**Zoa impersonalia**, organisms resulting from the coalescence or concrescence of zoons, as of many sponges, which thus lose their "personality."

The remarkable cases [among sponges] of *zoa impersonalia*, or what we should call degraded colonies.

*A. Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1884, p. 99.

**zoönal** (zō-ō-nal), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *zoön* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoön; of or pertaining to zoa.

**zoönerithrin** (zō-on-e-rith'rin), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *ερῖθρος, red*, + *-in*.] Same as *zoöerythrin*. Also *zoönerithrine*.

**zoönic** (zō-on'ik), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *-ic*.] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, *zoönic acid*.—**Zoönic acid**, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid in combination with animal matter, obtained by distilling animal matter.

**zoönite** (zō-ō-nit), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *-ite*.] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or articulated animal is composed; a zonule; a metamere or an arthromere of an articulated invertebrate; a diarthromere of a vertebrate: used generically of any segment, to which special names are given in special cases.—2. Same as *zoöid*: a mistaken use of the word. *Eng. Cyclop.* (Zool.), IV, 561. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**zoönitic** (zō-ō-nit'ik), *a.* [*zoönite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitic.

**zoönomia** (zō-ō-nō-mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see *zoönomy*.] Same as *zoönomy*.

**zoönomie** (zō-ō-nō-mi-ä), *a.* [*zoönomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

**zoönomist** (zō-ō-nō-mist), *n.* [*zoönom-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in zoönomy; a biologist, in a broad sense.

**zoönomy** (zō-on'ō-mi), *n.* [*NL. zoönomia*, < *Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *νόμος, law*.] The laws of animal life collectively considered; the science which treats of the causes and relations of the phenomena of living animals; the vital economy of animals; animal physiology.

**zoönosis** (zō-on'ō-sis), *n.*; pl. *zoönoses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *νόσος, disease*.] A disease communicated to man from the lower animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

**zoönosology** (zō-ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *E. nosology*.] The classification of diseases affecting the lower animals; a system of zoöpathology; zoöpathy.

**zoöparasite** (zō-ō-par'a-sit), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *παράσιτος, parasite*.] A parasitic animal.

**zoöpathology** (zō-ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *E. pathology*.] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology.

**zoöpathy** (zō-ō-pā-thi), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *πάθος, suffering*.] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting man. See *zoötherapy*.

**Zoöphaga** (zō-ō-fā-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *zoöphagus*: see *zoöphagous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] Flesh-eating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning.—2. The carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or *Botanophaga*. The opossum is an example.—3. A division of gastropods including carnivorous forms. *Lamarck*, 1822.

**zoöphagan** (zō-ō-fā-gān), *n.* A carnivorous animal; a sarcophagan; especially, a member of the *Zoöphaga*, 2.

**zoöphagous** (zō-ō-fā-gus), *a.* [*NL. zoöphagus*, *Gr. ζῳοφάγος, living on animal food*, < *ζῶον, animal*, + *φαγεῖν, eat*.] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to *phytophagous*. Specifically applied by Blyth, in editing Cuvier, to one of two primary types of placental *Mammalia*, including man, *Quadrumania*, *Carnivora*, and *Celacea*; the last constituting the order *Isodontia*, the first three the order *Tyodontia*.

**zoöphilist** (zō-ō-fil-ist), *n.* [*zoöphil-y* + *-ist*.] A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

Our philosopher and zoöphilist . . . advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of killing and destroying rats. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, cxcviii. (*Davies*.)

The zoöphilists vowed their determination to force through Parliament a prohibitory act.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXL, 207.

**zoöphil-y** (zō-ō-fil-i), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *φιλία, love*, < *φιλεῖν, love*.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

**zoöphoric** (zō-ō-for'ik), *a.* [*zoöphor-us* + *-ic*.] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of one or more men or animals: as, a *zoöphoric* column.

**zoöphorus** (zō-ō-fō-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ζῳοφόρος, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings*, < *ζῶον, animal*, + *-φορος, carrying* = *E. bear*.] In *anc. arch.*, a continuous frieze, unbroken by triglyphs, carved in relief with figures of men and animals, as the Panathenaic frieze of the Parthenon, or the frieze of Phigaleia. Also *zophorus*. See cuts under *Doric* and *Hellenic*.

**zoöphysics** (zō-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [*Gr. ζῶον, animal*, + *φυσικά, physics*.] The study of the physical structure of animals; comparative anatomy as a branch of zoölogy: correlated with *zoöynamics*, or animal physiology.

Zoo-Dynamics, Zoo-Physics, Zoo-Chemistry.—The pursuit of the learned physician—atomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, Hunter, Johann Muller. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 803.

**Zoöphyta** (zō-ō-fī-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *zoöphyton*: see *zoöphyte*.] The alternative name of the Cuvierian *Radiata*; the *Phytozoa*; the animal-plants, or plant-like animals. In later systems, especially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and heterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like the corallines, have a plant-like habit, and branch from a fixed base. It thus covers, &c. has covered, all the true coelenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and ctenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, holothurians, and crinoids), the polyzoans, the sponges, some of the worms which used to be classed as radiates, and all the infusorians and other protozoans known, having thus no better standing than "the radiate mob" of Cuvier. (See *Radiata*, 1.) In some of its various restricted applications, however, it has excluded certain forms that obviously belonged elsewhere, and the tendency has been to adapt the name to the coelenterates, with or without the sponges. Quite recently the proposition has been made, and by some accepted, to use the name in this strict sense, and instead of *Coelentera* or *Coelenterata*; in which case it would cover the *Actinozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, *Ctenophora*, and *Spongiae*. The New Latin form of the term is attributed to Wotton (1492-1555), who in his "De Differentiis Animalium" (Paris, 1552) included under this name practically its present content: namely, holothurians, starfishes, jellyfishes, sea-anemones, and sponges.

**zoöphyte** (zō-ō-fīt), *n.* [*NL. zoöphyton*, < *Gr. ζῳοφύτον* (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant,' < *ζῶον, animal*, + *φυτόν, plant*.] A member of the *Zoöphyta*, in any sense; a radiate; a phytozoan.



**zoöphyte** (zō-ōf'it), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + φυτὸν, plant.*] A plant which issues from the sporocyst of a zoöphyte, or a swarm-spore. *Can-*

**Zoospore** (zō-spōr'e-er), *n.* [*NL. (Thucydides).*] A somewhat doubtful class of zoöphyte or zoöphyte in which the zoöphyte is by means of zoospores. Conjugation is not observed in the zoospores, but without clear evidence of the zoospores. The zoospore includes the zoöphyte of the *Thucydides* of Harvey. See *Thucydides*.

**zoosporic** (zō-spōr'ik), *a.* [*zoospore + -ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to zoöspores.

**zoösporiferous** (zō-ō-spō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*zoöspore + -iferous = E. bear.*] In bot., bearing or producing zoöspores.

**zoötaxy** (zō-ō-tak-si), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τάξις, arrangement.*] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoology. Compare *phylogeny*.

**zoötechnic** (zō-ō-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*zoötechnic + -ic.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to zoötechny. *II. n.* Zoötechny.

**zoötechnics** (zō-ō-tek'niks), *n.* Same as zoötechny.

**zoötechny** (zō-ō-tek-ni), *n.* [*NL. zoötechnia, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τεχνή, art.*] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See *acclimatization*.

**zoötheca** (zō-ō-thē'ka), *n.* [*zoötheca (-sē).*] [*NL. < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + θῆκη, case.*] The case or sheath of a zoöspore; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

**zoöthecal** (zō-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [*zoötheca + -al.*] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca.

**zoöthecial** (zō-ō-thē'sial), *a.* [*zoöthecium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecium.

**zoöthecium** (zō-ō-thē'sium), *n.* [*zoöthecia (-sia).*] [*NL. < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + θῆκη, case, dim. of θῆκη, case, chest: see zoötheca.*] A compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusorians are incased. Compare *zoöcytion*, *zoöndrium*.

For these aggregations of ordinary simple lorice the distinctive title of *zoöthecia* has been adopted. *W. S. Kent, Manual of Infusoria*, p. 61.

**zoötheism** (zō-ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. theism.*] The attribution of deity to an animal; the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See *zoölatry* and *zoömorphism*, 2.

In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals by which man is surrounded, or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshipped. This is the religion of *zoötheism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI, 63.

**zoötheistic** (zō-ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrous. See *zoömorphic*, 2.

The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the *zoötheistic* and *physiologic* stages into monotheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI, 208.

**zoötherapy** (zō-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. therapy.*] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

**Zoötoca** (zō-ō-tō'ka), *n.* [*NL. (Wagler), < Gr. ζῷον, viviparous, < ζῷον, animal, + τέκεν, τέκεν, being forth.*] A genus of ovoviviparous lizards, of the family *Lacertidae*, very near *Lacerta* proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well known *Z. ciliaris*.

**Zoötoca** (zō-ō-tō'ka), *n.* [*NL. neut. pl.: see Zoötoca.*] Same as *Vivipara*. In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle.

**zoötcology** (zō-ō-tō-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, viviparous, + -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] The biology of animals. See the quotation. [Rare.]

In field talks we are all wrong in using the term biology, and that we ought to employ another; only he is not quite sure about the propriety of that which he proposes as a substitute. It is a somewhat hard one. *Zoötcology*. *Harden Amer. Addresses*, p. 138.

**zoötomie** (zō-ō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*zoötom-y + -ic.*] Same as *zootomical*.

The *zoötomie* and embryological works of the last ten years. *Nature*, XXXVII, 70.

**zoötomical** (zō-ō-tōm'i-ka), *a.* [*zoötomie + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to zoötomie.

**zoötomically** (zō-ō-tōm'i-ka-i), *adv.* By means of or according to the principles of zoötomie.

Such being the position of apes as a whole, they are anatomically divisible into a number of more and more specialized groups. *Encyc. Brit.*, II, 148.

**zoötomist** (zō-ō-tōm'ist), *n.* [*zoötom-y + -ist.*] One who dissects the bodies of animals; one who is versed in zoötomie; a comparative anatomist.

**zoötomie** (zō-ō-tōm'i), *n.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -τομή, < τέκεν, cut.*] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; specifically, the science, art, or practice of dissecting or anatomizing animals other than man: distinguished from *human anatomy*, *androtomy*, or *anthropotomy*; equivalent to *comparative anatomy* in a usual sense; correlated with *phytotomy*, or the dissection of plants. The zoötomie of living animals for other than surgical purposes is known as *vivisection*.

**zoötrope** (zō-ō-trōp), *n.* Same as *zoötrope*. An ingenious and effective application of the *zoötrope*, for the illustration of the relation between certain metric forms. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.*, XXII, 3007.

**zoötrophic** (zō-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τροφή, < τροφω, nourish.*] Serving for the nourishment of animals; of or pertaining to animal alimentation.

**zoöxanthella** (zō-ō-zan-thel'ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöxanthellæ (-ä)*. [*NL. < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + xanthos, yellow, + -ella.*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of yellow coloring matter, found in certain radiolarians.


**zoozoo** (zō-zō), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, croo.*] The wood-pigeon. [Prov. Eng.]

**zope** (zōp), *n.* [*G.*] A certain fresh-water bream of Europe, *Abramis ballerus*.

**Zopherus** (zōf'e-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Laporte, 1840), < Gr. ζῷον, dusky, < ζῷος, darkness, gloom.*] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, remarkable for their large size, bold sculpture, and special coloration, the elytra having shining callosities. About 15 species are known, all from South America, Mexico, and the southwestern United States.

**zopilote** (zō-pi-lō'te), *n.* [Also *tzopilote*; < Mex. *tzopilote*.] One of the smaller American vultures or *Cathartidae*, as the turkey-buzzard or carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. See *aura*<sup>2</sup>, and cuts under *Cathartes* and *urubu*.

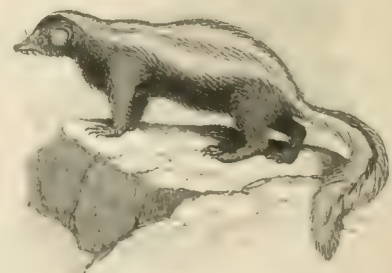
**zopissa** (zō-pis'sä), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. ζῷον, pitch and wax from old ships, < ζῷ- (?) + πῖσσα, pitch: see pitch.*] In med., a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as having resolute and desiccative properties. *Simmmons*.

**zoppo** (tsop'pō), *a.* [*It.*] In music, "limping," alternately with and without synecopation.—**Ala zoppa**, a duple or quadruple movement in which there is a synecopation in the midst of each measure, giving the metric figure 

**zorgite** (zōr'git), *n.* [*Zorge (see def.) + -ite.*] A metallic mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper, found at Zorge, in the Harz mountains.

**zoril, zorille** (zor'il), *n.* [*F. zorille (Buffon), < Sp. zorilla, zorillo (< NL. zorilla), dim. of zorra, zorro, a fox.*] 1. An African animal of the genus *Zorilla*.—2. Some Central or South American skunk; one of the *Mephitinae*, as the coneate; a zorrino. See cut under *Conepatus*.

**Zorilla** (zō-ril'ä), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray): see zoril.*] 1. A genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the subfamily *Zorillinae*. The common zoril, or mariput, is *Z. striata* (or *Ictonyx zorilla*), a nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal, capable of emitting a very fetid odor, like a skunk. It is as large as a small house-cat, and is entirely striped and spotted



Striped Zoril (*Zorilla striata*).

with black and white, thus closely resembling the small American skunk figured under *Spilogale*. The genus is also called *Rhabdogale* and *Ictonyx*. Its name *Zorilla* is quite recent; but *zorilla* as a specific New Latin name is more than a century old, having long designated a com-



posite species in which the African zoril was confounded with some American skunks: whence also the two senses of *zoril* (which see).

**Zorilla** (zōr'i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zorilla* + *-ina*.] An African subfamily of *Mustelidae*, represented by the genus *Zorilla*: the zorils, or skunk-like quadrupeds of Africa. They are closely related to the American skunks, or *Mephitis*. See cut under *Zorilla*.

**zorilline** (zōr'i-līn), *a.* Resembling or related to animals of the genus *Zorilla*; pertaining to the *Zorillinae*.

**Zoroaster** (zō-rō-as'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Thomas, 1873), pun on *Zoroaster* (see *Zoroastrian*), involving NL. *aster*, starfish.] In *zool.*, a genus of starfishes, giving name to the *Zoroasteridae*, and containing such species as *Z. fulgens*, of the North Atlantic.

**Zoroasteridae** (zō-rō-as'tēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoroaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Zoroaster*. It contains forms with very small body, very long arms, and quadriserial water-feet, attaining a diameter of 8 or 10 inches.

**Zoroastrian** (zō-rō-as'tri-an), *a. and n.* [< L. *Zoroastres* (> E. *Zoroaster*), the L. form of the Old Pers. name *Zarathustra*, + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the Mazdayasnan or ancient Persian religion; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

**II. n.** One of the followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India; a fire-worshiper.

**Zoroastrianism** (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Zoroastrian* + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster and his followers in the Avesta; the religion prevalent in Persia till its overthrow by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and still held by the Guebers and Parsees, and commonly, though incorrectly, called *fire-worship*. The religion is dual, recognizing two creative powers—Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), the god of light and creator of all that is good, with six principal and innumerable inferior amshaspands, or ministers of good, and Ahriman (Angra-mainyu), the god of darkness and creator of evil, with a corresponding number of devils, or ministers of evil. Zoroaster taught that Ormuzd created man with free will; that his state after death depends upon the preponderance of good or evil in his life, an intermediate state being provided for those in whom these principles are evenly balanced; and that Ormuzd will finally prevail over Ahriman in the constant war between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

**Zoroastrism** (zō-rō-as'trizm), *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres*, *Zoroaster*, + *-ism*.] Same as *Zoroastrianism*. [Rare.]

All these alleged facts conspire to prove that *Zoroastrianism* and its Scriptures had their origin in eastern Iran before the rise of Median or Persian dominion.

*Amer. Antiq.*, IX. 118.

**zorra** (zōr'ā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as *atok*.

**zorino** (zō-rē'nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. *zorro*, fox.] A South American skunk. The skunks of the Neotropical region belong to the same subfamily (*Mephitis*) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

**zorro** (zōr'ō), *n.* [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as *Canis azaræ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 353.

**zorrico**, *n.* [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

**Zosmeridae** (zos-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Zosmerus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*, forming a transition between the *Lygaeidae* and the *Tingitidae*, but by the structure of the abdomen more nearly related to the former than to the latter. It contains only the Old World genus *Zosmerus*.

**Zosmerus** (zos'mē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), irreg. < Gr. *ζῶμα*, a girdle, < *ζωωμι*, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Zosmeridae*.

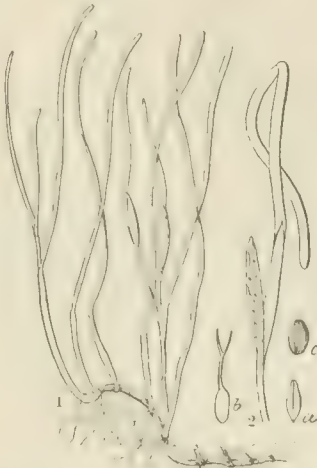
**zoster** (zōs'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, < *ζωωμι*, girdle: see *zone*.] **1.** In *anc. Gr.* costume, a belt or girdle; originally, a warriors' belt round the loins, afterward any girdle or zone, but chiefly one of a kind worn by men.

The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast, to keep it from falling, by a girdle (*zoster*). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 453.

**2.** Same as *herpes zoster* (which see, under *herpes*).

**Zostera** (zos-tē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle: see *zoster*.] A genus of aquatic plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zostereæ*. It is characterized by monocious flowers and ovoid carpels. The 4 species are natives of marine waters of both the Old and the New World. They grow immersed

in shallow bays and other waters, often forming large masses, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of algae, and the feeding-places of many of the smaller forms of animal life. *Z. marina* is known in America as *eel-grass* and in England



1. Flowering plant of *Zostera marina*, or eel-grass. 2. The spathe, *a*, anther, *b*, pistil, *c*, fruit.

as *grass-wrack*, also as *turtle-grass*, *sweet-grass*, and *belt-weave*; when dried, it is used, under the name of *alba marina*, *sea-sedge*, or *sea-hay*, for stuffing mattresses and as bedding for horses. This, together with the related *Cymodocea æquorea*, constitutes the glazier's-seaweed of England. *Z. nana* of Europe is known as *dwarf grass-wrack*.

**Zostereæ** (zos-tē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1841), < *Zostera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spathe without a perianth, and with a subulate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, *Phyllospadix* and *Zostera* (the type), are submerged grassy plants of sea-water, the former including 2 species, both natives of the Pacific coast of the United States.

**Zosterops** (zos-tē'rops), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, + *ὄψ*, eye.] **1.** A very extensive genus of *Meliphagidae* (also referred to the *Dicaeidae*), giving name to the subfamily *Zosteropinae*, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and named from the conspicuous orbital ring of most of its members. The genus is now held to cover a number of forms which have been made types of several (about 8) other genera. They are known as *white-eyes* and *silver-eyes*. The range of the genus in this broad sense is very extensive, embracing most of Africa, all of India, Ceylon, Burma, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papuan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, straight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eye-ring of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 inches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is *Z. cerulea*, of Aus-



Silver-eye or White-eye. *Zosterops cerulea*.

tralia, the Chatham Islands, and New Zealand, the cerulean creeper, and rusty-sided warbler of the older ornithologists. *Z. madagascariensis* is the white-eyed warbler of Latham. *Z. olivacea* is the olive creeper of Bourbon (Réunion). *Z. mauritiana* is the Mauricie warbler of Mauritius. *Z. lugubris*, *Z. borbonica*, *Z. chloronota*, *Z. fallax*, *Z. teuphiæna*, *Z. unicolor*, *Z. fuscus*, and *Z. senegalensis* have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these birds have been placed in *Dicaeum*, and are among those known to the French ornithologists as *sotimangas*.

**2.** [l. c.] Any bird of this genus.

**zotheca** (zō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. zothecæ* (-sē). [< Gr. *ζῶθῆκη*, < *ζῶν*, live, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see

*theca*.] In *anc. arch.*, a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as opposed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

**Zouave** (zō-āv'), *n.* [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] **1.** A soldier belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

**2.** A member of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American civil war (1861-5) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.—**Papal or pontifical Zouaves**, a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After obstinately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

**Zouave-jacket** (zō-āv'jak'et), *n.* **1.** A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, cut away in front: a part of the Zouave uniform.—**2.** A similar jacket, usually ornamented, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

**sounds** (zoundz), *interj.* [For 's'ounds, abbr. of *God's wounds*, referring to the wounds of Christ on the cross; one of the innumerable oaths having reference to Christ's passion.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath or as an expression of anger or wonder.

*Zounds*, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room directly. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 3.

**zoutch** (zouch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whittings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

**Zr.** In *chem.*, the symbol for zirconium.

**zucchetta** (tsuk-ket'tā), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, a skullcap, dim. of *zucca*, a gourd.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the skullcap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop purple, of a cardinal red, and of the Pope white. Also written *zucchetto*.—**2.** A late form of burbanet, distinguished by having a movable nasal, hinged cheek-pieces, and an articulated couvre nuque.

**zufolo, zuffolo** (zō'fō-lō), *n.* [It. *zufolo*, < *zufolare*, hiss, whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially such as is used in teaching birds.

**Zuggun falcon.** See *falcon*.

**zuisin**, *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*. *Webster's Dict.*, 1890. [Local, U. S.]

**zules, zulis**, *n.* In *her.*, a chess rook used as a bearing.

**Zulu** (zō'lū), *n. and a.* [Also *Zooloo*; S. African.] **I. n.** A member of a warlike and superior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, divided into many tribes. In the beginning of the nineteenth century several tribes of Zulus established a kingdom including the present British colony of Natal and the country north of it called Zululand, which was broken up and mostly absorbed by the British and the Boers during a succession of wars ending in 1883.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Zulus: as, the *Zulu language* (a principal member of the Bantu group of languages) or government.—**Zulu cloth**, a fine twilled woollen cloth used as a background for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**Zulu-Kafir** (zō'lō-kaf'ēr), *n.* Same as *Kafir*, 3.

**zumooruk** (zum'ō-ruk), *n.* [Also *zumooruck*, *zomboruk*, *zamboorak*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *zambūrak*, < Turk. *zambūrak*, a small gun, dim. of Ar. *zambūr*, a hornet.] A small cannon mounted on a swivel, usually shorter and with larger bore than the zingal. In English writings the name is especially applied to such a piece carried on a camel, the pivot which supports it being erected on the saddle in front of the rider.

Eighteen or twenty camels, caparisoned in the Rajah's colours of red and white, with *zomboraks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 237.

**zumic** (zū'mik), *a.* An improper form of *zymic*. **zumologic, zumology**, etc. Same as *zymologic*, etc.

**Zuñi** (zō'nyē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A member of the best-known community or tribe of the semi-civilized Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, living in a village of the same name on the Zúñi river, composed of large communal houses.

**Zuñian** (zō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [< *Zuñi* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Zuñis.

All the *Zuñian* clay effigies of owls have horns on their heads. *Science*, VI. 266.

**II. n.** A Zuñi.







**zygolabialis** (zī-gō-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *zygolabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *zygo* (ma) + *labialis*, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomaticus minor. *Cuvier*, 1887. See first cut under *muscle*.  
**zygoma** (zī-gō-mā), *n.*; pl. *zygomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγία*, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, < *ζυγόν*, yoke, join, < *ζυγν*, a yoke, joining; see *yoke*1.] 1. The bony arch or arcade of the cheek, formed by the malar or jugal bone and its connections; so called because it serves to connect bones of the face with those of the skull about the ear. In mammals, including man, the zygoma consists of a malar bone connected behind with the squamosal bone, usually by a zygomatic process of the latter, and abutting in front against a protuberance of the superior maxillary bone, or of the frontal or the lacrimal bone, or any of these. It is usually a stout



Skull of *Myotis*, a gigantic extinct sloth, showing the massive zygoma 2, with strong superior and inferior processes, a. Greatly reduced.

bony arch, sometimes with a strong descending process, giving principal origin to a masseter muscle, and bridging over the temporal muscle. It is sometimes a slender rod, and may be imperfect, as in shrews. The part taken in its formation by the malar bone is very variable in extent. (See cut under *skull*.) Below mammals the construction of the zygoma posteriorly is entirely altered. In birds the arch is articulated there with the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, representing the malleus of a mammal, and an additional bone, the quadratejugal, intervenes between the quadrate and the malar proper. In such cases the anterior connection is more particularly with the maxillary bone, or with this and the lacrimal, and the zygoma is generally a slender rod-like structure. (See cut under *Gallinæ*.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by union of the jugal bone with the postfrontal and squamosal; or there may be no trace of a structure with the term *zygoma* is properly applicable, as in the *Ophidia*, in which there is no jugal or quadratejugal bone. Among batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadratejugal bone, with a bone called *temporomaxillaris* (see cuts there and under *Anura*). In any case a zygoma consists of a suborbital or postorbital series of ossifications in membrane, or membrane-bones, developed on the outer side of the maxillary arch of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrimal, maxillary, jugal, and quadratejugal bones; and its connection with the sphenoid, as occurs in man, is quite exceptional.

2. The malar or jugal bone itself, without its connections. [Rare.]—3†. The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. *Brande*.

**zygomatice** (zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [NL. *zygomatice*, < *zygoma*, q. v.] In *zool.*, and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the malar or jugal bone, or this bone and its connections; constituting or entering into the formation of the zygoma; jugal.—**Zygomatic apophysis**. Same as *zygomatic process*.—**Zygomatic arch**, the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.—**Zygomatic bone**, the malar.—**Zygomatic canals**, two canals in the malar bone of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporomalar canals: (a) the *zygomatofacial*, or malar, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (b) the *zygomatocotemporal*, or temporal, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—**Zygomatic crest**, that edge of the human alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—**Zygomatic diameter**, the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—**Zygomatic fossa**. See *fossa*1.—**Zygomatic glands**, lymph-nodes found along the course of the internal maxillary artery.—**Zygomatic muscle**. Same as *zygomatice*.—**Zygomatic process**. See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *temporal*2.—**Zygomatic suture**, the squamozygomatic suture; the immovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—**Zygomatic tuberosity**, that protuberance of the superior maxilla which articulates with the malar.

**zygomatice**, *n.* Plural of *zygomatice*.

**zygomatice-auricular** (zī-gō-mat'ik-ō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle; as, a *zygomatice-auricular* muscle. See *zygomatice-auricularis*.—2. In *craniom.*, noting the ratio between the zygomatic and auricular diameters of the skull, called the *zygomatice-auricular index*.

**zygomatice-auricularis** (zī-gō-mat'ik-ō-ā-rik'ū-lār'is), *n.* A muscle of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auricle; in man, the *atrahens aurem*.

A strong *zygomatice-auricularis* is also seen as we remove the integuments of the head (of the reindeer). *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1891, p. 232.

**zygomaticefacial** (zī-gō-mat'ik-ō-fā'shal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face; specifying (a) the anterior connections of the zygoma, and (b) the anterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

**zygomaticeotemporal** (zī-gō-mat'ik-ō-tem'pō-rāl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa; specifying (a) the posterior connections of the zygoma with any element of the temporal bone, as the squamozygomatic of a mammal, and (b) the posterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

**zygomatice** (zī-gō-mat'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *zygomatice* (-sī). [NL.; see *zygomatic*.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar bone.—**Zygomaticus auricularis**, a muscle of the external ear, the *atrahens aurem* of man, commonly called *zygomatice-auricularis* (which see).—**Zygomaticus major**, **zygomatice minor**, two muscles of the face, arising from the malar bone, inserted into the orbicularis oris at the corner of the mouth, and serving to draw the corner of the mouth upward and outward, as in the act of laughing. The former is sometimes called *distortor oris*, and the latter *zygolabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*1.

**Zygomaturus** (zī'gō-mā-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγία*, the zygomatic arch, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of large fossil marsupials from the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*

**zygomorphic** (zī-gō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< *zygomorphous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphous*.

**zygomorphism** (zī-gō-mōr'fiz'm), *n.* [< *zygomorphous* + *-ism*.] The character of being *zygomorphous*.

**zygomorphous** (zī-gō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *μορφή*, form.] Yoke-shaped; specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane; monosymmetrical. Sachs extends the term to cases where bisection into similar halves is possible in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being different from the halves of the other. *Goebel*. Compare *actinomorphic*.

**zygomorphy** (zī'gō-mōr'fi), *n.* [< *zygomorphous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphism*.

**zygomycete** (zī-gō-mī'sēt), *n.* In *bot.*, a fungus belonging to the group *Zygomycetes*.

**Zygomycetes** (zī'gō-mī-sē'tēz), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the *Mucorini*, *Entomophthoræ*, *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilaginæ*, etc.

**zygomycetous** (zī'gō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygomycetes*.

**zygon** (zī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke, cross-bar; see *yoke*1.] 1. A connecting rod or bar; a yoke in general.

*Zygal* fissures are defined as "H-shaped or quadrilateral, presenting a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar or yoke, the *zygon*." A *zygal* fissure contains a bar or *zygon*, a yoke in the most general sense. *B. G. Wilder*.

2. In *anat.*, an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the paroccipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior rami, and the connecting bar (the *zygon* in strictness). *B. G. Wilder*.

**Zygonectes** (zī-gō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), so called because said to swim in pairs; < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A large genus of small carnivorous American cyprinodonts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (*Fundulus*), the technical difference being chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dorsal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is commonly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killifishes, being usually only 2 or 3 inches long. They are surface swimmers, and feed on insects. The species are numerous, and individuals abundant. One of the best-known is *Z. notatus*, common in ponds from Michigan to Alabama and Texas.

**Zygopetalum** (zī-gō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1827), so called with ref. to the union of the perianth with the foot of the column; < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandææ* and subtribe *Cyrtopodææ*. It is characterized by showy solitary or loosely racemed flowers with spreading sepals, the lateral ones united to the short foot of the incurved column; by a flatish lip, bearing a transverse crest at its base; and by an anther with four obovoid pollen-masses, attached by a rather broad stalk or gland. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are handsome plants with short leafy stems finally thickened into pseudobulbs. Their leaves are two-ranked, membranous or somewhat rigid, and slightly plicate or with elevated veins. They are highly prized in cultivation under glass, especially *Z. Mackaili*, the original species.

**Zygophyceæ** (zī-gō-fis'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φυκός*, seaweed, + *-aceæ*.] A group or order of unicellular or multicellular freshwater algae, not now generally accepted, with the cells single, or segregate, or geminate, or united in a series. Multiplication is effected by division in one direction, and by means of zygospores resulting from the conjugation of the cells. It embraces the families *Desmidiaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, etc.

**Zygophyllaceæ** (zī'gō-fil'ā-sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Zygophyllum* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Zygophyllaceæ*.

**Zygophylleæ** (zī-gō-fil'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Zygophyllum* + *-æ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the bean-caper family, belonging to the series *Discifloræ* and the cohort *Geraniales*. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, filaments augmented each by a small scale, and a furrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more filiform ovules in each of the four or five cells. It includes about 110 species, classed in 18 genera, natives of tropical and warm climates, especially north of the equator. They are commonly shrubs or herbs with a woody base, bearing divaricate branches jointed at their nodes. Their leaves are usually opposite and pinnate or composed of two entire leaflets; the twin persistent stipules are sometimes developed into spines. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, very rarely blue, usually solitary in the axils of the stipules. The principal genera are *Zygophyllum* (the type), *Tribulus*, *Guaiacum*, and *Fagonia*; 10 genera are monotypic; two species of *Guaiacum* (lignum-vitæ) become moderate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as *Guaiacum*, produce a bitter and acrid bark. Their detensive foliage is used in the West Indies to scour floors. Some of the family are so abundant in the Egyptian desert as to constitute a characteristic feature of its vegetation.

**Zygophyllum** (zī-gō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by opposite bifoliate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the ovules fixed upon the axis. There are about 60 species, natives of the Old World and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prostrate, and with spinescent branches. The leaves are opposite, usually composed of two fleshy leaflets armed at the base with spines which represent stipules. The flowers are white or yellow, usually marked near the base with a purple or red spot. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper of the Levant; its flower-buds are used as capers. The aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs as pepper. Several species are of local medicinal repute. *Z. Fabago* as a vermifuge, and *Z. simplex*, an Arabian plant of nauseous odor, as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

**zygophyte** (zī'gō-fit), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant characterized by the production of zygospores; a plant in which reproduction consists in a confluence of two similar protoplasmic masses. See cut under *conjugation*, 4.

In most of these *zygophytes* there is no plain distinction of sex. *G. L. Goodale*, *Physiol. Bot.*, p. 439.

**zygopleural** (zī-gō-plō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *πλευρά*, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as *dipleural* and *tetrapleural*.

**Zygosaurus** (zī-gō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of labyrinthodonts, based on *Z. lucius* from the Middle Permian of Perm in Russia.

**zygose** (zī'gōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ose* after *zygosis*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of zygosis or conjugation.

**Zygoselmidae** (zī-gō-sel'mī'dæ), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Zygoselmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimastigote eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Zygoselmis*. They have two similar vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

**Zygoselmis** (zī-gō-sel'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σέλμη*, noose.] The typical genus of *Zygoselmidae*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharynx. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inæqualis* inhabit fresh water.

**zygosis** (zī-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζύγωσις*, a joining (used in sense of balancing), < *ζυγών*, join, yoke; see *zygoma*.] 1. Asexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies, resulting in their confluence and coalescence; the process and result of conjugation in protozoans or other of the lowest organisms. See *conjugation*, 4.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Förster, 1869).] A genus of hymenopterous insects.—3. In *bot.*, conjugation; the fusion or union of two distinct cells or protoplasmic masses for reproduction. See *conjugation*, 4.

**zygosperm** (zī'gō-spērm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.

**zygosphen** (zī'gō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σφήν*, wedge.] In *herpet.*, the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch





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**zyme** (zî'mō-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, < ζῆμι, boil; ζῆμι, boil.] 1. A ferment.

A ferment is a substance which, by the same thing, and, as a result of its action, produces the term *zymotic* has arisen.

*Nature*, 18th Century, XXIV, 843.

2. The living germ or other poison, of whatever nature, which is believed to be the specific cause of a fermental disease.

**zymic** (zî'mîk), *a.* [Also improperly *zymic*; < ζῆμι, boil.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leaven: applied by Pasteur to the microbes which act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

**zymogen** (zî'mō-jen), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + γένεσις, producing.] A substance from which an enzyme may be formed by internal change. Also *zymogon*.

A ferment is found to exist as a *zymogen* in the resting state, which is usually developed by warmth and weak acids into an active condition. *Nature*, XL, 389.

**zymogenic** (zî'mō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *zymogen* + -ic.] Exciting fermentation: as, *zymogenic* organisms.

**zymogenous** (zî-moj'e-nus), *a.* [As *zymogen* + -ous.] Same as *zymogenic*.

**zymoid** (zî'moid), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a zyme or ferment.

**zymologic** (zî-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λογία, study.] Of or pertaining to zymology. Also *zymologic*.

**zymological** (zî-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λογία, study.] Same as *zymologic*.

**zymologist** (zî-mōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λογία, study.] One who is skilled in zymology. Also *zymologist*.

**zymology** (zî-mōl'ō-jî), *n.* [Also *zumology*; < *Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λογία, < ζῆμι, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of or knowledge concerning fermentation.

**zymolysis** (zî-mōl'i-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λυσις, dissolving.] Same as *zymosis*, 1.

**zymolytic** (zî-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + λυσις, dissolving.] Same as *zymotic*.

Prof. Salkowski . . . concluded from his researches that fermentative (*zymolytic*) processes are continually taking place in living tissues. *Nature*, XL, 599.

**zymome** (zî'mōm), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, a fermented mixture, < ζῆμα, leaven, ferment, < ζῆμι, leaven: see *zyme*.] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol. Also *zimomi*.

**zymometer** (zî-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also *zymosimeter*.

**zymophyte** (zî-mō-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + φυτόν, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that

liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. *Billings*.

**zymoscope** (zî'mō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. *Watts*.

**zymosimeter** (zî-mō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, fermentation, + μέτρον, measure.] Same as *zymometer*.

**zymosis** (zî-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* ζῆμα, fermentation, < ζῆμα, ferment: see *zyme*.] 1. Fermentation of any kind. Also *zymolysis*.— 2. An infectious or contagious disease.

**zymotechnic** (zî-mō-tek'nik), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + τέχνη, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to *zymotechnics*.

**zymotechnical** (zî-mō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + τέχνη, art.] Same as *zymotechnic*.

**zymotechnics** (zî-mō-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *zymotechnic* (see -ics).] The art of managing fermentation. Compare *zymurgy*.

**zymotic** (zî-mōt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + τικτός, fermenting: see *zymosis*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also *zymolytic*.— *Zymotic disease*, any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the body of a living germ introduced from without. *Zymotic papilloma*, frambæsia.

II. *n.* Same as *zymotic disease*. See 1. **zymotically** (zî-mōt'ik-ly), *adv.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + τικτός, fermenting: see *zymosis*.] In a *zymotic* manner; according to the manner or nature of *zymotic diseases*.

**zymurgy** (zî-mēr-jî), *n.* [*Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + ἐργον, work (cf. *metallurgy*, etc.).] That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, and distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*.

**Zyrichthys**, *n.* See *Xyrichthys*, Swainson, 1839.

**zytheparyt** (zî-thep'sa-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, + ἐργον, work (cf. *metallurgy*, etc.).] A brewery or brew-house. [Rare.]

**zythum** (zî'thum), *n.* [*L.* *zythum*, < *Gr.* ζῆμα, leaven, applied to the beer of Egypt and also to that of the northern nations (κοῖνη).] A kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

**Zygomma** (zik-som'ā), *n.* [NL. (Rambur, 1842), prop. \**Zeugomma*, < *Gr.* ζῆμα, a joining (< ζῆμα, join), + ὄμμα, eye: see *ommatidium*.] A genus of Indian dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidae*, having the head large, the face narrow, the eyes of great size, and the first three abdominal segments vesicular.





# LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE  
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE American Philological Association, giving voice to the general opinion of the most eminent scholars in English philology, as reflected in previous discussions in that body and elsewhere and expressed in the annual reports of a special committee, adopted and published, in 1876, a declaration in favor of a reform in English spelling. That declaration, as printed in the List of Amended Spellings subsequently recommended by the Association, is as follows:

1. The true and sole office of alphabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-called "historical" orthography is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.
2. The ideal of an alphabet is that every sound should have its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.
3. An alphabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustive analysis of the elements of utterance and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leave room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.
4. An ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sounds signified, and of which the resemblances should in sum measure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to depict in detail the physical processes of utterance.
5. No language has ever had, or is likely to have, a perfect alphabet; and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language already long written regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possible quite as much as to what is inherently desirable.
6. To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction.
7. An altered orthography will be unavoidably offensive to those who are first called upon to use it; but any sensible and consistent new system will rapidly win the hearty preference of the mass of writers.
8. The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scholars should be directed towards its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.

In pursuance of this declaration, further action was taken by the Association from year to year; and, a similar declaration having been made by the Philological Society of London, the two bodies agreed, in 1883, upon certain rules (the Twenty-four Rules) for the correction of the orthography of certain words and classes of words. Subsequently an alphabetical list of the principal words covered by the rules was made. "The corrections are in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and are to be confined to words which the changes do not much disguise from the general reader." The rules are printed in the "Proceedings" of the American Philological Association for 1883. The list was printed in the "Transactions" for 1886, and later in the periodical "Spelling," in October, 1887, from which it is here reprinted, with some slight corrections.

In the following list, as in the Twenty-four Rules, many amendable words have been omitted for reasons such as these: 1. The changed word would not be easily recognized, as *nee* for *knee*. 2. Letters are left in strange positions, as in *edg* for *edge*, *casq* for *casque*. 3. The word is of frequent use. Final *g* = *j*, *v*, *g*, *z*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, are strange to our print but abundant in our speech. Many of them are in the list: *hav*, *freez*, *singl*, *eatn*, etc.; but *iz* for *is*, *ov* for *of*, and many other words, as well as the final *z* = *s* of inflections, are omitted. 4. The wrong sound is suggested, as in *vag* for *vague*, *acer* for *acre*. 5. A valuable distinction is lost: *casque* from *cash*, *dost* from *dust*.

Unusual words having a familiar change of ending, as *-le* to *-l*, and simple derivatives and inflections, are often omitted. Words doubtful in pronunciation or etymology, and words undecided by the Associations, however amendable, are omitted. Inflections are printed in italics.

The so-called Twenty-four Rules are many of them lists of words. The rules proper are as follows:

## TEN RULES.

1. *e*.—Drop silent *e* when phonetically useless (writing *-er* for *-re*), as in *live* (*liv*), *single* (*singl*), *eaten* (*eatn*), *rained* (*raind*), etc., *theatre* (*theater*), etc.

The list is printed here as a record of an important movement which promises to be of special interest to lexicographers in the near future, and as a recognition, in addition to the remarks made in the Preface (p. ix), of the desirableness of correcting the anomalies and redundancies of English spelling in the directions indicated. It is the main office of a dictionary to record actual usage, not to recommend better usage; but in cases of unsettled usage it must adopt, and thus by inference recommend, one form as against the rest; and, in view of the fact that the amended spellings in question have been recommended by the highest philological authorities in the English-speaking world, and that they have been to a considerable extent already adopted, in whole or in part, by many respectable newspapers and other periodicals, and by a large number of persons in private use, besides those who take part in the agitation for spelling reform, they can hardly be ignored in a dictionary which records without wincing the varying orthography of times just past, and of earlier generations. The reformed orthography of the present, made with scientific intent and with a regard for historic and phonetic truth, is more worthy of notice, if a dictionary could discriminate as to worthiness between two sets of facts, than the oftentimes capricious and ignorant orthography of the past.

It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may be confidently predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled.

It is to be noted that many of the corrected spellings in the following list are merely reversions to a simpler mode of spelling formerly common; indeed, such is largely the intent of the list. Examples are *engin*, *genuin*, *wil*, *shrill*, and the like, and especially verbal forms like *dropt*, *kist*, *mist*, *tost*, etc.—a mode of spelling in use for more than a thousand years (compare Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, English *kist*; Anglo-Saxon *miste*, English *mist*, etc.), and still familiar in the usage of the best modern poets, as Tennyson and Lowell (*leapt*, *mist*, *tost* are in Lowell's last poem, "My Brook," December, 1890). All considerations, historical, literary, and economical, are in favor of such corrected forms.

W. D. WHITNEY.

2. *ea*.—Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather* (*fether*), *leather* (*lether*), etc.
3. *o*.—For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (*abuv*), *tongue* (*tung*), and the like.
4. *ou*.—Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but* in *trouble* (*trubl*), *rough* (*ruf*), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour* (*honor*), etc.
5. *u*, *ue*.—Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in native English words, and drop final *ue*: *guard* (*gard*), *guess* (*gess*), *catalogue* (*catalog*), *league* (*leag*), etc.
6. *D*.—Drop consonants may be simplified when phonetically useless: *bailiff* (*baillif*) (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (*batl*), *written* (*writn*), *traveller* (*traveler*), etc.
7. *d*.—Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *looked* (*lookt*), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. *gh*, *ph*.—Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (*enuf*), *laughter* (*lafter*), *phonetic* (*fonetic*), etc.
9. *s*.—Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctive words and in *-ise*: *abuse*, verb (*abuze*), *advertise* (*advertize*), etc.
10. *t*.—Drop *t* in *teh*: *catch* (*cach*), *pitch* (*pich*), etc.



## AMENDED SPELLINGS

[illegible]

*belabored, belaboured: belabored*  
*belayed: belayd*  
*belched: belcht*  
*beldam, beldame: beldam*  
*beleaguer: beleager*  
*beleaguered: beleagerd*  
*believable: believabl*  
*believe: believ*  
*believed: believd*  
*belittle: belittl*  
*belittled: belittld*  
*bell: bel*  
*belled: beld*  
*belonged: belongd*  
*beloved: beluv-ed, beluvd*  
*bemoaned: bemoand*  
*bemocked: bemockt*  
*benumb: benum*  
*benumbed: benumd*  
*bequeathed: bequeathd*  
*bereave: bereav*  
*bereaved: bereavd*  
*berhyme, berime: berime*  
*beseemed: besceemd*  
*besmear'd: besmeard*  
*bespangle: bespangl*  
*bespangled: bespangld*  
*bespattered: bespatterd*  
*bespread: bespred*  
*besprinkle: besprinkl*  
*besprinkled: besprinkl'd*  
*bestirred: bestird*  
*bestowed: bestowed*  
*bestraddle: bestradl*  
*bestraddled: bestradld*  
*betrothed: betrotht*  
*bettered: betterd*  
*beveled, bevelled: beveld*  
*beveling, bevelling: bevelling*  
*beveiled: bewaild*  
*bewildered: bewilderd*  
*bewitch: bewich*  
*bewitched: bewicht*  
*bewrayed: bewrayd*  
*biased, biassed: biast*  
*bibliographer: bibliografer*  
*bibliography: bibliografy*  
*bicephalous: bicefalous*  
*bickered: bickerd*  
*bicolored, bicoloured: biculord*  
*bilked: bilkt*  
*bill: bil*  
*billeted: bild*  
*binnacle: binnacl*  
*binocle: binocl*  
*biographer: biografer*  
*biography: biografy*  
*bissextil: bissextil*  
*bister, bistre: bister*  
*bitten: bitn*  
*bivalve: bivalv*  
*blabbed: blabl*  
*blackballed: blackball'd*  
*black'd: blackt*  
*blackened: blackend*  
*black-eyed: black-eyd*  
*blackguard: blackgard*  
*black-lead: black-led*  
*blackmailed: blackmauld*  
*blamable: blamabl*  
*blameworthy: blamewurthy*  
*blanched: bluncht*  
*blam'dish'd: blam'disht*  
*blaspheme: blasfeme*  
*blasphemous: blasfemous*  
*blasphemy: blasfemy*  
*bleached: bleacht*  
*bleared: blearyd*  
*blemished: blemisht*  
*bleached: bleencht*  
*blende: blend*  
*blessed, blest: blessed-ed, blest*  
*blindworm: blindwurm*  
*blinked: blinkt*  
*blistered: blisterd*  
*blithesome: blithesum*  
*blocked: blockt*  
*blockhead: blockhed*  
*blond, blonde: blond*  
*blommed: blommd*  
*blossomed: blossom'd*  
*blotch: bloch*  
*blotched: blotcht*  
*blubbered: blubberd*  
*blue-eyed: blue-eyd*  
*bluff: bluf*  
*bluffed: bluft*  
*blundered: blunderd*  
*blunderhead: blunderhed*  
*blurred: blurd*  
*blushed: blusht*  
*blustered: blusterd*  
*boatable: boatabl*  
*bobbed: bobd*  
*bobtailed: bobtaild*  
*bodyguard: bodygard*  
*boggle: bogl*  
*boggled: bogld*  
*boiled: boild*  
*bolthead: bolthead*  
*bomb: bom*  
*bombazine, -sine: bombazine*  
*bombshell: bomshel*  
*booked: bookt*  
*bookworm: bookwurm*  
*boomed: boomd*  
*booze, boose: booz*  
*boozy, boosy: boozy*  
*bordered: borderd*  
*borrowed: borrowd*  
*bossed: bosst*  
*botch: bocht*  
*botched: bocht*  
*bothered: botherd*  
*bots, botts: bots*  
*bottle: botl*  
*bottled: bottld*  
*bowed: bowd*  
*bowline: bowlin*  
*boxed: boxt*  
*boxhauled: boxhaul'd*  
*brachygraphy: brachygrafy*  
*bragged: bragd*  
*brained: braind*  
*branched: brancht*  
*brangle: brangl*  
*brangled: brangld*  
*brauled: brauld*  
*brayed: brayd*  
*breached: breacht*  
*bread: bred*  
*breadth: bredth*  
*breakfast: brekfast*  
*breast: brest*  
*breath: breth*  
*breathable: breathabl*  
*breathed: breathd*  
*breached: breecht*  
*breeze: breez*  
*brewed: brewd*  
*brick'd: bricht*  
*bridewell: bridewel*  
*briefed: brieft*  
*brightened: brihtend*  
*brimmed: brimd*  
*brindle: brindl*  
*brindled: brindld*  
*bristled: bristld*  
*brittle: britl*  
*broached: broacht*  
*broadened: broadend*  
*broidered: broiderd*  
*broiled: broild*  
*bromine, bromin: bromin*  
*bronze: bronz*  
*bronzed: bronzd*  
*browned: brownd*



# LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

rowse, browze, v.: browz	castle: castl	churned: <i>churnd</i>	companion: cumppanion	cough: cof	dabbed: <i>dabd</i>
crushed: <i>crusht</i>	catalogue: catalog	cimitar: <i>see scimitar</i>	companionable: cumppanion-	coughed: <i>coft</i>	dabble: <i>dabl</i>
ubble: <i>bubl</i>	catalogued: <i>catalogd</i>	cinder: <i>sinder</i>	ionabl	could: <i>coud</i>	dabbled: <i>dabld</i>
abbled: <i>babld</i>	cataloguer: cataloger	cipher: <i>cifer</i>	companionship: cumppanion-	councilor, councillor: coun-	dactyle, dactyl: <i>dactyl</i>
acked: <i>buckt</i>	catastrophe: catastrophe	ciphered: <i>ciferd</i>	ionship	cilor	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
uckle: <i>buckl</i>	catch: <i>cach</i>	circle: <i>circl</i>	company: cumppany	counselor, counsellor: coun-	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
uckled: <i>buckld</i>	catechise: catechize	circled: <i>circld</i>	comparable: comparabl	counselor	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
uff: <i>buf</i>	entered: <i>aterd</i>	circumcise: circumcoize	comparative: comparativ	counter-marched: <i>-marcht</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
ubbed: <i>bubld</i>	cat-rawaled: <i>caterwauld</i>	circumvolve: circumvolv	compass: cumpass	countersigned: <i>counter-</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
milk-head: bulk hed	cattle: <i>catl</i>	citrine, citrin: citrin	compassed: <i>cumpast</i>	signd	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
ull: <i>bul</i>	caucused, -ussed: <i>caucust</i>	cissors: <i>see scissors</i>	compatible: compatibl	country: cuntry	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
ull-head: bul-head	caucusing, -ussing: <i>caucus-</i>	clacked: <i>clackd</i>	compelled: <i>compeld</i>	couple: <i>cupl, cupls</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
umble: <i>bumbi</i>	ing	claimed: <i>claimd</i>	competitive: competitiv	coupled: <i>cupld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
mumped: <i>bumpd</i>	caudle: <i>caudl</i>	clambered: <i>clamberd</i>	complained: <i>complaind</i>	couplet: <i>cuplet</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
mucked: <i>buecht</i>	causative: causativ	clamored: <i>clamord</i>	comportable: comportabl	coupling: <i>cupling</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
muddle: <i>bundl</i>	cauterise, -ize: cauterize	clanked: <i>clankt</i>	composite: composit	courage: curage	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
muddled: <i>bundld</i>	caviled, -illed: <i>cavild</i>	clapped: <i>clapt</i>	comprehensive: compre-	courageous: courageous	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
mungle: <i>bungl</i>	caviling, -illing: <i>caviling</i>	clashed: <i>clashd</i>	hensiv	courteous: courteous	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bugled: <i>bungld</i>	cared: <i>carvd</i>	clasped: <i>claspd</i>	compressed: <i>comprest</i>	courtesan: curtesan	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bur, burr: <i>bur</i>	cayenne: <i>cayen</i>	classed: <i>clast</i>	compressible: compressibl	courtesy: curtesy	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burdened: <i>burdend</i>	ceased: <i>ceast</i>	clattered: <i>clatterd</i>	compressive: compressiv	cousin: cuzin	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burdensome: burdensum	cedrine: <i>cedrin</i>	clavicle: <i>clavicl</i>	compulsive: compulsiv	covenant: cuvenant	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burg, burgh: <i>burg</i>	ceiled: <i>ceild</i>	claved: <i>clavd</i>	computable: computabl	cover: cuver	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burke: <i>burk</i>	cell: <i>cel</i>	cleaned: <i>cleand</i>	concealed: <i>conceald</i>	covered: cuverd	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burked: <i>burkt</i>	celled: <i>celd</i>	cleanliness: clenliness	conceivable: conceivabl	covert: cuvert	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burled: <i>burld</i>	cenotaph: cenotaf	cleanly: clenly	conceive: conceiv	covering: cuvering	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burned: <i>burnd</i>	censurable: censurabl	cleansed: <i>clenzd</i>	conceived: <i>conceivd</i>	coverlet: cuverlet	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burnished: <i>burnisht</i>	centre, center: center	cleaved: <i>cleavd</i>	conceptive: conceptiv	coverture: cuverture	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burrowed: <i>burrowd</i>	centred: <i>centerd</i>	clerked: <i>clerkd</i>	concerned: <i>concernd</i>	covet: cuvet	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
burthened: <i>burthend</i>	centuple: centupl	clicked: <i>clickt</i>	concessive: concessiv	covetous: cuvetous	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bushed: <i>bushd</i>	cephalic: cefalic	climbed: <i>climbld</i>	conclusive: conclusiv	covey: cuvey	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
buskined: <i>buskind</i>	cephalopod: cefalopod	clinched: <i>clinchd</i>	concoctive: concoctiv	cowed: <i>covd</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bussed: <i>bust</i>	cerography: cerografy	clinked: <i>clinkd</i>	concluded: <i>conclud</i>	covered: <i>coverd</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bustle: <i>bustl</i>	chaff: <i>chaf</i>	clipped: <i>clipt</i>	concussive: concussiv	cowled: <i>cowl</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
bustled: <i>bustld</i>	chaffed: <i>chaf</i>	clonked: <i>clonkt</i>	condensed: <i>condensd</i>	cozen: cuzen	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
but, butt: <i>but</i>	chained: <i>chaind</i>	clustered: <i>clusterd</i>	conductive: conductiv	cozenage: cuzenage	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
but-end, butt-end: but-end	chaired: <i>chaird</i>	close, v.: <i>cloze</i>	confederative: confedera-	cozy, cosy: <i>cozy</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chaleography: <i>chaleografy</i>	closet: <i>clozst</i>	tiv	cracked: <i>crackd</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chalked: <i>chalkd</i>	closure: <i>clozure</i>	conferred: <i>conferd</i>	crackled: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chambered: <i>chamberd</i>	clough: <i>cluf</i>	confessed: <i>confest</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	championed: <i>championd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	confirmed: <i>confirmd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	changeable: changeabl	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	confirmable: confirmabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	channeled, -elled: <i>channelld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	confiscable: confiscabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	channeling, -elling: <i>channel-</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conformed: <i>conformd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	ing	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	confront: confrunt	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chapped: <i>chapt</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	congealed: <i>congeald</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	charred: <i>chard</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	congealable: congealabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chargeable: chargeabl	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conglutinative: congluti-	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	charitable: charitabl	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	nativ	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	charmed: <i>charmd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conjoined: <i>conjoind</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chartered: <i>chartrd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conjunctive: conjunctiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chastened: <i>chastend</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	connective: connectiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chastise, chastize: <i>chas-</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	consecutive: consecutiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	tize	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conservative: conservativ	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chastizement: chastizement	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conserve: conserv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chasuble: <i>chasubl</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	considered: <i>considerd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chattered: <i>chatterd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	considerable: considerabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chaved: <i>chavd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	consigned: <i>consignd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	cheapened: <i>cheapend</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	consoleable: consolabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	checked: <i>checkd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	constable: constabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	cheered: <i>cheerd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	constitutive: constitutiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	cherished: <i>cherisht</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	constrainable: constrainabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chevied: <i>chevld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	constrained: <i>constraind</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chidden: <i>chidn</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	constructive: constructiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chill: <i>chil</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	contemplative: contempla-	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chilled: <i>chilld, chld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	tiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chincough: <i>chincof</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	contemptible: contemptibl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chipped: <i>chipt</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	contractible: contractibl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chirograph: <i>chirograf</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	contractile: contractil	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chirography: <i>chirografy</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	contributive: contributiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chirped: <i>chirpt</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	controlled: <i>controld</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chirruped: <i>chirrupd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	controllable: controllabl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chiselled, -illed: <i>chiseld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	concerned: <i>concernd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chiseling, -elling: <i>chiseld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	conveyed: <i>conveyd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chloride: <i>chlorid</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	convincible: convincibl	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chlorine: <i>chlorin</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	convoyed: <i>convoyd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	choler: <i>coler</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	convulsive: convulsiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	cholera: <i>colera</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	enoid: <i>enid</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	choleric: <i>coleric</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	cooked: <i>cookd</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chopped: <i>chopt</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	cooled: <i>coold</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chorography: <i>chorografy</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	cooped: <i>coopt</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chose: <i>choze</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	copse: <i>cops</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chosen: <i>chozen</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	copulative: copulativ	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chough: <i>chuf</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	corned: <i>corn</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chronicle: <i>chronicl</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	corrective: correctiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chronicled: <i>chronicld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	correlative: correlativ	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chronograph: <i>chronograf</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	corroborative: corroborativ	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chucked: <i>chuekt</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	corrosive: corrosiv	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chuckle: <i>chuckl</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	costive: <i>costiv</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chuckled: <i>chuckld</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	cosy, cozy: <i>cozy</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	chummed: <i>chumd</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>	couched: <i>coucht</i>	cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>
battered: <i>butterd</i>	churched: <i>churcht</i>	clayed: <i>clayd</i>		cracked: <i>crackld</i>	daggled: <i>dagld</i>



# AMENDED SPELLINGS

dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	expiable: expiabl	flugged: flugd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	explainable: explainabl	floored: fluord
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	explained: explaind	floodered: flouderd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	explicative: explictiv	flourish: fluriah
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	explicative: explictiv	flourished: flurisht
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	explosive: explosiv	flushed: flust
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	expressed: exprest	flushed: flusterd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	expressive: expressiv	flushed: flusterd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	expugnable: expugnabl	flushed: flusterd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	expulsive: expulsiv	fluxed: fluxt
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	exquisite: exquisit	fluxible: fluxibl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extensible: extensibl	foaled: foabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extensive: extensiv	foamed: foamd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extinguished: extinguisht	foaled: foabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extolled: extold	focused: focust
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extractive: extractiv	foible: foibl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	extricable: extricabl	foiled: foild
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion	eye: ey	followed: followd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fondle: fondl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fondled: fondld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foaled: foabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forbade: forbud
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forbidden: forbidn
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foreible: foreibl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foregone: foregon
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forehead: forhed
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foreign: foren
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foreigner: forener
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forewarned: forewarnd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forgive: forgiv
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forgiveness: forgivness
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		forgone: forgon
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		formed: formd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		formative: formativ
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		formidable: formidabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fosse, foss: foss
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fostered: fosterd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foaled: foabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		founded: founderd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foaled: foabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		foxed: foxt
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fragile: fragil
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		freckle: freckl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		freckled: freckld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		freeze: freez
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		freshened: freshend
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fribble: fribl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		friend: friend
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frieze: friez
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frightened: frightend
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frill: fril
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frilled: frild
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frisked: friskt
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frittered: fritterd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frizz: friz
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frizzed: frizd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frizzle: frizl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frizzled: frizld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frolicked: frolickt
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		froliesome: froliesum
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		front: frunt
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		frowned: frownl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fugitive: fugitiv
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fulfil, fulfil: fulfil
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fulfilled: fulfild
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		full: ful
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fulled: fuld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fulsome: fulsum
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fumble: fumbul
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fumbled: fumbld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furberish: furberisht
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furled: furld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furlough: furlo
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furloughed: furloed
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furnished: furnisht
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furthered: furtherd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furtive: furtiv
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		furze: furz
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fuse: fuze
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fusable: fuzibl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fusion: fuzion
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fused: fust
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		futile: futill, -ile
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		fuzz: fuz
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gabbed: gabd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gabble: gabl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gabbled: gabbl
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gaff: gaf
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gaffe: gaff
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gagged: gagd
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gained: gaind
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		galled: galld
dispassion: dispassion	dispassion: dispassion		gamble: gambul



# AMENDED SPELLINGS

<i>gambled</i> : <i>gambld</i>	guilt: gilt	hitch: hich	inflexive: inflexiv	lapse: laps	maneuver, manoeuvre: ma- neuver
gamesome: gamesum	guilty: gilty	<i>hitched</i> : <i>hicht</i>	<i>informed</i> : <i>inford</i>	<i>lapsed</i> : <i>lapst</i>	<i>maneuvered</i> , <i>manoeuvred</i> : <i>maneuverd</i>
gamble: garbl	guise: guize	hobble: hobl	infuse: infuze	<i>lashed</i> : <i>lasht</i>	<i>marched</i> : <i>marcht</i>
<i>garbled</i> : <i>garblld</i>	<i>guilted</i> : <i>guilt</i>	homestead: homestead	<i>inked</i> : <i>inkt</i>	latch: lach	<i>marked</i> : <i>markt</i>
<i>garbened</i> : <i>garbend</i>	<i>guilty</i> : <i>guilt</i>	honey: huney	inn: in	<i>latched</i> : <i>lacht</i>	<i>marveled</i> , <i>marvelled</i> : <i>mar- veld</i>
garble: garbl	<i>gurgled</i> : <i>gurgld</i>	honeyed: huneyd	<i>inned</i> : <i>ind</i>	<i>lathered</i> : <i>latherd</i>	marvelous, marvellous: marvelous
<i>garbled</i> : <i>garblld</i>	<i>gushed</i> : <i>gushd</i>	honied: hunied	inquisitive: inquisitiv	laudable: laudabl	masculine: masculin
<i>garnered</i> : <i>garnerd</i>	<i>guzzled</i> : <i>guzld</i>	honor, honour: honor	<i>installed</i> : <i>instald</i>	laugh: laf	masked: maskt
<i>gashed</i> : <i>gashd</i>	<i>guzzled</i> : <i>guzld</i>	honored, honoured: honord	instead: insted	<i>laughed</i> : <i>laft</i>	massive: massiv
<i>gasped</i> : <i>gaspt</i>		honorable, honourable: honorabl	instinctive: instinctiv	laughable: lafabl	<i>mastered</i> : <i>masterd</i>
gauze: gauz	habitable: habitabl	<i>hoodwinked</i> : <i>hoodwinkt</i>	instructive: instructiv	laughter: lafter	match: mach
gazelle, gazel: gazel	<i>hacked</i> : <i>hackt</i>	<i>hoofed</i> : <i>hooft</i>	intelligible: intelligibl	<i>launched</i> : <i>launcht</i>	<i>matched</i> : <i>nacht</i>
gazette: gazet	hackle: hackl	hooked: hookt	interleave: interleav	laxative: laxativ	materialise, materialize: materialize
gelatine, gelatin: gelatin	<i>hacked</i> : <i>hackld</i>	<i>hooped</i> : <i>hoopt</i>	<i>interleaved</i> : <i>interleavd</i>	lead (metal): led	meadow: meadow
<i>gendered</i> : <i>genderd</i>	haggle: hagl	hooping-cough: hooping- cof	<i>interlinked</i> : <i>interlinkt</i>	leaden: leden	meager, meagre: meager
genitive: genitiv	<i>haunted</i> : <i>haugd</i>	hopped: hopt	intermeddle: intermedl	league: leag	meant: ment
gentle: gentl	<i>hailed</i> : <i>haild</i>	horned: horned	interrogative: interrogativ	<i>leagued</i> : <i>leagd</i>	measles: measls
gentleman: gentleman	<i>hallowed</i> : <i>halloerd</i>	horology: horografy	<i>interspersed</i> : <i>intersperst</i>	<i>leaked</i> : <i>leakt</i>	measurable: mezurabl
genuine: genuin	<i>halted</i> : <i>halted</i>	horrible: horribl	intestine: intestin	<i>leaned</i> : <i>leand</i> , <i>lent</i>	measure: mezure
geographer: geografer	halve: halv, <i>halvs</i>	housed: housd	introduction: introduction	<i>leaped</i> , <i>leapt</i> : <i>leapt</i> , <i>lept</i>	<i>measured</i> : <i>meured</i>
geographic: geografic	<i>halved</i> : <i>halvd</i>	housing: housing	intrusive: intrusiv	learn: lern	meddle: medl
geography: geograf	<i>hampered</i> : <i>hamperd</i>	<i>huffed</i> : <i>hufft</i>	inured: inurid	learned: lern-ed, lernd	meddled: medld
ghastliness: ghashtness	handcuff: handcuf	<i>hugged</i> : <i>hugd</i>	invective: invectiv	learning: lerning	meddlesome: medlsum
ghastly: gashly	<i>handcuffed</i> : <i>handcufnt</i>	humble: humbl	inventive: inventiv	learned: lern-ed, lernd	medicines: medicin
ghost: gost	handsome: handsum	humor, humour: humor	involve: involv	learned: lern-ed, lernd	meditative: meditativ
giggle: kigl	<i>hanged</i> : <i>hangd</i>	<i>humored</i> , <i>humoured</i> : <i>hu- mord</i>	involved: involvd	learned: lern-ed, lernd	melancholy: melancoly
gill: gil	<i>happened</i> : <i>happend</i>	<i>humped</i> : <i>humpd</i>	inweave: inweav	learned: lern-ed, lernd	memorable: memorabl
girder: girld	<i>harangue</i> : <i>harang</i>	<i>hushed</i> : <i>husht</i>	<i>inwrapped</i> : <i>inwrapt</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	memorialise, memorialize: memorialize
give: giv	<i>harangued</i> : <i>harangd</i>	hustle: hustl	iodine: iodin, -ine	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mephitic: meftic
given: gien	harass: harass	<i>hustled</i> : <i>hustld</i>	irksome: irksom	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mephitic: meftis
gladsome: gladsum	harbor, harbour: harbor	hutch: huch	irritative: irritativ	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mercantile: mercantil, -ile
<i>gleamed</i> : <i>gleamd</i>	<i>harbored</i> , <i>harboured</i> : <i>har- bord</i>	hutch: huch	island: iland	learned: lern-ed, lernd	merchandise: merchandize
gleam: gleand	<i>harked</i> : <i>harkt</i>	hutch: huch	isle: ile	learned: lern-ed, lernd	merchantable: merchant- abl
glimpse: glimps	<i>harnessed</i> : <i>harnest</i>	hutch: huch	islet: ile	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>meshed</i> : <i>mesht</i>
<i>glimpsed</i> : <i>glimpst</i>	<i>harped</i> : <i>harpt</i>	hutch: huch	itch: ich	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>messed</i> : <i>messt</i>
<i>glistered</i> : <i>glisterd</i>	<i>harrowed</i> : <i>harrowd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>itched</i> : <i>icht</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	metamorphose: metamor- fose
<i>glittered</i> : <i>glitterd</i>	<i>hashed</i> : <i>hasht</i>	hutch: huch	iterative: iterativ	learned: lern-ed, lernd	metamorphosis: metamor- fosis
<i>gloomed</i> : <i>gloomd</i>	<i>hatched</i> : <i>hacht</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jabbered</i> : <i>jabberd</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	metaphysics: metafysics
glycerine, glycerin: glyce- rin	<i>hatched</i> : <i>hacht</i>	hutch: huch	jail, gaol: jail	learned: lern-ed, lernd	metre, meter: meter
glyph: glyf	<i>hatchment</i> : <i>hachment</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mettle: metl
<i>guarled</i> : <i>guarld</i>	haughty: hauty	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mettled: metld
<i>guarred</i> : <i>guarnd</i>	<i>hauled</i> : <i>hauld</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mettlesome: metlsum
gobble: gobl	have: hav	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mevled</i> : <i>mevld</i>
<i>gobbled</i> : <i>gobld</i>	havock, havoc: havoc	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	middle: midl
godhead: godhed	<i>havoiced</i> : <i>havocd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>middled</i> : <i>midld</i>
goggle: goql	<i>hawked</i> : <i>hawkd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mill: mil
<i>goggled</i> : <i>goqld</i>	<i>head</i> : <i>hed</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>milled</i> : <i>mild</i> , <i>milld</i>
goiter, goitre: goiter	headache: hedake	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mimicked</i> : <i>mimickt</i>
<i>gone</i> : <i>gon</i>	headland: hedland	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	miracle: miracl
good-by, good-bye: good- by	headlong: hedlong	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	misbecome: misbecum
<i>gotten</i> : <i>gotn</i>	<i>healed</i> : <i>heald</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	miserable: miserabl
govern: guvern	health: helth	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	misgive: misgiv
<i>governed</i> : <i>guvernd</i>	healthy: helthy	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	missile: missil
governess: guverness	<i>heaped</i> : <i>heapt</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	missive: missiv
government: government	<i>heard</i> : <i>herd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mistletoe: mistltoe
governor: guvernor	hearken: harken	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	misuse, v.: misuse
<i>grabbed</i> : <i>grabd</i>	<i>hearkened</i> : <i>harkend</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mitre, miter: miter
graft: graf	hearse: herse	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mocked</i> : <i>mockd</i>
<i>grained</i> : <i>graind</i>	<i>hearsed</i> : <i>herst</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	money: muney
granite: granit	heart: hart	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monitive: monitiv
<i>grasped</i> : <i>graspt</i>	hearth: harth	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monk: munk
grease, v.: greaz, grease	heartily: hartly	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monkey: munkey
<i>greased</i> : <i>greazd</i> , <i>greast</i>	heather: hether	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monkish: munkish
griddle: gridl	heave: heav	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monograph: monograf
<i>grieved</i> : <i>grievd</i>	<i>heaved</i> : <i>heavd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monologue: monolog
grill: gril	heaven: heven	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	monosyllable: monosyllabl
<i>grilled</i> : <i>grild</i>	heaves: heavs	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>moored</i> : <i>moord</i>
<i>gripped</i> : <i>gript</i>	heavy: hev	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mossed</i> : <i>moost</i>
grizzle: grizl	<i>hedged</i> : <i>hedgd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	motive: motiv
<i>grizzled</i> : <i>grizld</i>	<i>heeled</i> : <i>heeld</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mouse, v.: mouz
<i>groomed</i> : <i>groomd</i>	heifer: hefer	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	mouser: mouzer
groove: groov	<i>heightened</i> : <i>heightend</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	movable: movabl
<i>groomed</i> : <i>groomd</i>	hell: hel	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mowed</i> : <i>mowd</i>
<i>grouped</i> : <i>groupt</i>	<i>helped</i> : <i>helpt</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	muddle: mudl
<i>groveled</i> : <i>groveld</i>	helve: helv	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	nuff: muf
<i>grouted</i> : <i>groutd</i>	hence: hense	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>muffed</i> : <i>muft</i>
grumble: grumbl	hermaphrodite: hermafro- dite	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	muffle: mufl
<i>grumbled</i> : <i>grumbld</i>	hiccup, hiccup: hiccup	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>muffled</i> : <i>muftd</i>
guarantee: guarantee	<i>hiccupped</i> : <i>hiccupd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>mulched</i> : <i>mulcht</i>
guaranty: guaranty	hidden: hidn	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	numble: numbl
guard: gard	hill: hil	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>numbled</i> : <i>numbld</i>
guardian: gardian	<i>killed</i> : <i>kild</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	<i>munched</i> : <i>muncht</i>
guess: gess	<i>kindered</i> : <i>kinderd</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	
<i>guessed</i> : <i>gest</i>	<i>hipped</i> : <i>hipt</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	
guest: gest	<i>hissed</i> : <i>hist</i>	hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	
guild: gild		hutch: huch	<i>jailed</i> : <i>jaild</i>	learned: lern-ed, lernd	



phosphate: fosfate  
phosphoric: fosforic  
phosphorus: fosforus  
photograph: fotograf  
photographic: fotografic  
photography: fotografi  
photometer: fotometer  
physics: fysica  
physiology: fysiologie  
physiologist: fysioloog  
phrenology: frenologie  
phreny, frenzy: frenzy  
phthisic: tisis  
phylactery: fylactery  
physic: fysic  
physical: fysical  
physicked: fysicht  
physician: fysician  
physicist: fysicist  
physics: fysica  
physiognomist: fysio-  
gnomist  
physiognomy: fysio-  
gnomy  
physiologic: fysiologie  
physiologist: fysio-  
logist  
physiology: fysio-  
logie  
phytography: fyto-  
grafi  
phytology: fyto-  
logie  
picked: pickt  
pickle: pickl  
pickled: pickld  
piedicled: piciet  
pilfered: pilferd  
pill: pil  
pillowed: pillowd  
pimpal: pimpt  
pimple: pimpt  
pimped: pimptd  
pinned: pint  
pinched: pincht  
pintoned: pintonnd  
pinked: pinkt  
pinnacle: pinnac  
pintle: pintl  
pioneerred: pioneer  
pished: pisht  
pitch: pich  
pitched: picht  
pitcher: picher  
pitchy: pichy  
pitiable: pitia  
placable: placabl  
plained: plaind  
plaintiff: plaintif  
plaintive: plaintiv  
planned: pland  
planked: plankt  
plashed: plasht  
plastered: plasterd  
plausible: plausibl  
plausible: plausiv  
played: pland  
pleasant: plezant  
pleasurable: plezurabl  
pleasure: plezure  
pledged: pledgd  
pliable: plia  
plough, plow: plow  
plover: pluver  
plow: so, plough  
plowed: plowd  
plowable: plowabl  
plucked: pluckt  
plugged: plugd  
plumb: plum  
plumb-line: plum-  
line  
plumber, plummer: plum-  
mer  
plumbing, plumbing:  
plumbing  
plumb-line: plum-  
line  
plumped: plumpt  
plundered: plunderd  
poached: poacht  
poached: poasnd  
poached: pocht  
polygraph: polygraf  
polyraphy: polygrafi  
polysyllabic: polysyllabl

pommel, pummel: pum-  
mel  
pummelled: pummeld  
pondered: ponderd  
ponderable: ponderabl  
pontiff: pontif  
poodle: poold  
popped: popd  
porphyritic: porfyr-  
itic  
porphyry: porfyr  
portable: portabl  
portioned: portionnd  
portrayed: portrayd  
positive: positiv  
possessed: possst  
possessive: possessiv  
possible: possibl  
potable: potabl  
pottle: potl  
pouched: poucht  
poured: pourd  
powdered: powderd  
practicable: practicabl  
practise: practis  
practised: practist  
pranked: prankt  
prattle: pratl  
prattled: prattld  
prattler: prattler  
prayed: prayd  
preached: preacht  
preamble: preamb  
precativ: precativ  
preceptive: preceptiv  
preclusive: preclusiv  
preconceive: preconceiv  
precurse: precursiv  
predestine: predestin  
predetermine: predeter-  
min  
predetermined: predeter-  
min  
predicable: predicabl  
predictive: predictiv  
preened: preend  
pre-established: pre-estab-  
lish  
preferable: preferabl  
preferred: preferd  
prefigurative: prefigurativ  
prefixed: prefix  
prehensile: prehensil  
prelusive: prelusiv  
premise, premiss: premis  
premise, v.: premize  
premised: premized  
preordained: preordaind  
preparative: preparativ  
prepositive: prepositiv  
prepossession: prepossest  
prerequisite: prerequisite  
prerogative: prerogativ  
prescriptive: prescriptiv  
presentable: presentabl  
preservative: preservativ  
preserve: preserv  
preserved: preservd  
pressed: prest  
presumable: presumabl  
presumptive: presumptiv  
pretense, pretence: pre-  
tense  
preterit, preterite: preterit  
prevailed: prevaild  
preventable: preventabl  
preventive: preventiv  
prayed: prayd  
pricked: prickt  
prickle: prickl  
primitive: primitiv  
principle: principl  
principled: principld  
pricked: prinkt  
prised: prisnd  
pristine: pristin, -ine  
privative: privativ  
probable: probabl  
probative: probativ  
procreative: procreativ  
procurable: procurabl  
producible: producibl  
productive: productiv

productiveness: productiv-  
ness  
professed: profest  
proffered: profferd  
profitable: profitabl  
progressed: progreest  
progressive: progressiv  
prohibitive: prohibitiv  
projectile: projectil  
prologue: prolog  
prolonged: prolongd  
promise: promis  
promised: promist  
promotive: promotiv  
propred: propt  
propagable: propagabl  
propelled: propeld  
prophecy: profecy  
prophecy: profesy  
prophet: profet  
prophess: profetess  
prophetic: profetic  
prophylactic: profylactic  
propotioned: proportiond  
proportionable: proportion-  
abl  
propulsive: propulsiv  
proscriptive: proscriptiv  
prospective: prospectiv  
prospered: prosperd  
protective: protectiv  
protractive: protractiv  
protrusive: protrusiv  
provable: provabl  
provocative: provocativ  
prowled: prowld  
published: publisht  
puckered: puckerd  
puddle: pudl  
puddled: pudld  
puddling: puddling  
puerile: pueril, -ile  
puff: puf  
puffed: pufst  
pull: pul  
pulled: puld  
pulsatile: pulsatil  
pulsative: pulsativ  
pulsed: pulst  
pulverable: pulverabl  
pumped: pumpt  
punned: pund  
punched: puncht  
punished: punisht  
punishable: punishabl  
punitive: punitiv  
purr: pur  
purred: purd  
purchasable: purchasabl  
purgative: purgativ  
purled: purld  
purline, purlin: purlin  
purloined: purloind  
purple: purpl  
purpled: purpld  
pursed: purst  
purveyed: purveyd  
pushed: pusht  
putative: putativ  
putrefactive: putrefactiv  
puttered: putterd  
puzzle: puzl  
puzzled: puzzld  
quacked: quackt  
quadruple: quadrupl  
quaff: quaf  
quaffed: quaft  
quailed: quaid  
qualitative: qualitativ  
quantitative: quantitativ  
quarreled, quarrelled: quar-  
rel  
quarrelsome: quarrelsum  
quay, key: key  
quell: qucl  
quelled: quclt  
quenched: quenchd  
quete, cue: cue  
quibble: quibl  
quibbled: quibld  
quickened: quickend



# AMENDED SPELLINGS

quiddle: quidl  
quill: quill  
quivered: quicverd

racked: rackt  
raffle: rai  
ragged: ragd  
railed: raiid  
rained: raiind  
raise: raiiz  
raised: raiizd  
rammed: ramd  
ramble: rambl  
rambled: ramblld  
ramped: ramp  
rancor, rancour: rancor  
ranked: rankt  
ranks: rankl  
ranked: rankld  
ransacked: ransackt  
ransomed: ransomd  
rapped, rapt: rapt  
rased: raspt  
rattle: ratl  
rattled: ratld  
raveled, ravelled: ravelld  
raveling, ravelling: ravel-  
ing

ravens: ravend  
ravished: ravisht  
reached: reacht  
read: red  
ready: redy  
realm: relm  
reaped: reapt  
reared: reard  
reasonable: reasonabl  
reasoned: reasond  
rebbed: rebld  
receipt: receit  
receivable: receivabl  
receive: receiv  
received: receivd  
receptive: receptiv  
recoiled: recoild  
recover: recuver  
recovered: recuverd  
rectangle: rectangl  
reddened: reddend  
redoubt: redout  
redressive: redressiv  
reductive: reductiv  
reefed: reeft  
reeked: reekt  
reeled: reeld  
referred: referd  
reflective: reflectiv  
reflexive: reflexiv  
reformed: reformd  
reformative: reformativ  
refreshed: refresht  
refusal: refuzal  
refuse, v.: refuze  
regressive: regressiv  
rehearse: rehearse  
rehearsed: reherst  
reined: reind  
rejoined: rejoind  
relapse: relaps  
relapsed: relapst  
relative: relativ  
relaxed: rilax  
released: releast  
relieve: reliev  
relieved: reliev  
relinquished: relinquisht  
relished: relisht  
remained: remaind  
remarkable: remarkabl  
remarked: remarkt  
remembered: rememberd  
remissible: remissibl  
remunerative: remunerativ  
rendered: renderd  
renowned: renownd  
repaired: repaird  
reparable: reparabl  
reparative: reparativ  
repelled: repeld  
replenished: replenisht  
representative: representa-  
tiv

repressed: represt  
reprieve: repriev  
reprieved: reprievd  
reproached: reproacht  
reproductive: reproductiv  
reptile: reptil, -ile  
republished: republisht  
repulsive: repulsiv  
requisite: requisit  
resemble: resembi  
resembled: resembld  
reserve: reserv  
reserved: reservd  
resistible: resistibl  
resolve: resolv  
resolved: resolvd  
respective: respectiv  
respite: respit  
responsible: responsibl  
responsive: responsiv  
restive: restiv  
restrained: restraind  
restrictive: restrictiv  
retailed: retaild  
retained: retaind  
retaliative: retaliativ  
retentive: retentiv  
retouch: retuch  
retouched: retucht  
retrenched: retrencht  
retributive: retributiv  
retrievable: retrievabl  
retrieve: retriev  
retrieved: retrievd  
retrospective: retrospectiv  
returned: returnd  
reviled, revolved: reveld  
revelling, revelling: revel-  
ing  
reversed: reverst  
reversible: reversibl  
reviewed: reviewd  
revise: revize  
revolve: revolv  
revolved: revold  
revulsive: revulsiv  
rhyme, rime: rime  
rhymer, rimer: rimer  
ridden: ridn  
riddle: ridl  
riddled: ridld  
riffraff: rifraf  
rigged: rigd  
rigor, rigour: rigor  
rill: ril  
rime, rhyme: rime  
rimple: rimpl  
rinsed: rinst  
ripened: ripend  
ripple: ripl  
rippled: ripld  
rise, v.: rize  
risen: rien  
risible: risibl  
risked: riskt  
rivalled, rivalled: rivald  
riven: rirn  
riveted, rivetted: rivetd  
roared: roard  
robbed: robd  
rocked: rockt  
roiled: roild  
rolled: rold  
romped: rompt  
roofed: roof  
roomed: roomd  
rose: roze  
rotten: rotn  
rough: ruf  
roughen: rufen  
roughened: rufend  
roughening: rufening  
rowed: rowd  
ruff: ruf  
ruffed: ruff  
ruffle: ruf  
rundle: rundl  
rushed: rusht  
rustle: rustl  
rustled: rustld  
saber, sabre: saber

sabered: saberd  
sacked: sackt  
saddened: saddend  
saddle: sadl  
saddled: sadld  
sagged: sagd  
sailed: saild  
saltpetre, -pete: saltpeter  
salve: salv  
salved: solvd  
samphire: samfire  
sanative: sanativ  
sanded: sandald  
sanguine: sanguin  
sapphire: saffire  
sardine: sardin, -ine  
sashed: sasht  
sauntered: saunterd  
savior, saviour: savior  
savor, savour: savor  
savored, savoured: savord  
scalped: scalpt  
scanned: scand  
scarred: scar  
scarce: scare  
scarcity: scarsity  
scarfed: scarft  
scattered: scatterd  
scent, sent: sent  
scepter, sceptre: scepter  
sceptered, sceptrd: scep-  
terd  
sceptic, skeptic: skeptic  
scholar: scolar  
scholastic: scolastic  
school: scool  
schooner: scooner  
scimitar, cimitar: cimitar  
scissors: cissors  
scoff: scof  
scoped: scopt  
scorned: scorn  
scoured: scourd  
scourge: scour  
scramble: scrambl  
scrambled: scramblld  
scratch: scrach  
scratched: scracht  
screaked: screald  
screamed: screamd  
screached: screecht  
screened: screend  
scrapped: scrad  
scribble: scribl  
scribbled: scribld  
scrubbed: scrubl  
scuffle: scuff  
scuffed: scuffd  
scummed: scumd  
scurried: scurril  
scuttle: scutl  
scuttled: scutld  
scythe, sithe: sithe  
sealed: seald  
seamed: seamd  
search: serch  
searched: sercht  
seared: seard  
seasonable: seasonabl  
seclusive: seclusiv  
secretive: secretiv  
sedative: sedativ  
seductive: seductiv  
seemed: seemd  
seesawed: seesawd  
seize: seiz  
seized: seizd  
sell: sel  
seles: seles  
sense: senst  
sensible: sensibl  
sensitive: sensitiv  
separable: separabl  
separative: separativ  
sepulcher, sepulchre: sep-  
ulcher  
sepulchered, sepulchred: sep-  
ulcherd

sequestered: sequesterd  
seraph: seraf  
seraphic: serafic  
seraphim: serafim  
serve: serv  
served: servd  
serviceable: serviceabl  
servile: servil, -ile  
settle: settl  
settled: settld  
settlement: setlment  
sewed: sewd  
sextile: sextil  
shackle: shackl  
shackled: shackld  
shadowed: shadowd  
shall: shal  
shambles: shambls  
sharpened: sharpen  
sheared: sheard  
shears: shears  
shell: shl  
shelled: sheld  
sheltered: shelterd  
shelve: shelv, shelve  
shelved: sheld  
sheriff: shertif  
shingle: shingl  
shingled: shingld  
shingles: shingls  
shipped: shipt  
shirked: shirkt  
shivered: shiverd  
shocked: shockt  
shopped: shopt  
shortened: shortend  
shove: shuv  
shoved: shurd  
shoving: shuring  
shovel: shuvel  
shoveled: shuvel  
showered: shourd  
shrieked: shriekt  
shrill: shril  
shrugged: shrugd  
shuffle: shuff  
shuffled: shuffd  
shuttle: shuttl  
siccative: siccativ  
sickened: sickend  
sieve: siv  
sighed: sighd  
signed: signd  
significant: significativ  
sill: sil  
silvered: silverd  
simple: simpl  
since: sinse  
single: singl  
singled: singld  
sipped: sipt  
siphon: sifon  
sithe: see scythe  
sizable: sizabl  
sketch: skech  
sketched: skecht  
skiff: skif  
skill: skil  
skilled: skild  
skimmed: skimd  
skinned: skind  
skipped: skipt  
skull: skul  
skulled: skuld  
slacked: slackt  
slackened: slackend  
slammed: slamd  
slapped: slapt  
slaughter: slauter  
slaughtered: slauterd  
sleeve: sleeve  
sleeved: sleeve  
slidden: slidn  
slipped: slipt  
slivered: sliverd  
slouched: sloucht  
slough: sluf  
sloughed: sluft  
slumbered: slumberd  
slurred: slurd  
smacked: smackt

smashed: smasht  
smeared: smeard  
smell: smel  
smelled: smeld, smelt  
smirked: smickt  
smoothed: smoothd  
smuggle: smugl  
smuggled: smugld  
snaffle: snaf  
snapped: snapt  
snarled: snarl  
snatch: snach  
snatched: snacht  
sneaked: sneakt  
sneered: sneerd  
sneeze: sneez  
sneezed: sneezd  
sniff: snif  
sniffed: snift  
snivel: snivel  
sniveled, snivelled: sniveld  
snooze: snooz  
snoozed: snoozd  
snowed: snowd  
snubbed: snubd  
snuff: snuf  
snuffed: snuft  
snuffle: snuff  
snuffled: snuffd  
snuggle: snugl  
snuggled: snugld  
soaked: soakt  
soaped: soapt  
soared: soard  
sobbed: sobd  
sobered: soberd  
sodden: sodn  
softened: softend  
soiled: soild  
sojourn: sojurn  
sojourned: sojurnd  
sojourner: sojourner  
soldered: solderd  
soluble: solubl  
solutive: solutiv  
solve: solv  
solved: solvd  
sombre, somber: somber  
some: sum  
-some: -sum  
somebody: somebody  
somehow: somehow  
somersault, summersault:  
summersault  
somerset: sumerset  
something: sumthing  
son: sun  
sophism: sofism  
sophist: sofist  
sophisticate: sofisticate  
sophistry: sofistry  
sophomore: sofomore  
sophomoric: sofomoric  
soured: sourd  
source: source  
southerly: sutherly  
southern: suthern  
southron: suthron  
sovereign: soveren  
sovereignty: soverenty  
sowed: sowd  
spanned: spand  
spangle: spangl  
spangled: spangld  
spanked: spant  
spared: spard  
sparkle: sparkl  
sparkled: sparkld  
spattered: spatterd  
speared: speard  
specked: speckt  
speckle: speckl  
speckled: speckld  
spectacle: spectacl  
spectacles: spectacl  
specter, spectre: specter  
spell: spl  
spelled: speld  
spewed: spewd  
sphenoid: sfenoid  
sphere: sfere  
spherical: sferical

spherics: sferics  
spheroid: sferoid  
spherule: sferule  
sphinx: sfinx  
spill: spil  
spilled: spild, spilt  
spindle: spindl  
spindled: spindld  
spittle: spitl  
splashed: splasht  
spoiled: spoild, spoilt  
sponge: spunge  
sprained: spraind  
sprawled: sprawld  
spread: spred  
spright: sprite  
sprightly: spritely  
spurred: spur  
spurred: spurnd  
sputtered: sputterd  
squandered: squanderd  
squealed: squeald  
squeaked: squeakt  
squealed: squeald  
squeeze: squeeze  
squeezed: squeeze  
stacked: stackt  
staff: staf  
stained: staid  
stalled: stald  
stammered: stammerd  
stamped: stamp  
stanchd: stancht  
starred: stard  
startle: startl  
startled: startld  
starve: starv  
starved: starvd  
stayed: stayd  
stead: sted  
steadfast: stedfast  
steady: stedy  
stealth: stelh  
steamed: steamd  
steeped: steept  
steeply: steept  
steered: steer  
stenned: stend  
stenographer: stenografer  
stenographic: stenografic  
stenography: stenografy  
stepped: stept  
sterile: steril  
stewed: stewd  
stickle: stickl  
stickled: stickld  
stiff: stif  
stiffened: stiffend  
still: stil  
stilled: stild  
stirred: stir  
stitch: stich  
stitched: sticht  
stocked: stockt  
stomach: stumac  
stomached: stumact  
stomachic: stumachic  
stooped: stoopt  
stopped: stopt  
stopple: stopl  
stormed: stormd  
stowed: stowd  
straddle: straddl  
straddled: straddld  
straggle: stragl  
straggled: stragld  
strained: straind  
strangle: strangl  
strangled: strangld  
strapped: strapt  
streaked: streakt, streaked  
strengthened: strengthend  
stretch: strech  
stretched: strecht  
stricken: strickn  
stripped: stript  
striven: strivn  
stroll: strol  
strolled: strolld, stroid  
stubble: stubl  
stuff: stuf, stuffs  
stuffed: stufft







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<b>Adventurer, The</b> (1752-1754). English literary periodical.	<i>Adventurer</i>	<b>Angus, Joseph</b> (1816-). English clergyman, writer on English, etc.	<i>Angus</i>
<b>Adye, Sir John Miller</b> (1819-). British general and military writer.	<i>Sir J. M. Adye</i>	<b>Annandale, Charles.</b> Scottish lexicographer. See <i>Imperial Dictionary</i> .	
<b>Agardh, Jakob Georg</b> (1813-). Swedish botanist.	<i>Agardh</i>	<b>Annual Review, The</b> (1802-1808).	<i>Annual Rev.</i>
<b>Agassiz, Alexander</b> (1835-). American naturalist.	<i>A. Agassiz</i>	<b>Anson, Lord</b> (George Anson) (1697-1762). English admiral and writer of travels.	<i>Lord Anson</i>
<b>Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph</b> (1807-1873). Swiss-American naturalist.	<i>Agassiz or L. Agassiz</i>	<b>Ansted, David Thomas</b> (1814-1880). English geologist.	<i>Ansted</i>
<b>Ainsworth, Robert</b> (1660-1743). English lexicographer. ("Dictionary of the Latin Tongue," 1736, 1739, etc.)	<i>Ainsworth</i>	<b>Anstey, Christopher</b> (1724-1805). English poet.	<i>C. Anstey</i>
<b>Ainsworth, William Harrison</b> (1805-1882). English novelist.	<i>W. H. Ainsworth</i>	<b>Antijacobin, Poetry of the</b> (1797-1798).	
<b>Aird, Thomas</b> (1802-1876). Scottish poet.	<i>Aird</i>	<b>Antiquities of Athens.</b> Stuart and Revett.	
<b>Airy, Sir George Biddell</b> (1801-). English mathematician and astronomer.	<i>Airy</i>	<b>Appleton's American Cyclopædia.</b>	<i>Amer. Cyc., or Am. Cyc.</i>
<b>Airy, Osmond</b> (1845-). English biographical writer.	<i>O. Airy</i>	<b>Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia</b> (1861-).	<i>Appleton's Ann. Cyc.</i>
<b>Aitken's Scottish Song.</b>		<b>Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.</b>	
<b>Akenside, Mark</b> (1721-1770). English poet.	<i>Akenside</i>	<b>Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics.</b>	
<b>Akers, Elizabeth.</b> See <i>E. A. Allen</i> .		<b>Arabian Nights.</b> Lane's and Burton's editions used.	
<b>Alcott, Amos Bronson</b> (1799-1888). American educator, philosopher, and author.	<i>A. B. Alcott</i>	<b>Arber's English Garner.</b>	<i>Arber's Eng. Garner</i>
<b>Alcott, Louisa May</b> (1832-1888). American author.	<i>L. M. Alcott</i>	<b>Arber's English Reprints.</b>	<i>Arber's Eng. Reprints, or ed. Arber</i>
<b>Aldrich, Thomas Bailey</b> (1836-). American poet and novelist.	<i>T. B. Aldrich, or Aldrich</i>	<b>Arbuthnot, John</b> (1667-1735). Scottish physician and author.	<i>Arbuthnot</i>
<b>Alexander, Annie F. Hector</b> (1825-). British novelist.	<i>Mrs. Alexander</i>	<b>Archæologia</b> (1770-). Published by the Society of Antiquaries, London.	<i>Archæologia</i>
<b>Alexander, James Waddell</b> (1804-1859). American clergyman.	<i>J. W. Alexander</i>	<b>Archæological Association, Journal of British.</b> See <i>Journal</i> .	
<b>Alexander, John Henry</b> (1812-1867). American scientific writer. ("Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures," 1850, 1867.)	<i>J. H. Alexander</i>	<b>Archæological Journal</b> (1845-). Published quarterly by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.	<i>Archæol. Inst. Jour.</i>
<b>Alexander, Joseph Addison</b> (1809-1860). American clergyman, commentator, and Orientalist.	<i>J. A. Alexander</i>	<b>Archæology, American Journal of.</b> See <i>American</i> .	
<b>Alexander, Sir William.</b> See <i>Stirling</i> .		<b>Arden of Feversham</b> (1592). Anonymous historical tragedy.	<i>Arden of Feversham</i>
<b>Alexander, William Lindsay</b> (1808-1884). Scottish theologian.	<i>W. L. Alexander</i>	<b>Argot and Slang, Dictionary of</b> (1887). Edited by A. Barrère.	<i>Dict. of Argot and Slang, and Barrère</i>
<b>Alford, Henry</b> (1810-1871). English theologian and commentator.	<i>Dean Alford</i>	<b>Argyll, Eighth Duke of</b> (George Douglas Campbell) (1823-). Scottish statesman and author.	<i>Argyll</i>
<b>Alger, William Rounseville</b> (1822-). American clergyman and author.	<i>W. R. Alger</i>	<b>Armin, Robert.</b> English actor and poet. ("A Nest of Ninnies," 1608.)	<i>Armin</i>
<b>Alienist and Neurologist</b> (1880-). American quarterly periodical.	<i>Alien. and Neurol.</i>	<b>Armstrong, John</b> (1709?-1779). British poet, essayist, and physician.	<i>Armstrong</i>
<b>Alison, Sir Archibald</b> (1792-1867). British historical and legal writer.	<i>Alison</i>	<b>Arnold, Sir Edwin</b> (1832-). English poet, journalist, and Orientalist.	<i>Edwin Arnold</i>
<b>Allen, Alexander Viets Griswold</b> (1841-). American clergyman.	<i>A. V. G. Allen</i>	<b>Arnold, Matthew</b> (1822-1888). English critic and poet.	<i>M. Arnold</i>
<b>Allen, Charles Grant Blairfindie</b> (1848-). British miscellaneous writer.	<i>Grant Allen, or G. Allen</i>	<b>Arnold, Richard</b> (died 1521?). English antiquary. ("Arnold's Chronicle," a miscellany, 1502; reprinted 1811.)	<i>Arnold's Chronicle</i>
<b>Allen, Elizabeth Akers</b> (1832-). American poet.	<i>E. A. Allen</i>	<b>Arnold, Thomas</b> (1795-1842). English historian and educator.	<i>Arnold, or Dr. Arnold</i>
<b>Allen, Richard L.</b> (1803-1869). American agriculturist.	<i>R. L. Allen</i>	<b>Arnold, Thomas</b> (1823-). English miscellaneous writer. (See <i>Catholic Dictionary</i> .)	<i>T. Arnold</i>
<b>Allen, Timothy Field</b> (1837-). American physician.	<i>T. F. Allen</i>	<b>Arnold's Chronicle.</b> See <i>Arnold, Richard</i> .	
<b>Allibone, Samuel Austin</b> (1816-1889). American bibliographer and author.	<i>Allibone</i>	<b>Arnway, John</b> (1601-1653). English clergyman.	<i>Arnway</i>
<b>Allingham, William</b> (1824-1889). British poet.	<i>Allingham</i>	<b>Art of the Old English Potter.</b> L. M. Solon.	
<b>Allman, George James</b> (1812-). British naturalist.	<i>Allman</i>	<b>Arundel, Thomas</b> (1353-1414). Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>Abp. Arundel</i>
<b>Allman, George Johnston</b> (1824-). Irish mathematician.	<i>G. J. Allman</i>	<b>Ascham, Roger</b> (1515-1568). English scholar and author.	<i>Ascham</i>
<b>Allston, Washington</b> (1779-1843). American painter and author.	<i>Allston</i>		
<b>All the Year Round</b> (1859-). English weekly literary periodical.	<i>All the Year Round</i>		
<b>Almanach de Gotha</b> (1764-). German annual statistical record.			



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Barrett, Benjamin Fisk (1808-). American Swedenborgian clergyman.	B. F. Barrett
Barrett, Eaton Stannard (1786-1820). British poet and satirist.	E. S. Barrett
Barrett, William Alexander (1836-). English writer on music. (See <i>Stannard</i> .)	
Barrington, Daines (1727-1800). English antiquary and naturalist.	Barrington
Barrington, Shute (1734-1826). Bishop of Durham.	Bp. Barrington
Barrough or Barrow, Philip (about 1590). English physician.	Philip Barrough
Barrow, Isaac (1630-1677). English divine and mathematician.	Barrow
Barrows, William (1815-). American clergyman.	W. Barrows
Barry Cornwall. See <i>Prender</i> .	
Barry, Lodowick. British dramatist ("Ram Alley," 1611).	L. Barry
Barry, M. J. English poet.	M. J. Barry
Bartholow, Roberts (1831-). American medical writer.	Bartholow
Bartlett, John (1820-). American editor and compiler. ("Familiar Quotations," 1855; edition used, 1882.)	
Bartlett, John Russell (1805-1886). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1850; edition used, 1877.)	Bartlett
Barton, John. English botanist.	J. Barton
Bartram, John (1699-1777). American botanist.	Bartram
Bastian, Henry Charlton (1837-). English biologist and medical writer.	Bastian
Bastin, Edson Sewell (1843-). American botanist.	Bastin
Bates, Samuel Penniman (1827-). American teacher and historical writer.	S. P. Bates
Bates, William (1625-1699). English theologian.	Bates
Battie, William (1704-1776). English physician.	Battie
Baxter, Andrew (died 1700). Scottish philosophical writer.	A. Baxter
Baxter, Richard (1615-1691). English theologian.	Baxter
Bayly, Thomas Haynes (1797-1839). English poet.	T. H. Bayly
Bayne, Peter (1830-). Scottish essayist.	P. Bayne
Beaconsfield, Earl of. See <i>Disraeli</i> .	
Beale, Lionel Smith (1828-). English physiologist.	L. Beale, or Beale
Beattie, James (1735-1803). Scottish poet and author.	Beattie
Beaumont, Francis (died 1616). English dramatist.	Beaumont
Beaumont and Fletcher. English dramatists. (Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.)	Beau. and Fl.
Beaumont, Sir John (1583?-1627). English poet.	Sir J. Beaumont
Beaumont, Joseph (1616-1699). English poet.	J. Beaumont
Beckett, Sir Edmund (Lord Grimthorpe) (1816-). English author.	Sir E. Beckett
Beckford, William (1759-1844). English writer and collector, author of "Vathek."	Beckford
Becon, Thomas (about 1512-1567). English Reformer.	Becon
Beddoes, Thomas (1760-1808). English physician.	Beddoes
Bedell, William (1571-1642). Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, Ireland.	Bp. Bedell
Bee, Jon. See <i>Badcock</i> .	
Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887). American clergyman and author.	H. W. Beecher
Beecher, Lyman (1775-1863). American clergyman and author.	Lyman Beecher
Behmen, Behme, or Boehme, Jakob (1575-1624). German mystic.	J. Behmen
Behn, Aphra (1640-1689). English writer of plays and novels.	Mrs. Behn
Behrens, Julius Wilhelm. German botanist. Translation by A. B. Hervey and R. H. Ward.	Behrens
Belfield, William T. (1855-). American physiologist.	W. T. Belfield
Bell, Acton. See <i>A. Brontë</i> .	
Bell, Alexander Melville (1819-). Scottish writer on phonetics.	Melville Bell
Bell, Currer. See <i>C. Brontë</i> .	
Bell, Ellis. See <i>E. J. Brontë</i> .	
Bell, Thomas (1792-1880). English naturalist.	Thos. Bell
Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law.	Bell
Bell's British Theatre (London, 1797).	
Bellamy, Charles J. (1852-). American journalist.	C. J. Bellamy
Bellamy, Edward (1850-). American journalist and novelist.	E. Bellamy
Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814-1882). American clergyman.	Bellows
Belsham, Thomas (1750-1829). English clergyman.	Belsham
Belsham, William (1753-1827). English historian and political writer.	W. Belsham, or Belsham
Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler (1837-). American miscellaneous writer.	S. G. W. Benjamin
Bennet, Thomas (1673-1728). English divine.	Bennet
Benson, George (1699-1762). English divine.	Dr. G. Benson
Benson, Martin (1689-1752). Bishop of Gloucester.	Bp. Benson
Benson, Thomas. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1791.)	
Bentham, George (1800-1884). English botanist.	G. Bentham
Bentham, Jeremy (1748-1832). English writer on politics and jurisprudence.	Bentham
Bentinck, Lord George (George Frederick Cavendish) (1802-1848). English politician.	Lord George Bentinck
Bentley, Richard (1662-1742). English classical scholar.	Bentley
Bentley, Robert (1821-). English botanist.	R. Bentley
Benton, Joel (1832-). American essayist.	Joel Benton
Benton, Thomas Hart (1782-1858). American statesman.	T. H. Benton
Berger, E. See <i>E. S. Sheppard</i> .	
Berington, Joseph (1746-1827). English Roman Catholic divine.	Berington
Berkeley, George (1685-1753). Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, and philosopher.	Berkeley, or Bp. Berkeley
Berkenhout, John (died 1791). English physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer.	Berkenhout
Bernard, Richard (died 1641). English Puritan divine.	R. Bernard
Berners, Lord (John Bouchier) (1467-1533). English statesman, translator of Froissart's "Chronicle," etc.	Berners
Berners, Juliana (15th century). Reputed English writer on heraldry, hunting, and fishing.	Juliana Berners



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Besant, Walter** (1838-). English novelist. *W. Besant*
- Bessey, Charles E.** (1845-). American botanist. *Bessey*
- Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara** (1836-). English novelist and writer of travels. *M. Betham-Edwards*
- Beveridge, William** (1667-1708). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Beveridge*
- Beverley or Beverly, Robert** (1675?-1714). American historical writer. *Beverley*
- Bevis or Beves of Hampton (Hamtoun)** (about 1320-1330). Translation of an Anglo-Norman romance. *Bevis of Hamtoun*
- Bible.** English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1881, 1884) Versions; Middle English Version (about 1300); Wyclif (Oxford, about 1384; Purvey, about 1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva Version (1560); Douay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609-10).
- Bibliotheca Sacra** (1841-). American quarterly theological review. *Bibliotheca Sacra*
- Bickerstaff, Isaac** (1735?-1812). British dramatic writer. *Bickerstaff*
- Bickersteth, Edward Henry** (1825-). Bishop of Exeter. *Bickersteth*
- Billroth, Theodor** (1829-). German surgeon. *Billroth*
- Bingham, Joseph** (1668-1723). English writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. *Bingham*
- Birch, Thomas** (1705-1766). English historian and biographer. *Birch*
- Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth** (1832-). Anglo-Indian writer on Eastern subjects. *Birdwood*
- Bishop, Joel Prentiss** (1814-). American writer on law. *Bishop*
- Black, William** (1841-). Scottish novelist. *W. Black*
- Blackie, John Stuart** (1809-). Scottish essayist and poet. *J. S. Blackie*
- Blackmore, Sir Richard** (died 1729). English poet and author. *Sir R. Blackmore*
- Blackmore, Richard Doddridge** (1825-). English novelist. *R. D. Blackmore*
- Blackstone, Sir William** (1723-1780). English jurist. *Blackstone*
- Blackwall, Anthony** (1674-1730). English classical scholar. *Blackwall*
- Blackwood's Magazine** (1817-). Scottish monthly literary magazine. *Blackwood's Mag.*
- Blaikie, William** (1843-). American writer on physical training. *Blaikie*
- Blaine, James Gillespie** (1830-). American statesman. *J. G. Blaine*
- Blair, Hugh** (1718-1800). Scottish preacher and critic. *Dr. Blair, or H. Blair*
- Blair, Robert** (1699-1746). Scottish poet. *Blair*
- Blake, William** (1757-1827). English poet. *Blake*
- Blamire, Susanna** (1747-1794). English poet. *Blamire*
- Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe** (1798-1854). French political economist. *Blanqui*
- Blaserna, Pietro.** Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) *Blaserna*
- Blessington, Countess of** (Marguerite Power) (1789-1849). English novelist. *Lady Blessington*
- Bloomfield, Robert** (1766-1823). English poet. *Bloomfield*
- Blount, Sir Henry** (1602-1682). English traveler. *Sir H. Blount*
- Blount, Thomas** (1618-1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia," 1656, 1679; "A Law Dictionary," 1679.) *Blount*
- Blundeville, Thomas** (lived about 1560). English miscellaneous writer. *Blundeville*
- Blunt, John Henry** (1823-1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) *J. H. Blunt, or Blunt*
- Blunt, John James** (1794-1855). English divine. *J. J. Blunt*
- Blyth, Edward** (1810-1873). English zoologist. *Blyth*
- Boardman, George Dana** (1828-). American clergyman. *G. D. Boardman*
- Boat Sailer's Manual** (1886). Edward F. Quailtrough.
- Boccalini, Trajano** (1556-1613). Italian satirist. *Boccalini*
- Boece.** See *Boethius*.
- Boehme, Jakob.** See *Behmen*.
- Boethius or Boece, Hector** (died 1536). Scottish historian. *Boethius or Boece*
- Boker, George Henry** (1823-1890). American poet and dramatist. *G. H. Boker*
- Bollingbroke, Viscount** (Henry St. John) (1678-1751). English statesman, publicist, and philosopher. *Bollingbroke*
- Bolles, Albert S.** (1845-). American financial writer. *A. S. Bolles*
- Bonaparte, Charles Lucien** (1803-1857). French-American ornithologist. *Bonaparte*
- Bonar, Horatius** (1808-1889). Scottish clergyman and hymn-writer. *H. Bonar*
- Boner, John Henry** (1845-). American poet. *J. H. Boner*
- Bon Gaultier Ballads.** By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*
- Book of Saint Albans.** A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.
- Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry.** Translation (about 1450) of a French work written about 1372.
- Boole, George** (1815-1864). English mathematician. *Boole*
- Boone, Thomas Charles.** English clergyman and miscellaneous writer (wrote 1826-1848). *Boone*
- Booth, Mary Louise** (1831-1889). American author and translator. *M. Booth*
- Boothroid or Boothroyd, Benjamin** (1768-1836). English Hebraist. *Boothroid*
- Borde or Boorde, Andrew** (1490?-1549). English physician and traveler. *Borde*
- Borlase, William** (1695-1772). English antiquary. *Borlase*
- Bosc, Ernest.** French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Architecture," 1877-1884.) *Bosc*
- Boswell, James** (1740-1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr. Johnson.") *Boswell*
- Bosworth, Joseph** (1789-1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1833, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)
- Boucher, Jonathan** (1738-1804). English clergyman and philologist. *Boucher*
- Bourchier.** See *Berners*.
- Bourne, Henry** (1696-1733). English antiquary. *Bourne*
- Boutell, Charles** (1812-1877). English archaeologist. *C. Boutell, or Boutell*
- Bouvier, John** (1787-1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary," 1839, etc.) *Bouvier*
- Bovee, Christian Nestell** (1820-). American author. *Bovee*
- Bowles, Samuel** (1826-1878). American journalist. *S. Bowles*
- Bowering, Sir John** (1792-1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. *Sir J. Bowering*
- Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison** (1825-). Scottish clergyman and essayist. *A. K. H. Boyd*
- Boyd, Zachary** (died 1653). Scottish scholar. *Z. Boyd*
- Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth** (1848-). Norwegian-American author. *Boyesen*
- Boyle, Charles** (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676-1731). English author. *C. Boyle*
- Boyle, Robert** (1627-1691). British physicist and chemist. *Boyle*
- Boyse, Samuel** (1708-1749). British poet. *S. Boyse*
- Brachet, Auguste** (1844-). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.)
- Bracton, Henry de** (died 1268). English jurist. *Bracton*
- Braddon, Mary Elizabeth** (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837-). English novelist. *Miss Braddon*
- Bradford, John** (died 1555). English Reformer. *J. Bradford*
- Bradford, William** (1558-1657). American colonial governor and historian. *Bradford*
- Bradley, Francis Herbert** (1846-). English philosophical writer. *F. H. Bradley*
- Bradley, Henry.** Contemporary English lexicographer. (See *J. A. H. Murray*.) *H. Bradley*
- Bradley, Richard** (died 1732). English botanist. *Bradley*
- Bradstreet, Anne** (1612?-1672). American poet. *Anne Bradstreet*
- Brady, Robert** (died 1700). English historian. *Brady*
- Bramhall, John** (1594-1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Bramhall, or Abp. Bramhall*
- Bramston, James** (died 1744). English poet. *Bramston*
- Brand, John** (1744-1806). English antiquary and topographer. *Brand*
- Brande, William Thomas** (1788-1866). English chemist. (See next entry.) *Brande*
- Brande and Cox** (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) *Brande and Cox*
- Brassey, Lady** (1840?-1887). English writer of travels. *Lady Brassey*
- Brathwaite, Richard** (died 1673). English poet and writer. *R. Brathwaite*
- Bray, Thomas** (1656-1730). English divine. *Dr. Bray*
- Brayley, Edward Wedlake** (1773-1854). English archaeologist and topographer. *Brayley*
- Brende, John** (lived about 1553). English translator. *J. Brende*
- Brerewood, Edward** (died 1613). English mathematician and antiquary. *Brerewood*
- Breton, Nicholas** (about 1545-1626). English poet. *Breton*
- Brevint, Daniel** (1616-1695). English controversialist and religious writer. *Brevint*
- Brewer, Antony** (lived about 1655). English dramatist. *A. Brewer*
- Brewer, E. Cobham** (1810-). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1839; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884.) *Brewer*
- Brewer, William Henry** (1828-). American chemist. *W. H. Brewer*
- Brewster, Sir David** (1781-1868). Scottish physicist. *Brewster*
- Bright, John** (1811-1889). English statesman and orator. *John Bright*
- Brinton, Daniel Garrison** (1837-). American ethnologist. *Brinton*
- Bristed, Charles Astor** (1820-1874). American essayist and miscellaneous writer. *C. A. Bristed*
- British and Foreign Review** (1835-1844). English quarterly literary review. *British and Foreign Rev.*
- British Critic** (1793-1843). English High-church periodical.
- British Quarterly Review** (1845-). English quarterly literary review. *British Quarterly Rev.*
- Britten and Holland** (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878-1888.) *Britten and Holland*
- Britton, John** (1771-1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. *Britton*
- Brockett, John Trotter** (1788-1842). English antiquary. *Brockett*
- Brockett, Linus Pierpont** (1820-). American historical and geographical writer. *L. P. Brockett*
- Brome, Alexander** (1620-1666). English poet and dramatist. *A. Brome*
- Brome, Richard** (died 1652?). English dramatist. *Brome, or R. Brome*
- Brontë, Anne** (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820-1849). English novelist. *A. Brontë*
- Brontë, Charlotte** (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816-1855). English novelist. *Charlotte Brontë*
- Brontë, Emily Jane** (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818-1848). English novelist. *E. Brontë*
- Brooke, Henry** (died 1783). English author. *Brooke, or H. Brooke*
- Brooke, Lord** (Robert Greville) (1608-1643). English general and author. *Lord Brooke*
- Brooke, Stopford Augustus** (1832-). English clergyman and author. *S. A. Brooke, or Stopford Brooke*
- Brooks, Charles William Shirley** (1816-1874). English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. *Shirley Brooks*
- Brooks, Thomas** (1608-1680). English Puritan divine. *T. Brooks*
- Brooks, William Keith** (1848-). American naturalist. *W. K. Brooks*
- Broome, William** (1639-1745). English poet. *W. Broome*
- Brougham, Lord** (Henry Brougham) (1779-1868). British statesman, orator, and author. *Brougham*
- Broughton, Rhoda** (1840-). English novelist. *R. Broughton*
- Brown, James Baldwin** (1820-1884). English clergyman. *Rev. J. B. Brown*
- Brown, John** (1810-1882). Scottish physician and author. *Dr. J. Brown*
- Brown, Thomas or "Tom"** (1663-1704). English humorist. *Tom Brown*
- Brown, Dr. Thomas** (1778-1820). Scottish metaphysician. *Dr. T. Brown*
- Browne, Edward** (1644-1708). English traveler. *E. Browne*
- Browne, Sir Thomas** (1605-1682). English physician and author. *Sir T. Browne*
- Browne, William** (1591-1643?). English poet. *W. Browne*
- Brownell, Henry Howard** (1820-1872). American poet. *H. H. Brownell*
- Browning, Elizabeth Barrett** (1809?-1861). English poet. *Mrs. Browning*
- Browning, Robert** (1812-1889). English poet. *Browning*
- Bruce, James** (1730-1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. *Bruce*
- Bruce, Michael** (1635-1693). Scottish clergyman. *M. Bruce*
- Brunne, Robert de or** (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century). English chronicler and translator. *R. Brunne, or Rob. of Brunne*
- Brush, George Jarvis** (1831-). American mineralogist. *G. J. Brush*
- Bryant, Jacob** (1715-1804). English antiquary. *J. Bryant*
- Bryant, William Cullen** (1794-1878). American poet. *Bryant*
- Bryce, James** (1838-). British historical and political writer. *J. Bryce*
- Brydone, Patrick** (died 1818). Scottish traveler. *Brydone*
- Bryskett, Lodowick** (about 1571-1611). English poet. *L. Bryskett*



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Campion, Edmund (1540-1581). English Jesuit.	Campion
Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer.	Canes
Canning, George (1770-1847). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.")	Canning
Capgrave, John (1393-1464). English chronicler and theologian.	Capgrave
Car-Builders Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney.	Car-Builders' Dict.
Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555-1629). English statesman.	G. Carew
Carew, Richard (1556-1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Survey of Cornwall.")	R. Carew
Carew, Thomas (1589?-1639). English poet.	Carew
Carey, Henry (died 1743). English musician and poet.	Carey
Carleton, Will (1815-?). American poet.	Will Carleton
Carlile, Richard (1790-1843). English free-thinker.	R. Carlile
Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881). Scottish essayist and historian.	Carlyle
Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833).	Mrs. Carmichael
Carnochan, John Murray (1817-1887). American physician and writer.	J. M. Carnochan
Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819-1877). English writer on natural history.	P. P. Carpenter
Carpenter, William Benjamin (1813-1885). English physiologist and naturalist.	W. B. Carpenter
Carpenter, William Lant (died 1890). English scientific writer.	W. L. Carpenter
Carr, William (17th century). British writer.	W. Carr
Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneous writer.	R. Carruthers
Carter, Elizabeth (1717-1806). English poet and translator.	Miss Carter
Cartwright, William (1611-1643). English dramatist, poet, and clergyman.	W. Cartwright
Carver, Jonathan (1732-1780). American traveler.	Carver
Cary, Alice (1820-1871). American poet.	A. Cary
Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1844). English poet and translator.	Cary
Cary, Phoebe (1824-1871). American poet.	P. Cary
Casaubon, Isaac (1559-1614). English classical scholar.	Casaubon
Cass, Lewis (1782-1866). American statesman.	L. Cass
Castle, Egerton (1858-?). English miscellaneous writer.	Egerton Castle
Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold; American edition, 1884.	Cath. Dict.
Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.)	Cath. Angl.
Catlin, George (1796-1872). American traveler and painter.	Catlin
Cavendish. See H. Jones.	
Cavendish, George (1500-1561?). English biographer.	G. Cavendish
Cavendish, Henry (1731-1810). English chemist and physicist.	H. Cavendish
Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician.	Sir W. Cavendish
Cawthorn, James (1719-1761). English poet.	Cawthorn
Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator.	Caxton
Caxton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.	
Cecil, Richard (1748-1810). English evangelical divine.	R. Cecil
Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress.	Mrs. Centlivre
Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as "Scribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.")	The Century
Chalmers, Thomas (1780-1847). Scottish theologian.	Chalmers
Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator.	Chaloner
Chamberlayne or Chamberlaine, Edward (1616-1703). English publicist.	Chamberlayne
Chamberlayne, William (1619-1689). English poet.	W. Chamberlayne
Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778-88.)	Chambers
Chambers, Robert (1802-1871). Scottish publisher and author.	R. Chambers
Chambers, William (1800-1883). Scottish publisher and author.	W. Chambers
Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambers.	
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.	Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.
Chambers's Encyclopædia.	Chambers's Encyc.
Chambers's Information for the People.	
Chambers's Journal (1832-?). Scottish weekly literary periodical.	Chambers's Journal
Channing, William Ellery (1780-1842). American theologian and philanthropist.	Channing
Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809-?). American botanist.	A. W. Chapman
Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet.	Chapman
Charles I. (1600-1649). King of England. ("Letters," etc.)	King Charles I.
Charnock, Stephen (1628-1680). English Puritan divine.	Charnock
Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708-1778). English statesman and orator.	Lord Chatham
Chatterton, Thomas (1752-1770). English poet.	Chatterton
Chatto, William Andrew (1799-1864). Writer on wood-engraving.	Chatto
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?-1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales" the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.)	Chaucer
Cheke, Sir John (1514-1557). English classical scholar.	Sir J. Cheke
Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809-?). French historian.	Cheruel
Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694-1773). English politician and author.	Chesterfield, or Lord Chesterfield
Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th century.	Chester Plays
Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist.	H. Chettle
Cheyne, George (1671-1743). Scottish physician and philosopher.	G. Cheyne
Child, Francis James (1825-?). American critic and scholar. See Ballads.	
Child, Sir Josiah (1630-1699). English writer on trade.	Sir J. Child
Chillingworth, William (1602-1644). English theologian.	Chillingworth
Chilmead, Edmund (1610-1654). English mathematician and miscellaneous writer.	Chilmead
Choate, Rufus (1799-1859). American jurist and statesman.	R. Choate
Christian Union (1870-?). American weekly religious periodical.	
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- Cibber, Colley** (1671-1757). English dramatist and actor. *Cibber*
- Clare, John** (1793-1864). English poet. *Clare*
- Clarendon, Earl of** (Edward Hyde) (1608?-1674). English statesman and historian. *Clarendon*
- Clarendon, Earl of** (Henry Hyde) (1638-1709). English writer of memoirs. *Lord Henry Clarendon*
- Clark, Daniel Kinnear**. Contemporary English writer on engineering. *D. K. Clark*
- Clark, William George** (1821-1878). English Shaksperian scholar (editor, with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakspeare, 1864; edition used, 1887). *W. G. Clark*
- Clarke, Edward Hammond** (1830-1877). American medical writer. *E. H. Clarke*
- Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth** (1847-). American chemist. *F. W. Clarke*
- Clarke, George T.** ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") *G. T. Clarke*
- Clarke, James Freeman** (1810-1888). American clergyman and author. *J. F. Clarke*
- Clarke, Joseph Thacher**. Contemporary American archaeologist. *J. T. Clarke*
- Clarke, Samuel** (1599-1682 or 1683). English clergyman. *S. Clarke*
- Clarke, Samuel** (1675-1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Clarke*
- Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm** (1835-). German zoologist. *Claus*
- Clay, Henry** (1777-1852). American statesman and orator. *H. Clay*
- Clayton, John** (about 1650). English law-writer. *Clayton*
- Cleaveland or Cleveland, John** (1613-1658). English poet. *Cleaveland*
- Cleaveland, Parker** (1780-1858). American geologist. *P. Cleaveland*
- Cleaver, Robert** (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. *Robert Cleaver*
- Clemens, Samuel Langhorne** (pseudonym "Mark Twain") (1835-). American humorist. *Mark Twain, or S. L. Clemens*
- Clerke, Agnes M.** Contemporary English writer on astronomy. *A. M. Clerke*
- Clifford, William Kingdon** (1845-1879). English mathematician and philosophical writer. *W. K. Clifford*
- Clifton, William** (1772-1799). American poet. *Clifton*
- Clough, Arthur Hugh** (1819-1861). English poet. *Clough*
- Cobbe, Frances Power** (1822-). English writer. *F. P. Cobbe*
- Cobden, Richard** (1804-1865). English statesman and economist. *Cobden*
- Cockburn, Lord** (Henry Thomas) (1779-1854). Scottish judge. *Cockburn*
- Cockeram, Henry**. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) *Cockeram*
- Cogan, Thomas** (1736-1818). English physician and philosophical writer. *T. Cogan*
- Coghan or Cogan, Thomas** (died 1607). English physician. *Coghan, or Cogan*
- Cokayne, Sir Aston** (1608-1684). English dramatist. *Cokayne*
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1634). English jurist. *Sir E. Coke*
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- Coleridge, Samuel Taylor** (1772-1834). English poet, critic, and philosopher. *Coleridge*
- Coles, Abraham** (1813-1891). American author and translator. *A. Coles*
- Coles, Elisha** (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary," 1677, 1717.) *Coles*
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- Collier, John Payne** (1789-1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. *J. P. Collier*
- Collingwood**. See *Waitz*.
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- Collins, William** (1721-1759). English poet. *Collins*
- Collins, William Wilkie** (1824-1889). English novelist. *W. Collins*
- Colman, George** (1732-1794). English dramatist. *Colman*
- Colman, George** (1762-1836). English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. *Colman the Younger*
- Colquhoun, Patrick** (1745-1820). Scottish statistician. *Colquhoun*
- Colton, Charles Caleb** (died 1832). English author. *Colton*
- Combe, Andrew** (1797-1847). Scottish physiologist. *A. Combe*
- Combe, George** (1788-1858). Scottish phrenologist. *G. Combe*
- Combe or Coombe, William** (1741-1823). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Combe*
- Comber, Thomas** (1645-1699). English theological writer. *T. Comber*
- Comenius, Johann Amos** (1592-1670). Moravian writer. *Comenius*
- Compton, Henry** (1632-1713). Bishop of London. *Bp. Compton*
- Cone, Helen Gray** (1859-). American poet. *H. G. Cone*
- Congregationalist, The** (1817-). American weekly religious periodical. *Congregationalist*
- Congreve, William** (1670-1729). English dramatist. *Congreve*
- Constable, Henry** (1562-1613). English poet. *Constable*
- Constitution of the United States** (1787). *U. S. Cons. Rep.*
- Consular Reports, United States**. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*
- Contemporary Review** (1866-). English monthly literary periodical. *Contemporary Rev.*
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- Cook, Eliza** (died 1889). English poet. *Eliza Cook*
- Cook, James** (1728-1779). English navigator. *Cook*
- Cook, Joseph** (1838-). American lecturer and writer. *J. Cook*
- Cooke, George Wingrove** (1814-1865). English lawyer and author. *Wingrove Cooke*
- Cooke, John** (early part of 17th century). English dramatist. *J. Cooke*
- Cooke, John Esten** (1830-1886). American novelist. *J. E. Cooke*
- Cooke, Josiah Parsons** (1827-). American chemist. *J. P. Cooke*
- Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt** (1825-). English botanist. *M. C. Cooke*
- Cooke, Philip Pendleton** (1816-1850). American poet. *P. Pendleton Cooke*
- Cooke, Rose Terry** (1827-). American author. *R. T. Cooke*
- Cooke or Cook, William** (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. *W. Cooke*
- Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts**. *Cooley's Cyc.*
- Cooper, James Fenimore** (1789-1851). American novelist. *J. F. Cooper, or Cooper*
- Cooper, John Gilbert** (1723-1769). English poet and general writer. *J. G. Cooper*
- Cooper, Thomas** (1517?-1594). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer. *Cooper*
- ("Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae," 1565, etc.)
- Cope, Edward Drinker** (1840-). American naturalist. *E. D. Cope, or Cope*
- Copland, James** (1791-1870). Scottish physician. *Copland*
- Copley, John** (1577-1622). British religious writer. *Copley*
- Corbet, Richard** (1582-1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. *Bp. Corbet*
- Cornhill Magazine** (1860-). English monthly literary magazine. *Cornhill Mag.*
- Cornish, Joseph** (1750-1823). English theologian. *Cornish*
- Cornwall, Barry**. See *Procter*.
- Cornwallis, Sir Charles** (died 1699). English diplomatist. *Sir C. Cornwallis*
- Coryat or Coryate, Thomas** (died 1617). English traveler. *Coryat*
- Cosin, John** (1594-1672). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Cosin*
- Costard, George** (1710-1782). English writer on astronomy. *Costard*
- Cotgrave, John** (lived about 1655). English author. *J. Cotgrave*
- Cotgrave, Randle** (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell, 1650, 1660, 1673.) *Cotgrave*
- Cotton, Charles** (1630-1687). English poet and translator. *Cotton*
- Cotton, John** (1585-1652). American clergyman. *J. Cotton*
- Cotton, Nathaniel** (1705-1788). English poet and physician. *N. Cotton*
- Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce** (1571-1631). English antiquary. *Sir R. Cotton*
- Coues, Elliott** (1842-). American naturalist. *Coues*
- Coulter, John Merle** (1851-). American botanist. *Coulter*
- Court and Times of Charles I.** By Father Cyprien de Gamache. *Court of Love*
- Court of Love**. Middle English poem, once assigned to Chaucer. *Court of Love*
- Cousin, Victor** (1792-1867). French philosopher. *Cousin*
- Coventry, Henry** (died 1752). English religious writer. *Coventry*
- Coventry Mysteries**. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the 15th and 16th centuries. *Coventry Mysteries*
- Coverdale, Miles** (1488-1568). English Biblical translator. *Coverdale*
- Cowell, John** (1554-1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dictionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) *Cowell*
- Cowley, Abraham** (1618-1667). English poet. *Cowley*
- Cowper, William** (1731-1800). English poet. *Cowper*
- Cox, Sir George William** (1827-). English clergyman and historian. See *Brande and Cox*. *Sir G. Cox*
- Coxe, Arthur Cleveland** (1818-). Bishop of Western New York. *Bp. Coxe*
- Coxe, William** (1747-1828). English historian. *Coxe*
- Crabb, George** (1778-1851). English scholar and author. *Crabb*
- Crabbe, George** (1754-1832). English poet. *Crabbe*
- Craddock, Charles Egbert**. See *Murfree*.
- Craig, John**. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Technical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847-49, 1852.) *Craig*
- Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock** (1826-1887). English novelist. *Mrs. Craik*
- Craik, George Lillie** (1798-1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. *Craik*
- Cranch, Christopher Pearse** (1813-). American poet and painter. *C. P. Cranch*
- Cranch, William** (1769-1855). American jurist. *Cranch*
- Cranmer, Thomas** (1489-1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Cranmer*
- Crashaw, Richard** (died 1649). English poet. *Crashaw*
- Crawford, Francis Marion** (1854-). American novelist. *F. M. Crawford*
- Crawford, Thomas C.** (1849-). American journalist. *T. C. Crawford*
- Crawford, John** (1783-1868). Scottish traveler and Orientalist. *J. Crawford*
- Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd** (1812-1878). English historian. *Sir E. Creasy*
- Crech, Thomas** (1659-1700). English translator. *Crech*
- Critic, The** (1881-). American weekly literary periodical. *The Critic*
- Croft, Herbert** (1603-1691). Bishop of Hereford. *Bp. Croft*
- Croll, James** (1821-1890). Scottish physicist. *J. Croll, or Croll*
- Croly, George** (1780-1860). Irish clergyman, poet, and author. *Croly*
- Cromek, Robert Hartley** (1770-1812). English engraver and writer. *Cromek Remains*
- Crompton, Hugh** (about 1657). English poet. *Crompton*
- Crookes, William** (1832-). English chemist. *W. Crookes*
- Cross, Mrs. J. W.** (Mary Ann Evans; pseudonym "George Eliot") (1819-1880). English novelist. *George Eliot*
- Crowe, Mrs. Catherine** (died 1876). English novelist. *Mrs. Crowe*
- Crowe, William** (1745-1829). English clergyman and poet. *W. Crowe*
- Crowley, Robert** (died 1688). English clergyman, printer, and author. *Crowley*
- Crowne, John** (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *Crowne*
- Cruikshank, William** (1745-1800). Scottish anatomist. *Cruikshank*
- Cudworth, Ralph** (1617-1788). English philosopher and theologian. *Cudworth*
- Culley, R. S.** ("A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy," 8th ed., 1885.) *R. S. Culley*
- Culverwel or Culverwell, Nathaniel** (died about 1651). English theologian. *Culverwell*
- Cumberland, Richard** (1631?-1718). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Cumberland*
- Cumberland, Richard** (1732-1811). English dramatist. *Cumberland*
- Cunningham, Allan** (1784-1842). Scottish poet and author. *Allan Cunningham*
- Cunningham, John** (1729-1773). Irish poet. *J. Cunningham*
- Cursor Mundi** (about 1320). Middle English poem. *Cursor Mundi*
- Curtis, George Ticknor** (1812-). American jurist. *G. T. Curtis*
- Curtis, George William** (1824-). American essayist and editor. *G. W. Curtis*
- Curtis, John**. English entomologist. ("Farm Insects," 1850.) *Curtis*
- Curzon, Robert** (Lord Zouche) (1810-1873). English traveler and scholar. *R. Curzon*
- Cushing, Luther Stearns** (1803-1856). American jurist. *Cushing*
- Cust, Robert Needham** (1821-). English philologist. *R. N. Cust*
- Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron** (1769-1832). French naturalist. *G. Cuvier, or Cuvier*
- Cyclopædia, English**. *Eng. Cyc.*



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they have been specially cited (see *Cotgrave, Diefenbach, Dies, Godefroy, Grimm, Lewis and Short, Liddell and Scott, Littré, Scheler, etc.*).

Dictionary, Catholic. See *Catholic*.

Dictionary, Commercial. See *De Colange, J. R. McCulloch, McElrath, and*

*Somnards*

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*ley and Whiteley, Rapalje and Lawrence, and J. J. S. Wharton.*

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*ney's Synchyl's Lexicon and Buch's Handbook.*

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*and Schick de Vere.*

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*pare T. Wright*

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*Woods.*

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*Miller, and John Smith.*

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*Lee.*

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Digby, Sir Kenelm (1603-1665). English diplomatist, naval officer, and

author. *Sir K. Digby*

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Disraeli, Benjamin (Earl of Beaconsfield) (1804-1881). English statesman

and novelist. *Disraeli*

D'Israeli, Isaac (1766-1848). English man of letters. *I. D'Israeli*

Ditton, Humphrey (1675-1715). English mathematician. *Ditton*

Dix, Morgan (1827-). American clergyman. *Morgan Dix*

Dixon, James Main. British compiler. ("Dictionary of Idiomatic English

Phrases," 1891.) *Dixon*

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writer. *Hepworth Dixon*

Dobell, Sydney Thompson (1824-1874). English poet. *S. Dobell*

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Donne, John (1573-1631). English poet and divine. *Donne*

Dorr, Julia Caroline Ripley (1825-). American poet and novelist. *J. C. R. Orr*

Dorset, Sixth Earl of (Charles Sackville) (1637-1706). English poet and

patron of letters. *Lord Dorset*



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Doubleday, Thomas** (1790-1870). English poet, politician, and writer. *Doubleday*
- Douce, Francis** (1757-1844). English antiquary. *Douce*
- Douglas, Gavin or Gavin** (died 1522). Scottish poet. *Gavin Douglas*
- Dowden, Edward** (1843-). English critic. *Dowden*
- Dowell, Stephen** (1833-). English historical writer. *S. Dowell*
- Downing, Calybut** (1606-1644). English divine. *Downing*
- Dowson, John** (1820-1881). English Orientalist. ("Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology," etc., 1879.) *J. Dowson*
- Drake, Sir Francis** (died 1596). English navigator. *Sir F. Drake*
- Drake, Joseph Rodman** (1795-1820). American poet. *J. R. Drake*
- Drake, Nathan** (1706-1836). English physician and essayist. *N. Drake*
- Drant, Thomas** (died 1578?). English translator. *Drant*
- Draper, John William** (1811-1882). American scientist and historian. *J. W. Draper*
- Draper, Sir William** (1721-1787). English political writer. *Draper*
- Drapers' Dictionary, The**. Edited by S. William Beck.
- Drayton, Michael** (1563-1631). English poet. *Drayton*
- Dredge, James**. Writer on electric illumination. *Dredge*
- Drone, Eaton Sylvester** (1842-). American legal writer. *Drone*
- Drummond, Alexander** (died 1769). Scottish traveler. *A. Drummond*
- Drummond, Henry** (1851-). Scottish author. *H. Drummond*
- Drummond, William, of Hawthornden** (1585-1649). Scottish poet. *Drummond, or Drummond of Hawthornden*
- Dryden, John** (1631-1700). English poet and dramatist. *Dryden*
- Dublin Review** (1836-). Irish quarterly literary review. *Dublin Rev.*
- Dublin University Magazine** (1833-1880). Irish monthly magazine. *Dublin Univ. Mag.*
- Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, Seigneur** (1610-1688). French philologist. ("Glossarium ad Scriptores Medie et Infime Latinitatis," 1678; edition used, 1883-1887.) *Du Cange*
- Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant** (1829-). Scottish political writer. *Grant Duff*
- Dufferin, Countess of** (Helen Selina Sheridan) (1807-1867). English poet. *Countess of Dufferin*
- Dufferin, Marquis of** (Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood) (1826-). English statesman. *Lord Dufferin*
- Dugdale, Sir William** (1605-1686). English antiquary. *Dugdale*
- Duhring, Louis Adolphus** (1845-). American physician. *Duhring*
- Dunbar, William** (about 1460-1530). Scottish poet. *Dunbar*
- Duncan, Peter Martin**. British naturalist. *P. M. Duncan*
- Dunglison, Robley** (1798-1869). American physician. ("A Dictionary of Medical Science," 1833; edition used, 1874.) *Dunglison*
- Dunlap, William** (1766-1839). American playwright and artist. *Dunlap*
- Dunlop, John Colin** (died 1842). Scottish critic and author. *J. Dunlop*
- Dunman, Thomas**. English physiologist. ("Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms," 1879.) *Dunman*
- Dunton, John** (1659-1733). English miscellaneous writer. *Dunton*
- Duppa, Brian** (1598-1662). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Duppa*
- D'Urfe, Thomas** (1653-1723). English dramatist and song-writer. *Tom D'Urfe, or D'Urfe*
- Durham**. See *Derham*.
- Dury or Durie, John** (1596-1680). Scottish theologian. *Dury*
- Dwight, Timothy** (1752-1817). American theologian and poet. *Dwight*
- Dyce, Alexander** (1798-1869). English clergyman and critic. *Dyce*
- Dyer, John** (died 1758). English poet. *Dyer*
- Dyer, Thomas Henry** (1804-1888). English historian. *T. H. Dyer*
- Earbery, Matthias** (about 1700). English author. *Earbery*
- Earle, John** (1601?-1665). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Earle*
- Earle, John** (1824-). English philologist. *J. Earle*
- Early English Text Society, Publications of**. Society instituted in 1864. *E. E. T. S.*
- Eaton, Daniel Cady** (1834-). American botanist. *Eaton*
- Echard, Laurence** (1670?-1730). English historian. *Echard*
- Eclectic Review** (1805-1368). English quarterly literary review. *Eclect. Rev.*
- Eden, Richard** (died 1576). English compiler and translator. *R. Eden*
- Eden, Robert** (about 1750). English clergyman. *Eden, or Dr. R. Eden*
- Edgeworth, Maria** (1767-1849). English novelist. *Miss Edgeworth*
- Edgeworth, Roger** (died 1560). English Roman Catholic divine. *Roger Edgeworth*
- Edinburgh Magazine** (1817-1826). Scottish monthly magazine. *Edinburgh Mag.*
- Edinburgh Medical Journal** (1855-). *Edinburgh Med. Jour.*
- Edinburgh Review** (1802-). British quarterly literary review. *Edinburgh Rev.*
- Education** (1881-). American bimonthly periodical. *Education*
- Edwards, Amelia Blandford** (1831-). English novelist and archæologist. *A. B. Edwards*
- Edwards, Bryan** (1743-1800). West India merchant and writer. *Bryan Edwards*
- Edwards, Henry Sutherland** (1828-). English journalist. *H. S. Edwards*
- Edwards, Jonathan** (1703-1758). American theologian and metaphysician. *Edwards*
- Edwards, M. B. Betham**. See *Betham-Edwards*.
- Edwards, Richard** (died 1566). English dramatist and poet. *R. Edwards*
- Edwards, Thomas** (1699-1757). English critic. *T. Edwards*
- Eggleston, Edward** (1837-). American novelist and historical writer. *E. Eggleston*
- Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried** (1795-1876). German naturalist. *Ehrenberg*
- Elkon Basilike** (1649). Work relating to Charles I. *Elkon Basilike*
- Eissler, Manuel**. American engineer. ("The Modern High Explosives," 1884.) *Eissler*
- Eliot, George**. See *Cross*.
- Eliot, John**. English writer. ("Ortho-epia-Gallica, Eliot's Fruits for the French," 1593.) *Eliot*
- Ellesmere, Earl of** (Francis Egerton) (1800-1857). English poet and politician. *Lord Ellesmere*
- Ellis, Henry** (1721-1806). American colonial governor and explorer. *H. Ellis*
- Ellis, John**. Irish divine (wrote about 1743). *Ellis*
- Ellwood, Thomas** (1639-1713). English author. *T. Ellwood*
- Ellys, Anthony** (1690-1761). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Ellys*
- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam** (1818-1883). English novelist. *Sir A. H. Elton*
- Elton, Charles Isaac** (1839-). English jurist and ethnologist. *C. Elton*
- Ely, Richard Theodore** (1854-). American political economist. *R. T. Ely*
- Elyot, Sir Thomas** (1490?-1546). English diplomatist, author, and lexicographer. ("The Dictionary (Latin-English) of Syr T. Eliot, Knyght," 1638, 1545; ed. Cooper, "Bibliotheca Eliota," 1550, 1552, 1559.) *Sir T. Elyot*
- Emerson, Ralph Waldo** (1803-1882). American poet and essayist. *Emerson*
- Encyclopædia, Blackie's Popular**. *Pop. Encyc.*
- Encyclopædia, Chambers's**. Edinburgh editions, 1860-1868, etc., 1888-; American edition ("Library of Universal Knowledge"), 1880-1882.
- Encyclopædia, Farrow's Military**. *Farrow*
- Encyclopædia, Hamersly's Naval**. *Hamersly*
- Encyclopædia, Religious**. See *Schaff-Herzog*.
- Encyclopædia, Zell's Popular**. *Zell*
- Encyclopædia Americana**. *Encyc. Amer.*
- Encyclopædia Britannica**. Ninth edition, 1875-1888. *Encyc. Brit.*
- Encyclopædia Metropolitana**. *Encyc. Metr.*
- Encyclopædia of Architecture**. See *Gwilt*.
- Encyclopædia of Arts, Manufactures, etc.** See *Spons*.
- Encyclopædic Dictionary** (1879-1888). Edited by Robert Hunter. *Encyc. Dict., or E. D.*
- Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary**. See *F. P. Foster*. *Encyc. Med. Dict.*
- Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus** (1804-1849). Austrian botanist. *Endlicher*
- Engineer, The** (1865-). English weekly periodical. *The Engineer*
- Engineering** (1866-). English weekly periodical. *Engineering*
- Engineering News** (1874-). American weekly periodical. *Engineering News*
- English Cyclopædia** (1854-1862). Charles Knight. *Eng. Cyc.*
- English Dialect Society, Publications of**. Society instituted in 1873. *E. D. S.*
- Erskine, John** (1695-1768). Scottish jurist. *Erskine's Inst., or Erskine*
- Eschscholtz, Johann Friedrich von** (1793-1834). German naturalist and traveler. *Eschscholtz*
- Etherege, Sir George** (died 1691). English dramatist. *Etherege*
- Eusden, Laurence** (1688-1730). English poet. *Eusden*
- Eustace, John Chetwode** (died 1815). English antiquary. *Eustace*
- Evans, John** (1823-). British antiquary. *Evans*
- Evans, Mary Ann**. See *Cross*.
- Evelyn, John** (1620-1706). English author. *Evelyn*
- Everett, Edward** (1794-1865). American orator and statesman. *Everett*
- Everett, Joseph David** (1831-). English physicist. *J. D. Everett*
- Ewing, Juliana Horatia** (1841-1885). English writer. *J. H. Ewing*
- Faber, Frederick William** (1814-1863). English poet. *Faber*
- Faber, George Stanley** (1773-1854). English theologian. *G. S. Faber*
- Fabyan, Robert** (died 1513). English chronicler. *Fabyan*
- Fagge, Charles Hilton** (1838-1883). English medical writer. *Fagge*
- Fairfax, Edward** (died 1635). English translator and poet. *Fairfax*
- Fairholt, Frederick William** (1814-1866). English antiquary and writer on art. *Fairholt*
- Faiths of the World**. St. Giles Lectures, Edinburgh. *Faiths of the World*
- Falconer, William** (1732-1769). British poet. *Falconer*
- Fallon, S. W.** ("English-Hindustani Dictionary," 1879.) *Fallon*
- Fallows, Samuel** (1835-). American bishop. ("Supplemental Dictionary," 1886.) *Fallows*
- Fanning, John Thomas** (1837-). American engineer. *Fanning*
- Fanshawe, Sir Richard** (1608-1666). English diplomatist and poet. *Fanshawe*
- Faraday, Michael** (1791-1867). English physicist. *Faraday*
- Farindon, Anthony** (1598-1658). English divine. *Farindon*
- Farley, James Lewis** (1823-1885). English writer on Turkey. *J. L. Farley*
- Farlow, William Gibson** (1844-). American botanist. *Farlow*
- Farmer, Hugh** (1714-1787). English theological writer. *H. Farmer*
- Farmer, John S.** English compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1889.) *Farmer*
- Farquhar, George** (1678-1707). British dramatist. *Farquhar*
- Farrar, Frederic William** (1831-). English clergyman and theological writer. *Farrar, or F. W. Farrar*
- Farrow's Military Encyclopædia** (1885). *Farrow*
- Favour, John** (died 1623). English divine. *J. Favour*
- Fawcett, Henry** (1833-1884). English statesman and political economist. *Fawcett*
- Fawkes, Francis** (1720-1777). English poet and divine. *Fawkes*
- Featley, Daniel** (1582-1645). English controversialist. *D. Featley*
- Fell, John** (1625-1686). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Fell*
- Fellowes, Robert** (1771-1847). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Fellowes*
- Feltham, Owen** (died 1668). English moralist. *Feltham*
- Felton, Henry** (1679-1740). English divine. *Felton*
- Fenton, Elijah** (1683-1730). English poet. *Fenton*
- Fergusson, James** (1808-1886). British writer on architecture. *J. Fergusson*
- Fergusson, Robert** (1750-1774). Scottish poet. *Fergusson*
- Ferrar, Nicholas** (1592-1637). English religious writer. *N. Ferrar*
- Ferrars, George** (died 1579). English politician, historian, and poet. *G. Ferrars*
- Ferrier, James Frederick** (1808-1864). Scottish metaphysician. *Ferrier*
- Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone** (1782-1854). Scottish novelist. *Miss Ferrier*
- Fiddes, Richard** (1671-1725). English divine and historian. *Fiddes*
- Field, The** (1853-). English weekly "country gentleman's newspaper." *The Field*
- Fielding, Henry** (1707-1754). English novelist. *Fielding*
- Fields, James Thomas** (1817-1881). American publisher and writer. *J. T. Fields*
- Filmer, Edward** (about 1700). English dramatic writer. *E. Filmer*
- Finch-Hatton, Hon. Harold Heneage** (1856-). English writer on Australia. *Finch-Hatton*
- Finlay, George** (1799-1875). English historian. *Finlay*
- First Year of a Silken Reign, The**. Andrew W. Tuer and Charles E. Fagan.
- Fish, Simon** (died 1531). English Reformer and pamphleteer. *S. Fish*
- Fisher, George Park** (1827-). American writer on church history. *G. P. Fisher*
- Fisher, John** (died 1535). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Fisher*



- Garrard, Kenner. *American military officer, editor of "Nolan's System of Training Cavalry Horses,"* 1862. *Garrard*

Garrett, John. ("Classical Dictionary of India," 1871-1873.) *Garratt*

Garrick, David (1717-1779). English actor and playwright. *Garriick*

Garth, Sir Samuel (1661-1719). English physician and poet. *Garth*

Gascoigne, George (died 1577). English poet and dramatist. *Gascoigne*

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (1810-1865). English novelist. *Mrs. Gaskell*

Gauden, John (1605-1662). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Gauden*

Gay, John (1685-1732). English poet and dramatist. *Gay*

Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur (1805-). American historian. *Gayarré*

Gayton, Edmund (1608-1666). English humorist. *Gayton*

Geddes, Alexander (1737-1802). Scottish Biblical critic. *Geddes*

Geddes, William Duguid (1828-). Scottish classical scholar. *Prof. Geddes*

Gegenbaur, Karl (1826-). German anatomist. *Gegenbaur*

Geikie, Sir Archibald (1835-). Scottish geologist. *Geikie*

Geikie, James (1843-). Scottish geologist. *J. Geikie, or Geikie*

Geneste, John (1764-1839). ("Account of the English Stage," 1832.) *Genes*

Gentleman's Magazine (1731-). English monthly literary magazine. *Gentleman's Mag.*

Gentleman's Recreation (1st ed., 1674). By Nicholas Cox. *Gent. Recreation*

Genung, John F. (1850-). American educator. *Genung*

Geological Magazine (1861-). English monthly periodical. *Geol. Mag.*

Geological Society, Quarterly Journal of (1845-). English quarterly periodical. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

Gerarde or Gerard, John (1545-1612). English surgeon and herbalist. *Gerarde*

Gesta Romanorum (13th century). Collection of legends. *Gesta Romanorum*

Gibbon, Edward (1737-1794). English historian. *Gibbon*

Gibbs, Josiah Willard (1790-1861). American philologist. *J. W. Gibbs*

Gifford, John (1758-1818). English miscellaneous writer. *J. Gifford*

Gifford, Richard (1725-1807). English clergyman and general author. *R. Gifford*

Gifford, William (1756-1826). English editor, critic, and satirist. *Gifford*

Gilbert, William Schwenck (1836-). English librettist and ballad-writer. *W. S. Gilbert*

Gilder, Richard Watson (1844-). American poet and editor. *R. W. Gilder*

Gilder, William Henry (1838-). American explorer and journalist. *W. H. Gilder*

Giles, Henry (1809-1882). American lecturer. *H. Giles*

Giles, Herbert. British consul in China. ("Glossary of Reference," 1878.) *Giles*

Gill, Theodore Nicholas (1837-). American naturalist. *Gill*

Gillmore, Quincy Adams (1825-1888). American general and engineer. *Q. A. Gillmore*

Gilly, William Stephen (1789-1855). English clergyman. *Gilly*

Gilman, Daniel Coit (1831-). American educator and author. *D. C. Gilman*

Gilpin, William (1724-1804). English clergyman and general writer. *W. Gilpin*

Gindely, Anton (1829-). Bohemian historian. *A. Gindely*

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809-). English statesman and scholar. *Gladstone*

Glanville or Glanvill, Joseph (1636-1680). English divine. *Glanville*

Glazebrook and Shaw. ("Practical Physics," 1885.) *Glazebrook and Shaw*

Glen, William (1789-1826). Scottish poet. *W. Glen*

Glennie, John S. Stuart. Contemporary British writer. *Stuart Glennie*

Glossary, Juridical. See *H. C. Adams*.

Glossary, Nares's. See *Nares*.

Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms. See *Yule and Burnell*.

Glossary of Architecture. See *Oxford Glossary*.

Glossary of Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms. See *Dunman*.

Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms. F. G. Lee.

Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms. R. W. Raymond.

Glossary of North Country Words. John Trotter.

Glossary of Terms and Phrases. H. Percy Smith.

Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect. Thomas Edmonston.

Glossographia. See *T. Blount*.

Glossographia Anglicana Nova (1707). An anonymous English dictionary.

Glover, Richard (1712-1785). English poet. *Glover*

Godefroy, Frédéric (1826-). French scholar. ("Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française," 1880.) *Godefroy*

Godwin, William (1756-1836). English novelist and author. *Godwin*

Golding, Arthur (1536?-1605?). English translator. *Golding*

Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774). British poet, dramatist, and author. *Goldsmith*

Goldsmith's Handbook (1881). George E. Gee. *Goldsmith's Handbook*

Good, John Mason (1764-1827). English physician and author. *Good*

Goode, George Lincoln (1839-). American botanist. *G. L. Goode*

Goode, George Brown (1851-). American ichthyologist. *Goode, or Brown Goode*

Goodman, Godfrey (1583-1656). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Goodman*

Goodman, John (about 1680). English clergyman. *J. Goodman*

Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (1790-1860). American lexicographer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," 1847 and 1859. *Goodrich*

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold (1793-1860) (pseudonym "Peter Parley"). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. Goodrich*

Goodwin, John (died 1665). English clergyman and controversialist. *Goodwin*

Googe, Barnabe (1540-1594). English poet. *Googe*

Gordon, James (1664-1746). Scottish Roman Catholic prelate. *Bp. Gordon*

Gordon, J. E. H. Author of "Electricity and Magnetism," 1880. *J. E. H. Gordon*

Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica (1837-). Scottish writer of travels. *C. F. Gordon-Cumming*

Gore, Catherine Grace Frances (1799-1861). English novelist. *Mrs. Gore*

Gore, George (1826-). English scientist. *G. Gore*

Gorges, Sir Arthur (died 1625). English poet and author. *Sir A. Gorges, or A. Gorges*

Gorman, Thomas Murray. Contemporary English psychological writer, translator of Swedenborg. *T. M. Gorman*

Gosse, Edmund William (1849-). English critic and poet. *E. W. Gosse*

Gosse, Philip Henry (1810-1888). English zoologist. *P. H. Gosse*

Gotch, Frederick William (1807-). English clergyman and author. *Gotch*

Gough, Richard (1735-1809). English antiquary. *Gough*



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

<b>Gould, Augustus Addison</b> (1805-1866). American naturalist.	<i>A. A. Gould</i>	<b>Hadley, James</b> (1821-1872). American philologist.	<i>J. Hadley</i>
<b>Gow, J.</b> Contemporary English historical writer.	<i>Gow</i>	<b>Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich</b> (1834-). German naturalist.	<i>Haeckel</i>
<b>Gower, John</b> (1325?-1408?). English poet. ("Confessio Amantis," about 1383-1393.)	<i>Gower</i>	<b>Haggard, Henry Rider</b> (1856-). English novelist.	<i>H. R. Haggard</i>
<b>Grafton, Richard</b> (died 1572?). English chronicler.	<i>Grafton</i>	<b>Hailes, Lord</b> (Sir David Dalrymple) (1726-1792). Scottish jurist and historian.	<i>Lord Hailes</i>
<b>Graham, Thomas</b> (1805-1869). Scottish chemist.	<i>Graham</i>	<b>Hakewill, George</b> (1578-1649). English divine.	<i>Hakewill</i>
<b>Grahame, James</b> (1765-1811). Scottish poet.	<i>Grahame</i>	<b>Hakluyt, Richard</b> (died 1616). English geographer.	<i>Hakluyt</i>
<b>Grainger, James</b> (died 1766). British poet and physician.	<i>Grainger</i>	<b>Hakluyt Society's Publications.</b> Society instituted in London, 1846.	
<b>Grammont, Memoirs of Count de.</b> By Anthony Hamilton.	<i>Memoirs of Count de Grammont</i>	<b>Haldeman, Samuel Stehman</b> (1812-1880). American naturalist and philologist.	<i>S. S. Haldeman</i>
<b>Granger, James</b> (1723-1776). English biographer.	<i>J. Granger</i>	<b>Haldorsen, Björn</b> (1724?-1794). Icelandic lexicographer. ("Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," ed. Rask, 1814.)	
<b>Granger, Thomas</b> (about 1620). British religious writer.	<i>Granger</i>	<b>Hale, Edward Everett</b> (1822-). American clergyman, historian, and novelist.	<i>E. E. Hale</i>
<b>Grant, A. C.</b> Contemporary writer on Australia.	<i>A. C. Grant</i>	<b>Hale, Horatio</b> (1817-). American ethnologist and philologist.	<i>H. Hale</i>
<b>Grant, James</b> (1822-1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer.	<i>J. Grant</i>	<b>Hale, Sir Matthew</b> (1609-1676). English jurist.	<i>Sir M. Hale</i>
<b>Grant, Ulysses S.</b> (1822-1885). General, and eighteenth President of the United States.	<i>U. S. Grant</i>	<b>Hales, John</b> (1584-1656). English clergyman and critic.	<i>Hales</i>
<b>Granville, George</b> (Lord Lansdowne) (1667-1735). English poet and dramatist.	<i>Granville</i>	<b>Haliburton, Thomas Chandler</b> (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797-1865). British American judge and humorist.	<i>Haliburton</i>
<b>Grattan, Thomas Colley</b> (1792-1864). Irish novelist.	<i>T. C. Grattan</i>	<b>Halifax, Earl of</b> (Charles Montague) (1661-1715). English statesman.	<i>Lord Halifax</i>
<b>Graunt, John</b> (1620-1674). English statistician.	<i>Graunt</i>	<b>Halkett, Samuel</b> (1814-1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881-1888.)	<i>Halkett</i>
<b>Graves, Richard</b> (1715-1804). English novelist and poet.	<i>Graves</i>	<b>Hall, Arthur</b> (died 1604). English translator and politician.	<i>A. Hall</i>
<b>Gray, Asa</b> (1810-1888). American botanist.	<i>A. Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Basil</b> (1788-1844). Scottish traveler.	<i>B. Hall</i>
<b>Gray, Elisha</b> (1835-). American inventor.	<i>E. Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Benjamin Homer</b> (1830-). American writer, compiler of "College Words and Customs."	<i>B. H. Hall</i>
<b>Gray, George Robert</b> (1808-1872). English zoologist.	<i>G. R. Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Charles Francis</b> (1821-1871). American arctic explorer.	<i>C. F. Hall</i>
<b>Gray, Henry</b> (1825?-1861). British anatomist.	<i>H. Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Edward</b> (died 1547). English historian.	<i>Hall</i>
<b>Gray, John Edward</b> (1800-1875). English naturalist.	<i>J. E. Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Fitzedward</b> (1825-). American-English philologist.	<i>Fitzedward Hall, or F. Hall</i>
<b>Gray, Thomas</b> (1716-1771). English poet.	<i>Gray</i>	<b>Hall, Granville Stanley</b> (1845-). American educator.	<i>G. S. Hall</i>
<b>Greeley, Horace</b> (1811-1872). American journalist.	<i>H. Greeley</i>	<b>Hall, Hubert.</b> Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886.	<i>H. Hall</i>
<b>Greely, Adolphus Washington</b> (1844-). American officer and arctic explorer.	<i>A. W. Greely</i>	<b>Hall, John</b> (1627-1656). English poet and pamphleteer.	<i>John Hall</i>
<b>Green, John Richard</b> (1837-1883). English historian.	<i>J. R. Green</i>	<b>Hall, Joseph</b> (1574-1656). Bishop of Norwich.	<i>Bp. Hall</i>
<b>Green, Matthew</b> (1696-1737). English poet.	<i>M. Green</i>	<b>Hall, Marshall</b> (1790-1857). English physiologist.	<i>M. Hall</i>
<b>Green, Thomas Hill</b> (1836-1882). English writer on ethics.	<i>T. H. Green</i>	<b>Hall, Robert</b> (1764-1831). English divine.	<i>R. Hall</i>
<b>Greene, Robert</b> (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pamphleteer.	<i>Greene</i>	<b>Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter</b> (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800-1881). British writer.	<i>Mrs. S. C. Hall</i>
<b>Greener, W. W.</b> ("The Gun and its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.)	<i>W. W. Greener</i>	<b>Hallam, Henry</b> (1777-1859). English historian.	<i>Hallam</i>
<b>Greenhill, Thomas</b> (1681-1740?). English writer.	<i>Greenhill</i>	<b>Halleck, Fitz-Greene</b> (1790-1867). American poet.	<i>Halleck</i>
<b>Greenwood, William Henry.</b> English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron," 1884.)	<i>W. H. Greenwood</i>	<b>Halleck, Henry Wager</b> (1815-1872). American general.	<i>H. W. Halleck</i>
<b>Greer, Henry.</b> American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.)	<i>Greer</i>	<b>Halliwell (later Halliwell-Phillipps), James Orchard</b> (1820-1889). English antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. ("A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1847, etc.)	<i>Halliwell</i>
<b>Greg, William Rathbone</b> (1809-1881). English essayist.	<i>W. R. Greg</i>	<b>Hallywell, Henry</b> (about 1680). English clergyman.	<i>Hallywell</i>
<b>Gregg, William Stephenson.</b> Contemporary British author.	<i>W. S. Gregg</i>	<b>Halpine, Charles Graham</b> (pseudonym "Miles O'Reilly") (1829-1868). American humorist and poet.	<i>Miles O'Reilly</i>
<b>Gregory, George</b> (1754-1808). English clergyman and man of letters.	<i>G. Gregory</i>	<b>Halsted, George Bruce</b> (1853-). American mathematician.	<i>Halsted</i>
<b>Gregory, George</b> (1790-1853). English physician.	<i>Dr. George Gregory</i>	<b>Halyburton, Thomas</b> (1674-1712). Scottish theologian.	<i>Halyburton</i>
<b>Gregory, John</b> (1607-1646). English clergyman and Orientalist.	<i>J. Gregory</i>	<b>Hamersly, Lewis R.</b> American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopædia," 1884.)	<i>Hamersly</i>
<b>Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael</b> (1825-1877). German philologist. ("Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter," 1861-1864.)		<b>Hamerton, Philip Gilbert</b> (1834-). English artist, writer on art, and essayist.	<i>P. G. Hamerton</i>
<b>Gretton, Phillips</b> (about 1725). English clergyman.	<i>Gretton</i>	<b>Hamilton, Alexander</b> (1757-1804). American statesman.	<i>A. Hamilton</i>
<b>Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke</b> (1794-1865). English writer of memoirs.	<i>Fulke Greville, or Greville</i>	<b>Hamilton, Anthony</b> (died 1720). English writer. <i>Memoirs of Count de Grammont</i>	
<b>Greville, Robert Kaye</b> (1794-1866). English botanist.	<i>Kaye Greville</i>	<b>Hamilton, Lady Claude.</b> Translator of a life of Pasteur.	<i>Lady Claude Hamilton</i>
<b>Grew, Nehemiah</b> (1641-1712). English botanist.	<i>N. Grew</i>	<b>Hamilton, Elizabeth</b> (1758-1816). British miscellaneous writer.	<i>Etiz. Hamilton</i>
<b>Grew, Obadiah</b> (1607-1689). English clergyman.	<i>O. Grew</i>	<b>Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci.</b> Contemporary American writer.	<i>L. Hamilton</i>
<b>Grey, Zachary</b> (1688-1766). English critic and antiquary.	<i>Z. Grey</i>	<b>Hamilton, Walter</b> (about 1815). British geographer.	<i>Hamilton</i>
<b>Griffith, Edward</b> (1790-1858). English naturalist.	<i>E. Griffith</i>	<b>Hamilton, Sir William</b> (1788-1856). Scottish metaphysician.	<i>Sir W. Hamilton, or Hamilton</i>
<b>Griffith, Matthew</b> (died 1665). English divine.	<i>Matthew Griffith</i>	<b>Hamilton, Sir William Rowan</b> (1805-1865). Irish mathematician.	<i>Sir W. Rowan Hamilton</i>
<b>Grimbald or Grimoald, Nicholas</b> (died about 1563). English poet.	<i>Grimbald</i>	<b>Hammond, Charles Edward</b> (1837-). English clergyman and writer on liturgies.	<i>C. E. Hammond</i>
<b>Grimm, Jacob Ludwig</b> (1785-1863), and <b>Grimm, Wilhelm Karl</b> (1786-1859). German philologists. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 1854-.)	<i>Grimm</i>	<b>Hammond, Henry</b> (1605-1660). English divine.	<i>Hammond</i>
<b>Grindal, Edmund</b> (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>Abp. Grindal</i>	<b>Hammond, William Alexander</b> (1828-). American physician and author.	<i>W. A. Hammond</i>
<b>Grinnell, George Bird</b> (1849-). American writer on sports.	<i>G. B. Grinnell</i>	<b>Hampole, Richard Rolle of</b> (died 1349). English author.	<i>Hampole</i>
<b>Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf</b> (1814-1879). German botanist.	<i>Grisebach</i>	<b>Hampson, R. T.</b> Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium."	<i>Hampson</i>
<b>Grose, Francis</b> (1731?-1791). English antiquary. ("A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.)	<i>Grose</i>	<b>Handbooks, South Kensington Museum.</b>	<i>S. K. Handbook</i>
<b>Grote, George</b> (1794-1871). English historian.	<i>Grote</i>	<b>Hanner, Jonathan</b> (1606-1687). English clergyman.	<i>Hanner</i>
<b>Grove, Sir George</b> (1820-). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musicians," 1879-1889.)	<i>Grove</i>	<b>Hanna, William</b> (1808-1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer.	<i>Hanna</i>
<b>Grove, Sir William Robert</b> (1811-). English physicist.	<i>W. R. Grove</i>	<b>Hannay, James</b> (1827-1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters.	<i>Hannay</i>
<b>Guardian, The</b> (1713). English literary periodical.	<i>Guardian</i>	<b>Hardinge, George</b> (1743-1816). English jurist and author.	<i>G. Hardinge</i>
<b>Guest, Edwin</b> (1800-1880). English historical writer and philologist.	<i>Guest</i>	<b>Hardwick, Charles</b> (1821-1859). English theologian.	<i>Hardwick</i>
<b>Guevara, Sir Antonio of</b> (1490?-1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Familiar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.)	<i>Guevara</i>	<b>Hardy, Samuel</b> (1720-1793). English clergyman and theological writer.	<i>S. Hardy</i>
<b>Guillaume, E.</b> French writer on art.	<i>E. Guillaume</i>	<b>Hardy, Thomas</b> (1840-). English novelist.	<i>T. Hardy</i>
<b>Guillim, John</b> (1565-1621). English writer on heraldry.	<i>Guillim</i>	<b>Hardyng, John</b> (1378-1465?). English chronicler.	<i>Hardyng</i>
<b>Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf</b> (1830-). German-British zoologist.	<i>Günther</i>	<b>Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert</b> (1834-). English writer of travels, etc.	
<b>Gurnall, William</b> (1617-1679). English divine.	<i>Gurnall</i>		<i>A. J. C. Hare</i>
<b>Gurney, Edmund.</b> Contemporary English metaphysical writer.	<i>E. Gurney</i>	<b>Harford, John Scandrett</b> (1785-1866). English biographer.	<i>J. S. Harford</i>
<b>Guthrie, Thomas</b> (1803-1873). Scottish clergyman and philanthropist.	<i>Guthrie</i>	<b>Hargrave, Francis</b> (1741?-1821). English lawyer and antiquary.	<i>Hargrave</i>
<b>Guthrie, William</b> (1708-1770). Scottish historical and general writer.	<i>W. Guthrie</i>	<b>Harrington, Sir John</b> (1561-1612). English poet and author.	<i>Sir J. Harrington</i>
<b>Guyllforde or Guildford, Sir Richard</b> (died 1506). English politician.		<b>Harleian Miscellany.</b> ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, . . . selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744-1746, 1808-1813.)	<i>Harl. Misc.</i>
<b>Guy of Warwick</b> (about 1314). Middle English romance.	<i>Guy of Warwick</i>	<b>Harleian Society, Publications of.</b> Society instituted 1869.	
<b>Guyot, Arnold Henry</b> (1807-1884). American geographer.	<i>Guyot</i>	<b>Harman, Thomas.</b> English writer. ("Caveat for Cursetors," 1567.)	<i>Harman</i>
<b>Gwilt, Joseph</b> (1784-1863). English architect and archaeologist. ("An Encyclopædia of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.)	<i>Gwilt</i>	<b>Harmar, John</b> (died 1670). English classical scholar.	<i>Harmar</i>
		<b>Harper, Robert Goodloe</b> (1765-1825). American statesman.	<i>R. G. Harper</i>
<b>Habington, William</b> (1605-1654). English poet.	<i>Habington</i>	<b>Harper's Magazine</b> (1850-). American monthly literary magazine.	<i>Harper's Mag.</i>
<b>Hacket, John</b> (1592-1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.	<i>Bp. Hacket</i>	<b>Harper's Weekly</b> (1857-). American weekly illustrated periodical.	<i>Harper's Weekly</i>
<b>Haddan, Arthur West</b> (1816-1873). English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc.	<i>A. W. Haddan</i>		



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Harrison, John (1735-1806). English chronicler. ("Polychronicon," 1827-1842, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.)	<i>Harrison</i>
Harrison, John (1588-1630). English-American Puritan divine.	<i>F. Higginson</i>
Harrison, John (1616-1708). English-American clergyman.	<i>J. Higginson</i>
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823-). American essayist and historian.	<i>T. W. Higginson</i>
Hill, Aaron (1685-1750). English poet.	<i>A. Hill</i>
Hill, Adams Sherman (1833-). American writer on rhetoric.	<i>A. S. Hill</i>
Hill, David J. (1850-). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc.	<i>D. J. Hill</i>
Hill, Sir John (1716-1775). English writer.	<i>Sir J. Hill</i>
Hill or Hylle, Thomas (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator.	<i>T. Hill</i>
Hillhouse, James Abraham (1789-1841). American poet.	<i>Hillhouse</i>
Hilther, G. L. See <i>Eury</i> .	
Hinton, Richard J. Contemporary American writer.	<i>R. J. Hinton</i>
History of Manual Arts (1664).	<i>Hist. Man. Arts, 1661</i>
History of the Royal Society of London (1848). By Charles Richard Wall.	<i>Hist. Roy. Soc.</i>
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (1817-1887). American theologian and educator.	<i>R. D. Hitchcock</i>
Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679). English philosopher.	<i>Hobbes</i>
Hoblyn, Richard Dennis (1803-1886). English educational writer.	<i>Hoblyn</i>
Hoccleve. See <i>Oedre</i> .	
Hodge, Archibald Alexander (1823-1886). American theologian.	<i>A. A. Hodge</i>
Hodge, Charles (1797-1878). American theologian.	<i>C. Hodge</i>
Hodgson, Frederick T. Contemporary American technical writer.	<i>F. T. Hodgson</i>
Hodgson, Shadworth Holloway. Contemporary English philosophical writer.	<i>S. H. Hodgson</i>
Hodgson, William Ballantyne (1815-1880). Scottish educational writer and economist.	<i>W. B. Hodgson</i>
Hoffman, Charles Fenno (1806-1884). American poet and author.	<i>C. F. Hoffman</i>
Hogg, James ("the Ettrick Shepherd") (1770-1835). Scottish poet.	<i>Hogg</i>
Holden, Edward S. See <i>Newcomb</i> and <i>Holden</i> .	
Holder, William (1616-1698). English writer.	<i>Holder</i>
Hole, Samuel Reynolds (1819-). English clergyman and author.	<i>S. R. Hole</i>
Holinshed, Raphael (died about 1580). English chronicler.	<i>Holinshed</i>
Holland, Frederic May (1836-). American author.	<i>F. M. Holland</i>
Holland, Sir Henry (1788-1873). English physician and writer.	<i>Sir H. Holland</i>
Holland, Josiah Gilbert (pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb") (1819-1881). American editor, poet, and novelist.	<i>J. G. Holland</i>
Holland, Lady (Saba Smith) (died 1866). English writer, biographer of her father, Sydney Smith.	<i>Lady Holland</i>
Holland, Philemon (1552-1637). English translator.	<i>Holland</i>
Hollyband, Claudius. English lexicographer, author of a French and English dictionary, 1593.	<i>Hollyband</i>
Holme, Randle (1627-1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry.	<i>Randle Holme</i>
Holmes, Abiel (1763-1837). American clergyman and historian.	<i>A. Holmes</i>
Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-). American poet, essayist, and novelist.	<i>O. W. Holmes</i>
Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer.	<i>Holmes</i>
Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841-). German historian.	<i>H. von Holst</i>
Holyday, Barten (1593-1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator.	<i>Holyday</i>
Home, John (1722-1808). Scottish dramatist.	<i>J. Home</i>
Hone, William (1780-1842). English publisher and author.	<i>Hone</i>
Hood, Thomas (1798-1845). English poet and humorist.	<i>Hood</i>
Hook, Theodore Edward (1788-1841). English novelist and miscellaneous writer.	<i>T. Hook</i>
Hook, Walter Farquhar (1798-1875). English theologian and biographer.	<i>Hook</i>
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton (1817-). English botanist.	<i>J. D. Hooker</i>
Hooker, Richard (1554?-1600). English theologian.	<i>Hooker</i>
Hooker, Sir William Jackson (1785-1865). English botanist.	<i>W. J. Hooker</i>
Hoole, John (1727-1803). English translator.	<i>Hoole</i>
Hooper, George (1640-1727). Bishop of Bath and Wells.	<i>Bp. Hooper</i>
Hooper, Robert (1773-1835). English medical writer.	<i>Hooper</i>
Hopkins, Ezekiel (1633?-1690). Bishop of Derry, Ireland.	<i>Bp. Hopkins</i>
Hopkins, Mark (1802-1887). American clergyman, educator, and writer on intellectual and moral philosophy.	<i>Mark Hopkins</i>
Hoppe, A. German compiler. (" <i>Englisch-Deutsches Supplement-Lexicon</i> ," 1871, 1888.)	<i>Hoppe</i>
Horman, William (died 1535). English lexicographer. (" <i>Vulgaria Fuerorum</i> ," 1519.)	<i>Horman</i>
Horn, Frederik Winkel. Danish author.	<i>Horn</i>
Horne, George (1730-1792). Bishop of Norwich.	<i>Bp. Horne</i>
Horne, Thomas Hartwell (1780-1862). English Biblical scholar.	<i>T. H. Horne</i>
Horner, Leonard (1785-1864). British geologist and author.	<i>Horner</i>
Horsley, Samuel (1733-1806). Bishop of St. Asaph.	<i>Bp. Horsley</i>
Hosmer, James Kendall (1834-). American author.	<i>J. K. Hosmer</i>
Hotten, John Camden (1832-1873). English publisher, compiler of " <i>The Slang Dictionary</i> , 1869" (ed. 1889 also used).	<i>Hotten, or Slang Dict.</i>
Houghton, Lord (Richard Monckton Milnes) (1809-1885). English poet and author.	<i>Lord Houghton</i>
Howard, Henry (Earl of Northampton) (1540-1614). English writer.	<i>Howard</i>
Howe, Julia Ward (1819-). American poet and author.	<i>J. W. Howe</i>
Howell, James (died 1666). English traveler, author, and lexicographer (editor of <i>Cotgrave</i> , etc.).	<i>Howell</i>
Howells, William Dean (1837-). American novelist, poet, and critic.	<i>W. D. Howells, or Howells</i>
Howitt, Mary (1799-1888). English author.	<i>Mary Howitt</i>
Howitt, William (1792-1879). English author.	<i>W. Howitt</i>
Howson, John (1557?-1632). Bishop of Durham.	<i>Bp. Howson</i>



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Hoyt, Ralph** (1806-1878). American poet. *R. Hoyt*
- Hudson, Mary Clemmer**. See *Ames*.
- Hudson, Thomas** (about 1600). English poet. *T. Hudson*
- Hueppe, Ferdinand**. Contemporary German bacteriologist. *Hueppe*
- Hughes, John** (1677-1720). English poet and translator. *J. Hughes*
- Hughes, Thomas** (1823-). English author. *T. Hughes*
- Huloet, Richard**. English lexicographer. ("Abeedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis," 1552; ed. Higgins, 1572.) *Huloet*
- Hume, David** (1711-1776). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Hume*
- Humphrey, Heman** (1779-1861). American clergyman. *H. Humphrey*
- Humphreys, Henry Noel** (1810-1879). English numismatist and antiquary. *H. N. Humphreys*
- Hunt, James Henry Leigh** (1784-1859). English poet and essayist. *L. Hunt*
- Hunter, Henry** (1741-1802). Scottish clergyman and author. *H. Hunter*
- Hunter, Robert**. See *Encyclopædie Dictionary*.
- Hurd, Richard** (1720-1808). Bishop of Worcester. *Ep. Hurd*
- Hutcheson, Francis** (1694-1746). Irish philosopher. *Hutcheson*
- Hutchinson, Thomas** (1698-1769). English theologian. *T. Hutchinson*
- Hutchinson, Thomas J.** (1820-1885). British author. *T. J. Hutchinson*
- Hutton, Charles** (1737-1823). English mathematician. *Hutton*
- Hutton, James** (1726-1797). Scottish geologist. *J. Hutton*
- Hutton, Richard Holt**. Contemporary English critic. *R. H. Hutton*
- Huxley, Thomas Henry** (1825-). English naturalist. *Huxley*
- Hyatt, Alpheus** (1838-). American naturalist. *Hyatt*
- Hylle, Thomas**. See *Hill*.
- Ilive, Jacob** (1705-1763). English printer. *J. Ilive*
- Illustrated London News** (1842-). English weekly illustrated journal. *Ill. Lond. News*
- Imperial Dictionary**. Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition, edited by Charles Amundale, 1882. *Imp. Dict.*
- Inchbald, Elizabeth** (1753-1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist. *Mrs. Inchbald*
- Independent, New York** (1848-). American weekly religious journal. *New York Independent*
- Ingelow, Jean** (1830-). English poet. *Jean Ingelow*
- Inman, Thomas**. Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and Modern Symbolism." *Inman*
- Innes, Cosmo** (1798-1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. *Cosmo Innes*
- Irving, Washington** (1783-1859). American author. *Irving*
- Jackson, Helen Hunt** (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym "H. H.") (1831-1885). American author. *Mrs. H. Jackson*
- Jackson, Thomas** (1579-1640). English divine. *T. Jackson*
- Jacob, Giles** (1686-1744). English legal writer. *Jacob*
- Jaccoliot, Louis** (1837-). French philosopher and author. *Jaccoliot*
- Jago, Frederick W. P.** English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) *Jago*
- James, A. G. F. Eliot**. English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.) *A. G. F. Eliot James*
- James, George Payne Rainsford** (1801-1860). English novelist. *G. P. R. James*
- James, Henry** (1811-1882). American theological writer. *H. James*
- James, Henry, Jr.** (1843-). American novelist and critic. *H. James, Jr.*
- James, William** (1842-). American philosophical writer. *W. James*
- Jamieson, John** (1759-1838). Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1808; new ed., 1879-1882.) *Jamieson*
- Janvier, Thomas Allibone** (1849-). American novelist. *T. A. Janvier*
- Jarvis, Charles** (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don Quixote." *Jarvis*
- Jay, William** (1769-1853). English clergyman. *Jay*
- Jeaffreson, John Cordy** (1831-). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Jeaffreson*
- Jebb, Richard Claverhouse** (1841-). English classical scholar. *R. C. Jebb*
- Jefferson, Joseph** (1829-). American actor. *J. Jefferson*
- Jefferson, Thomas** (1743-1826). Third President of the United States. *Jefferson*
- Jeffrey, Lord** (Francis Jeffrey) (1773-1850). Scottish judge and critic. *Jeffrey*
- Jenkin, Fleeming** (1833-1885). British engineer and physicist. *Fleeming Jenkin*
- Jenkins, Edward** (1838-). British author. *Jenkins*
- Jenks, Benjamin** (1646-1724). English religious writer. *B. Jenks*
- Jennings, Arthur Charles** (1847-). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *A. C. Jennings*
- Jenyns, Leonard** (middle of 19th century). English clergyman and naturalist. *Jenyns*
- Jenyns, Soame** (1704-1787). English writer and politician. *S. Jenyns*
- Jerrold, Douglas William** (1803-1857). English dramatist and humorist. *D. Jerrold*
- Jesse, John Heneage** (died 1874). English historical writer. *J. H. Jesse*
- Jevons, William Stanley** (1835-1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. *Jevons*
- Jewell or Jewel, John** (1522-1571). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Jewell*
- Jewett, Edward H.** (1830-). English-American clergyman. *E. H. Jewett*
- Jewett, Sarah Orne** (1849-). American author. *S. O. Jewett*
- Jewitt, Llewellyn** (1814-1886). English antiquary. *Jewitt*
- Jewsbury, Geraldine Endors** (died 1880). English novelist. *Miss Jewsbury*
- Jodrell, Richard Paul** (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) *Jodrell*
- John, Gabriel** (about 1700). English writer. *Gabriel John*
- Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of**
- Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.**
- Johnson, Charles** (died 1748). English dramatist. *C. Johnson*
- Johnson, Edward** (1599-1672). American historian. *E. Johnson*
- Johnson, John** (1662-1725). English divine. *J. Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1649-1703). English controversialist. *Samuel Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1696-1772). American clergyman. *S. Johnson*
- Johnson, Samuel** (1709-1784). English lexicographer, critic, and poet. ("A Dictionary of the English Language," 1755; ed. Todd, 1818.) *Johnson*
- Johnson, Thomas** (died 1644). English botanist. *T. Johnson*
- Johnston, Alexander Keith** (1804-1871). Scottish geographer.
- Johnston, George** (died 1855). British naturalist. *G. Johnston*
- Johnstone, Charles** (died about 1800). Irish novelist. *C. Johnstone*
- Joly, N.** French physicist. ("Man before Metals.") *N. Joly*
- Jones, Henry** (pseudonym "Cavendish") (1831-). English writer on whist and other games. *Cavendish*
- Jones, Stephen** (1763-1827). English editor and compiler. *S. Jones*
- Jones, William** (1726-1800). English theologian and general writer. *W. Jones*
- Jones, Sir William** (1746-1794). English Orientalist. *Sir W. Jones*
- Jonson, Ben** (1573?-1637). English dramatist and poet. *B. Jonson*
- Jordan, Thomas** (died about 1685). English poet and dramatist. *Jordan*
- Jortin, John** (1698-1770). English clergyman and critic. *Jortin*
- Josselyn, John** (middle of 17th century). English traveler. *Josselyn*
- Joule, James Prescott** (1818-1889). English physicist. *Joule*
- Journal of Botany, British and Foreign** (1862-). English monthly periodical. *Journal of Botany, Brit. and For.*
- Journal of Education** (1858-). American weekly periodical. *Journal of Education*
- Journal of Mental Science** (1850-). English quarterly periodical. *Journal of Ment. Sci.*
- Journal of Philology** (1868-). English half-yearly periodical. *Journal of Philol.*
- Journal of Science** (1864-). English periodical. *Journal of Sci.*
- Journal of Speculative Philosophy** (1867-). American quarterly periodical. *Journal. Spec. Philos.*
- Journal of the American Oriental Society.** *Journal. Amer. Oriental Soc.*
- Journal of the Anthropological Institute** (1871-). English periodical. *Journal. Anthropol. Inst.*
- Journal of the British Archæological Association** (1845-). *Journal. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*
- Journal of the Franklin Institute** (1826-). American monthly periodical. *Journal. Franklin Inst.*
- Journal of the Linnean Society** (1857-). Society founded in London in 1788. *Journal. Linn. Soc.*
- Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States** (1881-). American quarterly periodical. *Journal of Mil. Service Inst.*
- Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society** (1869-). Society founded in London in 1839. *Journal. Roy. Micros. Soc.*
- Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies** (1880-). English half-yearly periodical. *Journal. Soc. for Hellenic Studies*
- Journals, American** (various). See *American*.
- Jowett, Benjamin** (1817-). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. *Jowett*
- Joyce, Robert Dwyer** (1813-1883). Irish poet. *R. D. Joyce*
- Joye or Joy, George** (died 1553?). English Reformer and printer. *Joye*
- Judd, John W.** (1840-). English geologist. *J. W. Judd*
- Judd, Sylvester** (1813-1853). American clergyman and novelist. *S. Judd*
- Jukes, Joseph Beete** (1811-1869). English geologist. *Jukes*
- Julien, Alexis Anastay** (1840-). American geologist. *Julien*
- Junius, Franciscus** (François du Jon) (1545-1602). French theologian. *F. Junius*
- Junius, Franciscus** (1589-1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," ed. Lye, 1744.) *Junius*
- Junius, Letters of**. Political letters, collected edition, 1769-1772. *Junius Letters*
- Junius, R.** ("Cure of Misprision," 1646.) *R. Junius*
- Kames, Lord** (Henry Home) (1696-1782). Scottish judge and philosophical writer. *Lord Kames, or Kames*
- Kane, Elisha Kent** (1820-1857). American arctic explorer. *Kane*
- Kane, Richard** (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects. *Rich. Kane*
- Kant, Immanuel** (1724-1804). German philosopher. *Kant*
- Kavanagh, Julia** (1824-1877). British novelist. *Kavanagh*
- Kaye, John** (1783-1853). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Kaye*
- Keary, C. F.** (1849-). English ethnologist and historical writer. *Keary*
- Keats, John** (1795-1821). English poet. *Keats*
- Keble, John** (1792-1866). English clergyman and poet. *Keble*
- Keddie, Henrietta** (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English novelist. *S. Tytler*
- Keepe, Henry** (about 1680). English antiquary. *Keepe*
- Keightley, Thomas** (1789-1872). British historian. *Keightley*
- Keill, John** (1671-1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. *Keill*
- Kelham, Robert** (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. *Kelham*
- Kemble, Frances Anne** (Mrs. Pierce Butler) (1809-). English actress and author. *F. A. Kemble, or Fanny Kemble*
- Kemble, John Mitchell** (1807-1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. *Kemble*
- Kempis, Thomas a** (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. *Thomas a Kempis*
- Kendall, Timothy**. English poet (wrote about 1577). *Kendall*
- Kennan, George** (1845-). American traveler and author. *G. Kennan*
- Kennet, Basil** (1674-1715). English antiquary. *Kennet*
- Kennet, White** (1660-1728). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Kennet*
- Kenrick, William** (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. *Kenrick*
- Kent, Charles** (1823-). English poet and journalist. *C. Kent*
- Kent, James** (1763-1847). American jurist. *Kent, or Chancellor Kent*
- Kent, William Saville**. Contemporary English naturalist. *W. S. Kent*
- Ker, Robert** (1755-1813). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. *R. Ker*
- Kersey, John**. English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary," 1708.) *Kersey*
- Kettlewell, John** (1653-1695). English clergyman. *Kettlewell*
- Key, Francis Scott** (1779-1843). American poet. *Key*
- Kilian, Cornelis** (died 1607). Dutch philologist. ("Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguae," 1598; repr. 1777, ed. Hasselt.)



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Kearney, John (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lavington, George (1683-1782). Bishop of Exeter.	Bp. Lavington
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Law, William (1686-1761). English divine.	Law
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lawrence, George Alfred (1827-1876). English novelist.	Lawrence
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lawrence, Sir William (died 1867). English writer on surgery.	W. Lawrence
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Layamon. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about 1200.)	Layamon
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817-1894). English archaeologist and diplomatist.	Layard
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Laycock, Thomas (1812-1876). English physician.	Laycock
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lazarus, Emma (1849-1887). American poet.	E. Lazarus
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lea, Matthew Carey (1823-). American chemist.	Lea
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leach, William Elford (1790-1836). English naturalist.	Leach
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838-). British historian.	Lecky
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Conte, John (1818-1891). American physicist.	Dr. John Le Conte
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Conte, John (1784-1860). American naturalist.	John Le Conte
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Conte, John Lawrence (1825-1883). American entomologist.	J. L. Le Conte
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Conte, Joseph (1823-). American geologist and physicist.	Le Conte
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Ledyard, John (1751-1789). American traveler.	Ledyard
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lee, Frederick George (1832-). English ecclesiastical writer.	F. G. Lee, or Lee
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lee, James (died 1795). British botanist.	J. Lee
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lee, Nathaniel (died 1692?). English dramatist.	Lee
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862.	A. S. Leechdoms
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Legge, James (1815-). Scottish Sinologist.	J. Legge
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716). German philosopher and mathematician.	Leibnitz
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leidy, Joseph (1823-1891). American naturalist.	Leidy
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leigh, Sir Edward (1602-1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian.	Leigh
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leighton, Robert (1611-1684). Archbishop of Glasgow.	Abp. Leighton
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leland, Charles Godfrey (1824-). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889-1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.)	C. G. Leland
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leland, John (died 1552). English antiquary.	Leland
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leland, John (1691-1766). English Christian apologist.	J. Leland
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leland, Thomas (1722-1785). Irish historian and classical scholar.	T. Leland
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Maout and Decaisne. French botanists. ("A General System of Botany," trans. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.)	Le Maout and Decaisne
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Le Neve, John (1679?-1740?). English antiquary.	Le Neve
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lennox, Charlotte (1720-1804). British novelist.	Charlotte Lennox
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leo, Heinrich (1799-1878). German historian and philologist ("Angelsächsisches Glossar," 1877, etc.).	C. Leslie
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leslie, Charles (1650?-1722). Irish nonjuring divine.	Lesquereux
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lesquereux, Leo (1806-1889). Swiss-American paleontologist.	Lesson
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lesson, René Primevère (1794-1849). French naturalist.	L'Esrange
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616-1704). English translator and publicist.	Sir R. L'Estrange
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Letters of Eminent Men. From the Bodleian collection (London, 1813).	Lever
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lever, Charles James (1806-1872). Irish novelist.	Lever
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Levins, Peter (died about 1587). English physician and lexicographer. ("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionnaire of English and Latine Wordes," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.).)	Levins
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lewes, George Henry (1817-1878). English philosophical writer.	G. H. Lewes
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (1806-1863). English statesman and author.	Sir G. C. Lewis
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lewis, John (1675-1746). English theologian and biographer.	J. Lewis
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lewis, William Lillington (about 1767). British translator.	W. L. Lewis
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lewis and Short (Charlton Thomas Lewis, 1834-; Charles Short, 1821-1886). American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879.	Lewis and Short
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Leyden, John (1775-1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist.	Leyden
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Library of Universal Knowledge. See <i>Encyclopædia, Chambers's</i> .	Liddell and Scott
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811-; Robert Scott, 1811-1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.)	Liddell and Scott
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Liddon, Henry Parry (1829-1890). English clergyman and theologian.	Liddon
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lightfoot, John (1602-1675). English Biblical scholar.	Lightfoot
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828-1889). Bishop of Durham.	Bp. Lightfoot
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lilly, John. See <i>Lily</i> .	Lilly
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lilly, William (1602-1681). English astrologer.	Lilly
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States.	Lincoln
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lindley, John (1799-1865). English botanist.	Lindley
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Linnaeus, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707-1778). Swedish botanist.	Linnaeus
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Linton, William James (1812-). English-American engraver and author.	W. J. Linton
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical scholar.	Linwood
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lister, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist.	Lister
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lithgow, William (1583?-1660?). Scottish traveler.	Lithgow
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Littleton, Adam (1627-1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.)	Littleton
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Littleton or Lyttleton, Sir Thomas (died 1481). English legal writer.	Littleton
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Littre, Maximilien Paul Émile (1801-1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1863-1873.)	Littre
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Livingston, Edward (1764-1836). American statesman and jurist.	E. Livingston
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Livingstone, David (1813-1873). Scottish missionary and traveler.	Livingstone
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lloyd, Robert (1733-1764). English poet.	Lloyd
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lloyd, William (1627-1717). Bishop of Worcester.	Bp. Lloyd
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lobel, Matthias de (1538-1616). French botanist.	De Lobel
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Locke, John (1632-1704). English philosopher.	Locke
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Locker-Lampson, Frederick (1821-). English poet.	F. Locker
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lockhart, John Gibson (1794-1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist.	Lockhart
Kearney, William (1817-1877). English writer.	Kearney	Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M. (1832-1882). English novelist and journalist.	L. W. M. Lockhart



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Lockwood, T. D.** Contemporary British writer on electricity. *T. D. Lockwood*
- Lockyer, Joseph Norman** (1836-). English astronomer. *J. N. Lockyer*
- Lochrine** (1895). Anonymous tragedy. *Lochrine*
- Lodge, Henry Cabot** (1850-). American historical writer and politician. *H. Cabot Lodge*
- Lodge, Thomas** (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. *Lodge*
- Loe, William** (about 1620). English clergyman. *Loe*
- Logan, John** (1748-1788). Scottish poet. *Logan*
- Lommel, Eugène.** French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) *Lommel*
- London Quarterly Review** (1853-). English quarterly literary review. *London Quarterly Rev.*
- Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth** (1807-1882). American poet. *Longfellow*
- Longfellow, Samuel** (1819-). American poet. *S. Longfellow*
- Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin** (1790-1850). American writer. *A. B. Longstreet*
- Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus** (1831-). American physician. *A. L. Loomis*
- Loomis, Elias** (1811-1889). American mathematician and physicist. *Loomis*
- Lord, Henry** (about 1630). English traveler. *H. Lord*
- Lotze, Rudolf Hermann** (1817-1881). German philosopher. *Hermann Lotze*
- Loudon, John Claudius** (1783-1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. *Loudon*
- Loveday, Robert** (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Loveday*
- Lovelace, Richard** (1618-1658). English poet. *Lovelace*
- Lover, Samuel** (1797-1868). Irish novelist and poet. *S. Lover*
- Lowe, Charles** (1848-). English historical writer. *Lowe*
- Lowell, Edward Jackson** (1845-). American historical writer. *E. J. Lowell*
- Lowell, James Russell** (1819-1891). American poet and essayist. *Lowell*
- Lowell, Robert Traill Spence** (1816-1891). American clergyman and author. *R. Lowell*
- Lower, Mark Antony** (1813-1876). English antiquary. *Lower*
- Lowndes, William Thomas** (died 1843). English bibliographer. *Lowndes*
- Louth, Robert** (1718-1787). Bishop of London. *Bp. Louth*
- Lubbock, Sir John** (1834-). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician. *Sir J. Lubbock*
- Luce, Stephen Bleeker** (1827-). American admiral. ("Text-book of Seamanship," 1884.) *Luce*
- Ludlow, Edmund** (1620?-1693). English Parliamentarian general. *Ludlow*
- Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns** (1835-). Anglo-Indian official and writer. *Lyall*
- Lydgate, John** (about 1370-1460). English poet. *Lydgate*
- Lye, Edward** (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) *Lye*
- Lyell, Sir Charles** (1797-1875). Scottish geologist. *Sir C. Lyell*
- Lily or Lilly, John** (1553?-1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Euphues." *Lily*
- Lyndsay or Lindsay, Sir David** (died about 1555). Scottish poet. *Sir D. Lyndsay*
- Lyric Poetry, Specimens of** (1274-1307). Edited by Wright. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry*
- Lyte, Henry Francis** (1793-1847). British religious poet. *Lyte*
- Lyttelton, Lord** (George Lyttelton) (1709-1773). English statesman and author. *Lord Lyttelton*
- Lytton, Earl of** (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Meredith") (1831-). English poet and diplomatist. *Owen Meredith*
- Lytton, Lord** (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803-1873). English novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. *Bulwer*
- Macaulay, Lord** (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800-1859). English historian, essayist, poet, and politician. *Macaulay*
- McCarthy, Justin** (1830-). Irish politician, historian, and novelist. *J. McCarthy*
- McCarthy, Justin Huntly** (1860-). Irish historical writer. *J. H. McCarthy*
- McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold** (1819-). British arctic explorer. *McClintock*
- McClintock and Strong** (John McClintock, 1814-1870; James Strong, 1822-). ("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," 1883-1887.) *McClintock and Strong*
- McCormick, Robert** (1800-1890). English explorer. *R. McCormick*
- McCosh, James** (1811-). Scottish-American philosopher. *McCosh*
- McCulloch, James Melville** (1801-1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. *J. M. McCulloch*
- McCulloch, John Ramsay** (1789-1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used, 1882.) *McCulloch*
- MacDonald, George** (1824-). Scottish novelist. *Geo. MacDonald*
- Macdougall, P. L.** British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) *Macdougall*
- McElrath, Thomas** (1807-1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) *McElrath*
- Macgillivray, William** (1796-1852). Scottish naturalist. *Macgillivray*
- Machin, Lewis.** English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1608.) *Machin*
- Mackay, Charles** (1814-1889). British poet and journalist. *C. Mackay*
- Mackenzie, Henry** (1745-1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. *H. Mackenzie*
- Mackintosh, Sir James** (1765-1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Sir J. Mackintosh*
- Macklin, Charles** (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. *Macklin*
- MacLagan, Alexander** (1811-1879). British poet. *A. MacLagan*
- McLennan, John Fergus** (1827-1881). Scottish historical writer. *J. F. McLennan*
- Macloskie, George** (1834-). British naturalist. *Macloskie*
- McMaster, Guy Humphrey** (1829-1887). American poet. *G. H. McMaster*
- McMaster, John Bach** (1852-). American historian. *J. B. McMaster*
- Macmillan's Magazine** (1859-). English monthly literary magazine. *Macmillan's Mag.*
- Macready, William Charles** (1793-1873). English actor. *Macready*
- Madison, James** (1751-1836). Fourth President of the United States. *Madison*
- Madox, Thomas** (died about 1726). English antiquary. *Madox*
- Magazine of American History** (1877-). Monthly magazine. *Mag. Amer. Hist.*
- Mahan, Dennis Hart** (1802-1871). American military engineer. *Mahan*
- Mahan, Milo** (1819-1870). American clergyman and church historian. *Dr. Mahan*
- Mahony, Francis** (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805-1866). Irish author. *Father Prout*
- Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner** (1822-1888). English jurist and political writer. *Maine*
- Malden, Henry** (1800?-1876). English writer. *H. Malden*
- Mallet, David** (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. *Mallet*
- Mallet, Robert.** English writer on earthquakes. *R. Mallet*
- Mallock, William Hurrell** (1849-). English author. *W. H. Mallock*
- Malmesbury, William of.** See *William.*
- Malone, Edmund** (1741-1812). Irish antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. *Malone*
- Malory, Sir Thomas** (15th century). British romancer. *Sir T. Malory*
- Mandeville, Bernard de** (died 1733). English poet and satirist. *B. de Mandeville*
- Mandeville, Sir John de** (died 1372?). English traveler. *Mandeville*
- Mann, Edward C.** ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) *E. C. Mann*
- Mann, Horace** (1796-1859). American educator. *H. Mann*
- Manning, Henry Edward** (1808-). English cardinal. *Card. Manning*
- Manning, Robert, of Brunne.** See *Brunne.*
- Mannyngham, Thomas** (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Mannyngham*
- Mansel, Henry Longueville** (1820-1871). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Dean Mansel*
- March, Francis Andrew** (1825-). American philologist. *March, or F. A. March*
- Markham, Albert Hastings.** English naval officer and arctic explorer. *A. H. Markham*
- Markham, Gervase** (about 1570-1655). English soldier and poet. *G. Markham*
- Marlowe, Christopher** (1564-1593). English dramatist. *Marlowe*
- Marmion, Shakerley** (1602-1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. *Marmion*
- Marryat, Frederick** (1792-1848). English novelist. *Marryat*
- Marsden, William** (1754-1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. *W. Marsden*
- Marsh, Anne Caldwell** (died 1874). English novelist. *Mrs. Marsh*
- Marsh, George Perkins** (1801-1882). American philologist and diplomatist. *G. P. Marsh*
- Marsh, Herbert** (1757-1839). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Marsh*
- Marsh, James** (1794-1842). American divine and educator. *J. Marsh*
- Marsh, Othniel Charles** (1831-). American naturalist. *O. C. Marsh*
- Marshall, John** (1755-1835). American jurist. *Marshall*
- Marston, John** (1574?-1634?). English dramatist. *Marston*
- Martin, Edward** (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. *E. Martin*
- Martin, Sir Theodore** (1816-). British biographer, translator, and poet. *Theo. Martin*
- Martin, Thomas** (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. *T. Martin*
- Martineau, Harriet** (1802-1876). English historian, economist, and novelist. *H. Martineau*
- Martineau, James** (1805-). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *J. Martineau*
- Martinus Scriblerus** (1741?). Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. *Martinus Scriblerus*
- Martyn, John** (1699-1768). English botanist. *Martyn*
- Marvel, Ik.** See *D. G. Mitchell.*
- Marvell, Andrew** (1621-1678). English poet and statesman. *Marvell*
- Marvin, Charles** (1854-1891). British traveler and author. *C. Marvin*
- Mascart and Joubert.** ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883, trans. by Atkinson.) *Mascart and Joubert*
- Mason, George** (died 1806). English lexicographer. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, 1801.) *Mason*
- Mason, John** (1600?-1672). New England soldier and historian. *J. Mason*
- Mason, John Mitchell** (1770-1829). American clergyman. *J. M. Mason*
- Mason, Lowell** (1792-1872). American musician. *Lowell Mason*
- Mason, William** (1725-1797). English poet. *W. Mason*
- Massey, Gerald** (1828-). English poet. *G. Massey*
- Massinger, Philip** (1584-1640). English dramatist. *Massinger*
- Masson, David** (1822-). Scottish biographer and critic. *D. Masson*
- Masters, Maxwell Tylden** (1833-). English botanist. *Masters*
- Mather, Cotton** (1663-1728). American clergyman and his orical writer. *C. Mather*
- Mather, Increase** (1639-1723). American clergyman. *Increase Mather*
- Mathews, William** (1818-). American miscellaneous writer. *W. Mathews*
- Mathias, Thomas James** (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. *T. J. Mathias*
- Maty, Matthew** (1718-1776). English-Dutch medical writer. *Maty*
- Mätzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand** (1805-). German philologist. ("Alt-englische Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867-1891, still unfinished.) *Mätzner*
- Maudsley, Henry** (1835-). English physiologist. *Maudsley*
- Maunder, Samuel** (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasures." *Maunder*
- Maundrell, Henry** (died about 1710). English traveler. *Maundrell*
- Maurice, John Frederic Denison** (1805-1872). English clergyman and author. *Maurice*
- Maury, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. *Maury*
- Maxwell, James Clerk** (1831-1879). Scottish physicist. *Clerk Maxwell*
- May, Thomas** (died 1650). English historian and dramatist. *May*
- May, Sir Thomas Erskine** (Lord Farnborough) (1815-1886). English constitutional historian. *Sir E. May*
- Mayhew, Henry** (1812-1887). English journalist and litterateur. *Mayhew*
- Mayne, Jasper** (1604-1672). English clergyman and dramatist. *Jasper Mayne*
- Mayne, John** (1759-1836). Scottish poet. *J. Mayne*
- Mayne, Robert Gray.** English surgeon, compiler of a medical lexicon (1854). *R. G. Mayne*
- Mede, Joseph** (1586-1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. *J. Mede*
- Medhurst, Walter H.** (1796-1857). English missionary and Sinologist. *W. H. Medhurst*
- Medical News** (1842-). American weekly periodical. *Med. News*
- Meehan, Thomas** (1826-). American botanist. *Meehan*
- Melmoth, Courtney.** See *Pratt.*
- Melmoth, William** (pseudonym "Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne") (1710-1799). English author. *W. Melmoth, or Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne*



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Mortimer, John (died 1796). English miscellaneous writer.	Mortimer
Morton, Nathaniel (1613-1685). American historian.	N. Morton
Morton, Thomas (1564-1659). Bishop of Durham.	Bp. Morton
Morton, Thomas (1764-1838). English dramatist.	Morton
Moseley, Walter Michael (about 1792). British writer on archery.	W. M. Moseley
Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (1694-1755). German ecclesiastical historian.	Mosheim
Motherwell, William (1797-1835). Scottish poet.	Motherwell
Motley, John Lothrop (1814-1877). American historian.	Motley
Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660-1718). French-English author (translator of Rabelais).	Motteux
Moule, Thomas (1784-1851). English antiquary.	Moule
Moulton, Louise Chandler (1835-). American poet and writer.	L. C. Moulton
Mountagu, Richard (1578-1641). Bishop of Norwich.	Bp. Mountagu
Mourt, George. (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.)	Mourt
Mowry, Sylvester (1830-1871). American explorer.	Mowry
Moxon, Charles. English mineralogist (wrote about 1838).	Moxon
Moxon, Joseph (1627-about 1700). English hydrographer.	J. Moxon
Mozley, James Bowling (1813-1878). English theologian.	J. B. Mozley
Mozley and Whiteley (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crispe Whiteley). English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.)	Mozley and Whiteley
Mueller, Ferdinand von (1825-). German botanist.	Mueller
Muhlenberg, William Augustus (1796-1877). American clergyman and hymn-writer.	Muhlenberg
Mulford, Elisha (1834-1885). American clergyman and author.	E. Mulford
Mulhall, Michael G. (1836-). Irish statistician.	Mulhall
Müller, Carl Otfried (1797-1840). German archaeologist and Hellenist.	C. O. Müller
Muller, Eduard F. H. L. (1836-). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878-1879.)	E. Müller
Müller, Friedrich Max (1823-). German-English philologist.	Max Müller
Mullock, John Thomas (1806-1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.	Mullock
Mulock, Dinah Maria. See Craik.	
Munday, Anthony (1553?-1633). English poet and dramatist.	Munday
Muntz, Eugène. French technical writer.	Muntz
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1792-1871). British geologist.	Murchison
Mure, William (1799-1800). Scottish critic and scholar.	W. Mure
Murfree, Mary Noailles (pseudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?-). American novelist.	M. N. Murfree
Murphy, Arthur (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer.	A. Murphy
Murray, Alexander S. (1841-). Scottish archaeologist.	A. S. Murray
Murray, James Augustus Henry (1837-). Scottish philologist, editor (with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," 1884-.	J. A. H. Murray
Musgrave, Sir Richard (1758?-1818). Irish historical and political writer.	Sir R. Musgrave
Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-). English contemporary philosophical writer.	F. W. H. Myers
Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist.	Nabbes
Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet.	Lady Nairne
Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860). British historian and general.	Napier
Nares, Robert (1753-1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs," etc., 1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859.)	Nares
Nash, Thomas (1564?-1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer.	Nash, or Nashe
Nation, The (1865-). American weekly literary periodical.	The Nation
National Review (1855-1864). English quarterly literary review.	National Rev.
Natural History Review.	Nat. Hist. Rev.
Nature (1869-). English weekly scientific periodical.	Nature
Naunton, Sir Robert (died 1633?). English statesman.	Sir R. Naunton
Neal, John (1793-1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer.	Neal
Neale, John Mason (1818-1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist.	J. M. Neale
Neill, Edward Duffield (1823-). American educator and author.	Neill
Nelson, Robert (1656-1715). English religious writer.	R. Nelson
Newcomb, Simon (1835-). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist.	Newcomb
Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.)	Newcomb and Holden
Newcome, William (1729-1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland.	Abp. Newcome
Newcourt, Richard (died 1716). English church historian.	Newcourt
New England Journal of Education (1858-). New Eng. Jour. of Education	
New English Dictionary (1884-). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.	N. E. D.
Newman, Francis William (1805-). English scholar. ("Dictionary of Modern Arabic," 1871.)	F. W. Newman
Newman, John Henry (1801-1890). English cardinal and theologian.	J. H. Newman
New Mirror (1843-1845). American periodical.	New Mirror
New Monthly Magazine (1814-). English literary periodical.	New Monthly Mag.
New Princeton Review (1886-). American bimonthly review.	New Princeton Rev.
New Testament, Cambridge (1683). Cambridge N. T.	
Newton, Alfred (1829-). English naturalist.	A. Newton
Newton, Charles Thomas (1816-). English archaeologist.	C. T. Newton
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727). English mathematician and philosopher.	Newton
Newton, John (1725-1807). English clergyman and poet.	J. Newton
Newton, Thomas (1704-1782). Bishop of Bristol.	Bp. Newton
New York Medical Journal (1865-). N. Y. Med. Jour.	
New York Medical Record (1866-). N. Y. Med. Record	
Nichol, John (1833-). Scottish poet and author.	J. Nichol



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- Nichol, John Pringle** (1804-1859). Scottish astronomer. *Prof. Nichol*
- Nicholls, Mrs. A. B.** See *Charlotte Brontë*.
- Nicholls, Thomas** (about 1530). English translator. *Nicholls*
- Nichols, James Robinson** (1819-1888). American chemist and scientific writer. *J. R. Nichols, or Nichols*
- Nichols, John** (died 1826). English antiquary. *Nichols*
- Nicholson, Henry Alleyne** (1844-). Scottish geologist and zoologist. *H. A. Nicholson*
- Nicholson, William** (died 1815). English scientist. *Nicholson*
- Nicholson, William** (1782-1849). Scottish poet. *W. Nicholson*
- Nicolay, John George** (1832-). American author. *J. G. Nicolay*
- Nicoll, Robert** (1814-1837). Scottish poet. *Nicoll*
- Nicolson, William** (1655-1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland. *Bp. Nicolson*
- Niles's Register** (1811-1849). American weekly periodical. *Niles's Register*
- Nineteenth Century, The** (1877-). English monthly review. *Nineteenth Century*
- Noble, Mark** (died 1827). English antiquary. *M. Noble*
- Noble, Samuel** (1779-1853). English Swedenborgian minister. *Noble*
- Noctes Ambrosianæ**. By John Wilson. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*
- Nolan, Lewis Edward** (died 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry tactics. (See *Garrard*.) *Nolan*
- Norden, John** (died about 1626). English topographer and poet. *Norden*
- Normandy, Alphonse** (died 1864). English chemist. *Normandy*
- Norris, John** (1657-1711). English philosopher. *Norris*
- North, Christopher**. See *J. Wilson*.
- North, Lord** (Dudley North) (1604-1677). English biographer. *Lord North*
- North, Hon. Roger** (1651-1733?). English biographer. *Roger North*
- North, Sir Thomas** (1530?-1605?). English translator. (Plutarch, 1579.) *North*
- North American Review** (1815-). American literary review. *N. A. Rev.*
- North British Review** (1844-1871). Scottish quarterly literary review. *North British Rev.*
- Northbrooke, John**. English clergyman (wrote about 1570-1600). *J. Northbrooke*
- Norton, Charles Eliot** (1827-). American scholar and writer. *C. E. Norton*
- Norton, John** (1606-1663). English-American clergyman. *John Norton*
- Norton, John** (1651-1716). American clergyman. *J. Norton*
- Norton, Thomas** (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator. *T. Norton*
- Notes and Queries** (1849-). English weekly periodical. *N. and Q.*
- Nott, Josiah Clark** (1804-1873). American ethnologist. *Nott*
- Numismatic Chronicle** (1838-). English quarterly periodical. *Numis. Chron.*
- Nuttall's Standard Dictionary** (ed. James Wood, 1890).
- O'Brien, Fitz James** (1828-1863). Irish-American author. *Fitz James O'Brien*
- Occliffe, or Hocleve, Thomas** (1370?-1450?). English poet and lawyer. *Occliffe*
- Octavian, Romance of the Emperor** (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octavian*
- Octavian Imperator** (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octavian*
- O'Curry, Eugene** (1796-1862). Irish historian and antiquary. *O'Curry*
- O'Donovan, Edmond** (1838-1883). British journalist and author. *O'Donovan*
- O'Donovan, John** (died 1861). Irish archaeologist. *J. O'Donovan*
- Ogilvie, John** (1797-1867). Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary*. *Ogilvie*
- O'Keefe, John** (1747-1833). Irish dramatist. *O'Keefe*
- Oldham, John** (1653-1683). English poet and satirist. *Oldham*
- Oldys, William** (died 1761). English biographer. *Oldys*
- Oliphant, Laurence** (1829-1888). English author. *L. Oliphant*
- Oliphant, Margaret Wilson** (1828-). Scottish novelist and historian. *Mrs. Oliphant*
- Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kington** (1831-). English philologist and author. *Oliphant*
- O'Neill, Charles**. ("Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.) *O'Neill*
- O'Reilly, Edward**. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary," 1864.) *O'Reilly*
- O'Reilly, John Boyle** (1844-1890). Irish-American journalist and poet. *J. B. O'Reilly*
- O'Reilly, Miles**. See *Halpine*.
- Orm or Ormin** (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of homilies in verse, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.) *Ormulum*
- Ormerod, George** (1785-1873). English county historian. *Ormerod*
- Orton, James** (1830-1877). American naturalist. *J. Orton*
- Osborn, Henry Stafford** (1823-). American educator and writer. *H. S. Osborn*
- Osborne, Francis** (died 1659). English moralist. *Osborne*
- Ossoli, Marchioness** (Margaret Fuller). See *Fuller*.
- Otway, Thomas** (1651-1685). English dramatist. *Otway*
- Outred, Marcelline** (about 1580). Biblical commentator. *Outred*
- Overbury, Sir Thomas** (1581-1613). English poet and courtier. *Sir T. Overbury*
- Owen, John B.** (1787-1872). English philosophical writer. *J. Owen*
- Owen, Sir Richard** (1804-). English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist. *Owen*
- Owl and Nightingale** (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Guildford.
- Oxenham, Henry Nutcombe** (1829-1888). English essayist and religious writer. *H. N. Oxenham*
- Oxford Glossary of Architecture** (1850). *Oxford Gloss.*
- Oxlee, John** (1779-1854). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Oxlee*
- Ozell, John** (died 1743). English translator. *Ozell*
- Packard, Alpheus Spring** (1839-). American naturalist. *A. S. Packard*
- Page, David** (1814-1879). Scottish geologist. *Page*
- Pagitt, Ephraim** (1575-1647). English clergyman. *E. Pagitt*
- Paine, Robert Treat** (1773-1811). American poet. *R. T. Paine*
- Paine, Thomas** (1737-1809). English-American writer. *T. Paine*
- Pailey, William** (1743-1805). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist. *Pailey*
- Palfrey, John Gorham** (1796-1881). American historian. *Palfrey*
- Palgrave, Sir Francis** (1788-1861). English historian. *Sir F. Palgrave*
- Palgrave, Francis Turner** (1824-). English poet and critic. *F. T. Palgrave*
- Palgrave, William Gifford** (1826-1888). English traveler. *W. G. Palgrave*
- Pallas, Peter Simon** (1741-1811). German naturalist and traveler. *Pallas*
- Palliser, Frances Bury** (1806-1878). English writer on lace, etc. *Mrs. Bury Palliser*
- Pall Mall Gazette** (1865-). English daily newspaper. *Pall Mall Gazette*
- Palmer, A. Smythe**. English philological writer. *A. S. Palmer*
- Palmer, Edward Henry** (1840-1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.) *E. H. Palmer*
- Palmer, John Williamson** (1825-). American author and editor. *J. W. Palmer*
- Palmer, Ray** (1808-1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Ray Palmer*
- Palmer, William** (1803?-). English clergyman and theological writer. *William Palmer*
- Palmer, William** (1811-1879). English writer on the Greek Church. *W. Palmer*
- Palmerston, Viscount** (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865). British statesman. *Palmerston*
- Palsgrave, John** (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclaircissement de la Langue Francoise," 1530; reprinted as "L'Eclaircissement de la Langue Francoise," ed. Génin, 1852.) *Palsgrave*
- Paris, Comte de** (Louis Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838-). French historian and soldier. *Comte de Paris*
- Parke, Robert** (end of 16th century). English writer. *R. Parke*
- Parker, Martin**. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.) *M. Parker*
- Parker, Matthew** (1504-1575). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Parker*
- Parker, Samuel** (1640-1687). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Parker, or Parker*
- Parker, Samuel** (died 1730). English theological writer. *S. Parker*
- Parker, Theodore** (1810-1860). American clergyman and author. *Theodore Parker*
- Parker, W. Kitchen** (1823-1890). English anatomist and physiologist. *W. K. Parker*
- Parker Society Publications**. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840.
- Parkman, Francis** (1823-). American historian. *F. Parkman*
- Parley, Peter**. See *Goodrich*.
- Parnell, Thomas** (1679-1717). Irish poet. *Parnell*
- Parr, Samuel** (1747-1825). English scholar. *Parr*
- Parsons, Thomas William** (1819-). American poet and translator. *T. W. Parsons*
- Pascoe, Francis P.** (1813-). British naturalist. *Pascoe*
- Pasteur, Louis** (1822-). French physician and chemist. *Pasteur*
- Paston Letters**. A collection of English letters (1422-1509); ed. Gairdner, 1872-1875.
- Paterson, James** (1828-). English legal writer. *J. Paterson*
- Patmore, Coventry Kearsley Deighton** (1823-). English poet. *Coventry Patmore*
- Patrick, Simon** (1626-1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer. *Bp. Patrick*
- Patterson, Robert Hogarth** (1821-1886). Scottish financial writer. *R. H. Patterson*
- Pattison, Mark** (1813-1884). English clergyman and author. *Mark Pattison*
- Paxton, Sir Joseph** (1803-1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.) *Paxton*
- Payn, James** (1830-). English novelist. *J. Payn*
- Payne, John** (1843-). British poet. *Payne*
- Payne, John Howard** (1792-1852). American poet and playwright. *J. Howard Payne*
- Peacham, Henry** (beginning of 17th century). English author. *Peacham*
- Peacock, Thomas Love** (1785-1866). English novelist and poet. *Peacock*
- Pearce, Zachary** (1690-1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator. *Bp. Pearce*
- Pearson, Charles Henry** (1830-). English historical writer. *C. H. Pearson*
- Pearson, John** (1612-1686). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Pearson*
- Peacock, Reynold or Reginald** (about 1390-1460). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Peacock*
- Peel, Sir Robert** (1788-1850). English statesman. *Sir R. Peel*
- Peele, George** (1558-1598). English dramatist. *Peele*
- Pegge, Samuel** (1731-1800). English antiquary. *Pegge*
- Peile, John** (1838-). English philologist. *Peile*
- Peirce, Benjamin** (1778-1831). American author. *Peirce*
- Peirce, Benjamin** (1809-1880). American mathematician. *B. Peirce*
- Peirce, Charles Sanders** (1839-). American mathematician and logician. *C. S. Peirce*
- Penhallow, D. P.** (1854-). American botanist. *Penhallow*
- Penn, William** (1644-1718). Founder of Pennsylvania. *Penn*
- Pennant, Thomas** (1726-1798). English naturalist. *Pennant*
- Pennecuik, Alexander** (1652-1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet. *Pennecuik*
- Pennell, Elizabeth Robins**. Contemporary American writer. *E. R. Pennell*
- Pennell, Joseph**. Contemporary American artist and writer. *J. Pennell*
- Pepys, Samuel** (1633-1703). English diarist. *Pepys*
- Percival, James Gates** (1795-1856). American poet. *J. G. Percival*
- Percy, John** (1817-1889). English metallurgist. *J. Percy*
- Percy, Thomas** (1729?-1811). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. ("Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 1765.) *Bp. Percy, and Percy's Reliques*
- Percy Society Publications**. Society instituted in London in 1840.
- Pereira, Jonathan** (1804-1853). English physician and chemist. *Pereira*
- Perkins, Charles Callahan** (1823-1886). American writer on art. *C. C. Perkins*
- Perkins, William** (1558-1602). English divine. *Perkins*
- Perry, Thomas Sergeant** (1845-). American literary historian. *T. S. Perry*
- Perry, William**. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Dictionary," 1775.) *Perry*
- Peters, Charles** (died 1777). English clergyman. *Peters*
- Pett, Sir P.** (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Pett*
- Petty or Pettie, Sir William** (1623-1687). English political economist. *Petty, or Sir W. Pettie*
- Phaer, Thomas** (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc. *Phaer*
- Phelps, Austin** (1820-1890). American clergyman and author. *A. Phelps*
- Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart** (Mrs. Ward) (1844-). American novelist and poet. *E. S. Phelps*
- Philips, Ambrose** (died 1749). English poet and dramatist. *Philips*
- Philips, John** (1676-1708). English poet. *J. Philips*
- Phillimore, Joseph** (1775-1855). English jurist. *Phillimore*
- Phillips, Edward** (1630-1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised ed., 1706; editions used, 1678, 1706.) *E. Phillips, or Phillips*



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Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812-1852). English architect.	Pugin
Fuller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman.	T. Fuller
Punch (1841-). English weekly comic periodical.	Punch
Purchas, Samuel (1577- about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of travel books.	Purchas
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800-1882). English clergyman and Anglo-Catholic writer.	Pusey
Puttenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet.	Puttenham
Quain, Sir Richard (1816-1887). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medicine," 1883.)	Quain
Quarles, Francis (1592-1644). English poet.	Quarles
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853-). Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.	
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845-). Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.	
Quarterly Review (1809-). English quarterly literary review.	Quarterly Rev.
Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1693-1766). Anonymous work, 1760.	Life of Quin
Quincy, Edmund (1808-1877). American biographer.	E. Quincy
Quincy, John (died 1723). English medical writer.	Quincy
Quincy, Josiah (1772-1864). American statesman.	J. Quincy
Quincy, Josiah (1802-1882). American writer.	Josiah Quincy
Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806-). German botanist.	Rabenhorst
Rae, John (1815-). English economist.	Rae
Rae, W. Fraser (1835-). British author.	W. F. Rae
Rainbow, Edward (1608-1684). Bishop of Carlisle.	Bp. Rainbow
Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618). English statesman, explorer, and historian.	Raleigh
Rambler, The (1750-1752). English periodical, edited by Dr. Johnson.	Rambler
Ramsay, Allan (1686-1758). Scottish poet.	Ramsay
Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814-). Scottish geologist.	A. C. Ramsay
Ramsay, Edward B. (1793-1872). Scottish clergyman and author.	E. B. Ramsay
Ramsay, Sir George (1800-1871). British political economist.	G. Ramsay
Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686-1689).	B. Randolph
Randolph, John (1773-1833). American statesman.	J. Randolph
Randolph, Thomas (1605-1634). English poet.	Randolph
Ranke, Leopold von (1795-1886). German historian.	Von Ranke
Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820-1872). Scottish engineer.	Rankine
Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawrence). ("Dictionary of English and American Law," 1883.)	Rapalje and Lawrence
Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764-1787).	M. Raper
Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer.	E. Ravenscroft
Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1582-1630). English composer and editor of music and songs.	Ravenscroft
Rawlinson, George (1815-). English historian and editor.	G. Rawlinson
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810-). English geographer and Orientalist.	Sir H. Rawlinson
Ray, John (1628-1705). English naturalist and philologist.	Ray
Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820-1869). American journalist and author.	H. J. Raymond
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840-). American mining engineer.	R. W. Raymond
Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822-1872). American poet.	T. B. Read
Reade, Charles (1814-1884). English novelist.	C. Reade
Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet.	J. E. Reade
Reber, Franz von (1834-). German art historian.	Reber
Recorde, Robert (1500?-1558). English mathematician.	Recorde
Redding, Cyrus (1785-1870). English journalist.	Redding
Redhouse, Sir James William (1811-). English Orientalist. ("Turkish Dictionary," 2d ed., 1880.)	Redhouse
Rees, Abraham (1743-1825). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1803-1819. Compare E. Chambers.)	Rees
Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman.	Reeve
Reeves, John (1752-1829). English lawyer.	Reeves
Reid, Mayne (1818-1883). Irish-American novelist.	Mayne Reid
Reid, Thomas (1710-1796). Scottish philosopher.	Reid
Reid, Thomas Wemyss (1842-). English journalist.	T. W. Reid
Rein, Johann Justus (1835-). German geographer and naturalist.	J. J. Rein
Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1841-1843.	Rel. Antiquæ
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (1651). Collected by Sir H. Wotton. Reliquiæ Wottonianæ	Reliquiæ Wottonianæ
Rennie, James (died 1667). English clergyman and naturalist.	Rennie
Reresby, Sir John (first part of 18th century). English politician and traveler.	Sir J. Reresby
Reynolds, Edward (1599-1676). Bishop of Norwich.	Bp. Reynolds
Reynolds, John (17th century). English merchant and writer.	J. Reynolds
Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723-1792). English painter.	Sir J. Reynolds
Reynolds, J. Russell (1828-). English anatomist and physiologist.	J. R. Reynolds
Rheims Translation of the New Testament.	Rheims N. T.
Rhodes, Albert (1840-). American essayist.	A. Rhodes
Rhys, John (1840-). Welsh philologist.	Rhys
Ribton-Turner, C. J. Contemporary English writer. ("Vagrants and Vagrancy," 1887.)	Ribton-Turner
Rich, Barnaby (about 1600). English soldier and author.	Barnaby Rich
Richard Coeur de Lion (about 1325). Middle English poem.	Rich. Coeur de Lion
Richardson, Benjamin Ward (1828-). English physician and scientist.	B. W. Richardson
Richardson, Charles (1775-1865). English lexicographer. ("A New Dictionary of the English Language," 1836-1837; editions used, 1836-1837 and 1859.)	C. Richardson or Richardson
Richardson, John (died 1654). Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland.	Bp. Richardson
Richardson, Sir John (1787-1865). Scottish naturalist.	Sir J. Richardson



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

- Richardson, Jonathan** (died 1745). English painter and art critic. *J. Richardson*
- Richardson, Robert** (about 1820). English physician and traveler. *R. Richardson*
- Richardson, Samuel** (1689-1761). English novelist. *Richardson*
- Richardson, William** (1743-1814). Scottish essayist. *W. Richardson*
- Richard the Redeless** (1399). Middle English poem ascribed to William Langland; ed. Skeat, 1886.
- Richthofen, Karl, Baron von** (1811-). German philologist. ("Altfrisisches Wörterbuch," 1840.)
- Riddell, Henry Scott** (1798?-1870?). Scottish poet. *H. Scott Riddell*
- Riddell, Mrs. J. H.** (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832-). Irish novelist. *Mrs. Riddell*
- Ridley, Nicholas** (died 1555). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr. *Bp. Ridley*
- Riley, Charles Valentine** (1843-). American entomologist. *C. V. Riley*
- Riley, James Whitcomb** (1853-). American poet. *J. W. Riley*
- Ripley, George** (1802-1880). American author. *G. Ripley*
- Ritson, Joseph** (1752-1803). English antiquary and critic, editor of "Ancient English Metrical Romances" (1802). *Ritson*
- Rivers, Earl of** (Anthony Woodville) (died 1483). English courtier and writer. *Lord Rivers*
- Robert of Gloucester** (about 1280). English chronicler. *Robert of Gloucester*
- Robertson, Frederick William** (1816-1853). English clergyman. *F. W. Robertson*
- Robertson, George Croom** (1842-). Scottish philosophical writer. *Prof. G. C. Robertson*
- Robertson, James Craigie** (1813-1882). English clergyman and church historian. *J. C. Robertson*
- Robertson, William**. ("Phraseologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-Book," 1681.)
- Robertson, William** (1721-1793). Scottish historian. *Principal Robertson, or W. Robertson*
- Robinson, Frederick William**. Contemporary English novelist. *F. W. Robinson*
- Robinson, Henry Crabb** (1775-1867). English lawyer, journalist, and diarist. *Crabb Robinson*
- Robinson, John** (1575?-1625). English clergyman. *J. Robinson*
- Robinson, Philip Stewart** (1849-). Anglo-Indian author. *P. Robinson*
- Robinson, Ralph**. English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551). *R. Robinson*
- Rochester, Earl of** (John Wilmot) (died 1680). English poet and courtier. *Rochester*
- Rock, Daniel** (1799-1871). English writer on ecclesiastical vestments. *Rock*
- Rodwell, J. M.** English clergyman, translator of the Koran (1862). *Rodwell*
- Rogers, Daniel** (1673-1652). English Puritan divine. *D. Rogers*
- Rogers, Henry** (1806-1877). English philosophical writer. *H. Rogers*
- Rogers, James Edwin Thorold** (1823-1890). English political economist. *Thorold Rogers*
- Rogers, John** (1500?-1555). English Reformer and martyr. *John Rogers*
- Rogers, John** (1679-1729). English clergyman and controversialist. *J. Rogers*
- Rogers, Samuel** (1763-1855). English poet. *Rogers*
- Rogers, Thomas** (died 1616). English religious writer. *T. Rogers*
- Roget, Peter Mark** (1779-1869). English miscellaneous writer. *Roget*
- Rolando, Guzman**. Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited and revised by J. S. Forsyth, 1822.) *Rolando*
- Rolle, Richard, of Hampole**. See *Hampole*.
- Rollins, Alice Wellington** (1847-). American author. *A. W. Rollins*
- Romanes, George John** (1848-). English naturalist. *G. J. Romanes*
- Romaunt of the Rose, The** (The 13th and 14th centuries). Middle English translation (often ascribed to Chaucer) of a French poem. *Rom. of the Rose*
- Romilly, Sir Samuel** (1757-1818). English statesman and jurist. *Romilly*
- Rood, Ogden Nicholas** (1831-). American physicist. *O. N. Rood*
- Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell** (1829-). American politician and author. *R. B. Roosevelt*
- Roosevelt, Theodore** (1858-). American politician and author. *T. Roosevelt*
- Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventure** (1777-1834). French scholar. ("Glossaire de la Langue Romane," 1808-1820.) *Roquefort*
- Roscher, Wilhelm** (1817-). German political economist. *W. Roscher*
- Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield** (1833-). English chemist. *H. E. Roscoe*
- Roscoe, William** (1753-1831). English historian. *Roscoe*
- Roscoe and Schorlemmer** (Sir H. E. Roscoe; C. Schorlemmer). ("A Treatise on Chemistry," 1877-1884.) *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*
- Roscommon, Earl of** (Wentworth Dillon) (died 1685). English poet. *Roscommon*
- Rose, Joshua**. Technical writer. ("Complete Practical Machinist," 1885.) *J. Rose*
- Rosenbusch, Karl H. F.** (1836-). German mineralogist. *Rosenbusch*
- Ross, Alexander** (1590-1654). Scottish divine. *Ross*
- Ross, Alexander** (1699-1784). Scottish poet. *A. Ross*
- Ross, Denman W.** ("Early History of Landholding among the Germans," 1883.) *D. W. Ross*
- Ross, Sir James Clark** (1800-1862). English navigator and scientific writer. *Sir J. C. Ross*
- Ross, W. A.** British military officer. ("The Blowpipe," 1884.) *W. A. Ross*
- Rossetti, Christina Georgina** (1830-). English poet. *C. G. Rossetti*
- Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante** (known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti) (1828-1882). English poet and painter. *D. G. Rossetti*
- Rossetti, William Michael** (1829-). English critic, biographer, and translator. *W. M. Rossetti*
- Rossiter, William**. Compiler of "Dictionary of Scientific Terms," 1879. *Rossiter*
- Roughley, Thomas**. ("Jamaica Planter's Guide," 1823.) *T. Roughley*
- Rous, Francis** (about 1600). English poet. *Rous*
- Rowcroft, Charles** (died 1856?). English novelist. *C. Rowcroft*
- Rowe, Nicholas** (1674?-1718). English dramatist and poet. *Rowe*
- Rowlands, Samuel** (died 1634?). English poet and satirist. *Rowlands*
- Rowley, William** (first half of 17th century). English dramatist. *Rowley*
- Roxburghe Ballads** (1567-1700). Edited by J. P. Collier, 1847. *Roxburghe Ballads*
- Royal Society of London, History of** (the 1848). *Hist. Roy. Society*
- Ruskin, John** (1819-). English critic and writer on art. *Ruskin*
- Russell, Irwin** (1853-1879). American author. *Irwin Russell*
- Russell, Patrick** (1726-1805). Scottish physician. *P. Russell*
- Russell, W. Clark** (1844-). English novelist. *W. C. Russell*
- Russell, William Howard** (1821-). British journalist and author. *W. H. Russell*
- Rust, George** (died 1670). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. *Ep. Rust*
- Rutherford, Samuel** (died 1661). Scottish divine. *Rutherford*
- Rutley, Frank** (1842-). English mineralogist. *Rutley*
- Ruxton, George Frederick** (died 1848). English traveler. *Ruxton*
- Rycaut, Sir Paul** (died 1700). English diplomatist and historian. *Rycaut*
- Ryder, J. A.** Contemporary American naturalist. *J. A. Ryder*
- Rymer, Thomas** (died 1713?). English antiquary. *Rymer*
- Sabine, Sir Edward** (1788-1883). English general and physicist. *Sir E. Sabine*
- Sachs, Julius von** (1832-). German botanist. *Sachs*
- Sackville, Thomas** (Earl of Dorset) (1536-1608). English poet and dramatist. *Sackville*
- Sadler, John** (1615-1674). English political writer. *J. Sadler*
- Sage, John** (1652-1711). Scottish bishop. *Bp. Sage*
- St. John, James Augustus** (1801-1875). British traveler and author. *J. A. St. John*
- St. John, Pawlett** (first part of 18th century). English clergyman. *P. St. John*
- St. Nicholas** (1873-). American monthly magazine for children. *St. Nicholas*
- Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman** (1845-). English critic. *G. Saintsbury*
- Sala, George Augustus** (1828-). English journalist and miscellaneous writer. *G. A. Sala*
- Salkeld, John** (1675-1659). English clergyman and theological writer. *Salkeld*
- Salmon, George** (1819-). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer. *Salmon*
- Sancroft, William** (1616-1693). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Sancroft*
- Sanders or Saunders, Richard** (second half of 17th century). English astrologer. *R. Sanders*
- Sanderson, Robert** (1587-1663?). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Sanderson*
- Sandys, Edwin** (1519-1588). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sandys*
- Sandys, Sir Edwin** (1561?-1629). English writer of travels. *Sir E. Sandys*
- Sandys, George** (1577-1644). English poet. *Sandys*
- Sanford or Sandford, James** (second half of 16th century). English translator. *Sanford*
- Sanitarian, The** (1873-). American monthly periodical. *The Sanitarian*
- Sankey, W. H. O.** Alienist. ("Mental Diseases," 1866.) *Sankey*
- Sargent, Charles S.** (1841-). American botanist. *C. S. Sargent*
- Sargent, Epes** (1813?-1880). American editor and author. *Epes Sargent*
- Sargent, Nathan** (1794-1875). American journalist. *N. Sargent*
- Saturday Review** (1855-). English weekly periodical. *Saturday Rev.*
- Savage, Marmion W.** (died 1872). British novelist. *M. W. Savage*
- Savage, Richard** (1696-1743). English poet. *Savage*
- Savile, Sir Henry** (1549-1622). English antiquary. *Sir H. Savile*
- Saxe, John Godfrey** (1816-1887). American poet and humorist. *J. G. Saxe*
- Sayce, Archibald Henry** (1846-). English Orientalist. *A. H. Sayce*
- Scammon, Charles M.** (1825-). American navigator. *C. M. Scammon*
- Schade, Oskar**. German philologist. ("Altddeutsches Wörterbuch," 1872-1882.) *Schade*
- Schaff, Philip** (1819-). Swiss-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian. *Schaff*
- Schaff-Herzog** (Philip Schaff, 1819-; Johann Jakob Herzog, 1805-1882). ("A Religious Encyclopædia, based on the Real-Encyclopædie of Herzog, Plitt, and Hauck," 1882-84.) *Schaff-Herzog*
- Schele de Vere, Maximilian von** (1820-). German-American scholar. ("Americanisms," 1872.) *Schele de Vere*
- Scheler, Jean Auguste Udalric** (1819-). Belgian philologist. ("Dictionnaire d'Etymologie Française," 2d ed., 1873.) *Scheler*
- Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp** (1808-1880). German geologist and paleontologist. *Schimper*
- Schley, Winfield Scott** (1839-). American naval officer and writer on arctic explorations. *Schley*
- Schliemann, Heinrich** (1822-1890). German archæologist. *Schliemann*
- Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph** (1776-1861). German historian. Trans. by D. Davison. *Schlosser*
- Schmidt, Alexander** (1816-). German Shaksperian scholar. ("Shakespeare Lexicon," 1875.) *Schmidt*
- Schouler, James** (1839-). American historian and legal writer. *J. Schouler*
- Schreiner, Olive**. Contemporary South African author. *Olive Schreiner*
- Schuyler, Eugene** (1840-1890). American diplomatist. *E. Schuyler*
- Science** (1883-). American weekly scientific periodical. *Science*
- Scientific American** (1845-). American weekly scientific periodical. *Sci. Amer.*
- Sclater, Philip Lutley** (1829-). English naturalist. *P. L. Slater*
- Sclater, William** (died 1626). English theologian. *W. Slater*
- Scotsman, The** (1817-). Scottish daily newspaper. *The Scotsman*
- Scott, Sir George Gilbert** (1811-1878). English architect. *G. G. Scott*
- Scott, John** (1638-1694). English divine. *J. Scott*
- Scott, John** (died 1783). English poet and author. *John Scott*
- Scott, Joseph Nicol** (died about 1774). English clergyman, physician, and lexicographer (editor of Bailey's Dictionary, 1764). *J. N. Scott*
- Scott, Michael** (1789-1835). Scottish novelist. *M. Scott*
- Scott, Thomas** (1747-1821). English Biblical commentator. *T. Scott*
- Scott, Sir Walter** (1771-1832). Scottish poet and novelist. *Scott*
- Scott, William** (about 1635). English writer. *W. Scott*
- Scribner's Magazine** (1887-). American monthly literary periodical. *Scribner's Mag.*
- Scudder, Horace Elisha** (1838-). American editor and historical and miscellaneous author. *H. E. Scudder*
- Scudder, Samuel Hubbard** (1837-). American naturalist. *S. H. Scudder*
- Seager, John**. English clergyman and grammarian. ("A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1819.) *Seager*
- Sears, Edmund Hamilton** (1810-1876). American clergyman. *E. H. Sears*
- Secker, Thomas** (1693-1768). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Secker*
- Sedgwick, Catherine Maria** (1789-1867). American novelist. *Miss Sedgwick*



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Sinnett, A. P. (1810-). English journalist and writer on theosophy.	A. P. Sinnett
Skeat, Walter William (1835-). English philologist. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1882; 2d ed., 1884; "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1884; "Concise Dictionary of Middle English" (ed. Mayhew and Skeat), 1888; "A Middle-English Glossary," 1898, etc.)	Skeat
Skelton, John (died 1529). English clergyman and poet.	Skelton
Skelton, Joseph (first half of 19th century). English antiquary.	J. Skelton
Skelton, Philip (1707-1787). Irish theological writer.	Phitip Skelton
Skinner, John (1721-1807). Scottish clergyman, poet, and church historian.	Skinner, or Rev. J. Skinner
Skinner, Robert (died 1670). Bishop of Worcester.	Bp. Skinner
Skinner, Stephen (1623-1667). English lexicographer. ("Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae," 1671.)	Skinner
Sladen, Douglas (1856-). English-Australian writer.	D. Sladen
Slang Dictionary, The. See <i>Hotten</i> .	Slang Dict.
Slick, Sam. See <i>Hulburton</i> .	
Smalridge, George (1663-1719). Bishop of Bristol.	Bp. Smalridge
Smart, Benjamin Humphrey (1787?-1872?). English lexicographer and philosopher. ("A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1806.)	Smart
Smart, Christopher (1722-1770). English poet.	C. Smart
Smellie, William (1740?-1795). Scottish naturalist, editor of 1st edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica."	W. Smellie
Smiles, Samuel (1816?-). Scottish biographer and moralist.	S. Smiles
Smith, Adam (1723-1790). Scottish political economist and philosopher.	Adam Smith
Smith, Albert (1816-1860). English novelist and humorist.	Albert Smith
Smith, Alexander (1830-1867). Scottish poet.	Alex. Smith
Smith, Charles John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("Synonyms Discriminated," 1879.)	C. J. Smith
Smith, Edmund (1688-1710). English poet.	E. Smith
Smith, George Barnett (1811-). English journalist and author.	G. Barnett Smith
Smith, Goldwin (1823-). English-Canadian historian and publicist.	Goldwin Smith
Smith, Henry Boynton (1815-1877). American theologian.	H. B. Smith
Smith, Horace (1779-1849). English poet and humorist.	H. Smith
Smith, James (1775-1839). English poet and humorist.	James Smith
Smith, Sir James Edward (1759-1828). English botanist.	J. E. Smith
Smith, John (1579?-1631?). English traveler, and writer and compiler of travels.	Capt. John Smith
Smith, John. English writer. ("Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age," 1666.)	Dr. J. Smith
Smith, John. ("A Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants, 1882.)	John Smith
Smith, Philip (died 1885). English classical, ecclesiastical, and general writer.	P. Smith
Smith, R. Bosworth. Contemporary English historical writer.	R. Bosworth Smith
Smith, Samuel Stanhope (1750-1819). American theologian.	S. S. Smith
Smith, Sydney (1771-1845). English clergyman, wit, and essayist.	Sydney Smith
Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and author.	Sir T. Smith
Smith, Thomas Roger (1830-). English writer on architecture.	T. R. Smith
Smith, William (1711-1787). English translator.	Dean Smith
Smith, William (1813-). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical).	Dr. W. Smith, or Smith
Smith, William Robertson (1846-). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor.	W. R. Smith
Smollett, Tobias George (1721-1771). British novelist and historian.	Smollett
Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819-). British astronomer.	Piazzi Smyth
Smyth, William Henry (1788-1865). English admiral and astronomer.	Admiral Smyth
Soley, James Russell (1850-). American writer.	J. R. Soley
Sollas, W. Johnson (1849-). English scientist.	W. J. Sollas
Somerville, William (died 1742). English poet.	Somerville
Sommer, William (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.)	Sommer
Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides (1807-1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.)	Sophocles
Sopwith, Thomas (about 1830). English writer.	Sopwith
Sorley, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer.	W. R. Sorley
Soule, Richard (1812-1877). American compiler. ("Dictionary of Synonyms.")	Soule
South, Robert (1633-1716). English divine.	South
Southern or Sothere, Thomas (1660-1746). Irish dramatist.	Southern
Southey, Robert (1774-1843). English poet and author.	Southey
South Kensington Museum Handbooks.	S. K. Handbook
Southwell, Robert (1560-1595). English poet and theological writer.	Southwell
Spalding, John (died about 1670). Scottish historian.	Spalding
Spectator, The (1711-1712). English literary periodical.	Spectator
Spectator, The (1828-). English weekly periodical.	Spectator
Speed, John (died 1629). English historian and topographer.	Speed
Spelman, Sir Henry (1562-1641). English antiquary. ("Glossarium Archaeologicum," 1626-1664.)	Spelman
Spence, Joseph (1699-1768). English critic.	J. Spence
Spencer, Herbert (1820-). English philosopher.	H. Spencer
Spencer, John (1630-1695). English Biblical critic.	J. Spencer
Spenser, Edmund (died 1599). English poet.	Spenser
Spiers, Alexander (died 1869). English-French philologist. (A French and English dictionary, 1865; 2nd ed., 1884.)	
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott (1835-). American novelist and poet.	H. P. Spofford
Spons' Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, etc.	Spons' Encyc. Manuf.
Sportsman's Gazetteer (1883). Charles Hallock.	
Spottiswoode, William (1825-1883). English mathematician and physicist.	Spottiswoode
Sprague, Charles (1791-1875). American poet.	Sprague



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- Sprague, William Buell** (1795-1876). American clergyman and author. *W. B. Sprague*
- Sprat, Thomas** (1636-1714). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Sprat*
- Spring, Gardiner** (1785-1859). American clergyman. *Gardiner Spring*
- Spurrell, William**. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) *Spurrell*
- Stackhouse, Thomas** (died 1752). English clergyman and author. *Stackhouse*
- Stafford, Anthony** (died 1641). English religious writer. *Stafford*
- Stainer, Sir John** (1840-). English writer on music, and composer (editor, with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms"). *Stainer, or Stainer and Barrett*
- Standard, The** (1853-). American weekly periodical. *The Standard*
- Standard Natural History** (1884-1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*
- Stanhope, Lady Hester** (1776-1839). English traveler. *Lady Stanhope*
- Stanhope, Fifth Earl** (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805-1875). English historian. *Lord Stanhope*
- Stanhurst, Richard** (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. *Stanhurst*
- Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn** (1815-1881). English clergyman and theological and historical writer. *A. P. Stanley*
- Stanley, Henry Morton** (1840-). Welsh-American traveler in Africa. *H. M. Stanley*
- Stanley, Thomas** (1625-1678). English poet, translator, and philosophical writer. *T. Stanley*
- Stansbury, Howard** (1806-1863). American surveyor. *H. Stansbury*
- Stapleton or Stapyllton, Sir Robert** (died 1669). English poet and translator. *Stapleton*
- Stapleton, Thomas** (1535-1596). English Roman Catholic writer. *T. Stapleton*
- Stapleton, Thomas** (1806?-1850). English antiquary. *Stapleton*
- Statesman's Year Book** (1864-). English statistical annual. *Stapleton*
- Stedman, Edmund Clarence** (1833-). American poet and critic. *Stedman*
- Steele, Sir Richard** (1672?-1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. *Steele*
- Steevens, George** (1736-1800). English Shaksperian commentator. *Steevens*
- Stephen, Henry John** (1787?-1864). English jurist. *Stephen*
- Stephen, Sir James** (1789-1859). English historical writer. *Sir J. Stephen*
- Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames** (1829-). English jurist. *J. F. Stephen*
- Stephen, Leslie** (1832-). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Dictionary of National Biography," 1885. *Leslie Stephen*
- Stephens, Alexander Hamilton** (1812-1883). American statesman. *A. H. Stephens*
- Stepney, George** (1663-1707). English diplomatist and poet. *Stepney*
- Sterling, John** (1806-1844). Scottish essayist and poet. *Sterling*
- Sternberg, George Miller** (1838-). American surgeon. *G. M. Sternberg*
- Sterne, Laurence** (1713-1768). English clergyman and humorist. *Sterne*
- Sternhold, Thomas** (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. *Sternhold*
- Stevens, John** (died 1726). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and English Dictionary," 1706.) *Stevens*
- Stevens, John Austin** (1827-). American historical writer. *J. A. Stevens*
- Stevenson, Robert Louis** (1850-). Scottish novelist. *R. L. Stevenson*
- Stewart, Balfour** (1828-1887). Scottish physicist. *B. Stewart*
- Stewart, Dugald** (1763-1828). Scottish philosopher. *D. Stewart*
- Stiles, Henry Reed** (1832-). American physician and historical writer. *H. R. Stiles*
- Still, John** (about 1543-1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. *Bp. Still*
- Stillé, Charles Janeway** (1819-). American historical writer. *Stillé*
- Stillingfleet, Edward** (1635-1699). Bishop of Worcester. *Stillingfleet*
- Stirling, James Hutchinson** (1820-). Scottish philosopher. *J. Hutchinson Stirling*
- Stirling, Earl of** (William Alexander) (1567?-1640). Scottish poet. *Stirling*
- Stockton, Francis Richard** (1834-). American novelist. *F. R. Stockton*
- Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood**. British military writer. *Stocqueler*
- Stoddard, Charles Warren** (1843-). American poet and author. *C. W. Stoddard*
- Stoddard, Mrs. R. H.** (Elizabeth Barstow) (1823-). American author. *E. B. Stoddard*
- Stoddard, Richard Henry** (1825-). American poet and author. *R. H. Stoddard*
- Stoddard, Sir John** (1773-1856). English miscellaneous writer. *Sir J. Stoddard*
- Stokes, David** (middle of 17th century). English Orientalist and Biblical scholar. *D. Stokes*
- Stokes, Sir George Gabriel** (1819-). British mathematician and physicist. *Stokes*
- Stonehenge**. See *J. H. Walsh*.
- Stormonth, James** (1825-1882). Scottish lexicographer. ("Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1871; 7th ed., 1882.) *Stormonth*
- Storrs, Richard Salter** (1821-). American clergyman. *R. S. Storrs*
- Story, Joseph** (1779-1845). American jurist. *Story*
- Story, William Wetmore** (1819-). American sculptor and author. *W. W. Story*
- Stoughton, William** (1632-1701). Governor of Massachusetts. *Stoughton*
- Stout, George Frederick**. Contemporary English writer on metaphysics. *G. F. Stout*
- Stow, John** (1525-1605). English antiquary. *Stow*
- Stowe, Harriet Beecher** (1812-). American novelist. *H. B. Stowe*
- Stowell, Lord** (William Scott) (1745-1836). English jurist. *Lord Stowell*
- Strachey, William** (first part of 17th century). American colonist and writer of travels. *W. Strachey*
- Strangford, Viscount** (Percy Smythe) (1825-1869). English writer. *Lord Strangford*
- Strasburger, Eduard** (1844-). German botanist. *Strasburger*
- Stratmann, Francis Henry** (died 1884). German philologist. ("A Dictionary of the Old English Language," 3d ed., 1878; revised ed., "A Middle-English Dictionary," ed. H. Bradley, 1891.) *Stratmann*
- Street, Alfred Billings** (1811-1881). American poet. *A. B. Street*
- Streeter, Edwin W.** (1833-). British writer on precious stones. *E. W. Streeter*
- Strickland, Agnes** (1806-1874). English historical writer. *Miss Strickland*
- Strutt, Joseph** (1742-1802). English antiquary. *Strutt*
- Strype, John** (1643-1737). English ecclesiastical biographer. *Strype*
- Stuart, Moses** (1780-1852). American theologian and Hebraist. *M. Stuart*
- Stuart, Robert**. English writer. ("Dictionary of Architecture," 1830.) *R. Stuart*
- Stubbs, Philip**. English writer. ("Anatomie of Abuses," 1583.) *Stubbs*
- Stubbs, William** (1825-). Bishop of Oxford, and historian. *Stubbs*
- Student, The** (1650). *Student*
- Stukeley, William** (1687-1765). English antiquary. *Stukeley*
- Suckling, Sir John** (about 1609-1642). English poet. *Suckling*
- Sullivan, William Kirby** (1822?-1890). Irish Celtic scholar. *W. K. Sullivan*
- Sullivant, William Starling** (1803-1873). American botanist. *W. S. Sullivant*
- Sully, James** (1842-). English psychologist. *J. Sully*
- Sumner, Charles** (1811-1874). American statesman and orator. *Sumner*
- Sumner, William Graham** (1840-). American political economist. *W. G. Sumner*
- Surrey, Earl of** (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. *Surrey*
- Surtees Society Publications**. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.
- Swainson, William** (1789-1856?). English naturalist. *Swainson*
- Swan, John**. English writer. ("Speculum Mundi," 1635.) *Swan*
- Swedenborg, Emanuel** (1688-1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theologian. *Swedenborg*
- Swift, Jonathan** (1667-1745). Irish clergyman, satirist, humorist, and publicist. *Swift*
- Swift, Zephaniah** (1759-1823). American jurist. *Z. Swift*
- Swinburne, Algernon Charles** (1837-). English poet and essayist. *Swinburne*
- Swinburne, Henry** (1752?-1803). English traveler. *H. Swinburne*
- Swinton, William** (1833-). American historical writer and journalist. *W. Swinton*
- Sydenham Society's Lexicon**. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878-.) *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
- Sydney**. See *Sidney*.
- Sylvester, Joshua** (1563-1618). English translator. *Sylvester*
- Symonds, John Addington** (1840-). English essayist. *J. A. Symonds*
- Tait, Peter Guthrie** (1831-). Scottish physicist. *Tait*
- Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon** (1795-1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatic writer, and essayist. *Talfourd*
- Tannahill, Robert** (1774-1810). Scottish poet. *Tannahill*
- Tate, Nahum** (1652-1715). Irish poet and dramatist. *Tate*
- Tate, Ralph**. Contemporary English naturalist. *R. Tate*
- Tatham, John** (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. *J. Tatham*
- Tatler, The** (1709-1711). English literary periodical. *Tatler*
- Taussig, Frank W.** (1859-). American political economist. *Taussig*
- Taylor, Alfred Swaine** (1806-1880). English medical writer. *A. S. Taylor*
- Taylor, Bayard** (1825-1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels, and novelist. *B. Taylor*
- Taylor, Sir Henry** (1800-1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. *Sir H. Taylor*
- Taylor, Isaac** (1787-1865). English philosophical and theological writer. *Is. Taylor*
- Taylor, Isaac** (1829-). English clergyman and philologist. *Isaac Taylor*
- Taylor, Jeremy** (1613-1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. *Jer. Taylor*
- Taylor, John** (1580-1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). *John Taylor*
- Taylor, John** (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Taylor*
- Taylor or Tailor, Robert** (lived about 1614). English playwright. *R. Taylor*
- Taylor, William** (1765-1836). English translator and author. *W. Taylor*
- Teall, J. J. Harris**. British writer on petrography. *Teall*
- Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review** (1872). English weekly scientific periodical. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*
- Temple, Sir William** (1628-1699). English statesman and author. *Sir W. Temple*
- Ten Brink, Bernhard**. German author. ("Early English Literature," 1883.) *Ten Brink*
- Tennant, William** (1785?-1848). Scottish poet and philologist. *Tennant*
- Tennent, Sir James Emerson** (1804-1869). Irish politician and miscellaneous author. *Sir J. E. Tennent*
- Tennyson, Lord** (Alfred Tennyson) (1809-). English poet. *Tennyson*
- Teonge, Henry**. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675-1679.) *Henry Teonge*
- Terry, Edward** (died about 1660). English traveler. *E. Terry*
- Testament of Love** (about 1400). Middle English poem, at one time ascribed to Chaucer. *Testament of Love*
- Thackeray, Anne Isabella** (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) (1838-). English author. *Miss Thackeray*
- Thackeray, William Makepeace** (1811-1863). English novelist and critic. *Thackeray*
- Thaxter, Celia Loughton** (1836-). American poet. *C. Thaxter*
- Thearle, S. J. P.**. English writer. ("Naval Architecture," 1873.) *Thearle*
- Therapeutic Gazette** (1877-). American medical periodical. *Therapeutic Gazette*
- Thirlwall, Connop** (1797-1875). Bishop of St. David's and historian. *Bp. Thirlwall*
- Thiselton-Dyer, T. F.**. English clergyman and writer on folk-lore. *Thiselton-Dyer*
- Thom, William** (1799-1850). Scottish poet. *W. Thom*
- Thomas, Edith Matilda** (1854-). American poet. *Edith M. Thomas*
- Thomas, Joseph** (1811-). American physician and encyclopedist. ("A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," 1856.) *J. Thomas*
- Thomas, Theodore Gaillard** (1831-). American physician. *Thomas*
- Thompson, Maurice** (1844-). American miscellaneous writer, author (with William Thompson) of "Archery." *M. and W. Thompson*
- Thompson, Silvanus Phillips** (1851-). English physicist. *S. P. Thompson*
- Thompson, William** (died about 1766). English poet. *W. Thompson*
- Thoms, William John** (1803-1885). English antiquary and writer on folk-lore, first editor of "Notes and Queries." *W. J. Thoms*
- Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville** (1830-1882). Scottish scientist. *Sir C. W. Thomson*
- Thomson, James** (1700-1748). Scottish poet. *Thomson*
- Thomson, Mowbray**. English officer. ("Story of Cawnpore," 1859.) *M. Thomson*
- Thomson, William** (1819-1890). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Thomson*
- Thomson, Sir William** (1824-). Scottish physicist and mathematician. *Sir W. Thomson*
- Thoreau, Henry David** (1817-1862). American author. *Thoreau*
- Thoresby, Ralph** (1658-1725). English antiquary. *Thoresby*
- Thornton Romances** (about 1440).
- Thorold, Anthony Wilson** (1825-). Bishop of Winchester. *A. W. Thorold*
- Thorpe, Benjamin** (died 1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. *Thorpe*
- Thorpe, Thomas Bangs** (1815-1878). American artist and journalist. *T. B. Thorpe*
- Thrall, Hester Lynch**. See *Piozzi*.
- Throckmorton, Sir John Courtney** (about 1800). English writer. *Throckmorton*
- Thurlow, Lord** (Edward Thurlow) (1732-1806). English statesman and jurist. *Lord Thurlow*



# LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Ure, Andrew (1778-1857). Scottish physician and chemist. ("Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines", 5th ed., by R. Hunt and E. W. Reade, 1828.)	Ure
Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translation of Euclid's.	Urquhart
Ussher or Usher, James (1580-1656). Archbishop of Armagh.	Abp. Usher
Valenciennes, Achille (1794-1865). French naturalist.	Valenciennes
Valentine, Thomas (died about 1645). English clergyman.	Valentine
Vanbrugh, Sir John (1666?-1726). English dramatist and architect.	Vanbrugh
Van Dyke, John Charles (1856- ). American author.	J. C. Van Dyke
Vanicek, Alois. Bohemian philologist. ("Griechisch-Lateinisch Etymologisches Wörterbuch," 1877.)	Vanicek
Vasey, George (1822- ). American botanist.	Vasey
Vaughan, Henry (1621-1693?). British poet.	H. Vaughan
Vaughan, Rice (second half of 17th century). British legal and economic writer.	Rice Vaughan
Veitch, John (1829-1885). Scottish philosophical writer.	Veitch
Venn, John (1814- ). English logician.	J. Venn
Vergil, Polydore (died 1555). Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian.	Vergil
Verstegan, Richard (died about 1635). English antiquary.	Verstegan
Very, Jones (1813-1880). American poet.	Jones Very
Vicars, John (1582-1652). English religious writer.	Vicars
Vieyra, Antonio. Portuguese lexicographer. ("A Portuguese-English dictionary, 1805, 1860, 1878, etc.)	Vieyra
Vigfusson, Gudbrand (1827-1889). Icelandic-English philologist. ("An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. Collections of the late Richard Chasely" (1797-1847), 1874.)	Vigfusson
Vincent, William (1739-1815). English clergyman and scholar.	W. Vincent
Vines, Sydney Howard (1849- ). English botanist.	Vines
Violet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814-1879). French archaeologist and architect.	Violet-le-Duc
Vives, John Louis (1492-1540). Spanish theologian.	Vives
Wackernagel, Karl Heinrich Wilhelm (1806-1869). German philologist. ("Altd deutsches Handwörterbuch," 5th ed., 1878.)	Wackernagel
Wahl, William H. (1848- ). American technical writer.	W. H. Wahl
Waitz, Theodor (1821-1864). German anthropologist and philosopher. Trans. by Collingwood.	Waitz
Wake, William (1657-1737). Archbishop of Canterbury.	Abp. Wake
Wakefield, Gilbert (1756-1801). English theologian and scholar.	Wakefield
Wakefield Plays. Same as <i>Towneley Mysteries</i> .	
Walker, Anthony (about 1630-1700). English miscellaneous writer.	A. Walker
Walker, Francis Amasa (1840- ). American political economist.	F. A. Walker
Walker, John (1732-1807). English lexicographer. ("A Rhyming Dictionary," 1775; "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," 1791.)	Walker
Wallace, Alfred Russell (1822- ). English naturalist.	A. R. Wallace
Wallace, Donald Mackenzie (1841- ). Scottish traveler and author.	D. M. Wallace
Wallace, Horace Binney (1817-1852). American jurist and author.	H. B. Wallace
Wallace, Lewis (1827- ). American general and novelist. <i>Lew Wallace</i> , or <i>L. Wallace</i> .	
Wallace, Robert (1831- ). Scottish clergyman and politician.	R. Wallace
Wallace, William (1843- ). English philosophical writer.	W. Wallace
Wallack, Lester (1820-1888). American actor.	Lester Wallack
Waller, Edmund (1605-1687). English poet.	Waller
Wallis, John (1616-1703). English mathematician and theologian.	Wallis
Walpole, Horace (Fourth Earl of Orford) (1717-1797). English novelist and miscellaneous writer.	Walpole
Walpole, Sir Robert (Earl of Orford) (1676-1745). English statesman.	Sir R. Walpole
Walsall, Samuel (about 1615). English clergyman.	Walsall
Walsh, John Henry (pseudonym "Stonehenge") (1810-1888). English writer on sporting and miscellaneous subjects.	J. H. Walsh, or Stonehenge
Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels.	R. Walsh
Walsh, William (1663-1708?). English poet.	Walsh
Walton, Izaak (1593-1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete Angler," 1653.)	I. Walton
Wandesforde, Christopher (Viscount Castlecomer) (1592-1640). English politician.	Wandesforde
Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George (1810-1852). Irish author.	Eliot Warburton
Warburton, William (1698-1779). Bishop of Gloucester. <i>Warburton</i> , or <i>Bp. Warburton</i> .	
Ward, Adolphus William (1837- ). English historical writer.	A. W. Ward
Ward, Mrs. E. S. See <i>Phelps</i> .	
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold) (1851- ). English novelist.	Mrs. Humphry Ward
Ward, James. Contemporary English philosophical writer.	J. Ward
Ward, John (1679?-1758). English miscellaneous writer.	John Ward
Ward, Lester Frank (1841- ). American botanist and geologist.	L. F. Ward
Ward, Nathaniel (died 1652). English-American clergyman.	N. Ward
Ward, Robert Plumer (1765-1846). English politician and miscellaneous writer.	R. Ward
Ward, Samuel (1577-1639). English clergyman.	S. Ward
Ward, Seth (1617?-1689). Bishop of Salisbury.	Bp. Ward
Ward, Thomas (1652-1708). English Roman Catholic controversialist.	T. Ward
Ward, W. (beginning of 18th century). British biographer.	W. Ward
Wardrop, James (died 1869). Scottish surgeon and surgical writer.	Wardrop
Ware, William (1797-1852). American clergyman and author.	W. Ware
Ware, William Robert (1832- ). American architect.	W. R. Ware
Warner, Charles Dudley (1829- ). American essayist and editor.	C. D. Warner
Warner, William (died 1609). English poet.	Warner
Warren, Henry White (1831- ). American bishop and astronomical writer.	H. W. Warren
Warren, Samuel (1807-1877). English novelist and legal writer.	Warren
Warton, Joseph (1722-1800). English poet and critic.	J. Warton



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Warton, Thomas (1728-1790). English poet and critic.	T. Warton
Washington, George (1732-1799). First President of the United States.	Washington
Washington, Joseph (end of 17th century). English legal writer.	J. Washington
Waterhouse, Edward (1619-1670). English clergyman and antiquary.	Waterhouse
Waterland, Daniel (1683-1740). English theologian.	Waterland
Waters, Robert (1835-). American educator.	R. Waters
Watson, Robert (1730-1781). Scottish historical writer.	R. Watson
Watson, Sereno (1826-). American botanist.	S. Watson
Watson, Thomas (died 1582). Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Lincoln.	Bp. Watson
Watson, Sir Thomas (1792-1882). English physician.	Sir T. Watson
Watson, William. English author. ("Amical Call to Repentance," 1691.)	W. Watson
Watt, James (1736-1819). Scottish inventor and physicist.	J. Watt
Watts, Henry (1825-1884). English chemist and editor. ("A Dictionary of Chemistry," 1863, etc.)	Watts's Dict. of Chem., or H. Watts
Watts, Isaac (1674-1748). English clergyman, theologian, and hymn-writer.	Watts
Waugh, Edwin (1818-1890). English poet.	Waugh
Weale, John (died 1862). English publisher and editor. ("Dictionary of Terms in Architecture, etc.," 1849; 4th ed., edited by Robert Hunt, 1873.)	Weale
Webbe, Edward (about 1590). English traveler.	E. Webbe
Webbe, William (end of 16th century). English critic and poet.	W. Webbe
Weber, Henry William (1783-1818). English writer (editor of "Metrical Romances," 1810).	Weber
Webster, Daniel (1782-1852). American statesman and orator.	D. Webster
Webster, John (died about 1654). English dramatist.	Webster
Webster, Noah (1758-1843). American lexicographer and author. ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1828; ed. Goodrich, 1847; ed. Porter, 1864; "Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language," ed. Porter, 1890.)	N. Webster
Wedgwood, Hensleigh (1805-1891). English philologist. ("A Dictionary of English Etymology," 3d ed., 1878; "Contested Etymologies," 1882.)	Wedgwood
Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882). American journalist and politician.	T. Weed
Weeden, William Babcock (1834-). American author.	W. B. Weeden
Weever, John (died 1632). English antiquary.	Weever
Weigand, Friedrich Ludwig Karl (1804-1878). German philologist. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 4th ed., 1881.)	Weigand
Weir, Harrison William (1824-). English artist and author.	Harrison Weir
Wells, David Ames (1828-). American economist.	D. A. Wells
Wells, J. Soelberg (1824-1879). English ophthalmologist.	J. S. Wells
Welsh, Alfred Hix (1850-). American educator and author.	Welsh
West, Gilbert (died 1756). English poet and religious writer.	West
Westfield, Thomas (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol.	Bp. Westfield
Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism (1647).	Shorter Catechism
Westminster Confession of Faith (1646).	West. Conf. of Faith
Westminster Review (1824-). English quarterly literary review.	Westminster Rev.
Westwood, John Obadiah (1805-). English entomologist.	Westwood
Whalley, Peter (1722-1791). English clergyman and editor.	Whalley
Wharton, Francis (1720-1889). American jurist.	F. Wharton
Wharton, Henry (1664-1695). English antiquary.	H. Wharton
Wharton, J. J. S. English legal writer. ("Law Lexicon," 1846-48; 7th ed., 1883.)	Wharton
Whately, Richard (1787-1863). Archbishop of Dublin.	Whately
Whately, William (1583-1639). English Puritan divine.	W. Whately
Wheatly or Wheatley, Charles (1686-1742). English clergyman. ("Illustration of Book of Common Prayer.")	Wheatly
Wheatstone, Sir Charles (1802-1875). English physicist.	Wheatstone
Wheeler, J. Talboys (1824-). English scholar and historian.	J. T. Wheeler
Wheeler or Wheeler, Sir George (1650-1723?). English antiquary.	Sir G. Wheeler
Whetstone, George (end of 16th century). English soldier and poet.	G. Whetstone
Whewell, William (1794-1866). English scientific and philosophical writer.	Whewell
Whicohite, Benjamin (1610-1683). English clergyman and moralist.	Whicohite
Whipple, Edwin Percy (1819-1886). American critic.	Whipple
Whiston, William (1667-1752). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator.	Whiston
Whitaker, Alexander. American colonist and author. ("Good News from Virginia," 1613.)	A. Whitaker
Whitaker, John (died 1808). English clergyman and historical writer.	J. Whitaker
Whitaker, Tobias. English physician. ("Blood of the Grape," 1638.)	T. Whitaker
Whitby, Daniel (1638-1726). English theologian.	Whitby
White, Andrew Dickson (1832-). American historical writer and diplomatist.	A. D. White
White, Gilbert (1720-1793). English naturalist. ("Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.")	Gilbert White
White, John (1590-1645). English political writer.	John White
White, Richard Grant (1821-1885). American author.	R. G. White
Whitehead, Paul (1710-1774). English poet and satirist.	P. Whitehead
Whitehead, William (1715-1788). English poet and dramatist.	W. Whitehead
Whitlock, Whitelocke, or Whitlock, Bulstrode (1605-1676). English statesman and lawyer.	Whitlock, or Whitlock
Whitgift, John (1530?-1604). Archbishop of Canterbury.	Abp. Whitgift
Whiting, Nicholas. English writer. ("History of Albino and Bellama," 1637.)	Whiting
Whitlock, Richard. English writer. ("Zootomia," 1654.)	R. Whitlock
Whitman, Sarah Helen (1803-1878). American poet.	S. H. Whitman
Whitman, Walt (1819-). American poet.	Walt Whitman
Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train (1824-). American novelist and poet.	Mrs. Whitney
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819-). American geologist.	J. D. Whitney
Whitney, William Dwight (1827-). American philologist.	Whitney
Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807-). American poet.	Whittier
Wickliffe, John. See <i>Wyclif</i> .	
Wilbour, Charles Edwin (1833-). American Egyptologist.	C. E. Wilbour
Wilder, Alexander (1823-). American physician and journalist.	J. Wilder
Wilder, Burt Green (1841-). American naturalist.	B. G. Wilder
Wilhelm, Thomas. American military officer. ("A Military Dictionary and Gazetteer," 1881.)	Wilhelm
Wilkes, John (1727-1797). English politician.	Wilkes
Wilkins, John (1614-1672). Bishop of Chester.	Bp. Wilkins
Wilkinson, James John Garth (1812-). English author.	J. J. G. Wilkinson
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (1797-1875). English Egyptologist.	Sir J. G. Wilkinson
Willet, Andrew (1562-1621). English clergyman and theological writer.	Willet
William of Malmesbury (died 1142?). English historian.	William of Malmesbury
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury (1709-1759). English diplomatist and author.	Sir C. H. Williams
Williams, Helen Maria (1762-1827). English poet and author.	H. M. Williams
Williams, John (1582-1650). Archbishop of York.	Abp. Williams
Williams, Monier (1819-). English Orientalist.	M. Williams
Williams, Sir Roger (died 1595?). English military writer.	Sir R. Williams
Williams, Roger (1599?-1683?). American colonist.	Roger Williams
Williams, Samuel (1743-1817). American clergyman and author.	S. Williams
Williams, Samuel Wells (1812-1884). American Sinologist.	S. Wells Williams
Williamson, Thomas (beginning of 19th century). Anglo-Indian writer on field sports.	T. Williamson
Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867). American poet and author.	N. P. Willis
Willmott, Robert Aris (1809?-1863). English writer on literature.	Willmott
Willughby, Francis (1635-1672). English naturalist.	Willughby
Wilson, Arthur (died about 1652). English historical writer.	A. Wilson
Wilson, Daniel (1778-1858). Bishop of Calcutta.	Bp. Wilson
Wilson, Sir Daniel (1816-). Scottish-Canadian archaeologist.	Sir D. Wilson
Wilson, George (1818-1859). Scottish chemist and physiologist.	G. Wilson
Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786-1860). English Orientalist. ("Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms . . . of British India," 1855.)	Wilson
Wilson, John (pseudonym "Christopher North") (1785-1854). Scottish critic and poet.	Prof. Wilson, or J. Wilson
Wilson, John (end of 17th century). English dramatic writer.	John Wilson
Wilson, John Leighton (1809-1886). American missionary.	J. L. Wilson
Wilson, Robert (last half of 16th century). English dramatist.	R. Wilson
Wilson, Sir Thomas (died 1581). English writer on logic and rhetoric.	Sir T. Wilson
Wilson, Woodrow (1856-). American historical writer.	W. Wilson
Winchell, Alexander (1824-1891). American geologist.	Winchell
Winkworth, Catherine (1829-1878). English translator.	C. Winkworth
Winslow, Edward (1595-1655). American colonial governor and author.	Winslow
Winslow, Forbes (1810-1874). English physician and medical writer.	Forbes Winslow
Winter, William (1836-). American critic and poet.	W. Winter
Winthrop, John (1588-1649). American colonial governor and historian.	Winthrop
Winthrop, John (1714-1779). American physicist.	J. Winthrop
Winthrop, Theodore (1828-1861). American novelist.	T. Winthrop
Winwood, Sir Ralph (1564?-1617). English diplomatist.	Sir R. Winwood
Wirt, William (1772-1834). American lawyer.	Wirt
Wise, John (1652-1725). American clergyman and controversialist.	J. Wise
Wiseman, Nicholas (1802-1865). English cardinal.	Card. Wiseman
Wiseman, Richard (last half of 17th century). English surgeon.	Wiseman
Wiser, D. F. (1802-). Swiss mineralogist.	D. F. Wiser
Withal or Withals, John (middle of 16th century). English lexicographer. ("A Shorte Dictionarie in Latin and English," printed without date by Wynkyn de Worde; later editions, 1554, 1559, etc.)	Withals
Wither, George (1588-1667). English poet.	Wither
Wits' Recreations (1654). Collection of poems.	Wits' Recreations
Wodhul or Wodhull, Michael (1740-1816). English poet.	Wodhull
Wodroephe, John. English grammarian. ("True Marrow of the French Tongue," 1623.)	Wodroephe
Wodrow, Robert (1679-1734). Scottish ecclesiastical historian.	Wodrow
Wolcot or Wolcott, John (pseudonym "Peter Pindar") (1738-1819). English satirist.	Wolcot
Wolcott, Roger (1679-1767). American colonial governor and author.	Roger Wolcott
Wolfe, Charles (1791-1823). Irish poet.	Wolfe
Wollaston, T. Vernon (1822-1878). British naturalist.	Wollaston
Wollaston, William (1659-1724). English theological writer.	W. Wollaston
Wolle, Francis (1817-). American botanist.	Wolle
Wolsey, Thomas (1471?-1530). English cardinal and statesman.	Wolsey
Wood, Alphonso (1810-1881). American botanist.	A. Wood
Wood or à Wood, Anthony (1632-1695). English antiquary.	Wood, or à Wood
Wood, Mrs. Henry (1814-1887). English novelist.	Mrs. H. Wood
Wood, Horatio C. (1841-). American physician and naturalist.	H. C. Wood
Wood, John George (1827-1889). English clergyman and naturalist.	J. G. Wood
Wood, Shakespeare. ("Guide to Ancient and Modern Rome," 1875.)	Shakespeare Wood
Wood, William (died 1639). New England colonist and writer.	W. Wood
Woodall, John (first part of 17th century). English surgeon.	Woodall
Woodward, Charles J. (1838-). English physicist.	C. J. Woodward
Woodward, John (1665-1728). English naturalist.	Woodward
Woodward, Samuel P. (1821-1865). English geologist and conchologist.	S. P. Woodward
Woodworth, Samuel (1785-1842). American poet.	S. Woodworth
Woolman, John (1720-1772). American preacher of the Society of Friends. ("Journal," 1775.)	John Woolman
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (1801-1889). American writer on international law and classical scholar.	Woolsey
Woolson, Constance Fenimore (1848?-). American novelist.	C. F. Woolson
Woolton, John (died 1594?). Bishop of Exeter.	Bp. Woolton
Worcester, Joseph Emerson (1784-1865). American lexicographer. ("Dictionary of the English Language," 1860; with supplement, 1881.)	Worcester
Worcester, Marquis of (Edward Somerset) (1601?-1667). English scientist.	Marquis of Worcester



## LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Yarrell, William (1784-1856).	English naturalist.	Yarrell
Yates, Edmund Hodgson (1831- ).	English journalist and novelist.	<i>E. Yates, or E. H. Yates</i>
Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566-1630).	English jurist.	<i>Sir H. Yelverton</i>
Yonge, Charles Duke (1812- ).	English classical scholar and historical writer.	<i>C. D. Yonge</i>
Yonge, Charlotte Mary (1823- ).	English novelist and historical writer.	<i>Miss Yonge</i>
York Plays.	A series of mystery plays performed in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Oxford ed., 1885.	<i>York Plays</i>
Youatt, William (1777-1847).	English veterinary surgeon.	<i>Youatt</i>
Youmans, Edward Livingston (1821-1887).	American scientist.	<i>Youmans</i>
Young, Arthur (died 1759).	English clergyman.	<i>Dr. A. Young</i>
Young, Arthur (1741-1820).	English traveler and agricultural writer.	<i>Arthur Young</i>
Young, Arthur.	English naval official. ("Nautical Dictionary," 1863.)	<i>A. Young</i>
Young, Charles Augustus (1834- ).	American astronomer.	<i>C. A. Young</i>
Young, Sir Charles George (1795-1869).	English writer on heraldry.	<i>Sir C. Young</i>
Young, Edward (1684?-1765).	English poet. ("Night Thoughts," 1742-1746.)	<i>Young</i>
Young, John (1835- ).	Scottish naturalist.	<i>J. Young</i>
Yule, Sir Henry (1820-1889).	British Orientalist.	<i>H. Yule</i>
Yule and Burnell (Sir Henry Yule; Arthur Coke Burnell).	("A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases," 1886.)	<i>Yule and Burnell</i>
Zadkiel.	See <i>Morrison</i> .	
Zell's Popular Cyclopædia (1871).	Edited by L. De Colange.	<i>Zell</i>
Ziegler, Ernst (1849- ).	Swiss anatomist.	<i>Ziender</i>
Ziemssen's Cyclopædia of Medicine.		<i>Ziemssen</i>

It is to be noted that in these titles have been generally omitted which are cited in the Dictionary in full or in a self-explanatory form—especially the titles of newspapers, of numerous scientific periodicals, and of "Proceedings" and "Transactions" of learned societies.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO PREFACE.

**D**URING the publication of the dictionary but one change has occurred in the staff of specialists mentioned in the preface issued with the first part. While the proofs of "T" were coming from the press, Dr. James K. Thacher, who had labored upon the dictionary from its beginning, died, leaving his work upon the last letters of the alphabet unfinished. The task of completing it was taken up by Dr. Thomas L. Stehman, and has been carried through by him.

The dictionary has also received additional aid from many others not mentioned in the preface. Help has thus been given most notably by Prof. Charles A. Young, in many important definitions (in particular those of the words *sun*, *solar*, *telescope*, and *lens*) and in continuous criticism of the final proofs; by Prof. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in electrical definitions; by Mr. George E. Curtis, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in definitions of meteorological terms; by Mr. Edward S. Burgess, Mr. E. S. Steele of the National Museum, Mr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and the late Dr. J. I. Northrop, also of Columbia, in botany; by Mr. Leicester Allen, in definitions of mechanical terms; by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Kansas, in medicine and physiology; by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in veterinary pathology and surgery; by Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, in naval and nautical definitions; by Capt. John W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, in material relating to fishing and the fisheries; by Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale University, in many definitions, particularly those of the gaits of horses; by Mr. A. D. Risteen, in certain mathematical definitions; by Rev. George T. Packard, in the preliminary arrangement of certain literary material; by Mr. Austin Dobson, in the definitions of the names of various forms of verse; by Prof. Douglas Sladen, in the collection of Australian provincialisms and colloquialisms; and in various special matters by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. George Kenman, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. G. W. Pettes, and many others.

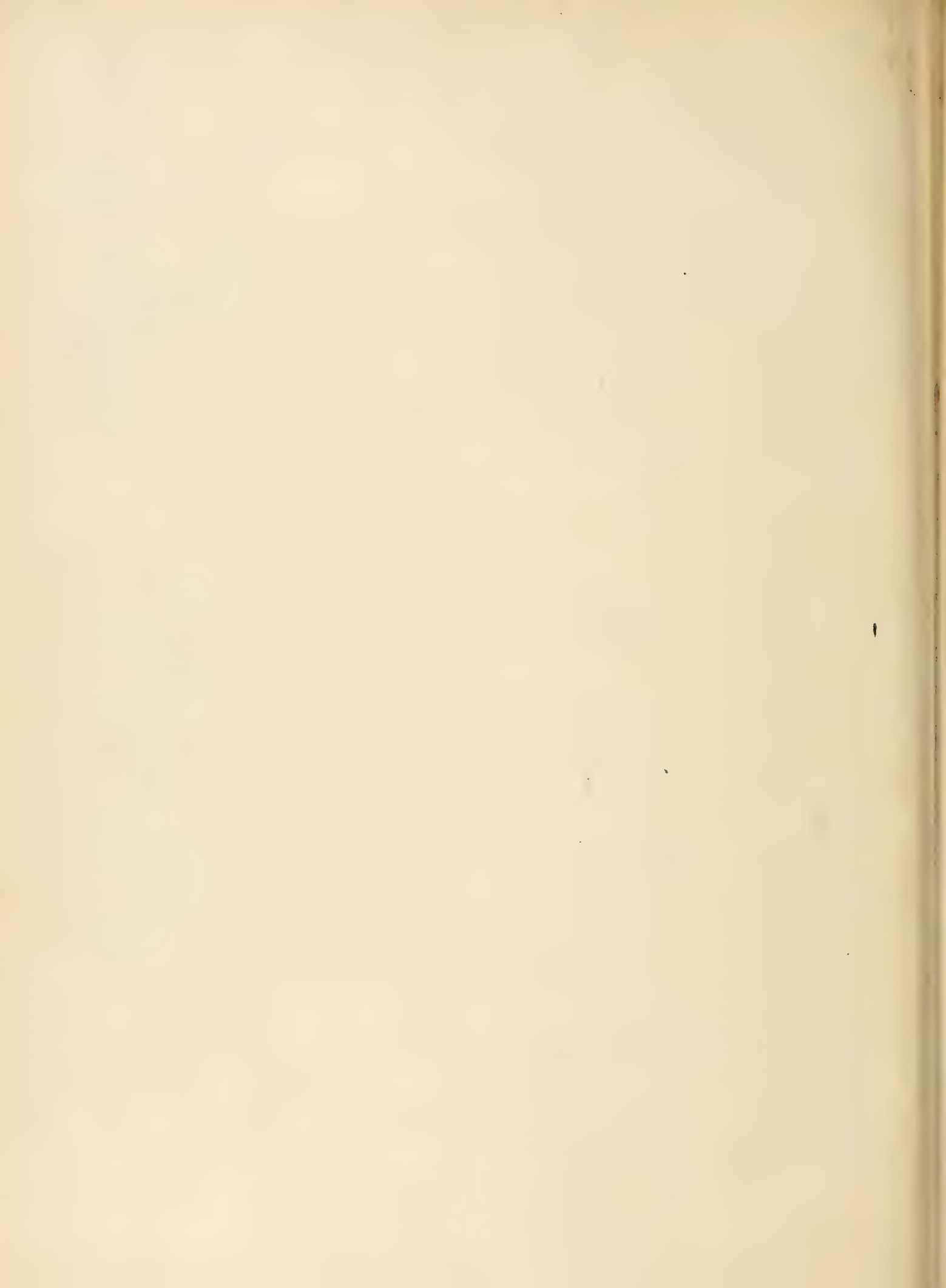
The staff of editorial assistants has been enlarged by the addition of Miss Katharine G. Brewster, and of Roy George McArthur, to whom special recognition is due for his efficient revision of the final proofs.

1911, 1912, 1913.



















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